

The Rife Machine Report

A History of Rife's Instruments and Frequencies



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This report from its first writing back in 2003 has been an evolving document. The current report supersedes all previous reports that have been released.

Whenever original Rife instruments, schematics or documents have been found this report has been updated according to the information that was obtained. This report was updated in 2010 because at that time an original 1938-1939 Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical Instrument had been found and analyzed. That instrument was built by the original 1938-1939 Beam Ray Corporation. At that time the analyzing of that instrument finally showed where the audio frequency instruments came from which Dr. Rife used in the 1950's. It was updated in 2011 and 2012 when some new information came to light about Dr. Gruner's Rife machine and John Marsh's documents. The last revision of this report was dated 12/01/2012.

This report is being updated now because more of John Marsh's documented information has come to light. Two of his ray tube instruments have been obtained that were built in the 1970's and 1980's. More extensive photos have been taken of those instruments and have been added to this report at this time. Also this report has had a great deal of updating and clarifying in almost all of its chapters. With these updates the report has increased from 153 pages to 224 pages.

In this report we will examine the way Dr. Rife's instruments were built. We will look at the evidence by quoting the sources such as Dr. Rife, John Crane, John Marsh, Dr. Couche, Dr. Lara, Dr. Stafford and Bertrand L. Comparet (Dr. Rife's attorney in the 1939 Beam Ray Corporation Trial, and later John Crane's attorney for Life Labs' trial in 1961). Hopefully anyone who reads this report will have a better understanding about Dr. Rife and the methods he used. Our goal is to try to give people information so that they will know how Dr. Rife's equipment worked so that they will not be misguided by all the misinformation and disinformation that has been published on this subject. The writer of this report has tried to explain the information in layman's terms.

This report, called by the same name, is also online at www.rifevideos.com. All of the quoted documentation is linked in the online report for those who want to study the documents used to back up the quotes used in this report. Also online are more photos of the equipment shown in this report.

We will continue to update this paper when new information is obtained.

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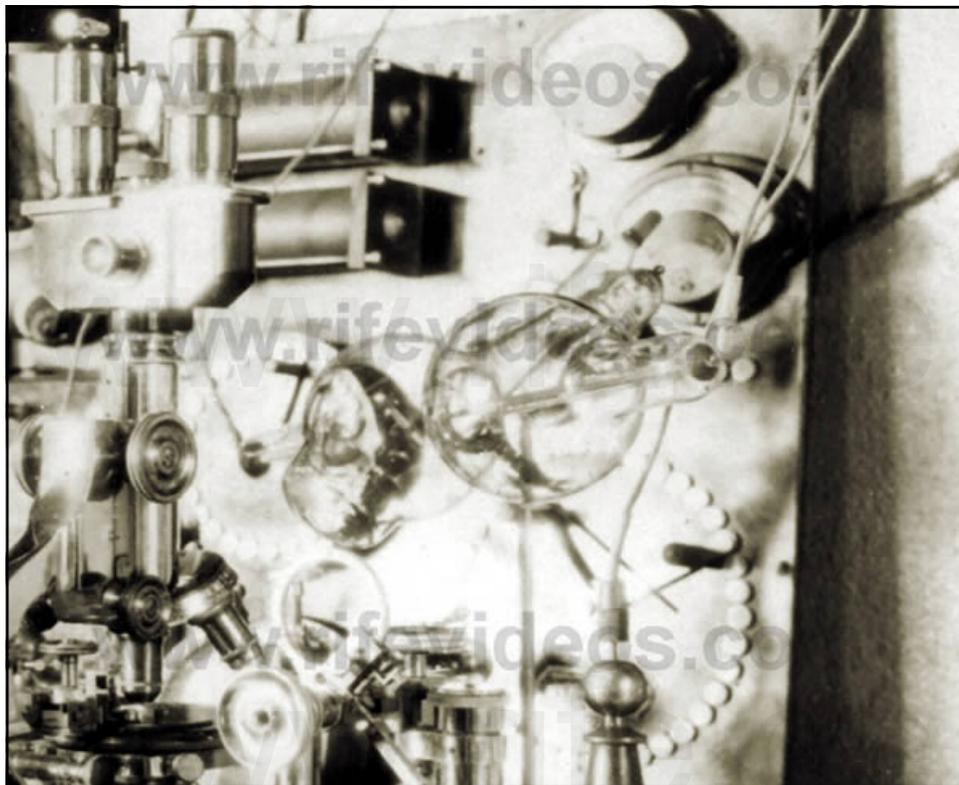
Chapter #1

What is a Rife ray tube and how does it work?



Dr. Rife used a ray tube with his Rife Machines. The photo, shown above, is a picture of the style of double-bubble ray tube which Dr. Rife used for many years in his laboratory. A ray tube was made out of glass, quartz or Pyrex and was filled with a noble gas or a mixture of noble gases.

The next photo, shown below, shows Dr. Rife's double-bubble ray tube in his laboratory right next to his microscope.



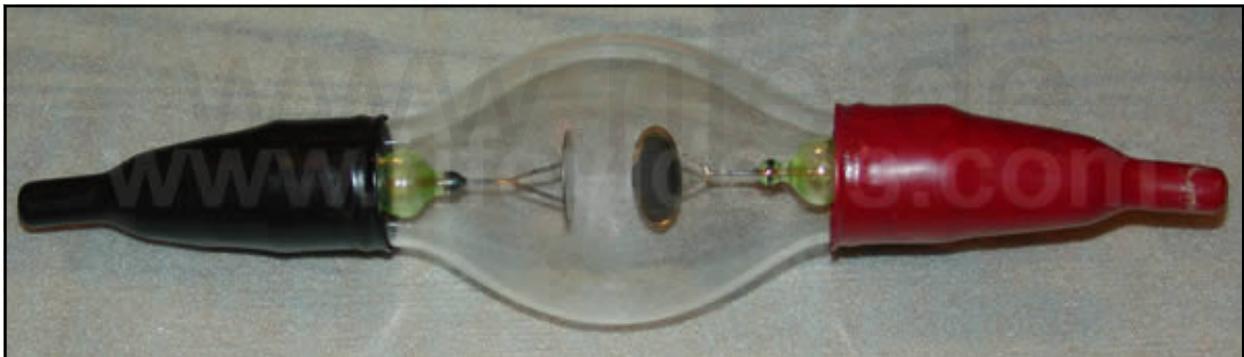
Some people believe that there was something magical to the gas mixture that Dr. Rife used in his ray tube. There are also people who claim that they use some proprietary blend of gases that makes their ray tubes work exactly like Dr. Rife's. Others even claim that their gas formula works better than Dr. Rife's did. The truth is that none of this rings true because of what Dr. Rife has said on this subject. Dr. Rife knew more about these gases than most anyone else since he used different gas mixtures over a thirty year time span. The fact is Dr. Rife used many different mixtures of gases but eventually ended up using only helium. To verify this we will read his statement:

RIFE: *"We have experimented with various inert gases and we found that helium stood up by the bombardment better than any of the other gases. That's why we use it. We don't care about the color or anything of that sort. It stood up better over many more hours of bombardment than the argon and the crypton [krypton] and those different gases that we tried."* (John Marsh Collection, Gonin and Siner Papers, Page 25)

From what Dr. Rife said in the above quote it is apparent that he tested many different gases over the years in his laboratory and they all worked. But we find that he decided to use only helium because it lasted longer in the ray tube.

The ray tube was connected to Dr. Rife's Machine by two wires. These wires were connected to two round metal bars that went into the glass tube and they had round disks connected to their ends. One disk was straight and the other one was on a 45 degree angle. This gave it a directional effect towards the patient.

Below is a photo showing the internal electrodes that were built into the ray tube. You can see that one is straight and the other is on a 45 degree angle.



Dr. Rife stated that the ray tube was "a partial directional antenna". Because the scientific technology behind ray tubes had already been perfected, Dr. Rife worked with that technology and only had to make some adjustments for it to work the way he wanted it to in his applications. Bertrand L. Comparet, Dr. Rife's attorney, stated in an interview:

COMPARET: *"Now, the original instrument had a tube, like an X-ray tube. That was the way in which Rife developed it. You see, all the X-ray work necessarily was done with a beam projected from a tube. So, Rife worked on the same basis."* (1970's Bertrand Comparet Interview #32)

Although Dr. Rife used X-ray tubes in his work they did not put out any X-rays. Because the ray tubes used inert gases they did not produce X-rays. They work on the same principle as a neon sign. The gas that is used in a neon sign does not produce any harmful rays of any kind. Inert gases such as helium, argon, krypton, neon and others can safely be used in these ray tubes without producing X-rays. These gases are considered noble gases and there are 18 different types. The ray tube is just an antenna and the noble gas will emit the frequency when the plasma is lit. This makes a ray tube a safe

method of delivering the frequencies. If you use a metal antenna and someone just happened to touch it they could receive severe third degree RF (Radio Frequency) burns.

Many people believe that ray tubes are just as efficient as metal antennas, and this may be true. They also believe that the energy emitted from a ray tube will actually travel farther with less loss than a metal antenna. Since there are no actual scientific tests comparing the output of ray tubes to metal antennas it is hard to know for sure if these assumptions are correct. For this report we will accept what is known, not what is un-known. Therefore we will compare ray tubes to metal antennas since they both are designed to emit frequencies.

There are limitations to metal antennas that need to be understood and this has to do with the laws of physics. It is referred to as the "Inverse-Square Law". This law deals with power loss and distance. We will give a simple explanation which should suffice since we are trying to stay in layman's terms and make it easy for the average person to understand this information. When a circuit is properly tuned metal antennas are very efficient. About 100% of the energy that you put into a metal antenna comes out, but only if the impedance is matched correctly.

Dr. Rife's Rife Ray #3 instrument information which has been obtained from the Rife documents list that about 50 RF watts was input into the ray tube. If we compare this to a metal antenna this means about 50 watts would have passed through and come out of the ray tube. When it comes to metal antennas and the inverse-square law on signal loss this would mean that you would have to divide the 50 watts which come out of the metal antenna by four for every foot that you move away from the antenna. The exact power loss of a ray tube, as stated before, is not known but if a ray tube is equally as efficient as a metal antenna, and we believe it is, then the same laws of physics would also apply to it.

Because no actual scientific tests have been done with ray tubes demonstrating that they are exempt from the inverse-square law then we are left with only one conclusion, this law does apply to ray tubes. Because of this we will use this inverse-square law of power loss for a ray tube. Therefore, with a 50 watt power output at one foot away from the ray tube you would only have 12.5 watts. At two feet you only have 3.125 watts and at 3 feet you only have about .78 of a watt. The laws of physics are important to understand because Dr. Rife and the doctors that used his equipment put the ray tube within a few inches to a few feet of the patient's body. One of Dr. Rife's 1950's business partners, John Marsh, wrote a paper in which he stated that the Ray tube should be used from 12 to 24 inches from the body:

MARSH: *"A frequency instrument with therapeutic applications which has been developed and successfully tested over a period of year's works on the principle of stimulating tissue with low energy, low frequency pulsating current. It applies electron transmission at variable frequencies from an applicator source, which consists of either (1) a bare anode and cathode (in direct contact with the body) and constructed from metal for easy transmission flow of electrons, or (2) from an antenna broadcast source at a distance of 12 to 24 inches."* (An Explanation of the JLMSQ-1A frequency instrument and its use. Page 1-2).

Dr. Couche said that he would sometimes touch the body of the patient in the area that needed to be treated. When we discussed this with Dr. Robert P. Stafford M.D., he said that when he treated cancer patients he would put the ray tube within a few inches of the body and treat a 6 inch square area. He would move the ray tube up and down and back and forth so that the whole 6 inch area was treated. He said that he did this because of the way the phanotron (ray tube nickname) ray tube worked. The design of a phanotron ray tube makes it partially directional and concentrates its energy or power into a smaller area. Due to the "Inverse-square law" power loss it is easy to understand why Dr. Stafford, Dr. Couche, Dr. Rife and the other doctors used the ray tube right next to the body. Many

people have used these RF (Radio Frequency) ray tube instruments and have notice that within several feet they will get a strong reaction but beyond this it drops of very quickly. It is apparent that there was a good reason why the ray tube was used close to the patients body.

We built both the Aubrey Scoon Beam Ray replica ray tube instrument and the 1953 AZ-58 Beam Ray replica ray tube Rife Machine. The 1953 AZ-58 (Rife instrument made by Life Labs) was built from schematics that are on Stan Truman's site, <http://www.rife.org>, under AZ-58 research information. This AZ-58 instrument is nearly the same as the original Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument and schematics can be found on this page.

Both Aubrey Scoon's instrument and the original Beam Ray instrument use sine wave audio frequencies and the 1953 AZ-58 uses square wave audio frequencies. We tested the AZ-58 and Aubrey Scoon's replica for penetration and found that at about 32 inches from the body full penetration of the carrier frequency emitted from the ray tube was lost with our frequency detection device. This test was done in this manner. A B&K frequency counter was used and the antenna was put in a fold of body tissue on the front of the body. The ray tube was put behind the person and move backwards until the carrier frequency could no longer be read through the person's body. John Crane listed the AZ-58 as outputting 14 watts out of the ray tube but we tested it and found it outputs at least 30 to 40 watts. The 1950's Aubrey Scoon instrument puts out about 30 to 40 watts also.

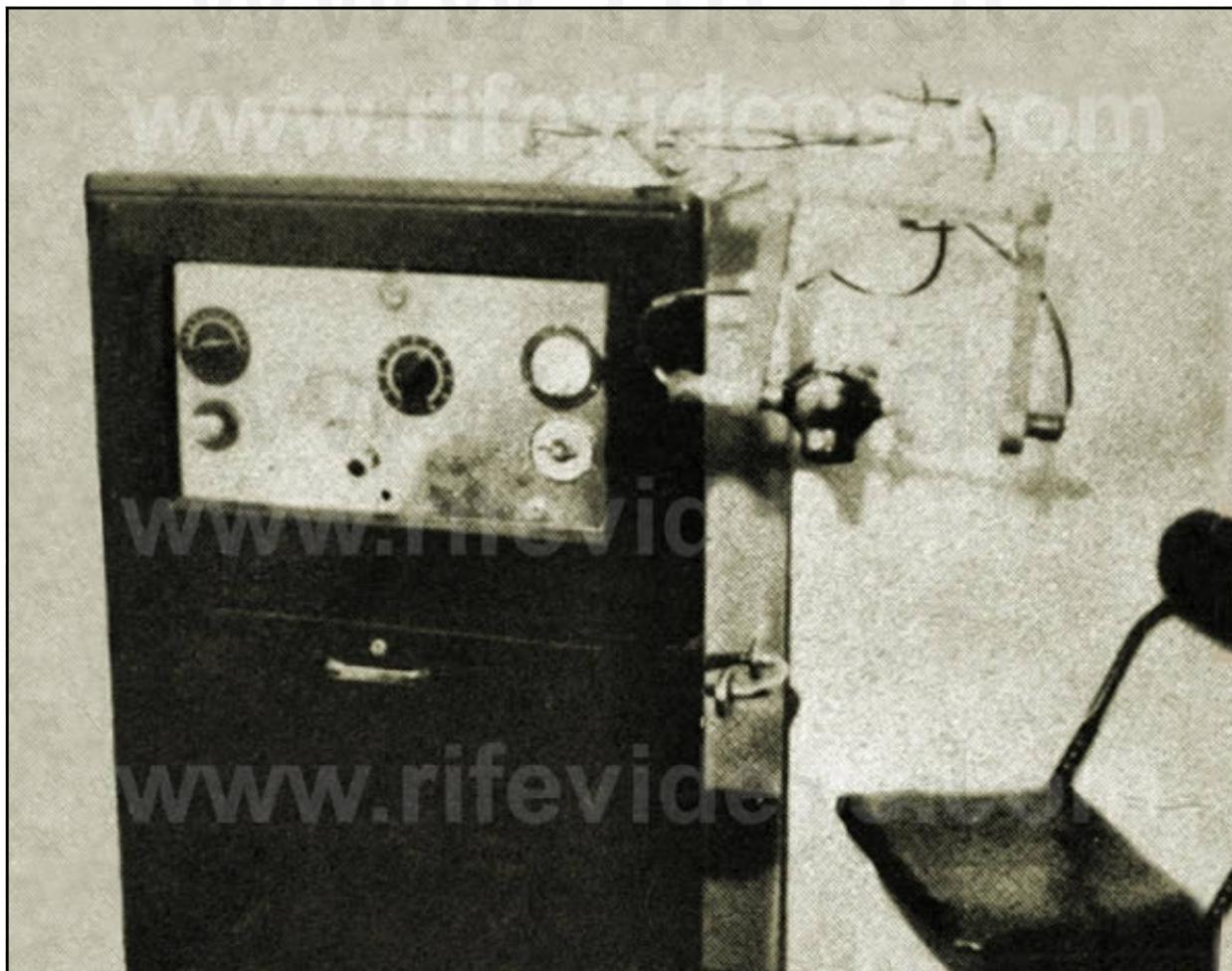
Another test was made using a crystal for testing resonance. The audio frequencies broadcast out of the ray tube from both of these machines could only resonate a crystal designed to test resonance through about two inches of tissue. From the tests made, it takes a carrier frequency of at least 0.125 watts to penetrate all the way through the body. It could take an output of 50 watts from a ray tube to resonate a crystal through 14 inches of tissue. These tests showed that it takes more power to penetrate all the way through the body when modulating an audio frequency on a carrier frequency than when a single un-modulated frequency is used. The tests were done using the AZ-58 replica and the Aubrey Scoon replica Rife machine using a phanotron ray tube outputting about 30 to 40 watts. Another interesting thing worth noting is when we turned the ray tube more than 45 degrees either to the right or the left of center we could not resonate the crystal. Another test showed we could not resonate the crystal at all on the backside of the phanotron ray tube proving what Dr. Rife said:

RIFE: *"The ray tube is a partially directional antenna."*

One interesting fact worth noting is the ray tubes that do not use the internal electrodes, like the Phanotron ray tube, have a higher field strength reading which indicates a greater output. These ray tubes use copper collars or wire wrapping around the ray tube. These ray tubes also last longer because the gas inside the ray tube does not get contaminated. The contamination comes from the internal metal electrodes. Over time the metal from the internal electrodes comes off and slowly contaminates the gas. It will also deposit on the inside of the glass making the ray tube go darker. In the photo below you can see how the ray tube has darkened.



The next photo, show below, is a picture of Dr. James B. Couche's Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument which he purchase from the original 1938-1939 Beam Ray Corporation. The ray tube is Dr. Rife's original double-bubble ray tube which he used for over 30 years in his laboratory. You can see how the ray tube has darkened. This was a common problem which required the ray tubes to be cleaned and re-gassed on a regular basis. A better view of this double-bubble ray tube is shown in the two photos on page 4.



Chapter Summary: A ray tube is a plasma antenna built for the purpose of outputting frequencies. Dr. Rife built many different styles of ray tubes. The gas used inside the ray tube does not really matter as long as it is a noble gas (Helium, Argon, Krypton, Neon, etc.). Dr. Rife settled on using helium because it lasted longer in a ray tube that uses internal electrodes. The ray tube made it possible for Dr. Rife to safely use a powerful RF (Radio Frequency) frequency instrument next to a person or microscope. Dr. Rife preferred using a ray tube over pad type instruments because a great deal more power meant a better outcome for the patient.

Many people have wondered what power levels did Dr. Rife use in his instruments. In the next chapter of this report we will discuss the power levels of Dr. Rife's instruments.

Chapter #2

What power levels did Dr. Rife use in his Rife Machines?



Many people have wondered what power levels are safe to use when using an instrument like Dr. Rife's machine. According to the documents we have Dr. Rife's ray tube instruments, such as the Rife Ray #4 Rife Machine, was listed to be able to output as much as 400 watts. When the test for B. Typhosis was made it was listed that they used 400 watts. The milliamp meter was listed at 450 milliamps for those 400 watts. Since the equipment of that era would have only been about fifty percent efficient then the true power output from the ray tube would not have been more that about 200 watts, not 400 watts. The Rife Ray #4 was the most powerful of the five machines that Dr. Rife built. Dr. Rife did not notice any problems using instruments with power levels between 40 to 250 watts of power output. Next are two statements made by Dr. Rife about the safety of his instruments:

RIFE: *"I have operated the frequency instrument since 1921. I have watched it advance in style and performance with the advancement of electronics. In the many years I have used this equipment in my research, I have never suffered an injury or any ill effects whatsoever. I found it reliable in performance and efficient in results."* (Letter from Dr. Rife to Dr. Justin Stein, July 2, 1956)

Also on the John Marsh, Rife audio CD's Dr. Rife made this statement about his RF frequency instrument:

RIFE: *"I stood in front of that thing for thirty years finding these different frequencies that devitalize these different bacteria. And that thing [RF ray tube] was shooting on me right here [his chest], but it is absolutely harmless to normal tissue and each individual bacteria requiring a different frequency to devitalize."* (John Marsh Rife CD's)

The Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument built by the Beam Ray Corporation in the 1930's output, at the most, about 40 watts out of the ray tube. The 1950's AZ-58 Life Labs instrument and the Aubrey Scoon 1950's instrument also only output about 40 watts. Because some of Dr. Rife's information about instrument power levels is confusing, most have believed Dr. Rife's Machines put out 400 to 600 watts to the ray tube: however, the new information from the building of some of these instruments shows these assumptions are not correct. The problem has been that the people who wrote down this information were incorrectly giving the power usage of Dr. Rife's Machines as the output power. Dr. Rife's Machines used generally about 400 to 600 watts but they only output about 40 to 250 watts out of the ray tube. The Rife Ray #4 did output more power but this was the exception not the rule. In the paper entitled "Development of the Rife Ray" it states:

"The frequencies were generated by a tube oscillator with many stages [5 stages] of amplification, the final stage being a 50 watt output tube." (Development of the Rife Ray and use in devitalizing of pathogenic micro-organisms)

This part of the description is of his pre-1935 instrument. The output tube was not the ray tube. It appears from the documents that Dr. Rife's pre-1935 instruments did not output any more power than about 50 watts out of the ray tube. He said he lit the ray tube from another power source then input the frequencies into the ray tube. When Dr. Rife, John Crane and John Marsh were working on sea water conversion - a process that used frequencies - they boosted the output power in the instrument. Concerning that instrument and some 1930's Beam Ray instruments that Dr. Yale had increased the power level on, Dr. Rife said the following:

RIFE: *"Now this outfit here - the way we have it boosted up here now with an extreme lot of power behind the actual output that is coming out of the thing...I wouldn't want to use this - or I wouldn't want to use this instrument here the way it is souped up there for this salt water proposition to treat a patient with."*

GONIN: "No."

RIFE: *"You can get beyond the limit [power levels in excess of 250 watts]."*

GONIN: "Yes, quite."

CRANE: *"That's what Dr. Yale did. You see, he stepped it up and up and up..."*

RIFE: *"When Verne Thompson used to go down there and take care of Yale's machines - when he began stepping them up and so...where you get up into that extreme power...oh yes, that is not good. With the power that is in these [50 to 100 watts of power coming out of the ray tube], there is absolutely no harm because I had my microscope here - I had my tube [ray tube] right here in front of it - oh, about 11 or 12 inches away from the slide in the microscope and here I was with this thing all around like that and that tube going here and my specimens and the microscope year after year tuning that thing and it never harmed me any."* (See the photo at the beginning of this chapter for a better understanding of this statement about where the ray tube was located.) (1950's Gonin, Rife, Crane and Marsh Paper #27-32)

Because Dr. Yale's 1938-1939 Beam Ray Corporation Rife Machines were modified they were putting out a lot more power than Dr. Rife felt was safe. We do not know how Dr. Yale had his machines modified so it is not possible to know the exact power output they had. But he must have been exceeding the power output of the Rife Ray #4 which could output about 250 watts (true power). It may be that Dr. Rife was just overly cautious but his statement should be considered when anyone starts using power levels in excess of 250 watts true power output.

Chapter Summary: Dr. Rife's ray tube instruments output anywhere between 40 to 250 watts of RF (Radio Frequency) power levels. Dr. Rife found that his instruments were safe to use with power levels between 20 to 250 watts. Power levels in excess of about 250 watts (true power output) were not recommended by Dr. Rife.

In the next chapter we will discuss whether it is absolutely necessary that a ray tube should be used or if it is possible to use the contact method of delivering Dr. Rife's frequencies which he used on microorganisms.

Chapter #3

Is it necessary to use a Ray tube to output the frequencies?



We really shouldn't care if an instrument uses a ray tube or hand cylinders and footplates (commonly called pad instruments) as long as it will devitalize the microorganism we desire. In the next photo, shown below, we see one of the first pad instruments built by John Crane and John Marsh back in the late 1950's early 1960's. You can see the aluminum disks which were used to come in contact with the body and deliver the frequencies. In the strictest sense of the word just because a ray tube is used doesn't mean its "Rife." By the time you read this whole report you will find out that very few are doing exactly what Dr. Rife did. But does this mean that these instruments don't work? Most of those who are building pad instruments are not using ray tubes, and most are not using Dr. Rife's original frequencies. Those who are building ray tube instruments are also not using Dr. Rife's original frequencies or methods. So where does this really leave us since very few are really doing what Dr. Rife did?



We have quite a paradox. This is the problem we face. If we were to build a ray tube Rife Machine that worked exactly the way Dr. Rife's did and use frequencies from 139,200 to 1,607,450 Hertz then we would have an instrument that could cause interference with AM radio stations if we were too close to them. These ray tube instruments may have to be used with a Faraday cage which is a conducting cage used to stop electromagnetic fields. We may be able to use them as long as we do not operate them within one half of a mile of a radio station on that station's particular wavelength or call number. We can build a pad instrument that will use all of the frequencies Dr. Rife's Machines used but then we are not using a ray tube. When we consider the problems we face today with building instruments, the least expensive instrument we can build is a pad instrument. This type of instrument can produce all of Dr. Rife's frequencies output by his Rife Machine. Therefore we should look at this method carefully and not reject it out of personal bias.

As we already said, it really shouldn't matter if an instrument uses pads or a ray tube as long as it works. With this in mind let's look at the reasons why pad instruments were built in the first place. John Crane and John Marsh had really good reasons why they built pad instruments. After nearly 50 years of research and use, there is enough evidence that a pad instrument may work just as well as a ray tube instrument, as long as there is sufficient power used. In some cases, because of the electrical stimulation like a T.E.N.S. instrument, they may work even better than a ray tube on some problems. We will now take a look at some of the reasons that prompted John Crane and John Marsh to use pads:

RIFE: *"But the principle of this thing is basically built on a coordinative vibration. Just like one tuning fork pitched to the C. Another one here—you strike this one and this one vibrates."*

DR. LARA: *"What kind of vibration is it? Electromagnetic vibration?"*

RIFE: *"We won't say magnetic, we will say electronic frequency vibration. The same as put out on a broadcasting station for the radio. The same thing you know, only it's transmitted into a tube. And the tube acts as a partial directional antenna you see." (John Marsh Rife CDs - CD 6 track 2)*

In the John Marsh papers describing his trip to Ohio we read a statement made by Dr. Rife:

RIFE: *"You know we had an idea when we had our Clinic in La Jolla, of course that was battery and motor generator operated that set, you know, and boy it would sure raise the devil with all the radios so we had a couple of cars that was equipped with car radios and we sent them out and we would take the switch of that thing, and had a code you know like an S.O.S., and one of them went up north, and one of them went south from La Jolla. Before we started in we wanted to see how far we were going to disturb things with it you know, and incidentally we had it in a steel room, a steel lined vault about this size at the old Ellen Scripp's home. It was the vault in the library of the Scripp's home where they kept their valuable manuscripts and books in all steel lined and a door on it like a safe. We had the thing inside of that too, but it didn't make much difference, but we started in, and one car lost the pick up on top of Torrey Pines, and the other one half ways through Mission Beach picked it up, and then they could go a hundred feet and lose and then they would have to pick it up again. Old Henry [Henry Siner] the boy that was with us out there, one of the lab boys, boy he went up in the air. He says, "By God" he says "look, we're going to fix them up right. At two o'clock we'll hook this up to a big radio station, a big transmitting station, and at two o'clock next week we'll broadcast for tuberculosis, and at half past three the week after we will broadcast for cancer, and everybody at the radio will pick it up". See, boy I said Henry that really is an idea." (1957 John Marsh Trip to Ohio Paper #24)*

In 1960 one of Dr. Rife's close friends, Ben Cullen, stated in a talk given at a Rife Virus Microscope Conference the following:

CULLEN: *"The fact is, had it not been for certain very, very unpleasant circumstances, Dr. Rife would've had an arrangement with KFI or KFSD [Radio stations] where he would have been broadcasting out over quite a large radius from each broadcasting station the rays which are responsible for eradicating these various viruses, which we now know as being "killing" viruses. Just imagine as you walked around shopping downtown, or out in the street, you would receive the rays of this wonderful current."* (Ben Cullen's 1960 talk given at the First International Convention of the Rife Virus Microscope #G)

These two statements made by Dr. Rife and Ben Cullen were made over 20 years after the 1934 clinic. Dr. Rife knew that the frequencies would broadcast from a metal antenna just as well as from a ray tube. The fact that he felt that Henry Siner's idea was a good idea and the fact that he wanted to use a radio station indicates that Dr. Rife knew a metal antenna would give the same results as a ray tube. It is apparent from what we have read that Dr. Rife believed it was the frequency that was devitalizing the organism and the method of application really didn't matter. Clearly, Dr. Rife understood that the frequencies could be broadcast by a radio station, using a metal antenna, if they had enough power.

When John Crane and John Marsh, Dr. Rife's two business partners in the 1950's, came to understand this, they eliminated the ray tube and used pads or hand cylinders to apply the frequencies. The pads and hand cylinders work just like an antenna except you do not want too much power so that they are safe to use. The body also becomes an antenna when you hold the hand cylinders or use the pads and this is why pad instruments work. Bertrand Comparet stated this in his interview:

COMPARET: *"Now, Crane said "Well now look, Rife himself admits that no matter how much tube and ray, and so on, you have, you can't get any results unless you've got the right frequency. Therefore the real clue to the thing is the frequency and not the means by which you deliver it." Comparet also said: "Well, Crane originally was, with more modern techniques, duplicating the Rife machine, tube and all for early experiments. And, as I say, he came to the conclusion that you just weren't getting anything additional by the use of the tube. If you didn't get the frequency, you could run the rest of it indefinitely and nothing happened. So, what Crane did, he got an audio frequency generator. Now, you could make them up yourself by an awful lot of work, or you could buy a Heathkit audio frequency generator and get all the same results with a lot less time and effort. So he was using these Heathkit generators. Now, instead of a beam projected from a tube, a ray, he simply had two wires. I think they were aluminium knobs on the end of them, which would be used. They would be put on the body in such a position that the natural flow of the current from one to the other would go through the diseased area, and he got astonishing results."* (1970's Bertrand Comparet Interview #33 & 47)

These pads or hand cylinders act just like an antenna when in contact with the body, but only if you have an RF carrier frequency. This is where John Crane and John Marsh made a critical error, we believe, and the reason Dr. Rife probably did not like their pad instrument. Without an RF carrier frequency the audio frequencies will only go through the connective tissue and not the cell. There are exceptions to this and they have to do with the wave form of the frequency. If a square wave audio frequency is used then the higher harmonics produced from this waveform may penetrate the cell to some degree. How much power from these harmonics penetrates the cell is not known. But this may explain why instruments that do not use an RF carrier frequency also seem to work well. Dr. Rife expressed his dislike for John Crane and John Marsh's instrument that did not use a carrier frequency when Bertrand Comparet asked him about it:

COMPARET: *“And I asked Rife, because I thought Rife would certainly say that the way Crane was working on it then was still using the Rife principle, but he indignantly denied it.”* (1970's Comparet interview papers #32)

We know that Dr. Rife knew that a metal antenna would work and we also know that the pad instrument worked on this principle. Logically it must have been the fact that it did not use an RF carrier frequency is what upset Dr. Rife. Pad instruments that do not use a carrier frequency are limited in power. The highest power output that can be safely used from a non RF carrier pad instrument is about 1/5 of one watt (0.20 to 0.40). Any more power than this and the muscles of the body will begin to lock up. If you use an RF carrier frequency then you can output a hundred times more power safely. It is apparent that it was the lack of power that concerned Dr. Rife. All of Dr. Rife's original frequencies were in the RF (Radio frequency) broadcast band of frequencies and used with at least 40 to 50 watts of power. We will cover these frequencies and the audio frequencies along with the importance of a carrier frequency later in this article.

In the next photo, shown below, we see another pad type instrument built by John Crane back in the 1960's. You can see the same kind of disks that he used to come in contact with the body.



Some people have thought that it was the color of the light from the ray tube that made the Rife Machine work. But the evidence doesn't seem to support that concept either because in the Gonin Papers of John Marsh, Dr. Rife said this with regard to the light that came from the ray tube:

RIFE: *“We don't care about the color or anything of that sort.”* (John Marsh Collection, Gonin Papers, Page 25)

Dr. Couche, while visiting Dr. Rife's lab with some other men, said:

DR. COUCHE: *“There was fifteen inches of concrete on the floor so as to stop any earthquake shocks from interfering with his work. And in his laboratory upon the ground floor he had a microscope with a slide on it that this group of people and myself looked at. And this was not stained, there was no killing*

of the bacteria on it. It was just a fresh culture of the colon bacillus.....Well we all went down under the stairs into the cellar right immediately under the microscope upon the floor above us and the Rife machine was down in underneath there under the culture in the cellar probably I suppose about ten feet away, eight or ten feet away. And he turned the machine on and gave it less than a half minute's frequency for the colon bacillus...Then he turned the machine off and we all came upstairs and waited for ten or fifteen minutes. And presently he came back to his microscope and he said, "Well gentlemen come and look at the slide now." Well to my astonishment the bacilli all had been killed and they were all stacked up on the slide." (John Marsh Rife CDs - CD 3 track 1)

There is no possible way the light from the ray tube of the Rife Machine could have penetrated that fifteen inch concrete floor. It is obvious that the light didn't make any difference but that it was the frequencies that were broadcast through the ray tube. It is easy to see that there is more than one way to deliver the frequencies. The ray tube could be easily replaced with metal hand cylinders and foot pads. It is interesting to note here that Dr. Rife said Abrams' Oscilloclast would devitalize the BX cancer virus and it was a contact type device. The waveform the Oscilloclast produced is shown in Dr. Rife's 1936 film. John Crane and John Marsh probably used this contact method because of the success of Abrams' instrument. The Abrams' instrument proved that a contact type device would work and it was used before Dr. Rife even started using a ray tube. In fact Abrams' contact instrument predates all of Dr. Rife's work. Pad instruments like Abrams' instrument come in contact with the body. Abrams instrument worked on the same RF principles as Dr. Rife's instruments. Pad instruments with an RF carrier turn the body into an antenna and work on the same principle as a metal antenna or ray tube. People have been using pad instruments without an RF carrier for almost 50 years now and have had very good results. But, in order to work the way the ray tube instruments do, an RF carrier frequency is necessary.

Chapter Summary: Dr. Rife knew that a metal antenna could be used in place of a ray tube. Frequency generators that use hand cylinders or footpads or footplates may work as well as a ray tube instrument as long as sufficient power is used. The only way to increase the power level in a pad instrument is with the use of an RF (Radio Frequency) carrier. Dr. Rife did not approve of John Crane and John Marsh's pad instrument due to its lack of power and its lack of an RF carrier frequency. Unless you can have a frequency generator with sufficient power you are better off using a ray tube instrument with 40 to 250 watts of power output. If a person is dealing with a very serious condition they may want to use a ray tube instrument instead of a pad type instrument if they have access to one.

Many people have wondered if the frequencies that Dr. Rife used are safe. In the next chapter we will discuss the safety of these frequencies.

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Chapter #4

Are Dr. Rife's RF frequencies safe to use?

Rife Ray #3 And Rife Ray #4 High Sine Wave RF Frequencies	
Actinomycosis (Streptothrix)	192,000 Hz
Anthrax	139,200 Hz
B. Coli (Rod form)	417,000 Hz
B. Coli (Filterable virus)	770,000 Hz
Bacillus X or BX (Cancer Carcinoma)	1,604,000 Hz
Bacillus Y or BY (Cancer Sarcoma)	1,530,000 Hz
Gonorrhea	233,000 Hz
Spinal Meningitis	427,000 Hz
Staphylococcus Pyogenes Aureus	478,000 Hz
Staphylococcus Pyogenes Albus	549,070 Hz
Streptococcus Pyogenes	720,000 Hz
Syphilis	789,000 Hz
Tetanus	234,000 Hz
Tuberculosis (Rod)	369,000 Hz
Tuberculosis (Virus)	769,000 Hz
Typhoid Fever (Rod)	760,000 Hz
Typhoid Fever (Virus)	1,445,000 Hz

Today there are many who profess to believe in Dr. Rife and his method of coordinative resonance using frequencies. But they also claim that RF or Radio frequencies are bad or harmful. Some of these people build and sell instruments that do not use any RF carrier frequency and put in their sales information that RF frequencies are harmful. This is a great disservice to Dr. Rife. The instruments they build use low audio frequencies like those used in the Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray clinical Rife Machine and the 1953 AZ-58 instrument. But they ignoring the importance of the RF carrier frequency these machines used. (These low audio frequencies will be discussed later).

When it comes to Dr. Rife and the method he used in his Rife Machine you cannot "have your cake and eat it too." Dr. Rife's principles were all based on coordinative resonance from RF frequencies. Any method used that does not use RF frequencies cannot be called Dr. Rife's method nor can it truly be called a "Rife Machine." Today, regardless of the method used, people call their instruments "Rife Machines" no matter how they are built. Dr. Rife specifically asked that his name not be put on any instrument, yet this is exactly what people do. There is nothing wrong with people building non RF instruments, but claiming that RF is bad or unsafe just to sell their instruments is where the problem lies. Dr. Rife's Colin B. Kennedy equipment (which will be discussed later in detail) had a frequency range of about 12,000 Hertz to about 2,000,000 Hertz. With this equipment Dr. Rife found the many frequencies (shown above in the chart) that would eliminate or devitalize the various organisms he tested.

Anyone who understands anything about frequencies knows that the frequencies in that chart are all RF or radio frequencies. It is impossible to build an instrument that could output these frequencies of Dr. Rife's without it using RF frequencies. Every one of Dr. Rife's instruments from the Rife Ray #1 to the Rife Ray #5 used RF frequencies. This is a fact of history and it cannot be changed. Yet there are some who are so foolish as to state that RF instruments such as Dr. Rife's instruments are "Dangerous Rife Machines." It is hard to believe that this is being said by some who claim to be selling "Rife Machines." It is obvious that they know very little about Dr. Rife and his methods. All of the frequencies that Dr. Rife used were in the AM radio band of frequencies. If they were dangerous then we would not have any AM radio stations on the air today. AM radio stations have been around for almost 100 years. If these frequencies were dangerous then people would have been falling dead all over the place for the last 100 years. This is how foolish the idea is that Dr. Rife's RF frequencies and instruments were dangerous.

Another foolish statement that some have made is that these instruments include frequencies in the "Microwave band." The AM radio band is not in the Microwave band. Dr. Rife's Rife Ray #4 had a frequency range that went as high as 22.5 Megahertz (22,500,000 Hertz or 22.5 million Hertz). The microwave band begins at about 300 Megahertz (300,000,000 Hertz) and goes to about 3 Gigahertz. None of Dr. Rife's machines were ever in the microwave band of frequencies. It is clear that people who have written this false information clearly know nothing about Dr. Rife or his equipment. In this report we have no axe to grind other than to point out how foolish some of the false information that is being written by those who claim to know a great deal about Dr. Rife. There is a lot of nonsense being written by some people in order to try and sell some kind of so called "Rife Machine".

In Dr. Rife's tests he would have naturally started in the low frequency range and slowly worked his way higher until he found a frequency that would eliminate the organism. All of the frequencies that he found were in the RF range. They went from 139,200 Hertz for Anthrax to 1,604,000 Hertz for the BX cancer virus (Frequency range taken from the Rife Ray #4 documents). It was only these frequencies that Dr. Rife found that would resonate the organisms and devitalize them. Since Dr. Rife found that only these RF frequencies would resonate and kill the organism then it is impossible to separate RF from coordinative resonance. It would also be impossible to build an instrument that truly worked on Dr. Rife's principles without the use of RF or radio frequencies. In order to prove the safety of Dr. Rife's work we must quote him since he is the person who used these frequencies for over 30 years in his laboratory. Below are two of his quotes on the safety of using RF frequencies in the range and power level that he used in his Rife Machines. The first quote comes from a letter sent to Dr. Stein in 1956:

RIFE: *"I have operated the frequency instrument since 1921. I have watched it advance in style and performance with the advancement of electronics. In the many years I have used this equipment in my research, I have never suffered an injury or any ill effects whatsoever. I found it reliable in performance and efficient in results."* (Letter from Dr. Rife to Dr. Justin Stein, July 2, 1956)

On the John Marsh, Rife audio CDs Dr. Rife also made this statement about his RF frequency instrument:

RIFE: *"I stood in front of that thing for thirty years finding these different frequencies that devitalize these different bacteria. And that thing [RF ray tube] was shooting on me right here [his chest], but it is absolutely harmless to normal tissue and each individual bacteria requiring a different frequency to devitalize."* (John Marsh Rife CDs)

Dr. Milbank Johnson, M.D. also used the RF Rife Machine for many years and conducted clinics and found the instrument safe to use. Dr. James B. Couche, M.D. used the instrument in his private practice for over 22 years and also said he found the instrument safe to use. Dr. Tully, D.D.S. pur-

chased one of Dr. Couche's instruments and used it for several years and found it completely safe to use. Dr. Robert P. Stafford, M.D. used the frequency instrument for over 5 years and also expressed that he found the instrument completely safe to use. These statements along with Dr. Rife's that we quoted above show that Dr. Rife found that his RF frequencies, in the ranges he used, were as safe to use as the frequencies output by any radio station. These frequencies are broadcast through the air day and night passing through our homes without any harm to the human body. There may be some people with RF sensitivity but this does not mean that RF is unsafe to use. This only means that these people are sensitive to RF and should avoid it if they find a problem using it.

Chapter Summary: An instrument that does not output Dr. Rife's RF frequencies is not a "Rife Machine" in the strictest sense of the word. Neither can they resonate the microorganisms that Dr. Rife proved could be devitalized with his RF frequencies. None of Dr. Rife's RF instruments ever put out frequencies in the "Microwave band" of frequencies. Dr. Rife found that his frequencies and the power levels he used in his instruments were safe to use. Non RF frequency generators appear to be very good instruments and help many people but they do not work on the same methods and principles that Dr. Rife used.

Many people have wondered if Dr. Rife ever used audio frequencies. In the next chapter we will discuss whether Dr. Rife ever used audio frequencies with his equipment.

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Chapter #5

Did Dr. Rife use audio frequencies?



In Dr. Rife's 1961 deposition he revealed the fact that he was using some form of audio modulation from the beginning of his work with frequency instruments:

RIFE: *"Initially I worked with loose couplers to get an audio oscillation and then with the use of transmitters, I tried to balance the audio and modulate the audio on a carrier wave to transmit the audio energy."* (Dr. Rife's 1961 Deposition, answers page 5)

Dr. Rife stated that at the beginning of his work, back in the 1920's when loose couplers were used in generating frequencies, he was using audio modulation with an RF or radio frequency carrier. Above is a photo of a loose coupler courtesy of "Henry Rogers, Western Historic Radio Museum" (www.radioblvd.com). These loose couplers worked by moving one coil inside the other in order to change the frequencies.

In Dr. Rife's Rife Ray #3 and Rife Ray #4 Rife Machines he used a specific audio circuit which gated or pulsed his frequencies. This circuit modulated a fixed audio frequency with all of his high frequencies which he used on the various organisms. This circuit will be discussed later when we discuss these Rife Machines.

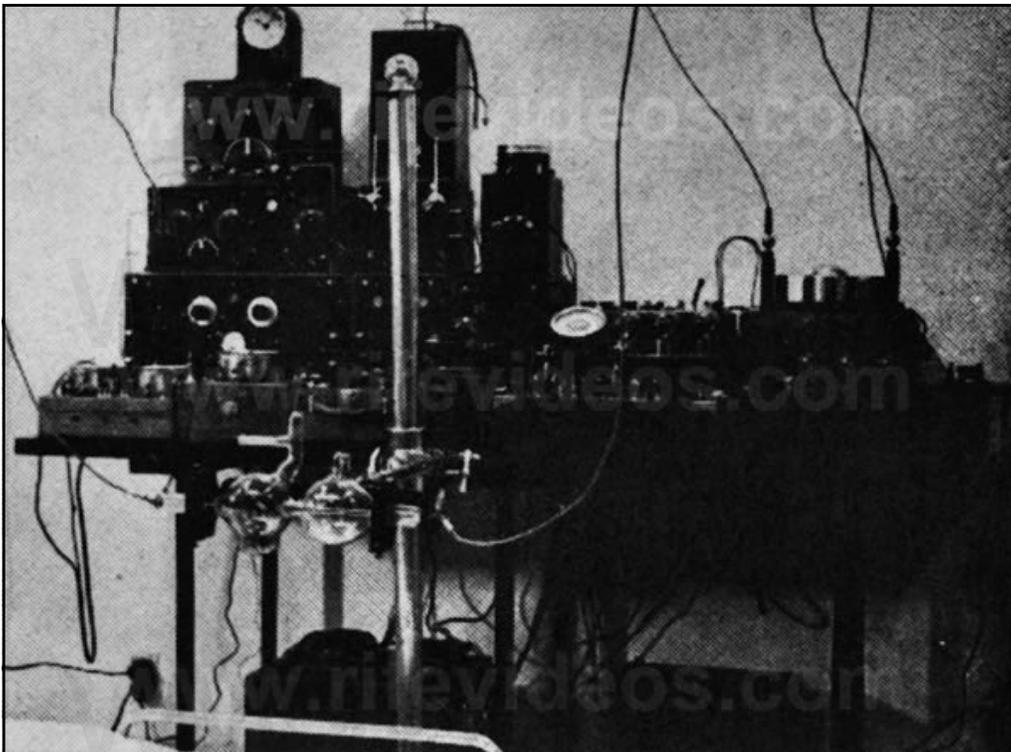
It is apparent that Dr. Rife first tested audio frequencies on organisms in his search for the frequency which would devitalize them. The audio range would be the logical place to start. If he couldn't find a frequency in the audio range, he then moved up into higher frequency ranges until he found a frequency that would devitalize an organism. In Dr. Rife's early lab notes, he listed only two organisms that had an audio frequency M.O.R. Later when Dr. Rife found out that he was reading his frequencies incorrectly, one of those audio frequencies was changed to a much higher RF frequency. There are other statements made by Dr. Rife which show that he tested the audio range. In fact Dr. Rife gave the full range of his frequencies:

RIFE: "Some of them are in the visible band, or I mean not only the visible band but, uh, band of frequencies audible to the human ear [audio frequencies are frequencies that you can hear as tones]. Some of them are way beyond either way. They run through a very, very large gamut. Some of them are very, very broad, long. Some of them are...not extremely short. There are none of them what we call our ultra short wave that I have found yet. Well there's many of them...we would, uh, classify in the ultrasonic band because they're not visible [sic] with the human ear. They're way beyond you know. And some of them are even in the broadcast band. Your cancer is very high [1,604,000 Hertz]. You can't hear it, the oscillation. But now you take your T.B. [Tuberculosis Rod 369,000 Hertz & Virus 769,000 Hertz]. Now that's down. A little more you see...if you don't have an absolute coordinative resonance, you have nothing. One tenth of one meter off and you have nothing. Its got to be absolutely correct for that individual organism. It's got to be precise...the virus of cancer has a certain frequency. And it has to be there, otherwise if it's a little one way or the other, no good, no good for nothing. Infra-red will penetrate, yes, but the heat is not the thing because the heat is not the frequency, it's [Infrared] way down in the very low band of frequencies and the laboratory rate of the BX is up into the high band." (John Marsh Rife CDs - CD 5 track 2, CD 6 track 2, CD 7 track 1 and CD 9 track 1)

In these statements Dr. Rife clearly explains the broad range of his frequencies. Some were audio and could be heard by the human ear; others were in the ultrasonic range, and some were even in the broadcast band. Cancer he said was very high. He states the frequencies have to be very accurate to work. One tenth of one meter off and they would not work at all. We will talk about this later. Here are two additional statements that also verify that Dr. Rife's Machine's could output a modulated audio frequency:

RIFE: "You know we had an idea when we had our [1934] Clinic in La Jolla, of course that was battery and motor generator operated that set, you know, and boy it would sure raise the devil with all the radios so we had a couple of cars that was equipped with car radios and we sent them out and we would take the switch of that thing, and had a code you know like an S.O.S., and one of them went up north, and one of them went south from La Jolla. Before we started in we wanted to see how far we were going to disturb things" (John Marsh Collection, Trip to Ohio Papers, #24)

In the next photo, shown below, is the Rife Ray #3 which was used at the 1934 Clinic in La Jolla.



In order to be able to put out an S.O.S. type signal he would have had to modulate the audio frequency onto a carrier in order for the car radios to pick up the signal. On the John Marsh Collection of Dr. Rife's audio CD's, Dr. Couche makes an interesting comment about the Rife Ray #3 instrument. He was present at the 1934 clinic sponsored by Dr. Johnson and the University of Southern California. He stated:

DR. COUCHE: *"They gave him a treatment of the Rife frequencies which are in the auditory band."*
(John Marsh Rife CD's - CD 3 track 1)

The cancer frequency (Rife Ray #4 1,604,000 Hertz and 1,607,450 for the Rife Ray #5) and tuberculosis (Rife Ray #4 Rod form 369,000 Hertz and 369,433 for the Rife Ray #5)(Rife Ray #4 and Rife Ray #5 Virus form 769,000 Hertz) frequencies used in the 1934 clinic were not audio frequencies. Why would Dr. Couche make this statement? The evidence shows that Dr. Couche was getting the Rife Ray #4 and the Rife Ray #5 methods of generating the frequencies mixed up. The Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical Rife Machine which Dr. Couche used for over 22 years used audio frequencies to create the proper sideband spacing to hit the high harmonic RF M.O.R. frequency (Mortal Oscillatory Rate or the frequency that will kill or devitalize an organism). Dr. Couche purchased two of these clinical Rife Machines and used them until 1952 when he retired. We will cover this instrument later in this paper. All the evidence that we have acquired from the quotes show that the Rife Machines from 1934 and earlier could output audio frequencies above 12,000 Hertz and that Dr. Rife tested audio frequencies right from the beginning of his work in 1920.

Although we have been able to prove that Dr. Rife tested the audio range of frequencies, as any good scientist would have done, it should be pointed out that by 1935 when the Rife Ray #4 Rife Machine was built, he no longer felt that he needed to test audio frequencies any longer. This is indicated by the fact that no variable audio oscillator was included in this new Rife Ray #4 frequency instrument. The Rife Ray #4 Rife Machine will be discussed later in this article.

In 1936 Dr. Rife's engineer, Philip Hoyland, developed a new machine which used audio frequencies to create Dr. Rife's high RF frequencies through harmonic sidebands. The audio frequencies were not the frequencies that would devitalize or kill the various microorganisms. These audio frequencies were used to produce the frequencies that would devitalize or eliminate the disease organisms. This method of using harmonic sidebands will be discussed later in this report when we examine the Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument.

Chapter Summary: Dr. Rife tested and use audio frequencies in his instruments. Primarily the audio frequency was modulated onto the high RF frequency to create a pulse in the higher RF or radio frequencies he was using to devitalize the various microorganisms. When his engineer, Philip Hoyland, developed the new Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument the audio frequencies were used to produce Dr. Rife's High RF frequencies through harmonic sidebands.

In the next chapter we will look at Dr. Rife's first frequency instrument called the Rife Ray #1 and how he was able to devitalize his first microorganism using it.

Chapter #6

Dr. Rife's 1920 to 1922 Rife Ray #1 Rife Machine



1. Used a Ray tube.
2. Frequency range was probably about 1 MHz or less using loose couplers: Could modulate audio frequencies.
3. Output to the Ray tube was 8 to 10 watts.

From information taken from many different documented sources there is finally enough information to know what Dr. Rife did in the early years, from 1920 to about 1934. Dr. Rife designated his machines in numerical order beginning with the Rife Ray #1. Even though we do not have any photos of his Rife Ray #1, we know that Dr. Rife was using loose couplers (photo shown above is a loose coupler) because of this statement:

RIFE: *"Initially I worked with loose couplers to get an audio oscillation and then with the use of transmitters, I tried to balance the audio and modulate the audio on a carrier wave to transmit the audio energy."* (Dr. Rife's 1961 Deposition, question and answer #35)

In a paper that was written in the 1930's, probably by Jack Free, one of Dr. Rife's lab assistants, we get a history of Dr. Rife's machines. This paper starts with the Rife Ray #1.

"In January 1920 experiments were started at the Rife Research Laboratory by Commander Royal R. Rife U.S.N. Ret. to determine the effect of electrical influences upon pathogenic microorganisms. Tests were made for anode and cathode polarity influences and the effect of infrared, ultraviolet and X-ray. During these experiments the idea was conceived of the possibility of devitalizing the pathogenic micro-organisms by electrical frequencies of varying wavelengths. The initial apparatus [Rife Ray #1] for the tests along this line of experiments was constructed and used in prolonged experiments during 1921 and 1922, with results that warranted the belief that the principles involved contained possibilities." (Development of The Rife Ray and use in devitalizing of pathogenic microorganisms).

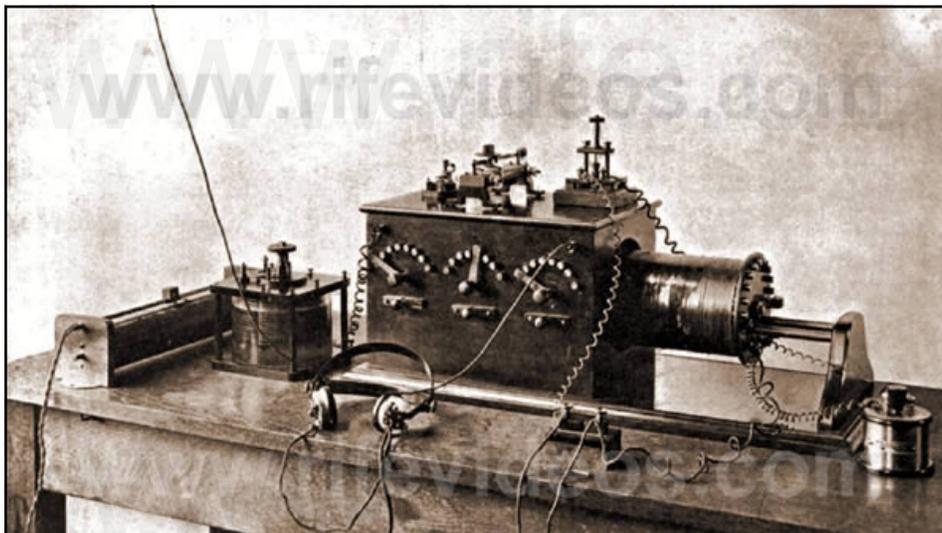
The tests that were done with the Rife Ray #1 which showed that it was possible to devitalize micro-organisms with frequencies was talked about in a 1938 Evening Tribune newspaper article. Also in this newspaper article we learn the power output of the Rife Ray #1 and the first organism that he was able to devitalize.

“Rife built a simple frequency generating apparatus of about 8 or 10 watts output. He grew some cultures of bacteria. Then he began the studies whose reported results now promise to revolutionize the entire theory and the whole treatment of the human diseases, other than those of a functional or accidental nature. Machine and cultures ready, the San Diegan anxiously, feverishly began testing his idea. Would those minute killers of men die under the frequency bombardment? It would be a patience-wracking task, for there was no way to measure what wave length or frequencies the organism might have. In the quiet loneliness of the laboratory, Rife simply had to turn and turn and turn the tuning dials of his machine and check after each bombardment the conditions of the disease organisms in his cultures to see if anything had happened to them. He just had to hunt by trial and error a frequency, which might do something to a certain organism. Then, if he found one for that disease, he would have to start all over again on the next kind.

The scientist took first a culture of b. coli, the organisms, which always seem to accompany the agency of typhoid fever yet apparently, are harmless themselves. He prepared microscope slides from the culture and saw that his little subjects were alive. Then he turned the ray on them, tuned it to a certain frequency, then took the slide back to the microscope to see if anything had happened. He did this time after time and the b. coli still remained discouragingly healthy. Then one day, Rife recounted, a culture of the organisms which had been bombarded with a certain frequency [417,000 Hertz] appeared different under the microscope. They seemed lifeless! He tried to get them to grow, to reproduce in their laboratory media. He tried that same frequency on culture after culture of b. coli and always the results were the same. The organisms were dead. "It did kill them!" Rife told himself. And probably, cool, conservative scientists though he is, he allowed himself to hope that he, Royal Raymond Rife, had found that 'bullet' which scientist have sought for years, that "magic bullet" which would surely, certainly slay mankind's diseases.” (Dread Disease Germs Destroyed By Rays, Claim Of S.D. Scientist-Cancer Blow Seen After 18-year Toil by Rife, The Evening Tribune, May 6, 1938)

These few statements that we have just read give us all that is really known about the Rife Ray #1. The most important development that was accomplished with the Rife Ray #1 was Dr. Rife was able to test and prove that microorganisms could be killed or devitalized using RF frequencies pulsed with an audio frequency.

The photo, shown below, is a picture of a more complex loose coupler setup.



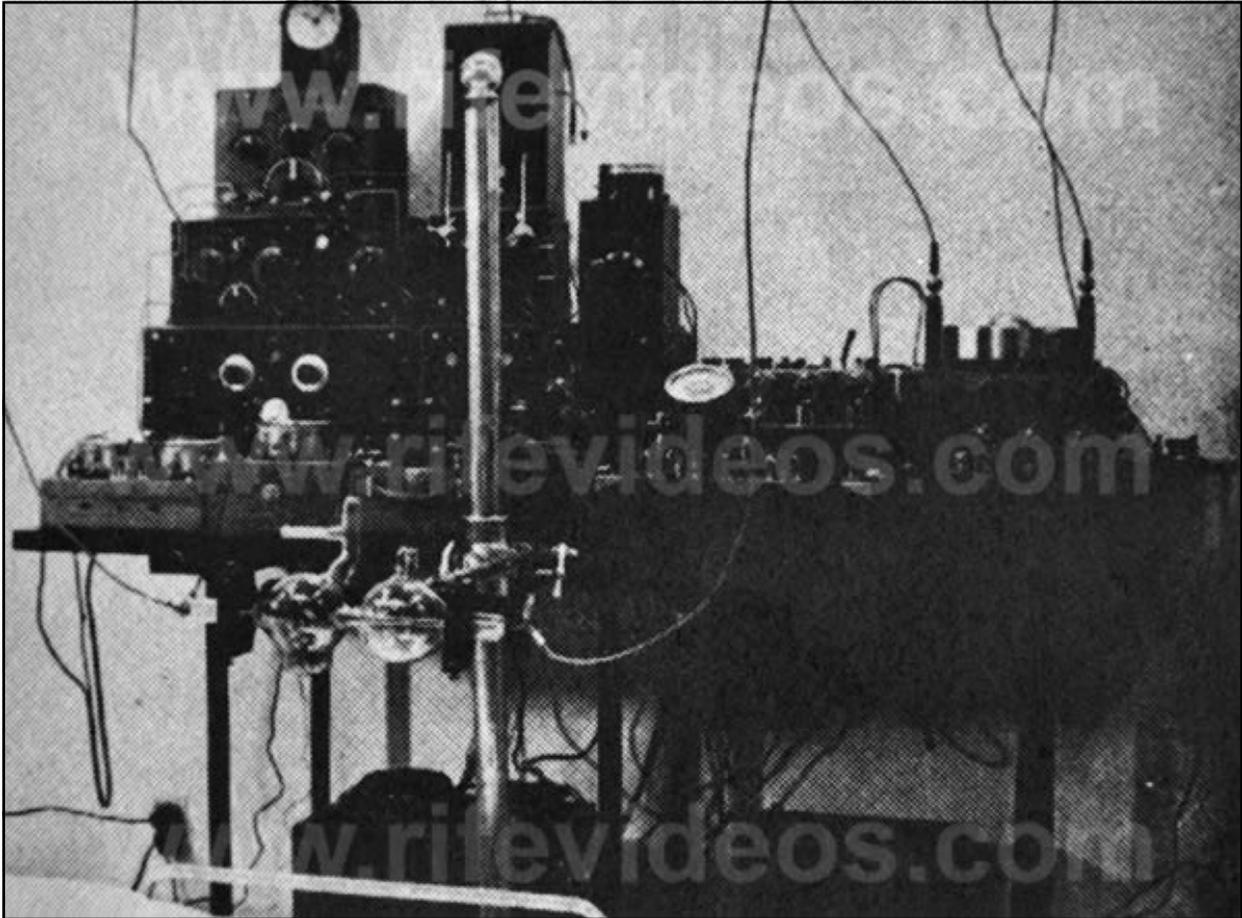
By 1923 Dr. Rife assembled his next Rife Machine called the Rife Ray #2 using off-the-shelf frequency generators. The same equipment that was used with the Rife Ray #2 was also used with the Rife Ray #3. The changes made to the Rife Ray #2 to create the Rife Ray #3 appear to be mostly an increase in the power output of the instrument through the ray tube. Since the full details of the changes are not known and the same equipment that was used with the Rife Ray #2 was used with the Rife Ray #3 we will look at the Rife Ray #3 in the next chapter.

Chapter Summary: The Rife Ray #1 was a simple frequency generating device built to determine if microorganisms could be devitalize by frequencies. The instrument was built using loose couplers which when moved in and out of the coil would produce different electrical RF frequencies. Dr. Rife modulated an audio frequency on the RF frequency he was using in order to produce a pulsed waveform. With this simple frequency generator he was able to devitalize his first organism which was B. coli. Dr. Rife after proving his theory went on to build more powerful equipment which we will look at in succeeding chapters in this report.

In the next chapter we will look discuss Dr. Rife's Rife Ray #3 instrument which was used in the 1934 cancer and tuberculosis clinic which Dr. Milbank Johnson conducted.

Chapter #7

1934 Rife Ray #3 Rife Machine used in the 1934 clinic



1. This was a regenerative instrument that used a ray tube.
2. It consisted of two Kennedy Regenerative Receivers (the model numbers were the 110 and 281). These two receivers made it possible to have a combination of one low frequency oscillator and one high frequency oscillator or two high frequency oscillators.
3. The output was sine wave.
4. Power usage was from batteries. Output to the ray tube was about 50 RF watts?

This instrument was described in a document believed to have been written by Jack Free one of Dr. Rife's lab assistance. We will quote the portion of that document that pertains to this instrument:

"In 1923 more appropriate apparatus [Rife Ray #2 when improved became the Rife Ray #3] was assembled and used. The different frequencies were generated by a tube oscillator with many stages of amplification, the final stage being a 50 watt Telefunken tube.

This amplified frequency was in turn fed into an output tube, and as the voltage at this point was quite small, it was found necessary to apply external voltage across the anode and the cathode of the output tube [ray tube] to act as a carrier wave for the frequencies that were generated in the apparatus.

The output tube was constructed with a double expansion bulb, blown from quartz, using platinum anode and cathode it having a 45° target for directional effect. No heat is generated in output tube-

temperature constant. The frequency control of the instrument was exact to a fraction of a wavelength making it possible to coordinate the frequency in each pathogenic micro-organism with its own wavelength of frequency delivered from the instrument. The current supply for the whole apparatus was supplied by batteries and generators.

During the next eight years these experiments continued and with the aid of the Rife super microscope and the frequency instruments the coordinating frequencies (termed mortal oscillatory rate MOR) of most of the pathogenic micro-organisms were found and recorded including the frequencies of many of the virus or filter passing forms of these organisms." (Development of the Rife Ray and use in devitalizing of pathogenic micro-organisms).

Dr. Rife was asked by Dr. Milbank Johnson M.D. to write a description of his Rife Ray #3 instrument in 1935. Dr. Rife had Jack Free, his lab assistant; include this description in a letter that Jack Free wrote to Dr. Milbank Johnson. Below is Dr. Rife's description.

RIFE: *"The basic principle of this devise is the control of a desired frequency. These frequencies vary upon the organisms being treated.*

The frequency is set which controls the initial oscillator, which in turn is run thru six stages of amplification, the last stage driving a 50 watt output tube.

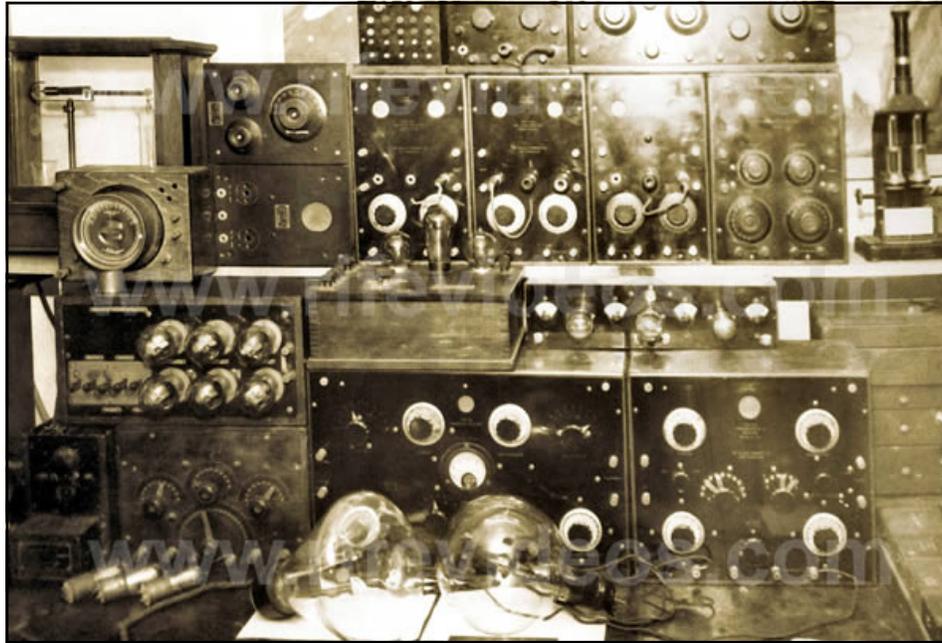
The frequency with its carrier wave is transmitted into an output tube [double-bubble ray tube] similar to the standard X-ray tube, but filled with a different inert gas. This tube acts as a directional antenna.

The importance in the variable control of these frequencies is that each pathogenic organism being treated is of a different chemical consistency, the consequence being they carry a different molecular vibratory rate. Each one in turn under these conditions requires a different frequency or vibratory rate to destroy." (Letter from Jack Free to Dr. Milbank Johnson M.D., December 17, 1935).

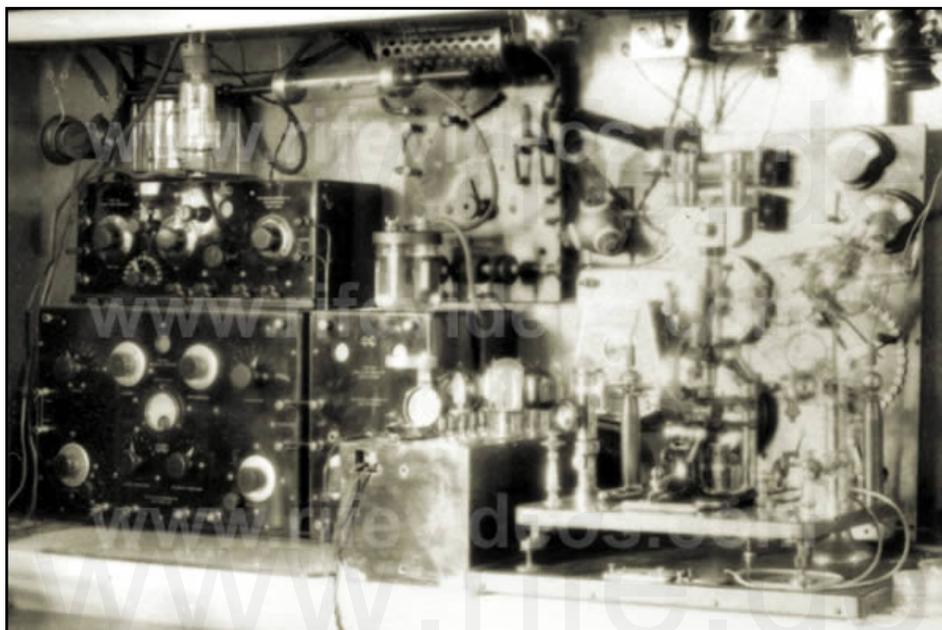
This Rife Machine was used in the 1934 clinic by Dr. Milbank Johnson. See photo of Rife Ray #3 on page 26. If you look at the bottom of that photo of the Rife ray #3 you can see part of the bed railing and mattress where they treated the patients. If you look at the table you can see that the instrument was not a one piece instrument but had many components. This Rife Machine has always been considered the best instrument used by Dr. Rife because it produced the results of the 1934 cancer and tuberculosis clinic. Those interested in the work of Dr. Rife have always wanted to know how this instrument worked. They have also wondered what equipment he used. This has been one of the biggest Rife mysteries. There have been all kinds of speculation on how his first instrument worked. What was its waveform? What was the frequency range? Could it generate audio frequencies? Was it super-regenerative (as he wrote on his lab notes), or was it just regenerative? All of these things have remained mysteries for over fifty years. It was generally believed that the 1934 instrument was custom made for Dr. Rife. However, if the equipment had not been custom made, the mystery could be solved. And today, thanks to some great detective work done by Mr. Peters, the mystery, in fact, is now solved. The instruments were not custom made. They were standard off-the-shelf frequency generating equipment that Dr. Rife purchased. The equipment and frequency ranges are now known.

A better photo of the equipment Dr. Rife used is the first photo on the next page. It was when Mr. Peters was looking at this photo that he recognized the Kennedy frequency generating equipment. Dr. Rife most likely stacked it all up on a table and took a picture of it after he started to use the newer equipment built for him in 1935. This photo, amongst others, made it possible to figure out the equipment Dr. Rife used. This photo has been provided courtesy of Jason Ringas of Rife Research Group of Canada. Here in this paper you will be able to see the actual equipment along with the selling advertisements of the 1920's that give the specifications of the equipment.

We will now look at each piece of equipment and take an in-depth look at the specifications of each. All pieces of equipment except the ray tubes and possibly the five stage amplifier were considered off-the-shelf equipment. This means that this was standard frequency generation equipment which could be purchased from companies in the 1920's. Although they are regenerative receivers, they could output whatever frequency Dr. Rife wanted to use when the regenerative circuit was turned up. Dr. Rife used top-of-the-line Kennedy equipment from the Colin B. Kennedy Company, which built some of the most accurate, high quality equipment that could be purchased in 1923. It was also some of the most expensive equipment to purchase.



We will now take a look at the next photo, shown below. This photo is one of several pictures of Dr. Rife's laboratory instruments. The bottom two pieces of radio equipment were the Kennedy Receiver Model 110 connected to the Kennedy Two-Stage Audio Amplifier Model 525. The other piece of equipment sitting on top of the Kennedy Receiver Model 110 we will look at later. On the next page are two more photos. The first photo is a better photo of this old antique equipment. The second photo is the 1923 advertisement from the Colin B. Kennedy Company which provides the frequency range and features of this regenerative receiver. It also gives the effective frequency range from 175 to 25,000 meters or from 12,000 Hertz to 1,700,000 Hertz.





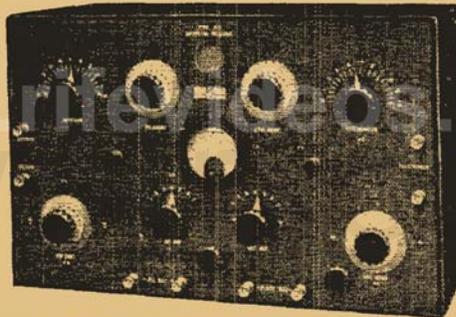
KENNEDY
EQUIPMENT

ANNOUNCING

**THE NEW KENNEDY UNIVERSAL REGENERATIVE
RECEIVER**
TYPE 110

EFFECTIVE RANGE: 175 TO 25,000 METERS

DETECTS
REGENERATES
OSCILLATES
On all wave
lengths in
common use.



Licensed
under
Armstrong
U. S.
Patent
No. 1,113,149

Surpassing even our highest hopes when we undertook its development, this latest addition to the Kennedy line is of interest to **everyone who uses a radio receiving set.**

Our engineering staff spent many months in developing this unit and released it for production only when its performance surpassed every requirement we had set for it. By our long specialization in receiving equipment we have built up a reputation which is so precious that we can afford to put the Kennedy trade-mark on only the highest quality product.

We have spared no effort to make this the best receiver on the market. We honestly believe that it is.

These are some of its features:

- Variable inductive coupling between primary and secondary.
- Extremely sharp tuning because of very efficient inductance units.
- Special Kennedy bank-wound moisture-proof inductors.
- Generous overlap between inductance steps.
- Large balanced primary and secondary variable condensers.
- Micrometer adjustment of secondary condenser
- Variable grid condenser with air dielectric, permitting most effective use of all types of available receiving tubes.
- Adjustable feed-back circuit.
- Fine adjustment of plate voltage by means of potentiometer connected between terminals of filament battery.
- Weston ammeter for measuring filament current.
- Bus-bar type insulated wiring.

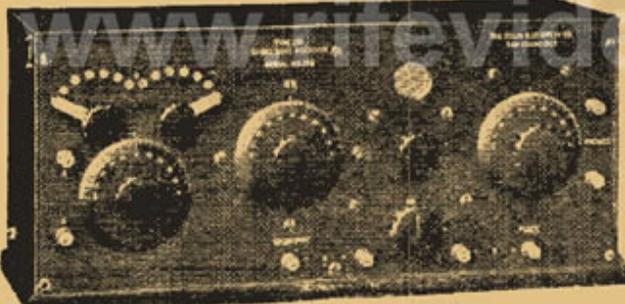
Further details in Bulletin 101, mailed on request.

Ask your dealer for a demonstration. Compare the performance of this receiver with any other you have ever seen. The users of Kennedy Equipment are our best advertisers.

THE COLIN B. KENNEDY COMPANY
INCORPORATED
RIALTO BUILDING SAN FRANCISCO

The Kennedy Model 110 could actually go from 12,000 Hertz to about 1,800,000 Hertz. The Kennedy Company was just being conservative in its advertisement. The next instrument that was on top of the Receiver Model 110 in Dr. Rife's laboratory photo is the Kennedy Short-Wave Regenerative Receiver Model 281. Below is a photo of the Kennedy Receiver Model 281. Below the 281 is a picture of the 1923 Kennedy 281 advertisement.





**KENNEDY
EQUIPMENT**

Our new improved
Type 281
**SHORT-WAVE
REGENERATIVE
RECEIVER**

is designed for high efficiency
on wave lengths of 185 to 620
meters. The ideal set for relay work. It embodies all the features of correct design
and superior workmanship that have established the reputation of Kennedy Equipment.

You will be interested in the details of this new short wave set. Ask your dealer
about it. If he cannot supply you we will send you Bulletin 201 on request.

The high quality of Kennedy apparatus is being appreciated by those who want
the best results. We again find it necessary to greatly increase our factory capacity
to meet the demand.

THE COLIN B. KENNEDY COMPANY
INCORPORATED

RIALTO BUILDING SAN FRANCISCO

This Kennedy 281 instrument had an effective range from 185 meters to 620 meters or from 483,000 Hertz to 1,620,000 Hertz. This instrument could actually go to about 1,800,000 Hertz. The Kennedy Company again being conservative on its frequency range.

Now that we have all the frequency generating equipment identified we can now come to some conclusions. All of this Kennedy equipment was sine wave. Square wave was not used or even generated in this old equipment. The Kennedy Receiver Model 110 had a frequency range from 12,000 to about 1,800,000 Hertz. This shows that Dr. Rife's instruments had the ability to output audio frequencies, a fact that he mentioned in his 1961 deposition. The only audio frequencies he could have used would have been modulated from this equipment. Dr. Rife also mentioned in his 1961 deposition that he balanced the audio on a carrier which would have been a modulated waveform.

What is really surprising is the fact that none of the Kennedy equipment that Dr. Rife used could output a frequency higher than about 2 Megahertz (MHz). This fact changes a lot of things with regard to his lab notes dated before 1934. It was impossible for him to produce 11,780,000 Hertz or 17,033,000 Hertz using this equipment. These are the two frequencies that Dr. Rife listed on his lab notes for the BX cancer virus. The frequency range of the Kennedy equipment now explains why Dr. Rife's Engineer, Philip Hoyland, told Mr. Edwards, a business partner in Beam Ray Corporation, that Dr. Rife and not taken some factors into consideration when he read his frequencies prior to 1935. What this implies is that Dr. Rife may have misread his frequencies prior to 1935.

With Dr. Rife's approval, Philip Hoyland was hired by Dr. Milbank Johnson, M.D. and the University of Southern California Special Medical Research Committee in 1935 to build a more up-to-date portable frequency instrument to be used for their research. Dr. Rife's 1934 instrument was cumbersome because it was not just one, but several, pieces of equipment which were difficult to move and use. In order to build the new instrument, Philip Hoyland needed to know what frequencies Dr. Rife was using.

This is where the story gets interesting. Dr. Rife had many lab notes which had the frequencies written down on them for the various microorganisms. Dr. Rife could have just given Philip Hoyland a copy of the frequency ranges that the lab notes covered and he could have built the instrument from that information. But this is not what happened. Philip Hoyland brought his standard master oscillator into the laboratory and then Dr. Rife and Philip Hoyland went through the long process of putting many organisms under the microscope and checking to see what the frequency was when it was devitalized. If Dr. Rife had been confident that his original frequencies were correct on his lab notes this testing would not have been necessary. It is apparent that there were probably some questions in Dr. Rife's mind about the accuracy of his initial readings and frequencies which made this retesting of the organisms M.O.R. frequencies necessary.

Keeping this in mind, it was difficult to read the correct frequencies prior to this time unless you were very proficient at doing it. Philip Hoyland apparently wanted to know exactly what frequencies Dr. Rife was using in order to build the new instrument. While testifying on the stand in the 1939 Beam Ray trial, Philip Hoyland stated this about how he obtained the frequencies: (1939 Beam Ray Trial Transcript #778)

HOYLAND: *"They were taken off the last machine [the Kennedy equipment] that was built by Dr. Rife. I transferred them from one machine to another."*

At another point during the trial the transcript reads as follows. (#905-916):

COMPARET: *"In June of 1935 was when you made an agreement with the [transcript missing words] medical research to build a Rife Ray machine, [the Rife Ray #4] you did build it soon after that?"*

HOYLAND: *"Yes."*

COMPARET: *“You had an agreement with them that all work was to be done under Dr. Rife’s direction?”*

HOYLAND: *“That’s what the contract called for.”*

COMPARET: *“Did you do this work without getting the frequencies from Dr. Rife?”*

HOYLAND: *“I recalibrated the machine according to the bacteria.”*

COMPARET: *“What specifically did you do that constituted this recalibration?”*

HOYLAND: *“I used a standard oscillator against his machine to see what frequencies he was using.”*

COMPARET: *“He set his machine and you measured his frequencies?”*

HOYLAND: *“Yes.”*

COMPARET: *“Did you make any memorandum of these particular frequencies?”*

HOYLAND: *“Yes, I gave Dr. Johnson and Dr. Rife a list of them.”*

Later during the trial Dr. Rife was asked where the frequencies came from. (#1290-1293):

JUDGE KELLY: *“When you constructed this Beam Ray machine [from Kennedy equipment] you had a dial representing the frequencies or harmonics?”*

RIFE: *“We had many dials on the original machine [Kennedy Model 110].”*

JUDGE KELLY: *“Is that the machine Mr. Hoyland got the frequencies from?”*

RIFE: *“Yes, he took them off that old machine [Kennedy Model 110].”*

From the court testimony given by Dr. Rife and Philip Hoyland we see the frequencies were read by Philip Hoyland off of the Rife Ray #3 or Kennedy Model 110 and 281 and used in the next instrument which was the Rife Ray #4 (We will be discussing this instrument next). Now let’s continue on reading the court testimony: (Beam Ray Trial Transcript #1553-1555)

COMPARET: *“Now going back to your assumption that Dr. Rife knew the frequencies, had Mr. Hoyland ever told you that Dr. Rife knew them?”*

EDWARDS: *“No, he told me that Dr. Rife only thought he had them.”*

COMPARET: *“What did you think that meant?”*

EDWARDS: *“Well, Mr. Hoyland told me about that time [1934 and before], that Dr. Rife measured the frequencies only by the length of the wire and that he did not take other factors into consideration.”*

Here in the court testimony we just read that Dr. Rife had not read his frequencies correctly when he measured them. This would have been a mistake easy to make in the 1920’s and 1930’s. The frequencies which Philip Hoyland read off of Dr. Rife’s #3 instrument, which consisted of the Kennedy equipment, were different from the earlier lab note frequencies recorded by Dr. Rife. This has caused a lot of confusion because the frequencies that Philip Hoyland read were all lower than 2,000,000 Hertz.

Dr. Rife had written down on his lab notes frequencies as high as 11,780,000 and 17,033,000 Hertz for the BX cancer virus. However, the Kennedy Models 110, 220 and 281 could not output these high frequencies. It is apparent that Philip Hoyland was absolutely correct when he told Mr. Edwards that Dr. Rife had misread his frequencies. Also, Philip Hoyland testified in court that he gave both Dr. Rife and Dr. Johnson a list of the correct frequencies he read off of the Kennedy Model 110. This verifies the truth of what Philip Hoyland said in court.

There is another verification that Dr. Rife had misread his frequencies. On the Rife audio CD's, Henry Siner, Dr. Rife's lab assistant, read from a lab note of the BX cancer virus. All the information was the same as Dr. Rife's earlier pre-1935 lab notes except the frequencies. On that corrected lab note Henry Siner read 187 meters for the wave length and 1,604,000 Hertz for the cycles per second frequency for the BX cancer virus. Both the meter frequency and the cycles per second measurement being the same frequency. However, on the pre-1935 lab note, both were different. One frequency was 11,780,000 and the other was 17.6 meters or 17,033,000 Hertz. Henry Siners reading of this corrected lab note also verifies that Dr. Rife had not read his frequencies correctly. At the end of that discussion about the BX cancer virus and the Lab note Henry Siner made this statement, quote:

SINER: *"That was a long time ago, but, and remember, I was just copying what he [Dr. Rife] dictated."* (John Marsh Rife CD's - MP3 track 11).

This quote from Henry Siner shows that it was Dr. Rife who made the corrections to the lab note. The frequency of 1,604,000 Hertz was the frequency Philip Hoyland read and gave to Dr. Rife and Dr. Johnson and it was used in the new instrument built in 1935 called the Rife Ray #4.

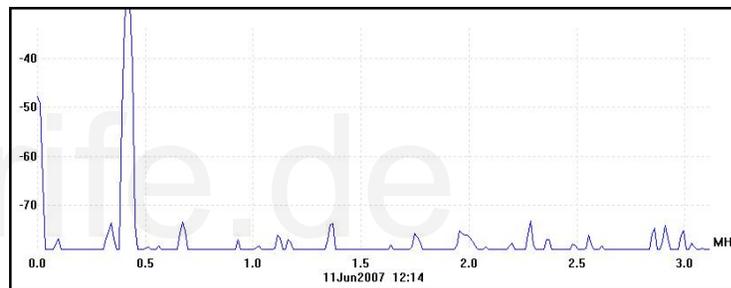
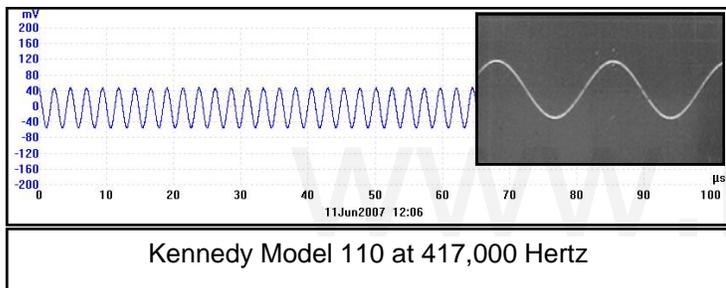
There is one thing we need to consider. Dr. Rife could have read a harmonic of the frequency instead of the correct frequency. It appears this is in fact what Dr. Rife did. Dr. Rife understood how easy it was to read a harmonic frequency instead of the correct frequency and recognized that he may not have had true fundamental frequencies. He stated:

RIFE: *"I've talked to you [John Crane] and Verne [Verne Thompson] and other people too that there may be some of the frequencies that we are using that may be harmonics, you know...It's not an impossibility that some of those frequencies may be a harmonic. We may not know the true frequencies of some of them. But it does the business. Maybe if we had the true frequency it would do it better because it has more power than a harmonic."* (John Marsh Rife CD's - CD 7 track 2).

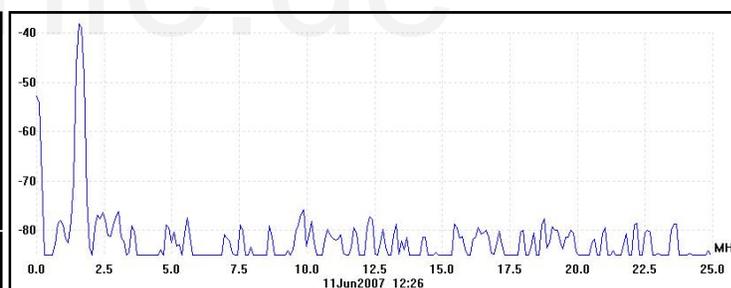
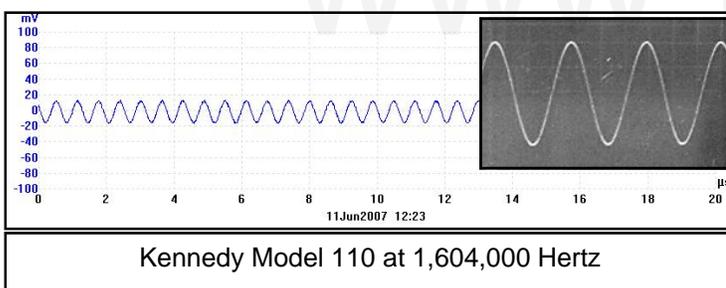
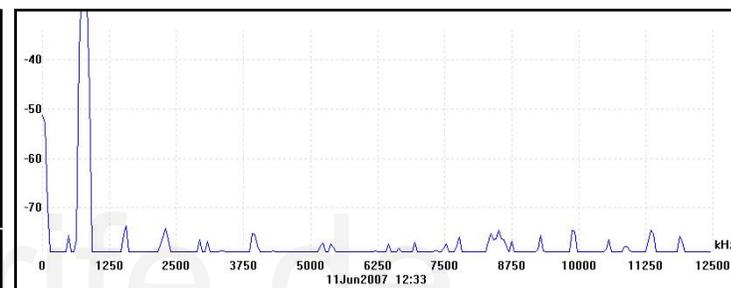
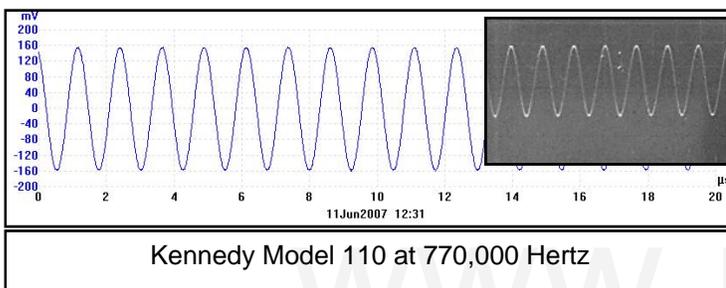
The frequency that Philip Hoyland read off of Dr. Rife's 1934 Rife Ray #3 Machine was 1,604,000 Hertz. Dr. Rife had written two frequencies down on his pre-1934 lab notes. One was 11,780,000 Hertz and the other was 17,033,000 Hertz. The seventh harmonic of 1,604,000 is 11,228,000 which is close to the 11,780,000 especially if you consider that Dr. Rife was not reading his frequencies correctly. We now know Dr. Rife was not even reading the harmonic correctly. Now the eleventh harmonic of 1,604,000 is 17,644,000 which is close also to 17,033,000 Hertz. Had Dr. Rife read the frequencies correctly then both the meter frequency and the cycles per second frequency should have been the same frequency. This was the case with the new lab note when it was corrected by Dr. Rife and read by Henry Siner in the 1950's. The evidence is absolutely overwhelming that Dr. Rife was not reading his frequencies correctly because the frequencies Philip Hoyland read were used in the next Rife Machine which was called the Rife Ray #4. In the space of about 60 days all Dr. Rife's frequencies changed from from the pre-1935 lab note frequencies to the new frequencies that were used with the Rife Ray #4.

We wondered where these harmonics that Dr. Rife read might of come from. Did the Kennedy Model 110 have harmonics in its waveform? Did it output a sine wave waveform? Was the waveform distorted? The only way to answer these questions was to find a working Kennedy 110 and put it on a

spectrum analyzer. Jason Ringas of the Rife Research Group of Canada and I contacted Henry Rogers the owner of the Western Historic Radio Museum (www.radioblvd.com) who owns two Kennedy 110s that are still operational. Henry Rogers knew nothing about Dr. Rife but agreed to let me come visit his location to check the readings of the Kennedy Model 110. He also owns a Kennedy 220 and a Kennedy Model 281, both of which are also in working condition. The Kennedy Company built top-of-the-line equipment and we were surprised to find out even after over 80 years, they still worked as well as they did when they were new. Very little attention is ever needed to get these instruments back in working condition because of the quality of their construction. So with spectrum analyzer in hand, I went to see Henry Rogers and we put the Kennedy 110 on the spectrum analyzer to get the answers to our questions. Below is the reading of the waveform of the Kennedy Model 110 at 417,000 Hertz using a PicoScope 3205 spectrum analyzer. On the left is the waveform which proves that Dr. Rife was using sine wave.



That question was finally answered. The spectrum analyzing of the frequency revealed that there were no harmonics in the waveform. The noise which shows up as little spikes are from the power supply. These old receivers ran on batteries and when they are hooked up to batteries the noise in the circuit is greatly reduced. The amazing thing about the Kennedy Model 110 sine wave waveform was that it was picture perfect. This amazed us because everyone believed that the equipment that Dr. Rife used would have had a distorted waveform. No one that I have ever talked with believed that this old equipment was capable of producing a nearly-perfect waveform. It was as good as we can do today with our sophisticated modern frequency generating equipment. The fact that it produced no harmonics also amazed us. Below are the readings of the Kennedy Model 110 at 770,000 and 1,604,000 Hertz. At 1,604,000 Hertz the sine wave was still nearly perfect and it did not produce any harmonics. We checked all frequencies out to 50 Megahertz for harmonics and found none.



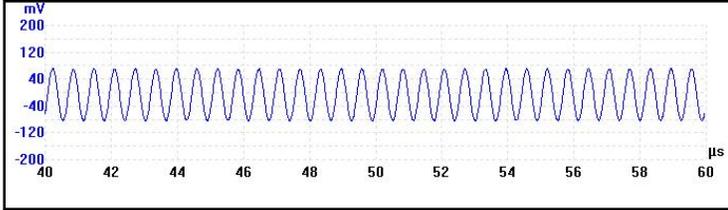
This testing showed that Dr. Rife's equipment, call a Rife Machine, output a sine wave waveform with no harmonics. So where did the frequencies come from that Dr. Rife read and recorded on his old lab notes? Why did he record two frequencies in his lab notes? We now knew what equipment he

used. His pre-1935 lab notes just didn't make any sense. We know from Henry Siner's reading of the corrected BX lab note that the meter frequency and the cycles per second frequency should be the same. It is apparent that Dr. Rife used two different pieces of equipment to read his frequencies. One piece of equipment gave a reading in meters and the other piece of equipment gave a reading in cycles per second. However even knowing this did not explain where the harmonics came from.

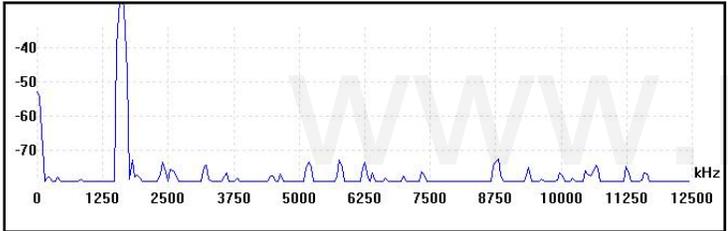
We knew that the noble gas he used in his ray tube could double the frequency that went through it. These types of tests have been done with plasma in laboratories in the past. So we decided to make some tests. We tested the Icom 718 which we hooked up to a phanotron ray tube. This is the type of ray tube Dr. Rife used and is the only one we tested. We first tested to see what the sine wave looked like coming out of the Icom 718. We wanted to make sure that it did not produce any harmonics, and in fact, our testing showed it did not produce any harmonics. Then we hooked it up to the antenna tuner to see if the tuner distorted the waveform and produced any harmonics. We found it did not distort the waveform or produce harmonics through the antenna tuner except at 1,604,000 Hertz. This is only because the Icom is not supposed to output a frequency below 2,000,000 Hertz. Below this frequency it will produce two harmonics (see graph on page 37). The other two frequencies we tested were 11,780,000 and 17,033,000 Hertz. These were the frequencies Dr. Rife recorded on his pre-1935 lab notes and neither of these produced harmonics through the antenna tuner. Then we put it through the ray tube. The ray tube didn't just double the frequency - it also produced all the harmonics that Dr. Rife would have read. We now had the answers as to where the harmonics came from. The ray tube produces the harmonics. You can put a harmonic-free sine wave through a ray tube and get all the harmonics that Dr. Rife recorded on his lab notes. The photo below is the Icom 718 and on the next three pages are three graphs that show the readings taken in this testing.



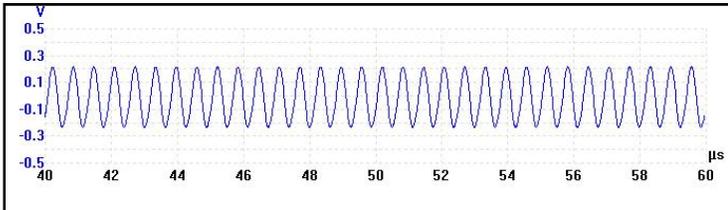
Testing done with PicoScope 3205 spectrum analyzer at 1,604,000 Hertz using Icom 718



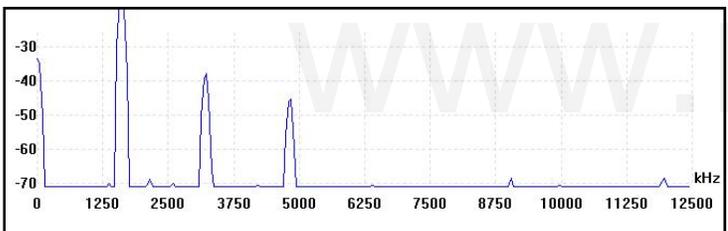
Sine wave out of Icom 718 at 1,604,000 Hertz.



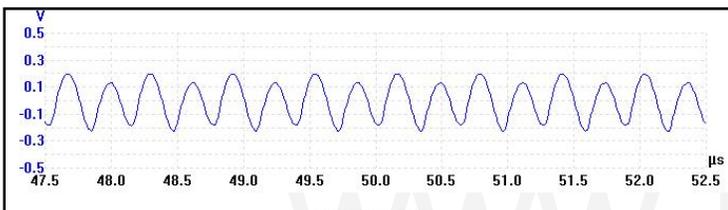
Icom 718 at 1,604,000 Hertz measured with spectrum analyzer showing no harmonics.



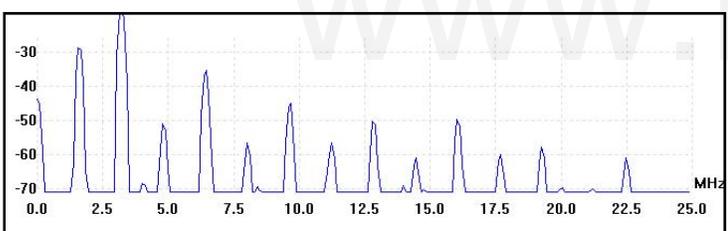
Sine wave out of Icom 718 at 1,604,000 Hertz using the antenna tuner.



Icom 718 and antenna tuner at 1,604,000 Hertz measured with spectrum analyzer showing two harmonics. These two harmonics are only produced because the Icom is not designed to go below 2,000,000 Hertz. If you output 2,000,000 Hertz it produces no harmonics.



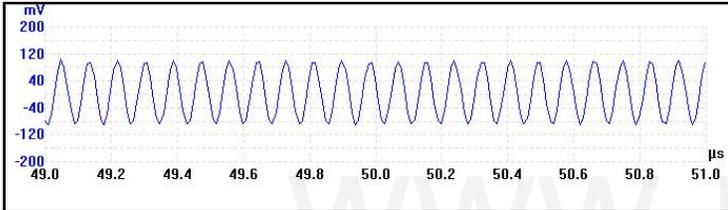
Sine wave out of Icom 718 at 1,604,000 Hertz using antenna tuner and ray tube. Sine wave is distorted. In all tests done the sine wave was always distorted when put through a ray tube.



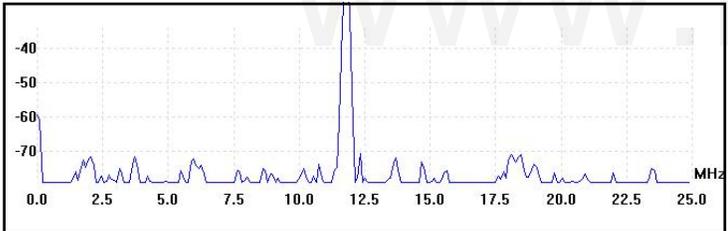
Icom 718 at 1,604,000 Hertz using antenna tuner and ray tube. Measured with spectrum analyzer showing harmonics all the way up to 22,000,000 Hertz. This shows that Dr. Rife's Kennedy Model 110 which only had a top range of 2,000,000 Hertz did produce harmonic frequencies in the 11,000,000 and 17,000,000 Hertz range.

Below are the measurements taken with the PicoScope 3205 spectrum analyzer from the Icom 718 using the antenna tuner and ray tube at 11,780,000 Hertz. This was the first frequency Dr. Rife listed on his pre-1934 lab notes which was later changed to 1,604,000 Hertz.

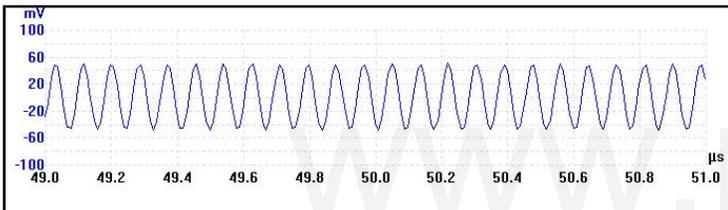
Testing done with PicoScope 3205 spectrum analyzer at 11,780,000 Hertz using Icom 718



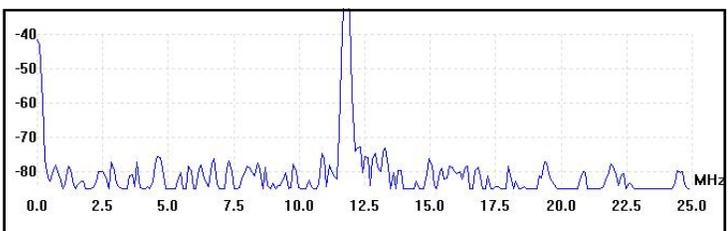
Sine wave out of Icom 718 at 11,780,000 Hertz.



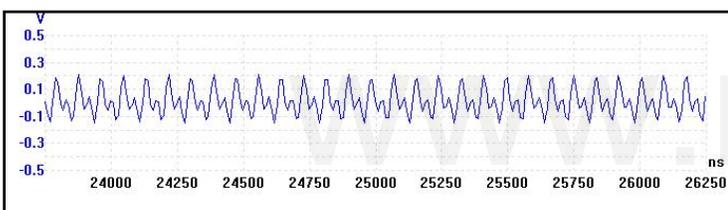
Icom 718 at 11,780,000 Hertz measured with spectrum analyzer showing no harmonics.



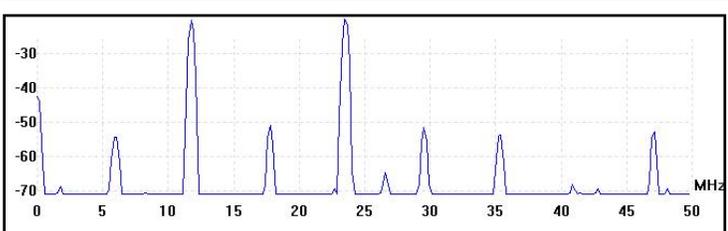
Sine wave out of Icom 718 at 11,780,000 Hertz using the antenna tuner.



Icom 718 and antenna tuner at 11,780,000 Hertz measured with spectrum analyzer showing no harmonics.



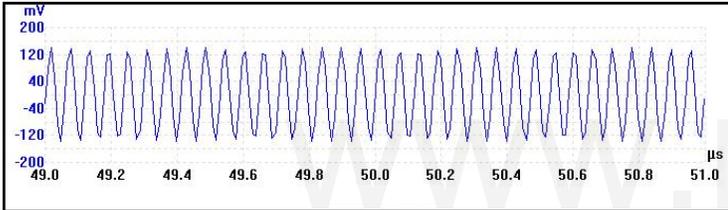
Sine wave out of Icom 718 at 11,780,000 Hertz using antenna tuner and ray tube. The sine wave does not look like a sine wave. In all cases the sine wave is distorted to some degree when put through a ray tube.



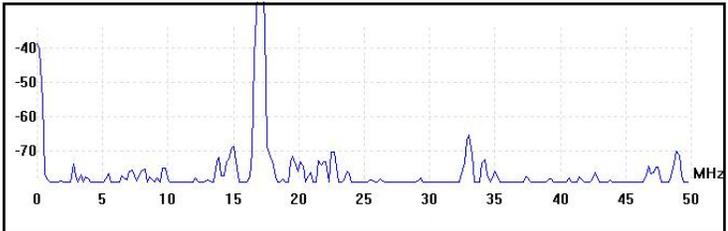
Icom 718 at 11,780,000 Hertz using antenna tuner and ray tube. Measured with spectrum analyzer showing harmonics all the way up to 50 MHz.

Below are the measurements taken with the PicoScope 3205 spectrum analyzer from the Icom 718 using the antenna tuner and ray tube at 17,033,000 Hertz. This was the second frequency on his pre-1934 lab notes which was recorded in meters. This was later changed to 187 meters which would give us a frequency of about 1,604,000 Hertz. This confirms that Dr. Rife was just reading a harmonic at 17,033,000.

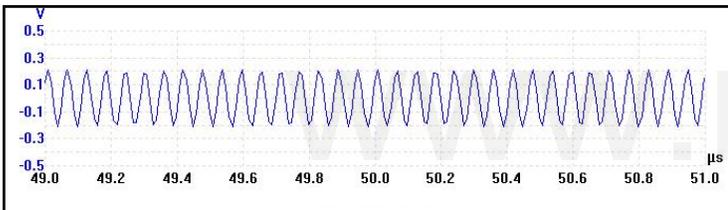
Testing done with PicoScope 3205 spectrum analyzer at 17,033,000 Hertz using Icom 718



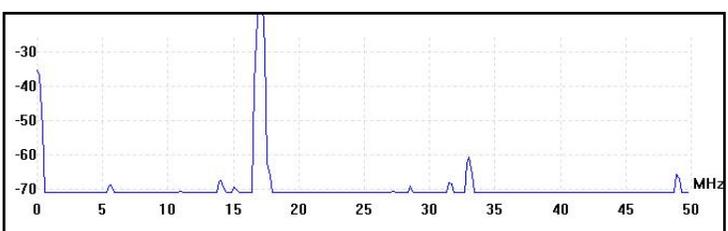
Sine wave out of Icom 718 at 17,033,000 Hertz. Some distortion was in the sine wave.



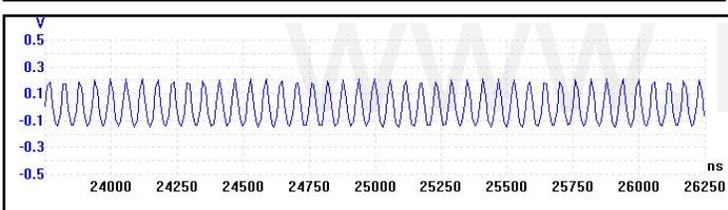
Icom 718 at 17,033,000 Hertz measured to 50 MHz with spectrum analyzer showing no harmonics.



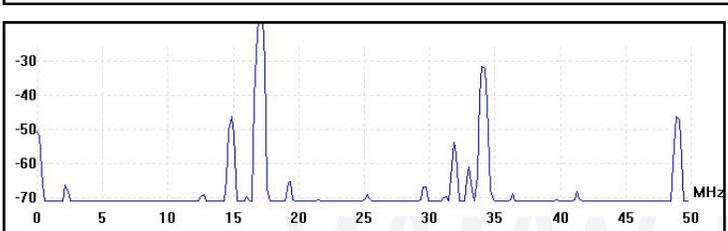
Sine wave out of Icom 718 at 17,033,000 Hertz using the antenna tuner. Same slight distortion noticed.



Icom 718 and antenna tuner at 17,033,000 Hertz measured to 50 MHz with spectrum analyzer showing no harmonics.



Sine wave out of Icom 718 at 17,033,000 Hertz using antenna tuner and ray tube. Sine wave was distorted even more when put through a ray tube.



Icom 718 at 17,033,000 Hertz using antenna tuner and ray tube. Measured with spectrum analyzer showing harmonics all the way up to 50 MHz.

Westinghouse RC Receiver & Amplifier



Western Electric Audio Amplifier 7A



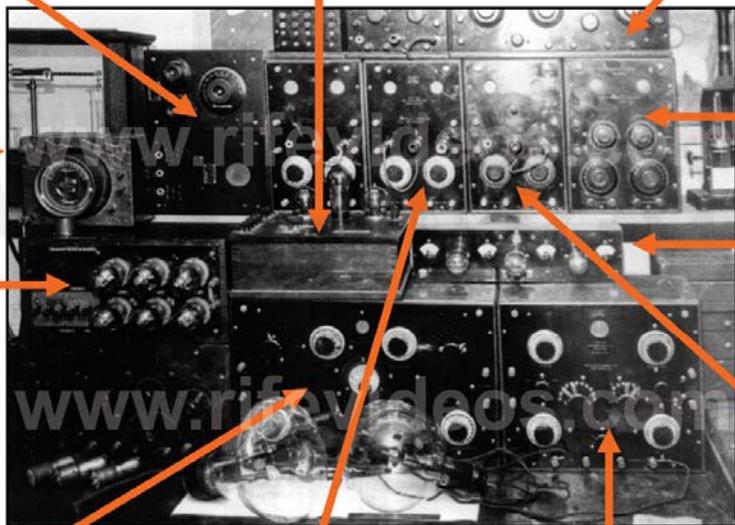
Kennedy Model 281 Receiver



Photo of Rife's equipment that he used in his lab for doing M.O.R. work.

Five stage 50 watt class A cascade RF amplifier

The three photos of Rife's lab on this page are courtesy of the Rife Research Group of Canada.



Kennedy RF Amplifier

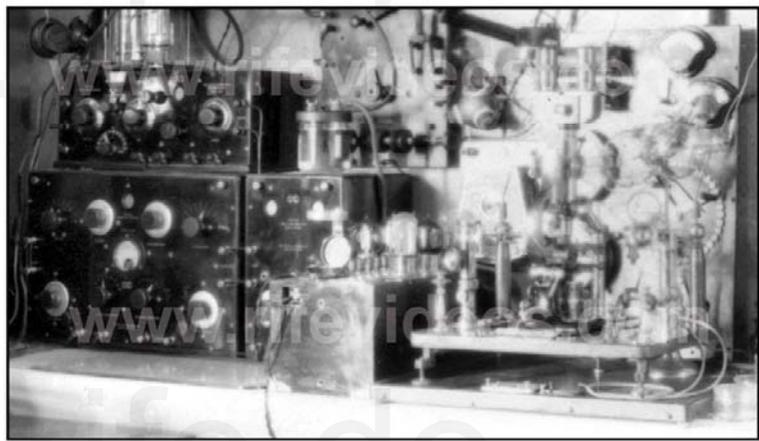
Remler 700 I.F. Amplifier 3.5 MHz



Kennedy Model 110 and 525 Audio Amplifier



Kennedy Model 220 and 525 Audio Amplifier



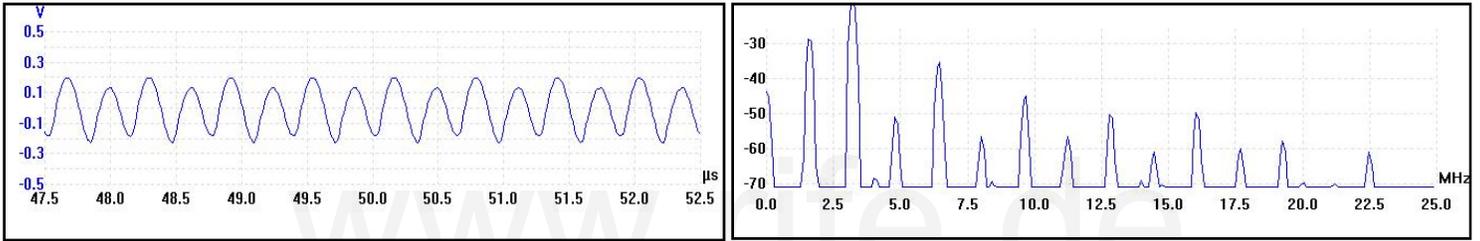
Kennedy Model 110, 281 and 525 Audio Amplifier Set Up In Rife's Lab For Doing M.O.R Work

After having done all this spectrum analysis testing we now know how Dr. Rife misread his frequencies. The ray tube gave him the harmonics that he read. Also, he evidently did not read the harmonics correctly. Philip Hoyland read the frequencies correctly because he was an electronics engineer and had the ability to read the frequencies properly. We wish to mention that we do not feel this in any way diminishes or questions the brilliance of Dr. Rife. Even Dr. Rife himself said he was not an electronics man and never claimed to be one. He made a mistake that any untrained person could have easily made.

Having said this, let's move on to the facts. Philip Hoyland read 1,604,000 Hertz for the frequency of the BX cancer virus. Dr. Rife corrected his lab notes to this frequency. This frequency was used in the later Rife Ray #4 instrument. With these documented facts, we now know what must have happened. Dr. Rife read the seventh harmonic of 1,604,000 Hertz and recorded it on his pre-1934 lab notes. The only problem was he was unable to read the seventh harmonic correctly and misread it as 11,780,000 Hertz. It should have been 11,228,000 Hertz because this is the actual harmonic frequency that came out of the ray tube. Dr. Rife had two different pieces of equipment for reading frequencies - one which read in cycles per second and the other which read in meters. These types of meters used to measure wavelengths were common electronic test equipment, just as digital frequency counters are in common use today. Wavelength meters were much harder to use and measure frequencies with if you didn't really understand how to use them. We know that this was the case. Dr. Rife then misread the eleventh harmonic of 1,604,000 Hertz. This harmonic should have been 17,644,000 Hertz instead of the 17,033,000 Hertz. Again, we know from the corrected lab note read by Henry Siner that the cycles per second and meters frequencies should match or be the same. In these early pre-1934 lab notes none of the cycles per second and meter frequencies matched. This shows Dr. Rife used two different pieces of equipment to read the frequencies. The final fact is the Kennedy Company equipment could only output frequencies up to about 1,800,000 Hertz (far below the 11 and 17 MHz range).

When we read the Kennedy Model 110 the instrument was surprisingly accurate. Dr. Rife could have very easily hit the frequency he wanted within the tolerances he gave. He gave "one tenth of one meter" as a gage to show how close you had to be to an organism's M.O.R. At 1,604,000 Hertz this would be 858 Hertz. He said if you were off by this amount the frequency wouldn't work. With that in mind it would be necessary to be within a few hundred Hertz of the BX M.O.R. in order to make sure the frequency was effective. The Kennedy instrument could hit within 200 to 300 Hertz very easily at 1,604,000 Hertz. After changing the dials and then coming back to the same dial settings you could get within 2000 to 6000 Hertz at 417,000 Hertz. This is less than 1% inaccuracy which is quite amazing. Even Philip Hoyland, when he measured the frequencies rounded off all but one frequency to the nearest thousandth. The testing of the Kennedy Model 110 shows that the frequency for the BX is most likely somewhere between 1,600,000 and 1,608,000 Hertz, however it could be as much as 10,000 Hertz plus or minus of 1,604,000 Hertz. All of the frequencies are only close and this should be considered when using them. One fact that helps to point this out is Philip Hoyland read 1,604,000 Hertz for the frequency of the BX. He also gave 187 meters as the frequency. One hundred and eighty seven meters is 1,603,168 Hertz. This is a difference of 832 Hertz and shows why the frequencies are only close. Today's frequency generating equipment is very accurate at hitting a specific frequency but in Dr. Rife's era this was not the case. Dr. Rife's microscope gave him an advantage that we do not have. He could see the organism die.

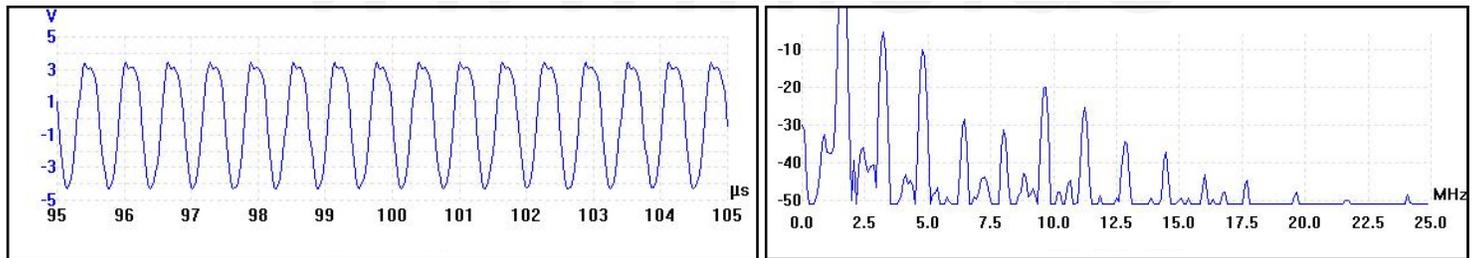
So now that we know that Dr. Rife's Kennedy Model 110, 220 and 281 only went to 1,800,000 Hertz with harmonics going to about 20,000,000 Hertz (see graph on the top of the next page). We have to ask this question: What frequency is really the true M.O.R.? Is it the 1,604,000 Hertz or a harmonic of it? The actual M.O.R. frequency could have been very easily a harmonic, and Dr. Rife would have never known it. The spectrum analyzer graph, second down on the next page, of 1,604,000 Hertz shows it could be any one of these harmonics. Since the ray tube is what produces these harmonics it may be very important to have all these harmonics. Myth Busters, a cable television program did a test



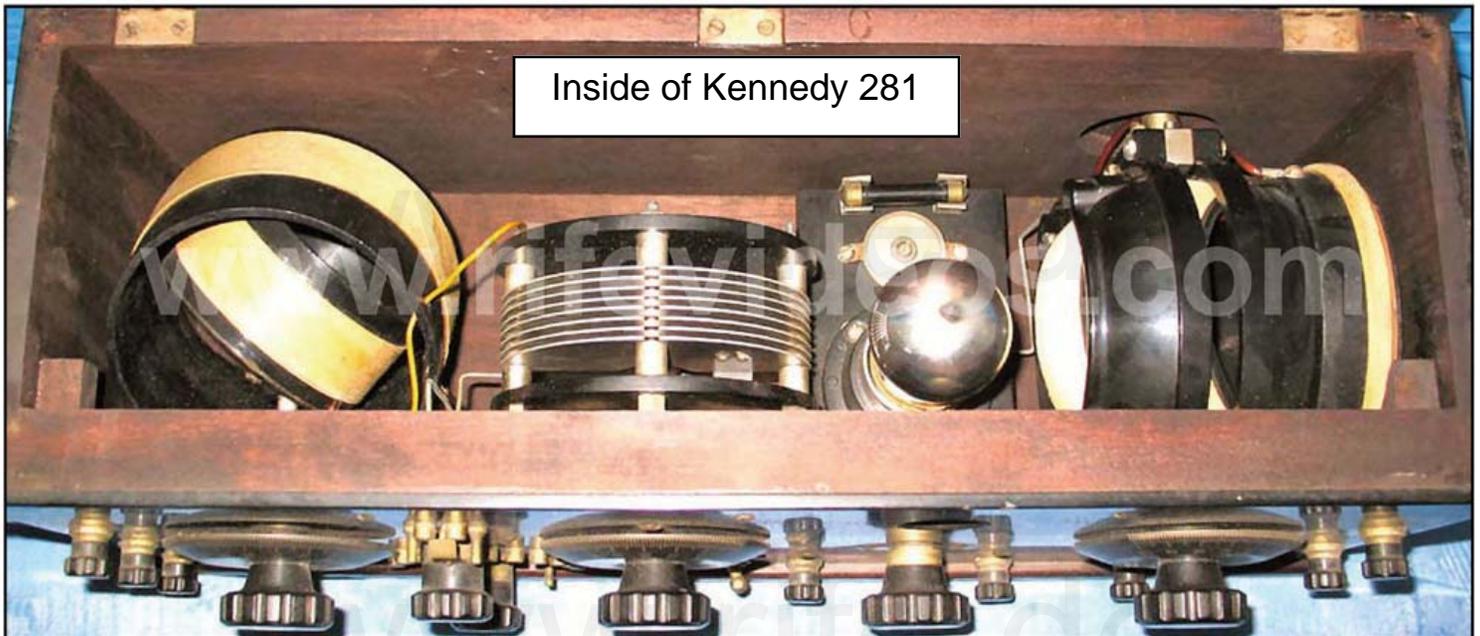
to see if they could break a crystal glass with sound waves. They found when they used only the fundamental frequency without the harmonics they could not break the glass. But when they used the harmonics along with the fundamental frequency then they were able to break the glass. This may or may not be pertinent but it is something that should be considered.

With this in mind we decided to see if there was a way that we could duplicate the harmonics without having to use a ray tube. The below reading with the spectrum analyzer shows that if we distorted the sine wave no more than what the ray tube did we could produce the same harmonics as a ray tube.

GB-4000 at 1,604,000 Hertz using PicoScope 3205 Spectrum Analyzer



The reading was done at 1,604,000 Hertz taken from an off-the-shelf GB-4000 Function Generator. This test showed it was very easy to duplicate the harmonics produced by a ray tube. We decided to test a triangle wave since the distorted sine wave out of the ray tube resembled it. It also produced the same harmonics as a ray tube. Then we gated an undistorted sine wave and it produced the harmonics. It is apparent that any sine wave frequency from any frequency generator, when gated will produce harmonics.

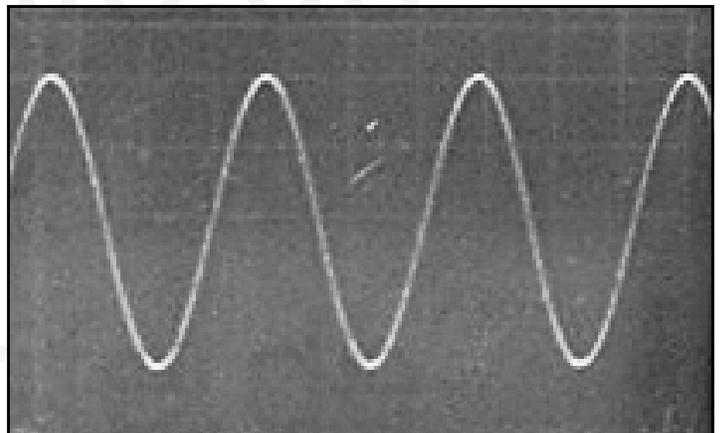
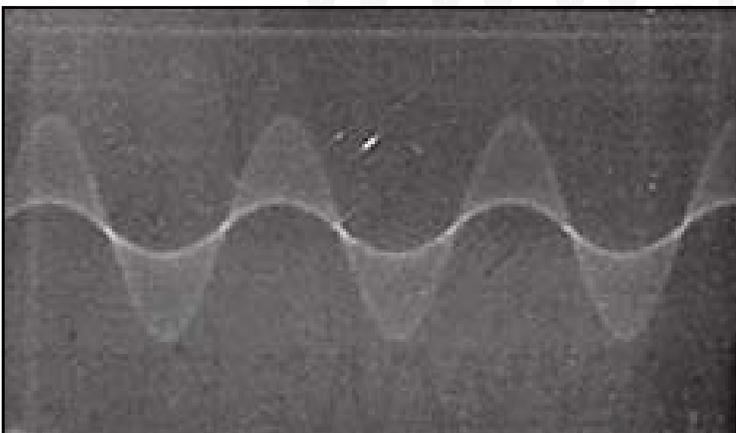




We will now discuss Dr. Rife's tuning of the Kennedy Receiver Model 110 using headphones. In the photo above, on the left, you can see a set of headphones on the Model 525 audio amplifier. Headphones were used to tune the Kennedy Receiver Model 110 and Dr. Rife's earlier instrument that he used before purchasing the Kennedy equipment. When Dr. Rife first tested the audio range of frequencies he would tune his instrument using headphones. Bertrand Comparet, Rife's attorney for the Beam Ray trial of 1939 made this statement when he was interviewed by Dr. John Hubbard:

COMPARET: "Way back in the old days, way, way back, Rife told me that the way he used to tune his instrument, which in those primitive days was, I guess, garbled. He would hook up headphones and turn the thing. He had a very keen musical sense of pitch and so on, and he would tune it in his headphones until he got the right pitch, and that was the frequency." (1970's Bertrand Comparet interview #89).

The headphones were used for tuning the audio frequencies in Dr. Rife's early tests when he used loose couplers. The headphones also played an important role in the tuning of the Kennedy Receivers. In the second photo, above on the right, you can see the regeneration dial of the Kennedy Receiver Model 110. When you turned up the regeneration you would listen for clicks or some static in the headphones, this would tell you that the instrument was oscillating. If you turned the regeneration up too high you would hear feedback in the headphones. This feedback meant you did not have a pure sine wave waveform. The photo below, on the left, is the waveform with the feedback from the Kennedy Receiver Model 110. It is a form of audio modulation. The other photo, below on the right, is what is produced when there is no feedback. Dr. Rife always wanted to use a pure waveform. The fact that we could actually listen to the original type of equipment that he used made it so we could understand what Dr. Rife was doing.



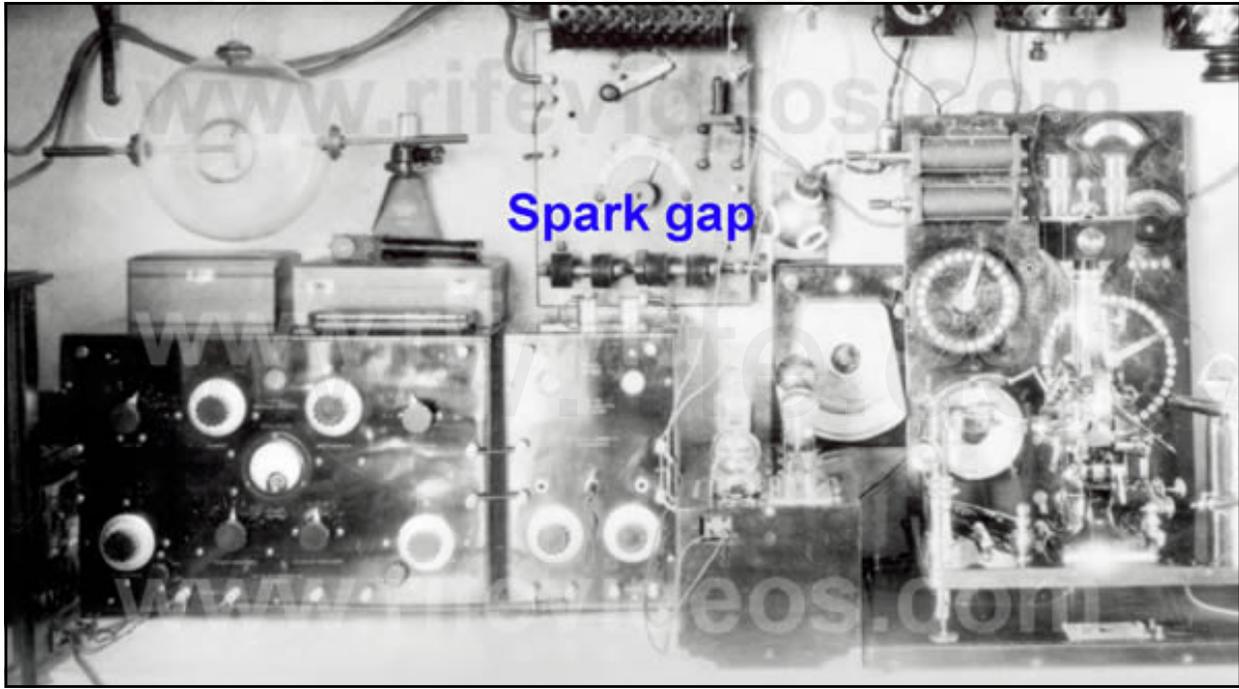


We will now discuss Dr. Rife's multi-stage-amplifier that he used with the Kennedy equipment. This was most likely a class A RC coupling cascade style amplifier. Daven Company started building this type of amplifier back in about 1925. Dr. Rife may have had Daven custom build his multi-stage-amplifier but we cannot be sure. The two photos, at the bottom of this page, are Daven amplifiers. Both of them are three stage amplifiers. The Kennedy Receiver Model 110 only output about 1.5 to 3 volts. Dr. Rife needed to be able to amplify the signal to a high enough power level to make it effective. In the three old lab photos above we see Dr. Rife's multi-stage-amplifier. In the above photo, bottom right, you can see the type of tubes he would have used in the early to mid 1920's. These tubes would have made it so Dr. Rife could amplify the signal from the Kennedy Receiver Model 110 to about 50 watts in multi-stages. If you look at the above three photos of Dr. Rife's multi-stage-amplifier you will see five switches. These five switches (representing five-stages) made it so he could choose different power levels determined by how many stages of amplification he wanted to use.



With this five stage configuration he could have easily produced the 50 watts he said he used. This 50 watts, was the power level that was mentioned in the Rife CD's for this instrument.

Ben Cullen, a close friend of Dr. Rife's, mentions on the Rife CD's that Dr. Rife would light the ray tube with a separate power source. His lab photos shows a spark gap transmitter which he probably used, in the 1920's, to light the ray tube. If you look at Dr. Rife's lab photo, shown below, you can see the spark gaps. The spark gaps are right below the "Spark gap" writing.



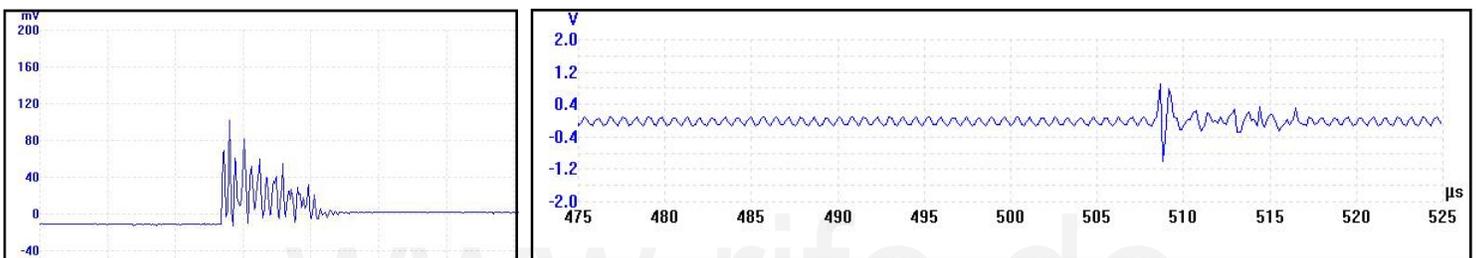
The next photo, shown below, is an up close photo of the spark gap transmitter diathermy from the 1920's. We purchased it so we could test the lighting of a ray tube with it.



The next photo, shown below, shows the lighting of the ray tube using this spark gap transmitter. It lit the ray tube with ease and could output more power than the ray tube could handle.



This spark gap transmitter would make it so Dr. Rife didn't have any difficulties tuning the ray tube when he changed frequencies from a low frequency of 139,000 Hertz to a higher frequency of 1,604,000 Hertz. The spark gap transmitter had a damped waveform and would have given him a damped wave carrier frequency (see the photo, below left) most likely somewhere around one Megahertz. This transmitter we purchased has a frequency of 920 KHz. Dr. Rife would not have modulated frequencies onto this carrier frequency but he would have just mixed the frequencies in the ray tube (see the photo, below right, is of sine & spark mix).



Mixing would have given him the combination of a damped wave and one or two sine wave frequencies, depending if he used two sine wave frequencies simultaneously. We do not believe that Dr. Rife continued to use a spark gap transmitter because it would have made it impossible for him to read the ray tube harmonic frequencies that his ray tube output. This is because a spark gap outputs broadband noise that makes it impossible to read any harmonic frequencies. Dr. Rife must have only used the spark gap transmitter in his early 1920's work. From the document "Development of the Rife Ray" we learn what he replaced the spark gap transmitter with.

“And as the voltage at this point was quite small, it was found necessary to apply external voltage across the anode and the cathode of the output tube [ray tube] to act as a carrier wave for the frequencies that were generated in the apparatus.” (Development of the Rife Ray and use in devitalizing of pathogenic micro-organisms).

It appears that the spark gap transmitter accomplished two important things. One: It lit the ray tube with an external voltage. Two: It produced a high potential voltage spike in the frequencies. Later he used a DC voltage transformer much like a neon light transformer to light his ray tube. Then he added an audio pulsing circuit to create the high potential voltage spike.

To better understand the reason why a high potential voltage spike is important we need to jump forward in the history of Dr. Rife's instruments to 1936-1937. The Beam Ray Laboratory instrument built by Philip Hoyland was built at this time and it had a fixed audio frequency pulsing circuit. The audio frequency that it produced was modulated with the RF frequencies it output. This audio pulsing circuit would have given Dr. Rife's frequencies a very high potential voltage spike almost identical to the damped wave of the spark gap. John Crane made this statement when he was narrating Dr. Rife's lab film.

CRANE: *"Now the spikes that you see on the frequencies are the lethal part that kill and devitalize the virus. They are the resonant peaks of the frequencies which increase the voltage to a very high potential which the cells of the virus wall can not tolerate and they break up into many pieces and are destroyed."* (Dr. Rife's Lab Film Narrated by John Crane in the 1970's).

The modulated audio frequency in the 1936-1937 Beam Ray Laboratory instrument was in the shape of a damped wave. With both the Rife Ray #4 and the Beam Ray Laboratory instruments having waveforms in the shape of a damped wave doesn't seem like a coincidence. When Dr. Rife discontinued using the spark gap and replaced it with an external high voltage current to act as a carrier frequency he would have had to develop a new method of creating this high potential voltage rise in his frequencies. It appears, with the help of Lee DeForest, that Dr. Rife must have developed this audio frequency pulsing circuit for his instruments. It is apparent that this pulsing of the M.O.R frequencies is the reason why Dr. Rife was able to devitalize the many microorganisms he tested.

Dr. Rife described the method he used to find these frequencies on the Rife audio CD's.

RIFE: *"Because when I check on that thing and look through that microscope hour after hour day after day, tuning that damn thing [Kennedy 110] to find something that will kill that bug. And every hour or half an hour, whatever is required, I put a new fresh culture under the microscope and keep that on and I find something that folds it up, alright!"* (John Marsh Rife CD's - CD 7 track 2).

It was a very tedious task to find a frequency that would devitalize an organism. Dr. Rife recorded all his frequencies on lab notes. Even though he misread his frequencies many people want to know those frequencies anyway. On the next page in a chart are the misread lab note frequencies which he recorded prior to 1935. Each lab note had two frequencies. One was listed in cycles per second and the second was listed in meters. For the purpose of making this report easier to understand the meter wave lengths on Dr. Rife's lab notes have been converted to cycles per second or Hertz. You will notice that there are two audio frequencies listed for organisms that are above 12,000 Hertz. They are the only audio frequencies ever listed by Dr. Rife for any organisms. One of them was changed to a higher RF frequency when Philip Hoyland read the correct frequencies in 1935 when he built the Rife Ray #4. Most likely the other audio frequency was really a higher RF frequency.

Chapter Summary: The Rife Ray #3 frequency generating equipment which Dr. Rife purchased back in 1923 was made by the Collin B. Kennedy Company. It mainly consisted of the Kennedy model 110 and model 281 to produce its frequencies. This equipment was regenerative not super-regenerative. Its frequency range, when the model 110 and model 281 were connected together, was from about 12,000 Hertz to about 2,000,000 Hertz (2 Million Hertz). Its power output through the ray tube was about 50 watts. The frequencies it output were mostly in the AM radio band of frequencies. This equipment's frequency range now explains why all of Dr. Rife's frequencies were less than 2 million Hertz as

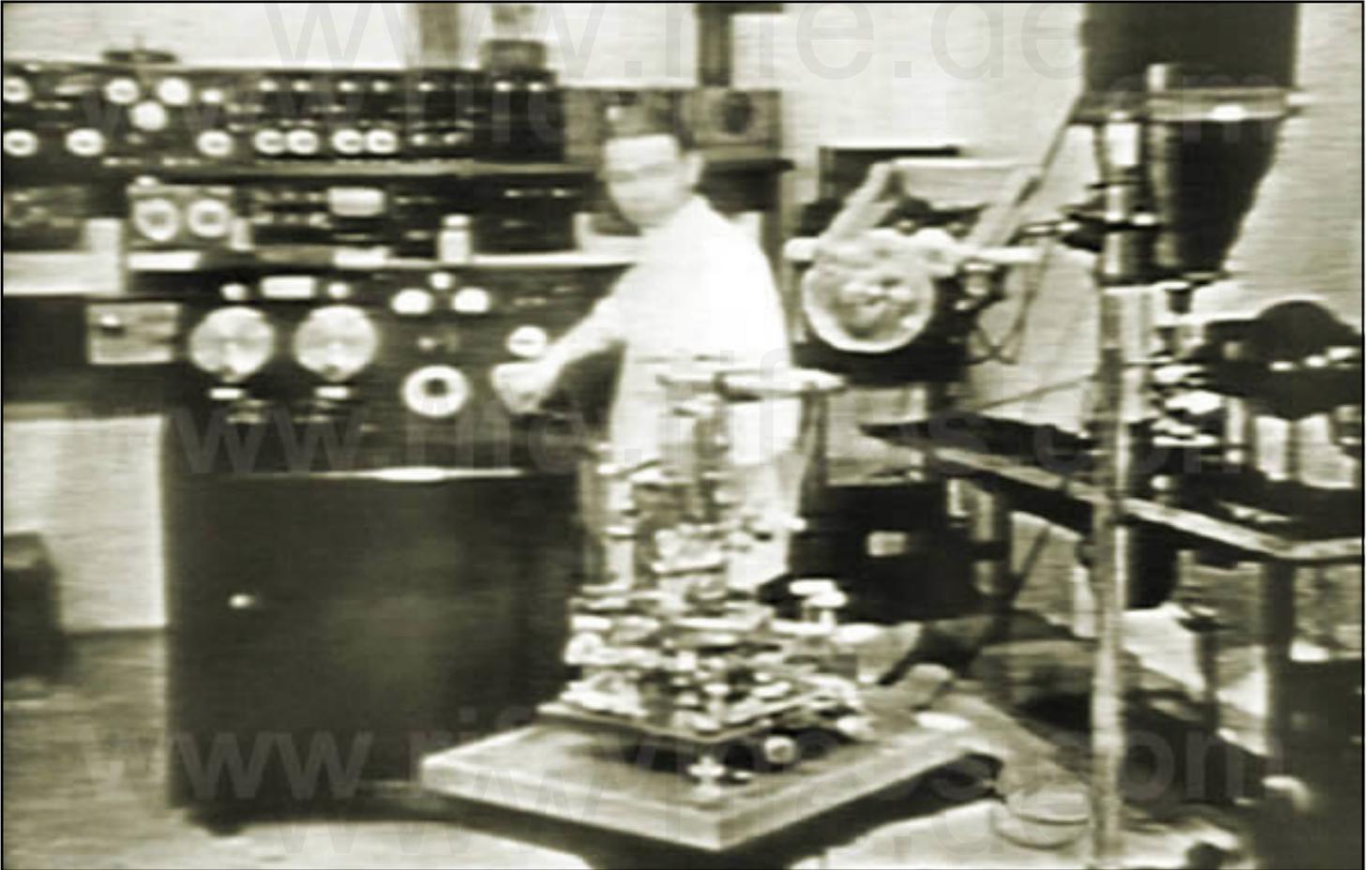
listed on the Rife Ray #4 documents. The Rife Ray #3 was the instrument that was used by Dr. Rife and Dr. Milbank Johnson M.D back in the 1934 clinic on cancer and tuberculosis patients.

In the next chapter we will look at Dr. Rife's Rife Ray #4 Rife Machine and the correct frequencies which Philip Hoyland read with his master oscillator in order to build this instrument.

Dr. Rife's Misread Lab Note Frequencies From Before 1935		
Microorganism	First Frequency In Hertz	Second Frequency Meters To Hertz
Actinomycosis (Streptothrix)	678,000 Hz	186,554 Hz
Anthrax	900,000 Hz	272,539 Hz
Anthrax Symptomatic	400,000 Hz	16,655 Hz
B. Coli (Rod form)	683,000 Hz	317, 914 Hz
B. Coli (Filterable virus)	8,581,000 Hz	11,103,424 Hz
Bacillus X Cancer	11,780,000 Hz	17,033,662 Hz
Bubonic Plague	160,000 Hz	512,466 Hz
Catarrh	1,800,000 Hz	1,713,100 Hz
Cholera Spirillum	851,000 Hz	960,873 Hz
Contagious Conjunctivitis	1,206,000 Hz	2,025,625 Hz
Diphtheria	800,000 Hz	1,090,154 Hz
Glanders	986,000 Hz	736,591 Hz
Gonorrhea	600,000 Hz	150,649 Hz
Influenza	1,674,000 Hz	1,946,704 Hz
Leprosy	743,000 Hz	251,926 Hz
Pneumonia	1,200,000 Hz	381,901 Hz
Spinal Meningitis	927,800 Hz	1,795,164 Hz
Staphylococcus Pyogenes Aureus	998,740 Hz	555,171 Hz
Staphylococcus Pyogenes Albus	Found in Dr. Rife's papers	549,070 Hz
Streptococcus Pyogenes	1,214,000 Hz	2,111,214 Hz
Syphilis (Treponema Pallidum)	900,000 Hz	2,775,856 Hz
Tetanus	700,000 Hz	15,779 Hz
Tuberculosis (Rod form)	583,000 Hz	541,142 Hz
Typhoid Fever (Rod form)	900,000 Hz	868,964 Hz
Typhoid Fever (Filter passing)	9,680,000 Hz	13,943,835 Hz

Chapter #8

1935 Rife Ray #4 Rife Machine



1. Used a ray tube.
2. Had two separate oscillators so it could output two frequencies at a time. Frequency range was from 87,000 Hertz to 22.5 MHz.
3. Power usage was about 450 to 600 watts. Output to the ray tube was variable (50 to about 250 RF watts).

Some have asked how we can be sure these photos we have are of the Rife Ray #4 Rife Machine. It is a simple process of deductive reasoning. John Crane, one of Dr. Rife's 1950's business partners, incorrectly dated the Rife Ray #4 as a 1942 Rife Machine. This misdating has led to some confusion which we will now attempt to clear up. In the photo, shown above, we see Dr. Rife using the instrument which John Crane dated as built in 1942. However, the lab film this picture was taken from was made in the summer of 1936 for use at a conference which Dr. Rife planned to attend in the autumn of that same year. He was presenting this film at this conference to demonstrate the isolation of the BX cancer virus. This properly dates the instrument as having been built before the summer of 1936 and shows that John Crane was incorrect. In the background of this photo, behind the instrument Dr. Rife is using, we see his Kennedy Company equipment back against the wall. Therefore this instrument could have only been built in late 1935 or early 1936. The Rife Ray #4 documents show it was completed in the fall of 1935. This logically dates the Rife Machine Dr. Rife is using in the 1936 film as the Rife Ray #4. The next picture, shown on the next page, is a better photo of the Rife Ray #4 instrument.



Bertrand Comparet, Dr. Rife's attorney, said three experimental machines were built. With the proper dating of this Rife Machine, which shows it is the Rife Ray #4, we will now discuss it in detail.

Of the three experimental machines it appears that two were Rife Ray #4's and the third was the Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical experimental instrument which was used in a clinic in 1937. We will cover the Beam Ray Clinical instrument later.

Dr. Johnson's machine was the first Rife Ray #4 that was built in 1935. After Dr. Johnson's instrument was built he states in a letter that the second #4 instrument was soon to be built for Dr. Rife:

DR. JOHNSON: *"While you have the machine [Dr. Johnson's Rife Ray #4] down there, I hope you and Jack are working on those bananas so we can get an M.O.R. for them, if possible. As soon as you send Phil and the machine back, I am going to start Phil on making your Machine."* (Letter from Dr. Johnson to Dr. Rife, November 15, 1936).

Now that we have established the fact that both Dr. Milbank Johnson and Dr. Rife had their own Rife Ray #4 instrument we can continue with the history of this instrument. As pointed out earlier in this report Philip Hoyland eventually became Dr. Rife's engineer and business partner. Philip Hoyland was the one who measured Dr. Rife's frequencies when he came to Dr. Rife's lab in 1935.

We will also point out that the frequencies used in this instrument were transferred from the Rife Ray #3 to the Rife Ray #4 after Philip Hoyland read the correct frequencies. We have in the document "Development of the Rife Ray" a description of this instrument:

"In 1935 in entirely new application of the old principle was incorporated in an instrument built under the direction of Commander Rife by Philip Hoyland of Pasadena California. The new instrument was light socket powered and had an output of 500 Watts. Designated #4 [Rife Ray #4] [Many of the power output measurements of Dr. Rife's equipment were misread]. Furthermore it was equipped to deliver two distinct frequencies simultaneously and both variable. This apparatus proved to be more efficient with decidedly fewer factors of error in the laboratory tests using 75 pounds of horse meat." (Development of the Rife Ray and use in devitalizing pathogenic micro-organisms).

In the laboratory tests that were performed with the Rife Ray #4 they made many tests to determine its capability. Dr. Johnson talked about the many different aspects of the machine they had to test in a letter:

DR. JOHNSON: *"Also, about this time, the new Rife Ray Machine [#4] had arrived at its point of construction when elaborate tests had to be made in order to synchronize the M.O.R. produced by it with the M.O.R. produced by the old machine [#3]. Now, we are in the throes of accurately charting the 14,000 possible settings on the new machine. Our next process, beginning next week, is to test its penetration, the time required in the different exposures, the different depths of lesions. So, take it altogether we are just about as busy as a bear in berrytime." (Letter from Dr. Johnson to Dr. Schram, dated September 25, 1935).*

Dr. Rife's Single M.O.R. Frequency

The Rife Ray #4 instrument documents show it could put out two RF or radio frequencies simultaneously. Dr. Rife's previous Kennedy Model 110 when connected to the Model 281 could output two frequencies simultaneously like the Rife Ray #4. It is apparent that Dr. Rife still wanted this capability in this new instrument. Dr. Rife from time to time would run two frequencies or M.O.R.s. simultaneously on two different organisms. This is pointed out by Dr. Rife on the John Marsh Rife audio CD's:

RIFE: *"We found the frequency of the virus, we found the frequency of the rod, which we had for years of course. But if we use the two of them simultaneously over the same carrier wave, the patient gets well and the Guinea pig gets well, but if you use one or either individually you either kill the patient or you don't do nothing."*

This statement from Dr. Rife also shows that each organism only requires a single frequency to devitalize it. The rod form of tuberculosis requires a different frequency than the virus form. In the above quote from Dr. Rife he clearly states "frequency" for each organism, not frequencies. Since his instrument could only output two frequencies at the same time this clearly shows that each organism has a single frequency as its M.O.R. In another statement when Dr. Rife was talking to John Crane about tuberculosis he said:

CRANE: *"We have the frequency that will devitalize E. coli, don't we?"*

RIFE: *"We have yes. And we have the frequency also that will devitalize the filterable form of B. coli which is not necessary. There is only one organism that we have to use two frequencies simultaneously, and that as we've spoken of before John, and that is the Bacillus of tuberculosis, where it has that so-called poison molecule of Von that is released by any known methods of devitalizing the organism and that's it." (Marsh collection, Rife audio CD's).*

Dr. Rife states in this quote that there is only one organism that needs two different frequencies to devitalize it. All the other organisms only need a single frequency to devitalize them. The reason that Tuberculosis needs two frequencies is due to the fact that Dr. Rife said both the rod form and the virus form must be devitalized at the same time or the virus form will feed on the dead body of the rod form causing the patient to die from toxemia.

Even with what Dr. Rife has said many have still believed that it took two frequencies to devitalize a single organism. This misunderstanding came about because Dr. Rife had two frequencies listed for each organism on his pre-1935 lab notes. From the reading of these documents we can see this is not the case. It was Dr. Rife's misreading of his frequencies, prior to 1935, which lead to this misunderstanding. To further make the point that it only takes a single frequency to devitalize an organism we will read more statements made by Dr. Rife on the Rife Audio CD's:

RIFE: *"The frequency of each bacteria is absolutely individual. They run through a very, very large gamut. Some of them are very, very broad, long. Some of them are not extremely short. There's none of them what we call our ultra short wave that I have found yet."* (Marsh collection, Rife audio CD's).

DR. DICKLAND: *"Is there a different frequency between cancer and tuberculosis?"*

RIFE: *"Oh much. Every organism requires a different frequency owing to its own chemical constituents or its premodel cell or predominate chemical factor. "* (Marsh collection, Rife audio CD's).

RIFE: *"We found the frequency of the virus, we found the frequency of the rod, which we had for years of course."* (Marsh collection, Rife audio CDs).

RIFE: *"So we're throwing an electronic frequency through the tissues of the body that simply devitalizes the bacteria with no harm to normal tissue."* (Marsh collection, Rife audio CD's).

These statements clearly show again that each organism has its own frequency and that it only takes a single frequency to kill, devitalize or render it harmless. As we read other statements or documents you will easily be able to see that this understanding was plainly understood by Dr. Rife and all the other doctors that used his equipment.

Because this is a very important point that needs to be understood we will read a few more documents which contain added information on this subject. When the Rife Ray #4 was finally completed Dr. Johnson wrote a letter to Dr. Rife in which he made this observation:

DR. JOHNSON: *"Maybe these Much glands are another form of the T.B. [tuberculosis] corresponding to our filter passing form and we will have to get an M.O.R. for them so as to destroy them at the same time that we do the rod form of tuberculosis....Now that we have a machine in which we can give two M.O.Rs at one time, it would be easy to treat all forms of tuberculosis, both for the tubercle bacilli and the Much granules." (Letter from Dr. Johnson to Dr. Rife dated, September, 12 1935. Page 3).*

Since the Rife Ray #4 only had two variable oscillators and each one was set on a different M.O.R. frequency then it would only take one frequency to devitalize each organism. In another letter this same understanding is given:

DR. JOHNSON: *"I would suggest that you set up a slide with a hanging drop planted with the cryptomyces pleomorphia. Set your machine and the microscope together. After it gets growing, start out and set on of the groups to the MOR of BX. Then with the other group, start with a certain switch on Group 2 beginning at zero. Give one minute exposure, wait about fifty minutes, and then see if there is any change. Then move the dial of Group 2 up to ten and give another exposure, waiting about fifty min-*

utes and the examining it carefully. Go on that way throughout the dial and you will get through about one switch a day. Pretty soon you will find some setting that will kill the organism. Mind you, you are running at every exposure Group 1 on the BX MOR. If you got this setting started, Jack could do the microscope work and if he got any change, he could call your attention to it. That would save your eyes and your time. It is very important that we find the MOR of this fungus before I start in with the clinical work in the hospital with this new machine." (Letter from Dr. Johnson to Dr. Rife dated, October 10, 1935).

When this letter was written they already had the frequency for the BX cancer virus and they were trying to find the frequency for the cryptomyces pleomorphia fungi. It is clearly pointed out that one oscillator was set on the BX organism and the second oscillator was being used to try and find the frequency for the cryptomyces pleomorphia fungi. Dr. Rife when speaking about the BX virus clearly states that it had a certain frequency not frequencies:

RIFE: *"If you don't have an absolute coordinative resonance, you have nothing. One tenth of one meter off and you have nothing. It's got to be absolutely correct for that individual organism. It's got to be precise...the virus of cancer has a certain frequency. And it has to be there, otherwise if it's a little one way or the other, no good, no good for nothing."* (John Marsh Rife CD's - CD 5 track 2, CD 6 track 2, CD 7 track 1 and CD 9 track 1).

There are even more documented examples which show that only one frequency is needed for each organism. From the horse meat tests done with the Rife Ray #4 we read:

"The test being ready, the No. 4 Rife Ray Machine was set for the MOR of B. Typhosis (rod) and also for the filter-passing form. It was turned on for an exposure of three minutes at 400 watts..." (Test of the No. 4 Rife Ray Machine, Page 2).

The frequency listed on the Rife Ray #4 documents for B. Typhosis rod form is 760,000 Hertz and the frequency for the B. Typhosis filter-passing virus form is 1,445,000 Hertz. This document also confirms that only one frequency is needed for each organism to devitalize it.

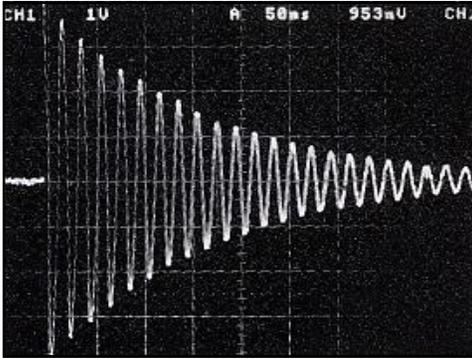
There is one more document that we will look at. This document has the misread frequency of 11,780,000 Hertz for the BX frequency. The correct frequency that was read by Philip Hoyland was 1,604,000 Hertz. It is apparent that Dr. Rife was reading the 7th harmonic of 1,604,000 Hertz incorrectly. The correct 7th harmonic frequency of 1,604,000 Hertz is 11,228,000 Hertz. Had Dr. Rife read the 7th harmonic correctly this frequency would have been on his lab note. Regardless of this mistake Dr. Rife listed only one frequency for devitalizing the BX virus. Below is his statement:

RIFE: *"Since experiments show that the Bacillus X [BX cancer virus] in form A exists in malignant tissue, it is theoretically possible to change the cycle to form B by application of the Argon Ray and vacuum conditions. After the cycle change has been accomplished (in theory), the application of the oscillative ray at a cycles per second vibration of 11,780,000 [correct frequency measured in 1935 was 1,604,000] should completely destroy the B.X. in the malignant tissue."* (Rife Research Laboratory lab note on the BX).

So that no one misunderstands this quote. It was the change of the Bacillus form from A to B using the Argon Ray and vacuum conditions that was the "theory" not the destroying of the B.X. using the 11,780,000 (corrected frequency of 1,604,000) Hertz. All these document show that Dr. Rife found that only one frequency is required for each organism.

There is one other thing that apparently needs to be combined with the M.O.R. frequency and that is the pulsing of the waveform. When we discussed the Rife Ray #3 we talked about a fixed audio

frequency pulsing circuit. The Rife Ray #4 also had a fixed audio frequency pulse circuit. The waveform that it output was shown in Dr. Rife's lab film and is the next photo, shown below.



The other photo shown above, top left, is a clearer photo of what a damped wave looks like. Below those two photos is drawing of what a damped waveform looks like. How Dr. Rife created this waveform was not known until a circuit from an original Beam Ray Laboratory Rife Machine was rebuilt. This circuit will be discussed in detail later in this paper when we cover that instrument.

Dr. Rife's Audio Pulsing Circuit

Though we will discuss the building of this circuit later the importance of that fixed audio frequency pulsing circuit will be discussed now. The reason for this is without this pulsing circuit no organism could have been devitalized. This pulsing circuit was the secret to making Dr. Rife's high RF frequency instruments work. Bertrand Comparet, Dr. Rife's attorney said this in his 1970's interview:

COMPARET: *"The whole secret of the Rife thing was the audio frequency because Rife, way back in the old days, way, way back, Rife told me that the way he used to tune his instrument...he would hook up headphones and turn the thing. He had a very keen musical sense of pitch and so on, and he would tune it in his headphones until he got the right pitch, and that was the frequency."* (1970's Bertrand Comparet interview paper #89).

This audio frequency pulsing circuit was put into the Rife Ray #4 Rife Machine as a fixed audio frequency. It was not a variable audio frequency circuit. The Rife Ray #4 instrument documents show the #4 instrument had no variable audio oscillator which indicates that Dr. Rife believed that it was no longer necessary for M.O.R. work. But the fix audio pulsing circuit was absolutely necessary to be put into the instrument so that the high RF frequency M.O.R. frequencies were pulsed in order to devitalize the various organisms. All of the frequencies that Philip Hoyland read from the Kennedy Model 110 and transferred to the Rife Ray #4 were RF frequencies and needed to be pulsed. The lowest frequency was for Anthrax at 139,200 Hertz; the highest was 1,604,000 Hertz for the BX organism that caused cancer.

The Rife Ray #4 would have also been a sine wave instrument just as the Kennedy Company equipment was. Since the Rife Ray #4 had two high RF frequency oscillators it would allow for the oscillators to be set at two different M.O.R.s. This instrument was probably built much like the Beam Ray Laboratory instrument which connected the ray tube between the two RF oscillator tank coils. The reason for this is the fact that the bandwidth of the RF tank coils could only pass a frequency of about 250,000 Hertz and Dr. Rife was using frequencies much higher than this.

Dr. Rife's Carrier Wave

We will now discuss Dr. Rife's use of a carrier wave in his instruments. This next statement by Dr. Rife's verifies the fact that with the Kennedy equipment or Rife ray #3 he used a carrier wave:

RIFE: *"We found the frequency of the virus, we found the frequency of the rod, which we had for years of course. But if we use the two of them simultaneously over the same carrier wave, the patient gets well and the Guinea pig gets well, but if you use one or either individually you either kill the patient or you don't do nothing". (Marsh collection, Rife audio CD's).*

Dr. Rife's mention of a carrier wave has led to some confusion in the past because when we think of a carrier wave we think of a higher RF frequency that the lower RF or audio frequencies would ride on. But the documents show this was not the case. The "Development of the Rife Ray" document tells us what that carrier wave was:

"And as the voltage at this point was quite small, it was found necessary to apply external voltage across the anode and cathod of the output tube to act as a carrier wave for the frequencies that were generated in the apparatus." (Development of the Rife Ray and use in devitalizing of pathogenic micro-organisms).

Dr. Rife's carrier wave was just an external high voltage current that was used as a means to light the ray tube. The use of this high voltage current as a carrier wave was also used with the Rife Ray #4 and was not remove from the instruments until the summer of 1936 when the new Beam Ray Clinical instrument was built. This will be covered later.

Dr. Rife used the Rife Ray #4 Rife Machine in his laboratory until he closed it down in about 1947. The Rife ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument was completed in the summer of 1936 and was the new design that was used by all the doctors. Dr. Johnson used his Rife Ray #4 instrument in at least two medical trials. Dr. Johnson always had his patients sign a release card, shown on the bottom of page 56, in order to be treated with the frequencies output by the Rife instrument.

On page 57 is a chart showing the sine wave frequencies read off of the Kennedy Company equipment and used in the Rife Ray #4 instrument. We now know these frequencies were the frequencies used in the 1934 clinic since they were taken off of the Rife Ray #3 which was used in that clinic. The chart was made from The Rife Ray #4 document. This same document along with its additional page was mentioned in a letter written by Dr. Milbank Johnson to Dr. Rife dated Oct. 15, 1935:

DR. JOHNSON: *I am also inclosing a copy of a chart prepared for me by Phil [Philip Hoyland] which show the frequencies in kilocycles of the different M.O.R.'s we have worked with. Opposite these frequencies you will find the proper switch and settings on both groups. Now, in looking over the frequencies representing the M.O.R. of certain organisms, I find that the typhoid rod has 760 kc. And just above that you will find that the typhoid filter passing has 1445 kc. - that is almost an exact harmonic of the rod. Assuming that the banana might represent the rod form of the cryptomyces pleomorphia - on the same plan let us assume that the B.X. is the filter passing form of this organism. If that is so, we should kill the rod, it being the harmonic of the rod form, at 800 kc. [this statement verifies that the BX*

M.O.R. frequency was 1.604 kc. - or 1,604,000 Hertz]. This 800 kc. Will come in group No. 2 on switch 6. A reference to the proper chart under Group No. 2 would give the exact setting to get 800 kc. This is just a chance and I have no assurance that it will work out, but I think it is worth trying so I think I would try on switch 6 in Group N. 2 for your first effort to kill the fungus, or rather to kill the bananas. (Letter from Dr. Milbank Johnson to Dr. Rife, October 15, 1935).

This letter and the Rife Ray #4 document confirm that Dr. Rife had misread his frequencies prior to 1935 and that each organism only has a single frequency as its M.O.R. The letter also shows that they were using the corrected frequencies read by Philip Hoyland when he came to Dr. Rife's lab to read the Rife Ray #3 in 1935. The frequencies used in Rife Ray #4 were used to create the next version of Dr. Rife's machine.

Chapter Summary: The Rife Ray #4 was built in 1935 at the request of Dr. Milbank Johnson because he wanted an instrument that was in the comforts of a single cabinet. It had the highest frequency range and power output of any of Dr. Rife's machines. There were only two of these machines built. The first one was built for Dr. Milbank Johnson and the second one was built for Dr. Rife. The frequencies used in this machine were the same frequencies that were used with the Rife Ray #3. Each organism only required one frequency to devitalize it. Like the Rife Ray #3 the Rife Ray #4 used a fixed audio frequency pulsing circuit to create a high potential voltage rise in the RF M.O.R frequency to devitalize the organism treated with the instrument. The Rife Ray #4 was used by Dr. Milbank Johnson in two clinical trials.

In the next chapter we will take an in-depth look the next instrument that was built by Dr. Rife's engineer, Philip Hoyland. Philip Hoyland developed a new method of delivering Dr. Rife's M.O.R. frequencies.

RELEASE

It has been determined that I, F. G. Adamson, am suffering from a malignant disease

which I believe to be Sinus infection and I am informed that Dr. Milbank Johnson and his associates have been experimenting with a new method of treatment of said disease upon the lower animals with sufficient success to lead me to hope that it may be successful in my case. However, I wish it distinctly understood that neither Dr. Milbank Johnson nor his associates have made any promises, claims, representations or other assertions as to the outcome of their new method of treatment; Dr. Milbank Johnson and his associates have agreed to subject me to their new method of treatment without charge to me and in consideration of their services in this connection, I hereby consent to allow Dr. Milbank Johnson and his associates to subject me to their new method of treatment of my disease and further do consent to allow said Dr. Milbank Johnson and his associates to subject me to any other type of treatment, whether operative or otherwise, that they may in their opinion deem necessary or advisable in connection therewith or as a result thereof; and further, I hereby release said Dr. Milbank Johnson, his associates, employees and attendants, from any and all liability for any untoward results that I may suffer in connection with or as a result of any such treatment or treatments, whether operative or otherwise, with the full realization on my part of the experimental character of said new method of treatment. I agree that this consent and release shall be binding upon my heirs and legal representatives and that the same shall extend to and release the heirs and legal representatives of said Dr. Milbank Johnson, his associates, employees, and attendants. It is further understood that this release shall extend to and include any hospital or clinic that Dr. Milbank Johnson or his associates may be associated with, and also their respective staffs, employees, and attendants.

I have asked certain of my relatives to agree to the terms of this instrument and they have signed below.

Dated at San Diego this 24th day of August 1936

Witness: _____

F. G. Adamson
PATIENT

I or we hereby agree to be bound by the above: _____

RELATIONSHIP

RELATIONSHIP

Rife Ray #4 Sine Wave High RF Frequencies

Actinomycosis (Streptothrix)	192,000 Hz
Anthrax	139,200 Hz
B. Coli (Rod form)	417,000 Hz
B. Coli (Filterable virus)	770,000 Hz
Bacillus X or BX Virus (Cancer Carcinoma)	1,604,000 Hz
Bacillus Y or BY Virus (Cancer Sarcoma) This frequency was not on the Rife Ray #4 document because it was not found at that time. It was in 1936 when this viruses frequency was obtained and it was used in the Beam Ray Clinical machine. We included it here with this explanation.	1,530,000 Hz
Gonorrhea	233,000 Hz
Spinal Meningitis	427,000 Hz
Staphylococcus Pyogenes Aureus	478,000 Hz
Streptococcus Pyogenes	720,000 Hz
Syphilis	789,000 Hz
Tetanus	234,000 Hz
Tuberculosis (Rod)	369,000 Hz
Tuberculosis (Virus)	?769,000 Hz
Typhoid Fever (Rod)	760,000 Hz
Typhoid Fever (Virus)	1,445,000 Hz

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Chapter #9

1938 to 1939 Beam Ray Corporation Clinical Rife Machine



1. The instrument used a ray tube.
2. Had one variable Audio oscillator and one Fixed RF oscillator set at 3.30 or 3.80 MHz.
3. Power usage was about 450 to 600 watts. Output to the ray tube about 40 to 50 RF watts.

Just as with the Rife Ray #4 Rife Machine we must determine what the Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Corporation Rife Machine looked like. The reason we need to determine this is because unless we know what those instruments really looked like we may think we have a true Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument and find out later that it is not one. Beam Ray Corporation built two different instruments, one was called the Clinical instrument and the other was called the Laboratory instrument. The fact that Beam Ray built two different instruments was pointed out in the Trial: (Beam Ray Trial Transcript #209-210)

COMPARET: *“The four machines bought by the British were two so called laboratory types and two so called clinical types, what was the difference between the two?”*

HOYLAND: *“The clinical type was similar in all respects to the Rife machine except that it did not have [word missing] of the [word missing] used on Mrs. Henderson.”*

We now know that Beam Ray Corporation built two different Rife Machines of which one was built using the original Rife principles and it was considered the Laboratory instrument. The other was built using a different method of generating the frequencies and we will show that it was called the Clinical instrument. First we will prove that the photo, shown above, and the next photo, shown on the top of the next page, are photos of the Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument.

The instrument, shown below, is a photo of one of two Rife Machines owned by Dr. James B. Couche which he purchased from Beam Rays Corporation. Dr. Hamer also purchased one of these Clinical Rife Machines. This information was pointed out during the Trial and gives us the proof we are looking for: (Beam Ray Trial Transcript #98-99, 217-218, 1128-1131 and 2700)



COMPARET: *“Before this agreement was signed did the company manufacture any Rife ray machines?”*

HOYLAND: *“They started to about the first of May [May 1, 1938]. Dr. Hamer was sold one.”*

COMPARET: *“How was the price of these machines fixed?”*

HOYLAND: *“The price was decided from the costs of what it cost to manufacture the first machine that was sold to Dr. Hamer.”*

COMPARET: *“Were the clinical machines the same as were made for Dr. Hamer?”*

HOYLAND: *“Yes.”*

COMPARET: *“Was that the same as the machine used on Mrs. Henderson?”*

HOYLAND: *“No, but the same type.”*

SAPIRO: *“These machines are perfectly good, they are just the same as the [Dr.] Couche machine and the one that gave Mrs. Henderson such relief.”*

These quotes show that Beam Ray Corporation sold the Clinical style Rife Machines to Dr. Hamer and Dr. Couche. In 1951 Dr. Couche sold one of his Beam Ray Clinical instruments to Dr. Tully.

The photo on the previous page of Dr. Couche's machine and the documents we have read show us that his machine is an original Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Rife Machine. With this machine we can make comparisons against it when looking at other instruments.

The next photo, shown below, is a picture of Dr. Rife and Philip Hoyland. Philip Hoyland was Dr. Rife's engineer and business partner in the Beam Ray Corporation. In this photo is an instrument. We will prove that this instrument is also a Beam Ray instrument by making some comparisons with other Beam Ray machines.



This photo of Dr. Rife and Philip Hoyland was taken for a May 6, 1938 newspaper article published by the San Diego Tribune. In the newspaper the caption below the photo said: "Royal Raymond Rife, left and Philip Hoyland with Rife ray apparatus". On May 1, 1938 the Beam Ray Corporation started selling its Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical Machine to doctors. This front page newspaper article had the capability of selling many instruments. It is only logical they would have photographed the instrument they were selling.

The next two photos, shown at the top of the next page, are close-up photos of these instruments. You will notice the similarities of these two instruments. They are almost exactly alike except for the case. Beam Ray used both types of cases with the Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instruments they sold.



Dr. Couche's Rife Machine, above on the right, was in a case that extended all the way down to the floor. It had handles on the side and wheels on the bottom which would make it very easy to move around. Both instruments have one oscillator dial which is located on the left side of the front panel. Below that dial on Dr. Couche's instrument was a four position band switch and on the other instrument, above on the left, is a fine tuning dial. The fine tuning dial was replaced by a four position band switch in order to give the instrument better accuracy. The second dial, in the center of both instruments, goes to 100 and was the amplitude dial. Above that dial on both instruments is a tuning eye for calibrating the instrument's RF carrier frequency. Below is a photo of one of these tuning eyes.



Both instruments have a milliamp power meter located all the way over to the right next to where the ray tube is connected. Dr. Couche's instrument had a timer below the power meter to help him make sure he treated the patient for the correct amount of time. Along the bottom are the filament, sweep and output switches which are not clearly marked on Couche's instrument but we can see what appears to be three different switches, two below the center amplitude dial and one below the timer. The comparison we have just made with Dr. Couche's Beam Rays instrument shows they are both Beam Ray instruments. Beam Ray Corporation just put this Clinical machine into two different cases.

In the document "Development of the Rife Ray" we have a description of this Beam Ray Clinical instrument:

"In the early part of 1936 Commander Rife and Mr. Hoyland spent much time collaborating on revising some of the applications of the fundamentals of the instruments due to the advancement that had

taken place in the application of electronics and it was found that the carrier wave used in the previous instruments could be eliminated. During the summer of 1936 further experiments were carried on, which resulted in an entirely new method of generating the desired frequencies and produced a constant input and output in the instruments.

During this work several new test appliances were built for further studying the different frequencies and waveforms noteworthy among these was a 9 inch Cathode-Ray oscillograph of high sensitivity, built for the purpose of photographing the different frequencies on motion picture film and thereby allowing the numerous waves to be studied at will. During the fall of 1936 Dr. Couche of San Diego and Jack Free assistant to Commander Rife conducted a clinic with one of the frequency machines treating experimentally cases of carcinoma and senile cataract..." (Development of the Rife Ray and use in devitalizing pathogenic micro-organisms).

The first thing that we learn from this document is the high voltage current carrier wave that was used to light the ray tube in the Rife Ray #3 and Rife Ray #4 was no longer used or needed with the new Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument. The document is correct because this style of instrument only uses an RF carrier frequency to light the ray tube. The second thing we learn is that this instrument was working on an entirely new method of generating the M.O.R. frequencies. This method has been referred to over the years as harmonics. But it is more complex that what was originally believed.

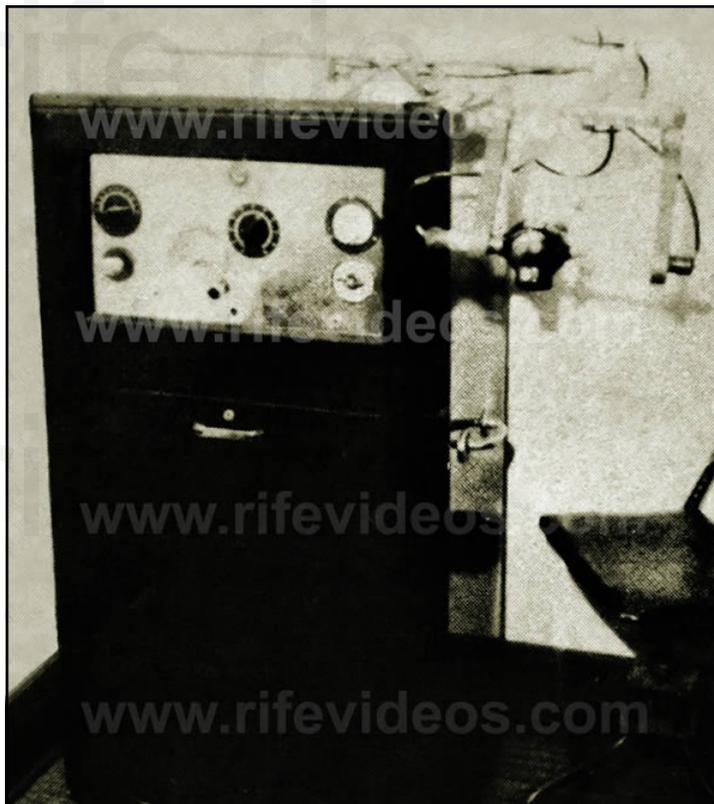
This new method that was used to generate the frequencies has been a mystery for the past 75 years. Finally with the location and purchase of an original Beam Ray Clinical instrument and the use of spectrum analysis the method that Philip Hoyland used has been discovered.

In the first photo, below on the left, is the Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical Machine that Dr. Rife and Philip Hoyland were photographed with for the may 1938 newspaper article. In the second photo, below on the right, is a picture of an original Beam Ray Rife Ray #5 instrument. This instrument was obtained from Dr. Larry Low. He has owned it for over 25 years. This is the only known original Beam Ray Corporation Clinical instrument to have survived. It was used by a Medical Doctor who died in the mid 1960's.



We would like to thank Dr. Low for allowing us to get this instrument so we could analyze it. It is a low audio frequency instrument which uses an RF carrier frequency. This Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument is very important. The significance of this instrument is due to the fact that it is the only known original Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument to exist. There were about 14 instruments built by the original Beam Ray Company and until now no one has ever been able to find one. The fact that even one has survived is a miracle. This instrument proves beyond any doubt that Philip Hoyland was the one who first built the low audio frequency instruments such as the Rife Ray #5 Beam Ray Clinical instrument.

The next photo, below on the left, is also a Beam Ray Clinical instrument. This photo, was found inside the case of the original Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument obtained from Dr. Larry Low. The second photo, below on the right, is Dr. Couche's Beam Ray machine. Both of these Rife Machines are in the same case. If you look closely you will notice that both instruments have the same metal arm attached to the top of the instrument which holds the ray tube. This same arm is also on the top of the original machine obtained from Dr. Low.



In every detail the cases are the same. The only difference between these two machines is the layout of the front panel. Though the panels are laid out differently both machines have the frequency dial, amplitude dial, band switch, milliamp meter, timer, power light and two switches. It appears when Beam Ray Corporation built their first instrument, which was shown in the May 1938 newspaper photo, they had no band switches dividing out the audio frequency range. The doctors that used these instruments complained about the accuracy problems. It is apparent from the Beam Ray Trial testimony that a four position band switch was added to help stabilize the audio oscillator and hopefully solve this problem. The original Beam Ray instrument that we obtained has a band switch with four settings. Aubrey Scoon's Beam Ray Clinical replica instrument also has a four position band switch. We will fully evaluate the Aubrey Scoon instrument later in this report. But we will refer to it from time to time as needed as we look at this original Beam Ray Clinical instrument. The 1953 AZ-58 Beam Ray Clinical replica, which we will also evaluate later in this report, had a three position band switch. They only used a three position switch because they used audio frequencies which were ten times lower than the original Beam Ray Clinical instrument. Because of this they did not need or use a fourth band.

To further analyze the two original Rife machines we will now do a comparison of the faceplates. We will look at the instrument obtained from Dr. Low and the instrument Dr. Rife and Philip Hoyland were standing next to in the 1938 news paper photo.

The first close up photos are of the variable audio oscillator control. The photo, below on the left, is the May 1938 photo. The photo, below on the right, is the original instrument we obtained. Normally the dial should only go 180 degrees from 0 to 100 as shown on the May 1938 dial. Our instrument does not have the original dial because it goes from 0 to 100 in 270 degrees.



Though the dial shows 270 degrees it will only go 180 degrees. You will also notice that our dial is bigger than the original dial and partially covers where the old fine adjustment dial was located. The fact that the hole is still there, but was covered, indicates that this instrument at one time worked the same as the instrument in the 1938 photo. When they added the four position band switch the fine adjustment knob was no longer needed.

Our Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical Rife Machine, like Aubrey Scoon's instrument, had four bands that cover these frequency ranges.

Band 1: 160 Hertz to 820 Hertz.

Band 2: 594 Hertz to 3,190 Hertz.

Band 3: 2,440 Hertz to 12,930 Hertz.

Band 4: 9,430 Hertz to 42,600 Hertz.

Aubrey Scoon's Beam Ray Clinical Replica instrument band ranges, listed below, were different.

Band 1: 20 Hertz to 200 Hertz.

Band 2: 200 Hertz to 2,000 Hertz.

Band 3: 2,000 Hertz to 20,000 Hertz.

Band 4: 20,000 Hertz to 200,000 Hertz.

These four bands were discussed by Philip Hoyland and Bertrand Comparet during the trial. (#257-260):

COMPARET: *"If you wanted to treat one with typhoid for instance wouldn't you have to set the machine so that it would be on a particular frequency."*

HOYLAND: *"No, the machines were made so that they varied over a band of frequencies."*

COMPARET: *"That band used for the treatment of each disease was different from other bands for other diseases, wasn't it?"*

HOYLAND: *"The whole list of bacteria that the machine was treating was divided into four bands."*

The next two photos, shown below, are of the tuning eye and the amplitude control. The photo, on the left, is from the May 1938 instrument. The photo, on the right, is our original Beam Ray Clinical instrument. Above the amplitude dial on the photo of the May 1938 instrument is the tuning eye.



On our instrument you can see that the tuning eye was removed. Notice that you can still see the outline of the tuning eye mounting ring. On the May 1938 instrument the amplitude dial went from 0 to 100 and adjusted the audio frequency modulation. On our instrument the amplitude dial also goes from 0 to 100 and adjusts the modulation of all the audio frequencies. This modulation is not a true (AM) amplitude modulation. It is more of a pulse width modulation.

The next two photos, shown below, are of the milliamp meter that goes to 300 and the ray tube hookup. The photo below, on the left, is the May 1938 instrument. The photo, on the right, is our instrument.



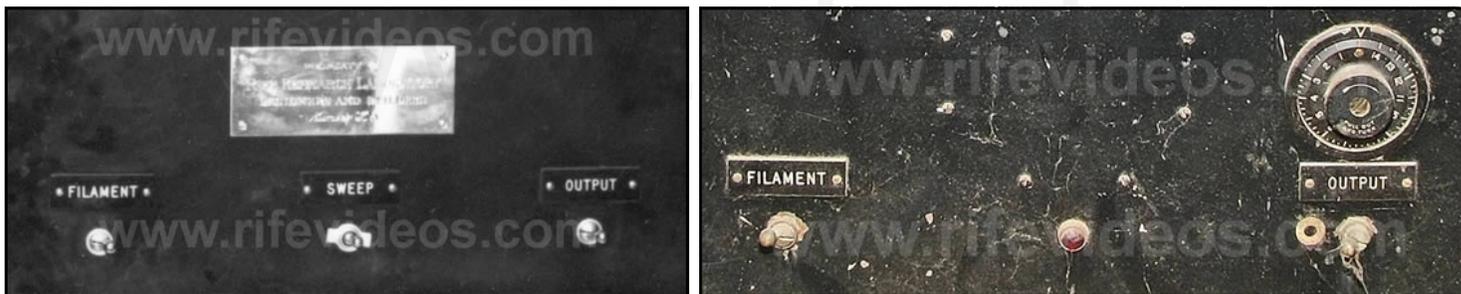
Until the discovery of our Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument we did not know exactly where the fixed RF tank coil was located. We thought it was probably behind the milliamp meter but now we know this is exactly where it was located.

The next two photos, shown below, are of the plaque. The first photo is of the May 1938 instrument. The second photo is our instrument. These photos show where the original plaque was on the instrument.



The plaque read; "Property of the Rife Research Laboratory, Designers and Builders." On our instrument the plaque is missing but you can still see the four mounting screws that held the original plaque. Since this plaque had Dr. Rife's name on it this could have caused the doctor problems. So he may have removed it in order to avoid the machine being called a "Rife Machine."

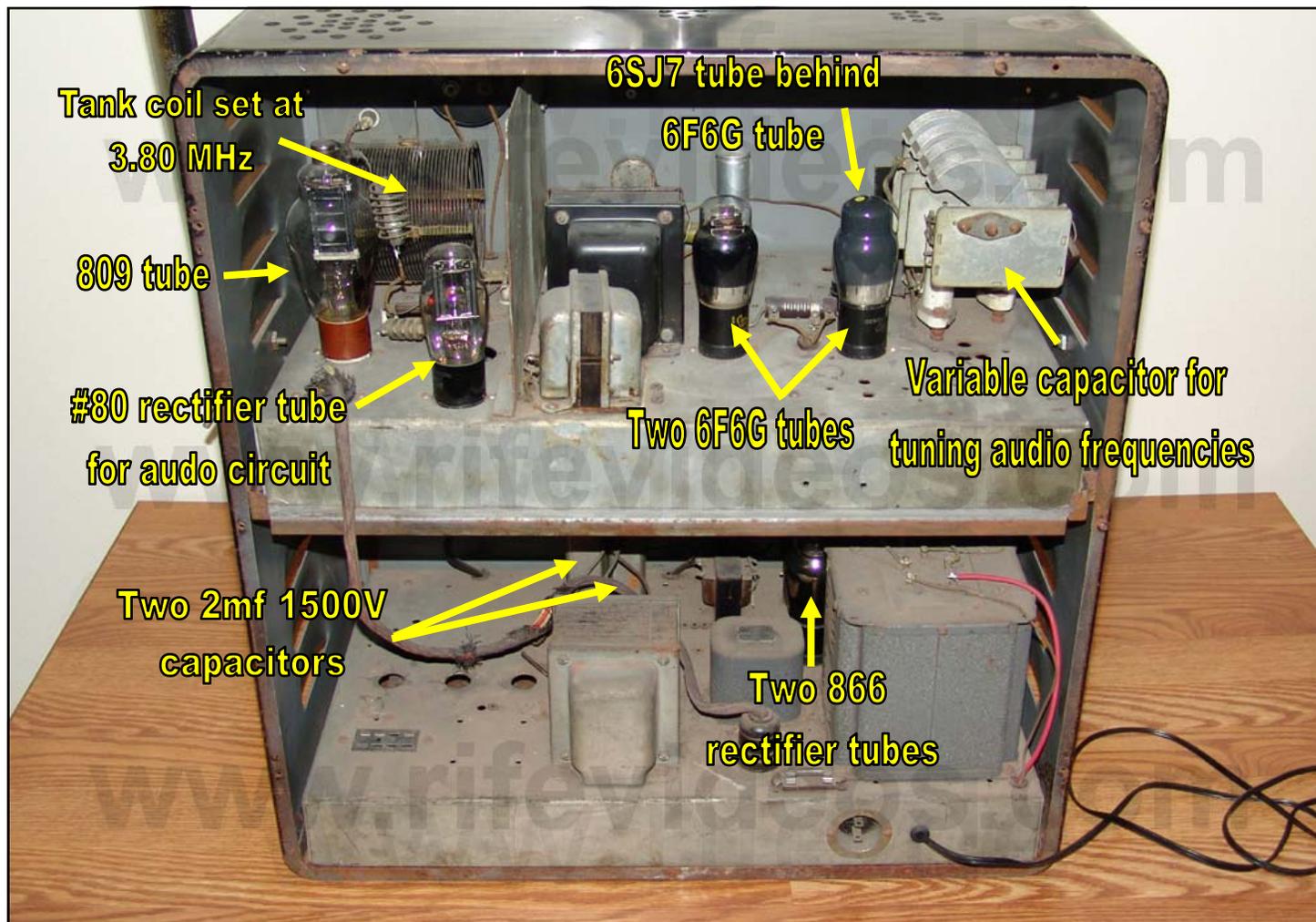
In the next two photos, shown below, you can see the “Filament”, “Sweep” and “Output” switches. The first photo is of the May 1938 instrument. The second photo is our instrument. On our instrument the sweep plaque was removed and the switch was replaced with a red light that indicated that the instrument had power.



This is where the power indicator light was put on almost all of the instruments built during the 1940's and 1950's. The filament switch turned on the power to the 866 rectifier vacuum tubes and the output switch turned on the power to the 809 main amplifier vacuum tube section. Turning on the power to the 809 tube would light the ray tube. Because of the accuracy problems (due to the old (RC) resistor capacitor audio oscillator) of the Beam Ray audio instruments the sweep switch was probably used to try and help solve this problem. The sweep switch appears to have been removed when the band switch was added. Above the output label on our instrument we see a 15 minute timer for setting the desired runtime for each frequency that was used. The Original 1938 Beam Ray Clinical instrument photo does not have a timer but Dr. Couche's Beam Ray instrument shows his instrument had a timer on the front panel. Even the photo of the other Beam Ray Clinical instrument which was found inside our instrument has a timer built into it. These photos show that a timer was put in most all of the original Beam Ray instruments. The next photo, shown below, is a larger photo of the Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical Rife Machine with the ray tube lit.



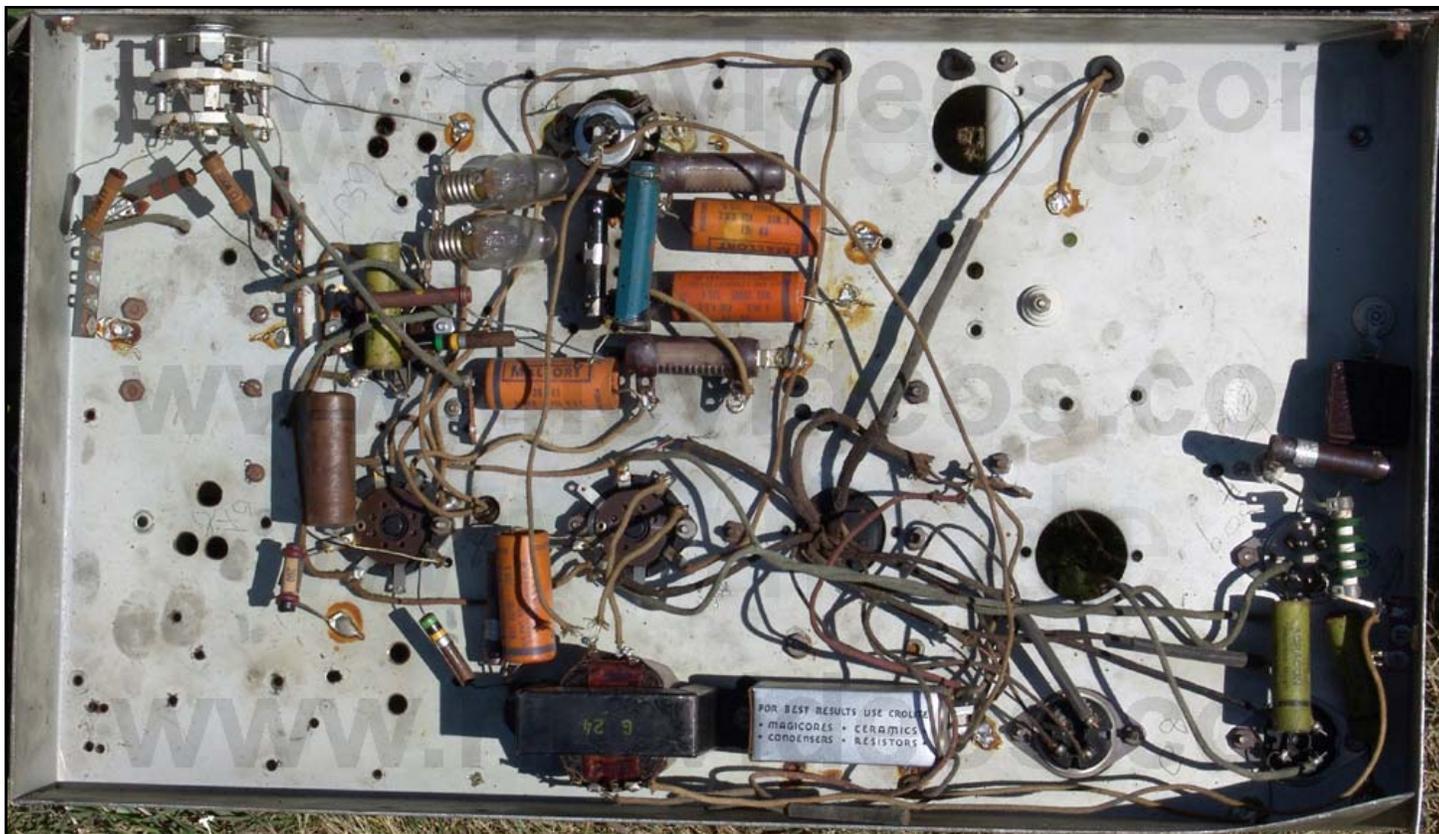
The next photo, shown below, is of the inside of the Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument. The RF tank coil of our instrument was set at 3.80 MHz. The 809 was the main output power tube. There were two 866 rectifier tubes.



The audio section consists of 2 6F6G tubes and one 6SJ7 tube. All of the Philip Hoyland audio instrument designs built from 1936 through the 1953's AZ-58 resemble each other. Anyone looking at the different instruments can see that they are all built almost in the same way. Tubes may vary, such as the 812a eventually replaced the 809, but the workings of all the instruments are similar. Both this original Beam Ray Clinical instrument and Aubrey Scoon's Beam Ray Replica instrument have Hewlett Packard sine wave audio oscillators. Mr. Peter's and I was able to repair the audio oscillator and read the different frequency band settings. It was only a 25 watt 10,000 ohm resistor which had burned up that made it so this instrument would not work.

The readings for this report was done with this original Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument . Also with Aubrey Scoon's Rife Ray #5 instrument and the AZ-58 replica instrument that we built. They all work identically the same as the original instrument. This original Beam Ray Clinical instrument did not come with any paperwork which gave the dial settings for the various audio frequencies it used. This actually turned out to be for the best because we had no audio frequency data that could have stopped us from discovering how this instrument really worked on Dr. Rife's original high RF frequencies.

The Next photo, shown below, is the underside of our original Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument. The underside of the chassis shows both the audio section and part of the RF section.



Now that we have an original Beam Ray Clinical instrument we know without any doubt that Philip Hoyland's Clinical instrument design used audio frequencies and it modulated those audio frequencies onto a fixed RF carrier frequency. Dr. Rife and Philip Hoyland had an agreement that they would share evenly on the financial profits of the instruments. Philip Hoyland stated this when he was on the stand during the Beam Ray Trial: (Beam Ray Trial Transcript #505-507)

HOYLAND: *"Dr. Rife and I had always had the understanding that we shared evenly, as I had done all the development work."*

COMPARET: *"What do you mean by that."*

HOYLAND: *"I had done all of the building and designing of the machines other than the one original machine [Rife Ray #3 which consisted of the Kennedy equipment] that he had in his laboratory. I had brought that to a state where it could be carried around" [Rife Ray #4].*

From these trial statements we know that all the designs were Philip Hoyland's designs. When Hoyland built the audio instrument he built it on a completely different principle or method. Philip Hoyland had changed the instrument to work on a different method which used harmonics. Dr. Rife believed they were using the Rife Ray #4 RF frequencies along with harmonics. This was pointed out in the 1939 Beam Ray Trial (#1247-1250, 1278-1281):

COMPARET: *"Has the Plaintiff [Philip Hoyland] ever informed you that the machines that he designed and built for the Beam Ray were not operating on the same frequencies as your own?"*

RIFE: *"They were supposed to be operating on the same with harmonics."*

COMPARET: *“Did he ever tell you that there was a fundamental difference?”*

RIFE: *“He said on one or two occasions that there was a difference in harmonics.”*

SAPIRO: *“You say that the devices that were being built in the early part of 1938, the one that went to Dr. Couche and two that were in the lab were built on new harmonics?”*

RIFE: *“They were built on a different principal, we have a given wave length and it can be produced in different ways, but it should be the same no matter how it is produced.”*

SAPIRO: *“You knew that these machines were being built with that machine.”*

RIFE: *“Yes”*

Philip Hoyland when he was on the stand was asked (#935-938, 953-958):

COMPARET: *“I understand you say that the frequencies used in the machines put out by the corporation were not set to the same frequencies as Dr. Rife’s machines [Rife Ray #4].”*

HOYLAND: *“That is correct.”*

COMPARET: *“Did you inform the board of directors of Beam Ray that the machine you built was not the same as Dr. Rife’s?”*

HOYLAND: *“I had spoken to them about it.”*

COMPARET: *“Then it was during the period between September and November that you told Edwards at his home that the machines you were building were not putting out the same frequencies as Dr. Rife’s machines?”*

HOYLAND: *“Yes.”*

COMPARET: *“How did you explain that?”*

HOYLAND: *“In the summer of 1936 I designed a new machine, or rather I checked it there at the lab [The Beam Ray Clinical instrument]. I had designed it in Pasadena, and we tested it out then and the frequencies were not the same as on Dr. Rife’s machine.”*

COMPARET: *“Did you tell him how great the difference it was?”*

HOYLAND: *“I explained that there was quite a fundamental difference.” [Harmonic frequencies]*

Comparet when asked a question by Judge Kelly made this statement. (#2673 & 2685):

COMPARET: *“Hoyland has said that the design and the frequencies of the machine itself is not that of a Rife Ray machine, and that the machine is in fact different. The company will have to have these machines junked, must draw up new designs according to Dr. Rife’s ideas, must have Dr. Rife ok these designs, etc...Dr. Rife is not going to be a party to a fraud, and if the machines we sell are not the true Rife machines they are a fraud.” (Beam Ray Trial Papers).*

When Edwards was on the stand he stated. (#1384-1385):

COMPARET: *"Did Mr. Hoyland tell you at any time in the fall of last year that the machines he was manufacturing for Beam Ray corporation operated on a principle fundamentally different from Dr. Rife's machine?"*

EDWARDS: *"No, Mr. Hoyland told me at one time that Dr. Rife thought that he had the frequencies but he didn't have them [Here Edwards is talking about the Beam Ray Corporation instruments not the Rife Ray #4 instrument because Philip Hoyland said, on the stand, that he gave the Rife Ray #4 frequencies to Dr. Johnson and Dr. Rife in 1935]." (Beam Ray Trial Papers).*

Philip Hoyland also stated this when he was on the stand. (#800):

HOYLAND: *"Regarding the frequencies of the machine [Beam Ray Corporation Clinical instrument], you will remember me telling you that the frequencies used are not the same ones on the Rife machine [The Rife Ray #4]. They [Meaning the Rife Ray #4 frequencies] were in the upper bands [139,000 to 1,604,000 Hertz]." (Beam Ray Trial Papers)*

In a letter which he sent to Dr. Gonin in 1939, there are indications that Dr. Rife wanted the so-called harmonics removed:

RIFE: *"I spoke only Friday evening to a Mr. John Chamblin, a radio man now connected with Beam Ray Inc., about the redesign and building of a device according to the old Rife Ray principles; as the present instrument has been so deviated away from that old principle that it is nowhere near the same...those devices which you have are merely working on a harmonic and not a true frequency; and in our research on electronics, we definitely know that there is no possible way of controlling electrical harmonics of a frequency." (Letter from Dr. Rife to Dr. Gonin, May 14, 1939. Page 1 of 3).*

We have just read a lot of trial testimony about how this Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Rife Machine worked on harmonic frequencies. Also, in the trial testimony it is mentioned that these Beam Ray audio machines were tested in Dr. Rife's lab to see if they would devitalize microorganisms. It was Philip Hoyland who made the tests using Dr. Rife's organisms. These tests were also repeated again in Dr. Johnson's laboratory in the summer of 1936. From the documents we know that Philip Hoyland put a lot of work into this instrument and didn't finish it until late 1936. Benjamin Cullen said Philip Hoyland spent a lot of time at the lab and stated the following in a taped interview in the 1950's:

CULLEN: *"Philip Hoyland was in there quite a lot...Hoyland developed some few items in the lab...Hoyland seemed to help quite a lot and he got into the bacteriology side with Rife a good deal because Rife had so much to work out...he finally got to the point where he [Dr. Rife] had to delegate some of the work." (John Marsh Rife CDs, CD 6 track 1).*

In the Beam Ray Trial manuscript we also read the following. (#91 & 93):

COMPARET: *"Were any experimental activities carried on in the lab?"*

HOYLAND: *"Yes."*

From the trial we learn that Philip Hoyland developed and tested his harmonic instrument in the lab. How could Philip Hoyland have tested it unless he put micro-organisms under the microscope? From the "Development of the Rife Ray" document we learned that:

"During the fall of 1936 Dr. Couche of San Diego and Jack Free assistant to Commander Rife conducted a clinic with one of the frequency machines treating experimentally cases of carcinoma and senile cataract..." (Development of the Rife Ray and use in devitalizing pathogenic micro-organisms).

From the trial papers we learn that Philip Hoyland didn't tell Dr. Rife what frequencies he was using in the instruments. Dr. Rife thought the instruments were using his frequencies (the upper band frequencies) but with harmonics because this is what Philip Hoyland told him. The information that we now have obtained from this original Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument shows that Philip Hoyland's instrument was working on Dr. Rife's principles and on his frequencies but in a different manner than Dr. Rife was lead to believe. This is the reason that the instrument worked so well. Philip Hoyland was still using Dr. Rife's principle of coordinative resonance but hid the truth from Dr. Rife to protect his ownership interest. Philip Hoyland was a business man and Dr. Rife was not.

The fact that these tests were done along with the fact that these instruments were used by many doctors with incredible results show that this instrument which used audio frequencies modulated onto an RF carrier frequency did devitalize microorganisms. Though Dr. Rife did not like the method of harmonic frequencies that Philip Hoyland used it was pointed out in the trial that Dr. Rife knew there were changes. Dr. Rife also didn't think that these changes would make much of a difference as long as the instrument worked: (Beam Ray Trial Transcript #2700)

SAPIRO: *"Dr. Rife said that he knew there were changes made in his machine and that they were not changes that would make any difference. Dr. Rife is a genius but he didn't know how to put the machines in a form that could be used in offices of doctors. These machine are perfectly good, they are just the same as the [Dr.] Couche machine and the one that gave Mrs. Henderson such relief."*

It was only with the release of the complete Beam Ray Trial manuscript and other Rife documents; found in California a few years ago that we now know why Dr. Rife continued to have this style of instrument built even in the 1950's. Though Dr. Rife originally did not like Philip Hoyland's Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical design instrument, because of the use of harmonics, he later tested it in his laboratory and found it would work as well as his original instruments that did not use harmonics. We will quote the complete letter since all of this information is important:

RIFE: *"My first association with Dr. Yale came through an organization known as the Beam Ray Corporation. In order to acquaint you with the details of the formation of this corporation I shall bring in a little background. My assistant at that time [1934] in the laboratory was Philip Hoyland whom I met through Dr. Milbank Johnson M.D., Medical Director for the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company. I considered Hoyland as a capable electronic engineer and brought him to my laboratory in Point Loma on Alcott Street, San Diego, Calif. Hoyland became associated with a promoter named Hutcheson and Dr. James B. Couche M.D. They came to me with the idea of forming the Beam Ray Corporation to manufacture and distribute the Frequency Instrument to the medical profession. I gave this considerable thought and came to the conclusion that if these instruments were manufactured and placed into the hands of legitimate and bonafide medical practitioners, my efforts, over a period of years would derive exceedingly more benefits, so I gave this corporation permission to manufacture these devices on two stipulated conditions (1) that they would adhere decidedly to the original basic principles of the Frequency Instrument and (2) that each Frequency Instrument would be thoroughly tested before delivery to determine its true devitalizing power and effect on pathogenic bacteria. And so they went ahead. Three instruments were built. The first two were shipped to England (unwired as Hoyland wanted a trip to England) and the third went to Dr. Hamer M.D. at the Paradise Valley Sanitarium and Hospital. Dr. Hamer was the superintendent there I believe. Hoyland was like many men with whom I have associated over a period of years. In a short time he began changing the basic principles of these instruments according to his own ideas. About this time he became associated with Dr. Yale and Yale ordered and received another or the Fourth Frequency Instrument. Since I was out of the city or San Diego at the time, all of these devices were delivered without being tested by myself.*

At a much later period, I called on Dr. Yale at 333 Plaza in San Diego which was the address of his clinic at that time and told him that I did not feel that the Frequency Instrument had been calibrated

properly so that it would not work. In the interim, I became associated with another electronist by the name of Verne Thompson, of San Diego. Under my supervision, Thompson rebuilt Dr Yale's Frequency Instrument which I tested in my research laboratory on pathogenic bacteria and the Frequency Instrument proved effective. Then later at different times I had this instrument checked and found it lacking in its ability to devitalize anything. I later learned that Dr. Yale had ideas of his own and would have somebody change the Frequency Instrument to suit his individual whims. I will state here definitely that I have never been associated in any way with Dr. Yale outside of the interest that I have taken in some of the patients of Dr. Yale.” (Letter written by Dr. Rife, March 22, 1958).

This document shows that Dr. Rife, after the shutdown of Beam Ray Corporation, eventually tested Philip Hoyland's Beam Ray Clinical design and found that it would devitalize all the microorganisms it was tested on. This also confirms that Philip Hoyland's statement that he tested it out in the laboratory was a truthful statement.

With this information taken from the Rife documents we now know why Dr. Rife considered the Beam Ray Clinical machine his instrument and knew it worked. Add to this the fact that all of the doctors who used it had a great deal of success with this Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument design. This is why Dr. Rife, John Crane and John Marsh built this Rife Machine in the 1950's and called it the AZ-58. The only difference in the 1953 AZ-58 design was it only had a three band switch which covered a lower audio frequency range. Other than this change the 1953 AZ-58 was a replica of Dr. Couche's and Dr. Tully's original Beam Ray machine. In a letter dated July 6, 1956 this fact was pointed out:

“The Frequency Instruments used by Dr. Tully and Dr. Couche were built in 1938 and do not apply to this code. However the Frequency Instrument currently built are a copy of these earlier Frequency Instruments and are labeled "For Investigational Use Only" at the present time.” (Application letter for approval of device in compliance with California Pure Drugs Act. Page 2).

This information that we have just read which shows that the 1953 AZ-58 was a copy of Dr. Couche's machine has more importance than it appears. We will explain why. The 1953 AZ-58's audio frequencies, which it used, were 10 times lower than the audio frequencies used in Aubrey Scoon's instrument. This correlation is important because it shows a direct link to the original Beam Ray Clinical instrument built by Philip Hoyland. This correlation shows that Dr. Couche's instrument used audio frequencies 10 times higher than the 1953 AZ-58. It also shows that Aubrey Scoon's Beam Ray Clinical replica instrument is also a replica or copy of Dr. Couche's Machine. This information now ties all these instruments together and shows that the original audio frequencies which came from Philip Hoyland and used in the Beam Ray Clinical instrument were the same audio frequencies used in Dr. Couche's machine and Aubrey Scoon's machine. This information also shows that these original audio frequencies were later lowered and used in the 1953 AZ-58 built by Dr. Rife, John Crane and John Marsh. Now we can understand why this letter showing that the 1953 AZ-58 is a copy of Dr. Couche's machine is so important. It ties all these machines together.

Since we now know the history of this instrument and that this instrument worked on Dr. Rife's frequencies we will go back to the harmonic method used by Philip Hoyland. From the documents that we have read we know that Hoyland's machine worked on harmonics. The problem with the Beam Ray instrument is it has to be built a certain way in order for it to work on the correct harmonics. It was from the analyzing of this original Beam Ray Clinical instrument that the mystery of how it worked was discovered. We will show how it worked after we read another important quote. Bertrand Comparet, Rife's attorney who eventually defended Dr. Rife against Philip Hoyland in the 1939 Beam Ray trial said this about Philip Hoyland's Beam Ray Clinical instrument:

COMPARET: *“Well, none of us know enough about it. Now, I remember at that time Rife saying that Hoyland had not used a simple straight forward circuit, as Rife had used, but he thought he had a short cut, through use of harmonics and so on, and Rife had no faith in Hoyland’s circuit”.* (1970’s Bertrand Comparet interview #28).

This statement by Bertrand Comparet and all the quotes we have read sums up Dr. Rife and his Beam Ray business partners understanding of how this instrument worked on harmonic frequencies. Anyone can see that only Philip Hoyland knew how this machine really worked and he would not reveal the secret to anyone.

This confusion of how the instrument worked still remained throughout the building of the 1940's and 1950's Beam Ray replica instruments and even up until the present day (2010). It appears from the Beam Ray Trial testimony that Dr. Rife and the other owners of Beam Ray Corporation really didn't know how this instrument worked. The trial testimony shows that Philip Hoyland would not tell anyone in the Beam Ray Corporation the frequencies used with the Clinical instrument or explain how it worked on harmonics. John Crane and John Marsh who worked with Dr. Rife didn't understand how it really worked either. If Dr. Rife had really known how it worked then he would not have allowed John Crane and John Marsh to have a variable RF carrier frequency in the instrument. Having a variable RF carrier, in and of its self, is not the problem. Having a variable RF carrier frequency would be a good thing as long as you also understand that the audio frequencies have to be correctly matched to the RF carrier frequency in order to produce Dr. Rife's higher harmonic M.O.R. frequencies. The problems came about because John Crane and John Marsh did not have this understanding. The reason why John Crane and John Marsh put a variable capacitor in the instrument was so that they could tune the RF carrier frequency in order to make the ray tube brighter. By doing this it also made it so they could change the RF carrier frequency from about 4.9 MHz to about 2.2 MHz. This change showed that they did not understand how the instrument worked. They mistakenly believed that the audio frequencies were the M.O.R.s. or the frequencies that would devitalize the microorganisms. They also mistakenly believed that the RF carrier frequency was not important. This belief shows without any doubt that they did not understand how the Beam Ray Clinical instrument worked. If they had really understood how it worked they would have never called any of the audio frequencies M.O.R.s.

At this point we need to explain a few things. Philip Hoyland had very good reasons why he wanted to hide how this new Rife Ray #5 machine worked. He became Dr. Rife's Engineer in 1935 when he built the Rife Ray #4. In 1936 Philip Hoyland also began building the Beam Ray Clinical instrument that would be sold in 1938 by Beam Ray Corporation. Philip Hoyland was worried about keeping the original frequencies a secret because he felt people would try to steal their technology. This concern of Philip Hoyland's was not unfounded because Mr. Parsons of the British Group did try to steal their instrument. From the trial transcript we learn they had no way to patent the instrument because everything they were doing was in public domain in regards to the frequency generating equipment. Even the frequencies themselves cannot be patented. Philip Hoyland felt that he had to come up with a way to keep anyone from finding out what the true frequencies were. So he built the instrument a different way using harmonics to hit the harmonic frequencies of the Rife Ray #4 and Rife Ray #3 Kennedy equipment. Until a genuine Beam Ray Clinical Rife Machine could be found and tested, we would never know for sure how Philip Hoyland generated and used the harmonics in his instrument. Even though we now know that Aubrey Scoon's instrument is a Beam Ray Clinical replica no one knew for sure that it really was a genuine replica when he obtained it. This confusion and the lack of having the chronological history of when and what type of instrument was built made it very hard to find the truth.

Not only would Philip Hoyland not tell anyone how his instrument worked he also would not let anyone know the new frequencies he was using. Everything he did hid the frequencies. In the Beam Ray Trial manuscript we read that he always used a code to give the frequencies. This code would work with the dials. No digital readout was available in those days like we have today.

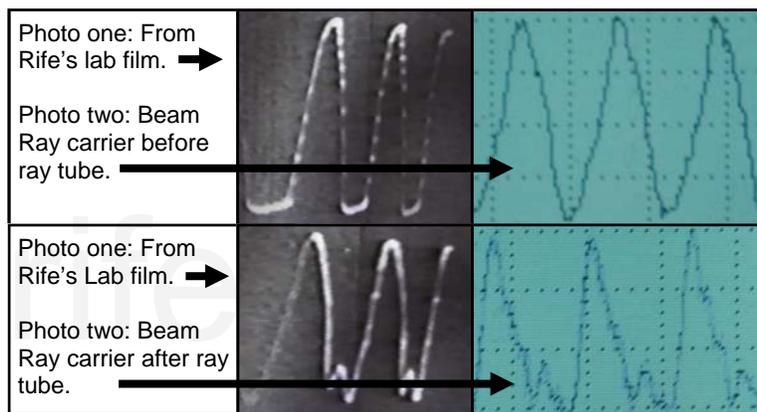
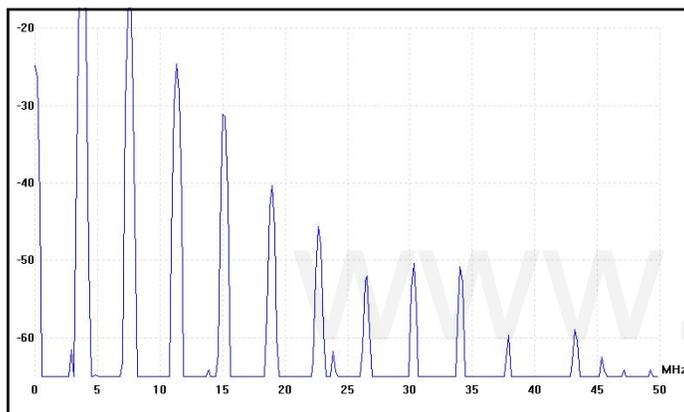
Since no one was ever given the frequencies from Philip Hoyland this has led to many problems. Some of the later Beam Ray Clinical instrument replicas have different audio frequencies and this also has led to a lot of confusion. Even John Crane was sending people different audio frequencies other than the standard set he used with the 1953 AZ-58. Because of the different audio frequencies used in these Beam Ray replicas we really didn't know which set of audio frequencies Philip Hoyland really used. So it was not possible to use any of these frequency sets and come to any reasonable conclusions.

When we obtained this original Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical Rife Machine, from Dr. Low, we had to put aside all the frequency lists and thinking of the past in order to figure out how the instrument worked. From everything we had read about Philip Hoyland's instrument we had come to the conclusion that the answer would be found in the math. However Hoyland came up with his idea it had to be a mathematical method. Like many others we tried to reconcile the audio frequencies as lower harmonics of Dr. Rife's original high RF frequencies. But this proved not to be the case. We tested the frequencies that were used in Aubrey Scoon's Beam Ray Clinical instrument and they didn't match either as harmonics of Dr. Rife's original frequencies. We did the same with the AZ-58 audio frequencies and they didn't match. We took the other audio frequencies that Crane had a list of and they also didn't match. There is an instrument known as the 1947 instrument which we tried to reconcile with no success either. With all these audio frequencies only a few were close harmonic matches. If all these audio frequencies were true harmonics of Dr. Rife's original high RF frequencies then they should have harmonically match up, but they did not.

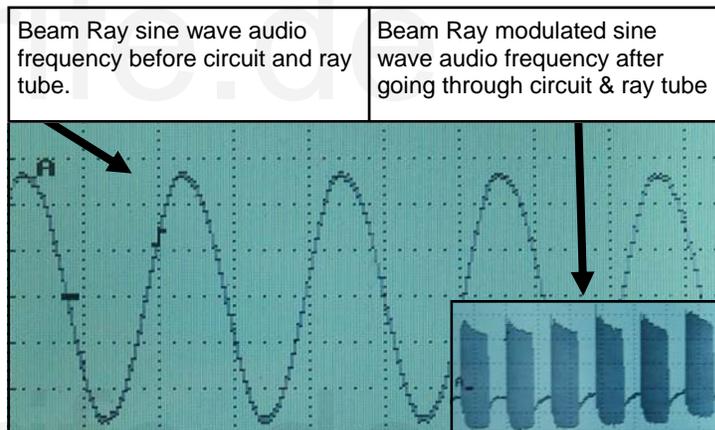
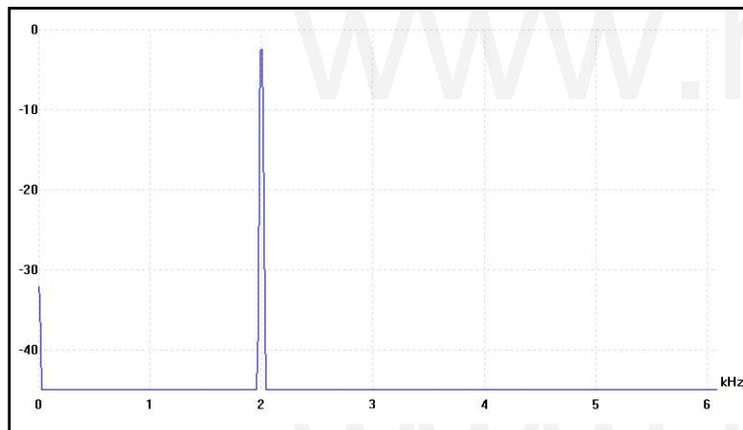
Once we put all this aside and began to analyze this instrument we found out how it worked. This Beam Ray Clinical instrument is truly a harmonic instrument and works on harmonic frequencies of Dr. Rife's original frequencies which he found. Philip Hoyland was telling the truth when he told Dr. Rife that the instrument was working on harmonics. The only thing was Philip Hoyland would not tell exactly how this was being done. The fact that both the audio frequency and the RF carrier frequency were sine wave did not make it easy to understand how it worked. How could it be a harmonic instrument when it used a sine wave waveform for both the audio and the RF frequencies? The 1953 AZ-58 Beam Ray Clinical replica worked on square wave audio frequencies and the harmonics came from the square wave waveform. But this is not how the Beam Ray Clinical instrument was suppose to work.

The 1950's square wave method has been used ever since the 1950's. But how can an instrument that uses sine wave audio frequencies be a harmonic instrument? With this understanding we knew that the audio frequencies could never be the true M.O.R.s. But how did they work in the instrument to produce Dr. Rife's M.O.R.s? The harmonic square wave method has been an accepted method for many years. For many years almost everyone has understood and has generally accepted that you can take a square wave audio frequency and the harmonics it creates and hit a higher frequency M.O.R. through those harmonics. These audio frequencies are usually many hundreds of harmonic steps lower than the higher M.O.R. frequency. This harmonic method must be kept in mind as well as the fact that not once, but several times, in the Beam Ray Trial manuscript and other documents everything said about this machine showed that it was using the harmonic method. We must remember that Dr. Rife said that he believed that many of his frequencies were sub-harmonics of a higher frequency. He said if we knew the true higher frequency it may even work better. Because of how this instrument works it is logical to conclude that Philip Hoyland understood this concept and apparently found through testing that all of Dr. Rife's frequencies were sub-harmonics of higher frequencies. With this understanding he built the Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument. Philip Hoyland was being truthful when he said that this machine was using harmonics. With all this knowledge from the Trial testimony and the Rife documents we now have a good understanding of the facts behind this new instrument design. Here is what we found when we analyzed the Beam Ray Clinical instrument.

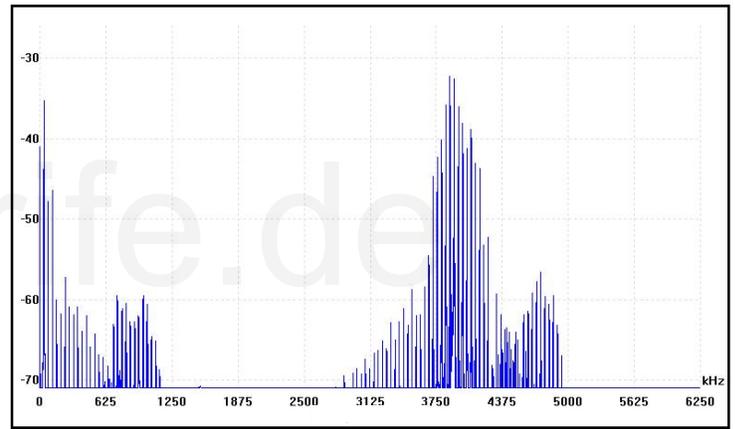
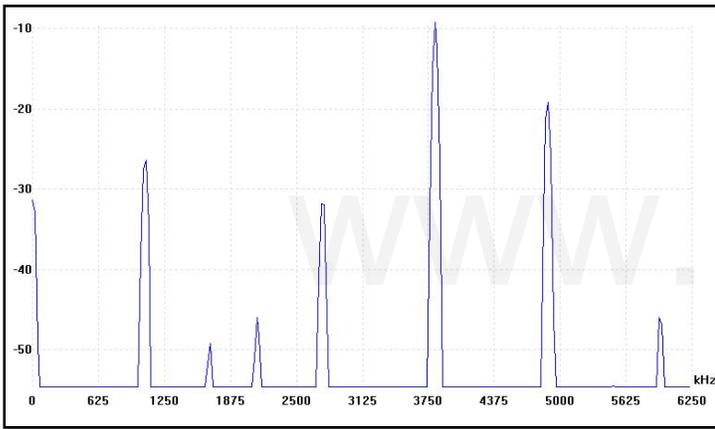
The graph, below on the left, is of the harmonics from the 3.80 MHz RF carrier frequency coming out from the ray tube of our original Beam Ray Clinical instrument. It was taken using a PicoScope 3205 spectrum analyzer. The first photo, below on the right, with the black waveform comes from Dr. Rife's 1936 lab film. The photo to the right of that photo is an oscilloscope reading that we took of the waveform of the Beam Ray Clinical Rife Machine. You will notice the similarity of the waveforms. All the M.O.P.A. (Master Oscillator Power Amplifier designs used by Philip Hoyland) RF carrier waveforms we have tested look like this. When you put a non harmonic sine wave into a ray tube you will always see a distortion of the sine wave which will produce both odd and even harmonics through the ray tube. This is the reason the sine wave looks distorted.



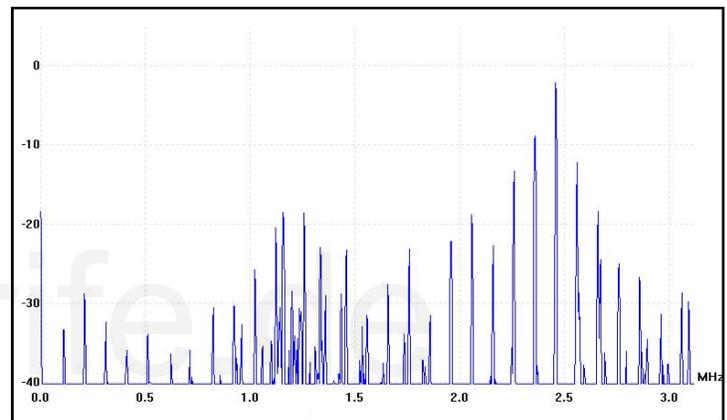
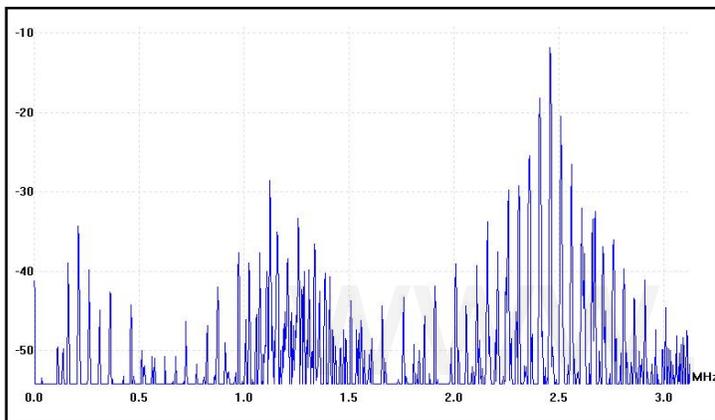
The graph, below on the left, is of a pure 2000 Hertz sine wave frequency. The oscilloscope photo, below on the right, shows a 2377 Hertz sine wave waveform coming from the audio oscillator of the original Beam Ray Clinical Rife Machine. The small photo shows it after it goes through the ray tube. You will notice that it almost looks like a square wave, but it is not. The circuit creates this waveform.



The next two graphs we will look at are on the top of the next page. The graph, on the left, was before modulation. The graph, on the right, during modulation. When we modulated 40,000 Hertz on a harmonic sine wave 3.80 MHz RF carrier frequency this is what the PicoScope spectrum analysis showed coming out of the ray tube. This was interesting to see. Not only did it create sideband frequencies 40 thousand Hertz above and below the harmonic RF 3.80 MHz carrier frequency but it created many harmonic sidebands every 40,000 Hertz. These harmonic sidebands covered a large frequency range of hundreds of thousands of Hertz.



Below are two more graphs showing a closer view of these sidebands that were created from one audio frequency. The graph, below on the left, is with a 50,000 Hertz sine wave frequency. The graph, below on the right, is with a 100,000 Hertz sine wave frequency. This was done with a harmonic sine wave 2.4 MHz RF carrier frequency so you can see a closer view of these sidebands. When we saw this we knew there was only one way this Beam Ray Clinical Rife Machine could work on Dr. Rife's frequencies and principles. We will now explain how Philip Hoyland's Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument worked using a fixed RF carrier frequency of 3.80 MHz and a variable audio frequency. Philip Hoyland knew from working with Dr. Rife that his frequencies or M.O.R.s. were sub-harmonics of true higher frequencies. Understanding this must have given him the idea of how to build the new Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument. If we also understand this concept, that all frequencies have lower and higher harmonic frequencies, is half the key to understanding how Philip Hoyland made this machine work. What Philip Hoyland did was multiply Dr. Rife's original M.O.R. frequencies up in harmonic steps until he had the highest harmonic frequencies closest to 3.80 MHz. From the Beam Ray Trial quotes we know that Dr. Rife was told by Philip Hoyland that this Beam Ray Clinical machine was working on his frequencies with harmonics. What Philip Hoyland would not do is clarify exactly how it was working on harmonics of Dr. Rife's frequencies. Philip Hoyland also stated that his frequencies were not the same frequencies as Dr. Rife's frequencies. He was being truthful when he said this but what he would not reveal is the fact that his frequencies were exact harmonics of Dr. Rife's frequencies.



To clearly explain how Philip Hoyland used Dr. Rife's frequencies to come up with his new frequencies which were to be used in the Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument we will use the Rife Ray #4 frequency for Streptothrix as an example. That frequency was 192,000 Hertz. Philip Hoyland multiplied 192,000 Hertz by 20 times which will give you the 20th harmonic frequency at 3,840,000 Hertz. Since the RF carrier frequency of the Beam Ray Clinical instrument was fixed at 3,800,000 Hertz the difference would only be 40,000 Hertz between the two frequencies. This method of multiplying Dr. Rife's frequencies up in harmonic steps and using those frequencies was an ingenious method used by Philip Hoyland. Even though this was an igneous method it is only half the mathematical equation. The second half of the mathematical equation is probably even more ingenious than the first part.

Philip Hoyland then put into this Beam Ray Clinical instrument an audio oscillator. We must keep in mind that none of Dr. Rife's frequencies that were transferred from the Rife Ray #3 to the Rife Ray #4 and then to the Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument were audio frequencies. The audio oscillator was put into this instrument to accomplish the second half the mathematical equation. Using the audio oscillator all Philip Hoyland had to do was use an audio frequency of 40,000 Hertz. The 40,000 Hertz frequency would then create what are called sideband frequencies. These sideband frequencies would be created by the 40,000 Hertz both above and below the RF carrier frequency being used. The first upper sideband frequency would then be 40,000 Hertz above the RF carrier frequency and hit the harmonic M.O.R. frequency of Streptothrix at 3,840,000 Hertz. This method of using sidebands was the second half of the mathematical method used by Philip Hoyland in this Beam Ray Clinical instrument. Now for further clarification of these sidebands, as shown in the photo on the previous page, which extend out many times above and below the RF carrier frequency depending on the audio frequency which is used. They are like pickets on a fence and every picket represents a harmonic sideband created from the audio frequency. These harmonic sidebands are part of the harmonics that the Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument used. So Philip Hoyland took Dr. Rife's frequencies and multiplied them up in harmonic steps as close as he could get them to the fix 3.80 Megahertz RF carrier frequency. Then these new higher harmonic frequencies of Dr. Rife's original frequencies then became Philip Hoyland's new M.O.R. frequencies which he would not reveal to Dr. Rife or any of his Beam Ray Corporation partners. Next he then used harmonic sidebands to hit those new higher frequencies.

Though Philip Hoyland's new frequencies were harmonic frequencies obtained from Dr. Rife's original frequencies they did not create harmonics in the Beam Ray Clinical instrument. The harmonics came from the RF carrier frequency and the harmonic sidebands created from the audio frequencies, which Philip Hoyland used. By using both of these methods combined into an instrument Philip Hoyland could then say that the Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument was a harmonic instrument capable of outputting Dr. Rife's frequencies. His method was truly a harmonic method but he kept it as a secret from Dr. Rife and the other owners of the Beam Ray Corporation. The sideband method that Philip Hoyland used was the new cutting edge of electronic technology back in 1936. There would be very few people who could understand what Philip Hoyland was doing unless it was fully explained to them as we have explained here.

We will now explain Philip Hoyland's method further so that there can be no misunderstanding. But first what needs to be pointed out here is this IMPORTANT fact which came from the analyzing of this Beam Ray instrument. Neither the harmonic 3.80 MHz RF carrier frequency nor the audio frequencies will do anything by themselves. But when the harmonic 3.80 MHz RF carrier frequency and the audio frequencies are combined together they will produce many sideband frequencies. And one of these sideband frequencies will line up with the true higher harmonic Rife M.O.R. frequency and devitalize or render harmless the harmful microorganism. To re-emphasize this so that no one misunderstands. If you just use the audio frequencies by themselves you will get nothing. If you just use the 3.80 MHz RF carrier frequency without the audio frequencies you will get nothing. The audio frequencies used in this instrument must have the RF carrier frequency of 3.80 MHz or they will not produce Dr. Rife's frequencies. This is the reason the 1953 Beam Ray Clinical instrument called the AZ-58 did not work properly. In that instrument they were only using the audio frequencies without correctly matching them to the RF carrier frequency. In other words they were not using the sideband method that Philip Hoyland originally developed to be used in this style of instrument.

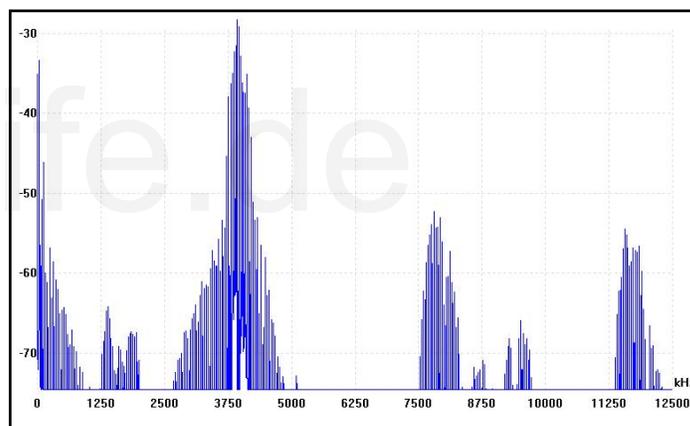
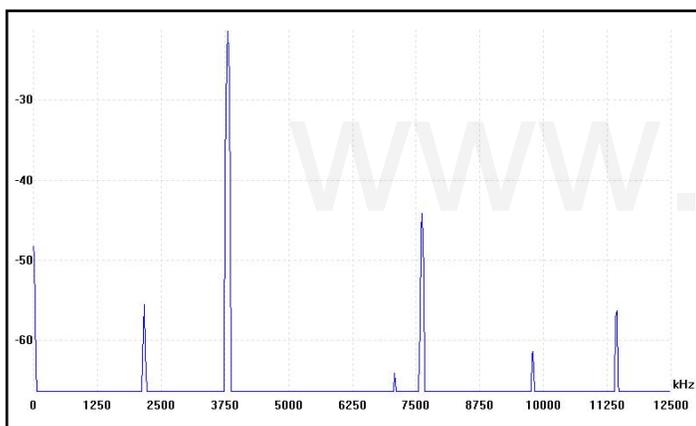
We know that Philip Hoyland was trying to hide the true M.O.R. frequencies of the organisms from anyone who used the equipment. Twice in the Beam Ray Trial it was mentioned that Dr. Rife had no ability to patent the Rife Ray tube instrument. The only secret was the frequencies and Philip Hoyland was trying to protect his and Beam Rays interests. The third and final secret that Hoyland used to hide the M.O.R. frequencies will now be explained. Keeping the harmonic sideband method in mind

Philip Hoyland could have just divided the 40,000 Hertz by two and used a 20,000 Hertz audio frequency. Then you would have one upper sideband at 3,820,000 Hertz and the second upper harmonic sideband at 3,840,000 Hertz. The 3,840,000 Hertz sideband would hit the 20th harmonic of 192,000 Hertz. Philip Hoyland could have divided it by three and used a 13,333 Hertz frequency. He also could have divided it by 4 and used a 10,000 Hertz frequency. If he would have divided it by five he could have used an 8,000 Hertz frequency. Divided by six he could have used a 6666 Hertz frequency.

We could go on but anyone can see the many variable frequencies that could have been used to create the correct sideband frequency. Also, because of the “one tenth of one meter” factor that Dr. Rife mentioned you could add a few Hertz to each frequency without changing the frequency enough to make it so it would not work. This means you could change the 6,666 Hertz to 6,669 Hertz just to make things a little more confusing. By using this method Philip Hoyland could use many different audio frequencies to produce which ever number of sidebands he wanted to use. This would make it impossible to figure out which sideband was hitting the M.O.R. frequency that would devitalize the organism. By using this new method of using higher harmonic frequencies of Dr. Rife’s original frequencies and then using harmonic sideband frequencies Philip Hoyland was able to build a machine that would hide the frequencies from anyone. Philip Hoyland's method as anyone can see was ingenious.

We know that Philip Hoyland's method worked very well except that the technology of the mid 1930's did have a few drawbacks. Dr. Couche said that he had to sweep the frequency dial in order to get his instrument to work consistently. This is understandable since the 3.80 MHz RF carrier frequency will wander in a sweeping motion five hundred to one thousand Hertz up or down from the fixed RF carrier frequency. The audio frequency oscillator also varied. Bertrand Comparet in his 1970's interview said this about the Beam Ray Clinical instruments inherent frequency drift:

COMPARET: “Well, as they warmed up they’d shift frequency...Now, whether this was Hoyland’s inability to do better, or whether it was just inevitable in those days, I don’t know, but Hoyland’s devices did have that frequency shift as they warmed up. So, they had their problems. Now what Couche did, see, he would have cases where he would get an instantaneous cure, like that, and other times when the treatment just didn’t produce any results, because of the frequency shift. So, he would start in, he had from Rife (Hoyland dial settings) a set of the frequencies for several different diseases and he would tune it deliberately to one side of that frequency and then gradually tune it across to the other side making sure that somewhere in the process he crossed the correct frequency, even if the instrument wasn’t exactly in tune anyway. Well, when they hit the exact frequency they got amazing results.” (1970’s Bertrand Comparet interview #10).



Again if you look at the first graph, above on the left, you will also notice that there are harmonic frequencies created from the 3.80 MHz RF carrier frequencies at 7.60 MHz and 11.40 Megahertz. These sideband frequencies as shown in the above graph, on the right, are created not only for the 3.80 MHz RF carrier frequency but its entire harmonics. These harmonics continue all the way up to

about 12 MHz with reasonable power. This creates an interesting effect and shows that all the harmonics of 192,000 Hertz are being hit over the whole spectrum of about 12 Megahertz. This is probably why this Beam Ray harmonic instrument worked as well as it did, when they hit the correct frequency. This Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical machine was definitely a harmonic instrument as Philip Hoyland had stated. It may have even exceeded Philip Hoyland's original concept.

Now going back to the audio frequency method of creating the sidebands that Philip Hoyland used. No one could ever determine the 20th harmonic frequency of 3,840,000 Hertz or the original Rife Ray #4 frequency of 192,000 Hertz using this method. The secret of the Beam Ray Clinical instrument and the frequencies that would devitalize the microorganisms could never be figured out unless you had the original Rife Ray #4 frequency of 192,000 Hertz. Only a spectrum analysis of this instrument made it possible to figure out what Philip Hoyland was doing. Without this modern technology a person would have to be very knowledgeable about how frequencies and their harmonics worked.

The fact that it has taken this long, almost 75 years, to figure out how this Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical Rife Machine worked is proof enough that the secret was well hidden. As pointed out earlier, Philip Hoyland would never tell anyone how this instrument really worked. If anyone changed the 3.80 MHz RF carrier frequency then the audio frequencies would not work. New audio frequencies would have to be calculated to match the new RF carrier frequency. Also, Philip Hoyland could have changed the audio frequencies any time he wanted for any machine in order to confuse anyone who had the equipment. Since the instrument that we obtained from Dr. Low is an original Beam Ray Clinical instrument then one would assume that its 3.80 MHz RF carrier frequency is the carrier frequency that was used with all the Beam Ray Clinical instruments. But we know that this is not the case because they used a different carrier for other machines. None of the audio frequencies used in all the replica instruments from the 1940's to the 1953 AZ-58 match up to the 3.80 MHz RF carrier frequency. With this understanding we also have to assume that the audio frequencies used in this original Beam Ray Clinical instrument were different than the 1940's and 1950's instruments. Aubrey Scoon's instrument had a 3.30 MHz carrier frequency so if his machine is a replica of one of the original machines, which it is, then the audio frequencies would logically have to be matched to its 3.30 MHz carrier frequency, which they are.

The 1953 AZ-58 technical data shows that it used a 4.68 MHz RF carrier frequency. But when the variable capacitor was put into the AZ-58, in about 1956, the carrier frequency then became variable. This made it so Dr. Robert P. Stafford could change the RF carrier frequency to different carrier frequencies. In Dr. Robert P. Stafford's "Electromagnetic Field Therapy" report he said the following about the carrier frequency they used on his patients with the 1953 AZ-58:

DR. STAFFORD: *"Radio Wave transmission is used as a carrier wave. We use between 3100 KC [3.10 MHz] and 3300 KC [3.30 MHz] (This does not appear to be a critical value). The carrier wave is modified with specific cycles per second modulations. We believe that the CPS [audio frequencies] is a critical value and it actually may prove to be the most important factor which this research may offer."*

You will notice that Dr. Stafford did not think that the RF carrier frequency was critical. He clearly states that they believed it was the "CPS" or cycles per second of the audio frequencies which were the most important part of making the AZ-58 work. If the AZ-58 was going to work on the sideband method that Philip Hoyland developed then the RF carrier frequency and the audio frequencies had to be correctly matched. John Crane and John Marsh at this time also did not think that the setting of the carrier frequency was important to make the instrument work properly. Dr. Stafford would have gotten his understanding from them. We now know that the proper setting of the carrier frequency was important. The audio frequencies used with the AZ-58 should have been recalculated to match its 4.68 RF carrier frequency because its carrier frequency was different than Aubrey Scoon Beam Ray replica instrument carrier or our original Beam Ray Clinical instrument carrier frequency. When the math is done to check

the sidebands with the audio frequencies that were used with the AZ-58 it shows that those audio frequencies will not create the correct sideband spacing which will match up to the harmonic Rife Ray #4 frequencies. This is probably why Dr. Robert P. Stafford could not get the AZ-58 to devitalize any of the microorganisms he was testing in the laboratory. Here are two of his statements:

DR. STAFFORD: *“Please excuse my format in the following letter for I intend to ramble a bit and forget strict grammatical dictum. I am writing you at this time partially because John Marsh informs me in a recent letter that you may be somewhat disheartened or at least worried about your role in the experimentations with the Rife Machine. Believe me, Dr. Edward I know how you feel for I too have been through this same feeling with this matter. I have observed clinical results after treatments with this gadget which I can scarcely believe myself. Yet, despite these good results, I have been confused by some rather simple failures such as a recent experiment which I conducted at Good Samaritan Hospital where we used the machine to treat some cultures of Staph Aureus and Strept. Fecalis. In this work we failed to inhibit growth at all or influence the cultures with the Rife Rx. I sent the results to John Marsh and asked for clarification and to be very frank I am not satisfied with John’s excuse of the failure as described by Dr. Rife. I am afraid I’m not a very good apostle for I’m getting some ideas myself on how this thing may work. I really wonder if this ultrasonic kills bacteria and virus at all or does it work like other forms of ultrasonic and merely stimulate the tissue in some unusual manner thereby improving the circulation and secondarily enhancing the body’s defenses against infection...To summarize some of this rambling: I feel that the Rife Ultrasonic Therapy has a very definitely beneficial effect on the human (and canine) body...I furthermore feel that we, as doctors of medicine, using this machine must remain constantly alert to the condition of our patient and vary the Rx as indicated.” (Dr. Stafford letter to Dr. Jeppson April, 1 1958).*

DR. STAFFORD: *“As yet, we have failed to “cure” any case of advanced, terminal malignancy. It appears in several instances that we may have impressed the disease favorably, temporarily. It is difficult to rule out the psychological, morale booster effect to the terminal patient when some definitive effort is made again in his behalf. However, several improvements have appeared to be more physical than emotional...All the patients in the series were treated with the same frequencies (e.g., 728 - 784 - 880 - 2008 - 2128). Perhaps these frequencies may be wrong, or only nearly correct.” (John Marsh Collection, Dr. Stafford’s Report on using the AZ-58, page 4, www.rife.org)*

If the incorrect audio frequencies were used with the 3.10 MHz to 3.30 MHz RF carrier frequency what Dr. Stafford M.D. reported is exactly what would have happened. From Dr. Stafford’s statement we know that he did not think the RF carrier frequency was critical. If Dr. Rife had fully understood how Philip Hoyland had designed the instrument he would have never allowed John Crane or John Marsh to put a variable capacitor in its circuit without recalculating the audio frequencies for the new RF carrier frequency they wanted to use. Also they would not have lowered the original audio frequencies by a factor of 10 times and used them. The AZ-58 would have had a new set of audio frequencies correctly match to the new 4.68 MHz RF carrier frequency it was originally given in 1953. The new set of audio frequencies would then have been the correct audio frequencies that would create the proper sideband spacing. Dr. Rife would have also made sure that Dr. Stafford knew that the carrier frequency was critical. If John Crane and John Marsh really understood how this instrument worked they never would have wanted to change the 4.68 MHz carrier frequency. The 4.68 MHz RF carrier would have been a good carrier frequency if they would have used the correctly matched audio frequencies.

It is obvious they never really understood how the instrument worked or how the audio frequencies interacted with the carrier frequency to produce the M.O.R.s. which would devitalize the organisms. They, like us, were under the false belief that the audio frequencies they were using were the M.O.R.s. They unknowingly promoted this idea because Philip Hoyland would never tell anyone how the instrument worked. We know that Dr. Rife knew that this Beam Ray Clinical machine somehow

worked on his frequencies with harmonics but it is apparent that no one but Philip Hoyland really understood how the instrument worked on the harmonic sideband method.

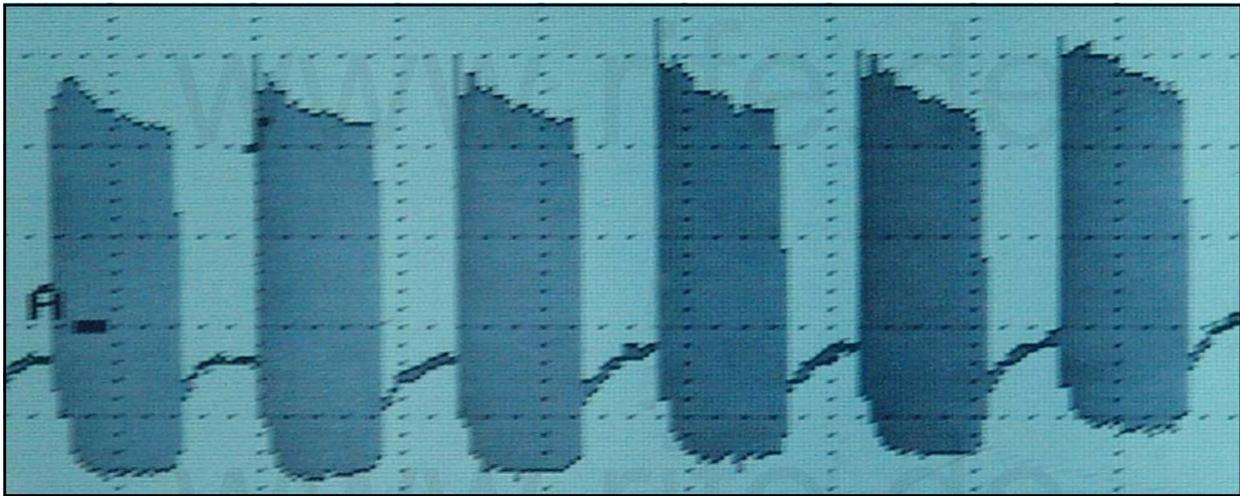
With the new variable capacitor that John Crane and John Marsh put into the AZ-58 they could change the RF carrier frequency from about 2.40 MHz to about 4.90 MHz. Dr. Stafford told me personally, when I talked to him, that it did not make any difference which carrier frequency he used, they all worked the same. We will probably never know the full story of how these mistakes were made but it is obvious that no one but Philip Hoyland had the proper understanding of how the instrument worked. Since the AZ-58 used the square wave harmonics method rather than the harmonic sideband method it would have been better if Dr. Rife, John Crane and John Marsh had used a true lower harmonic frequency of the Rife Ray #4 frequencies, but they didn't. Using the correct sub-harmonic audio frequencies derived from the higher Rife Ray #4 RF frequencies would have been a better approach. Those Rife Ray #4 sub-harmonic audio frequencies used with the square wave harmonics method, probably would have worked better than the incorrectly match 1950's audio frequencies they were using in the AZ-58. We should do the same today with our frequencies.

All that we have discovered with the analyzing of this original Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument reveals that the audio frequencies used with this equipment are not Dr. Rife's true M.O.R.s. They are just the frequencies needed to produce the proper sideband spacing in order to hit the correct higher RF harmonics of Dr. Rife's original M.O.R. frequencies. If the audio frequencies were the frequencies that would devitalize the microorganisms then logically all Dr. Rife's frequencies would have been audio frequencies, but they are not. If these audio frequencies were Dr. Rife's true M.O.R. frequencies then an RF carrier frequency would not have been needed and he would have never even needed to build a Ray Tube instrument. Dr. Rife would have been able to do all of his work with a simple frequency generator that would have had a frequency range of only about 25,000 Hertz. But this is not the case. Dr. Rife always said that almost all his frequencies were in the upper bands which match the Rife Ray #4 frequencies which covered a frequency range from 139,200 Hertz to 1,604,000 Hertz. None of those Rife Ray #4 frequencies were audio frequencies.

It is interesting to note that this Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument did not have a dedicated fixed audio pulsing circuit. This is also the case with the 1953 AZ-58. Aubrey Scoon mentions a sixty Hertz feedback pulse into the circuit of his instrument but he could not determine if the instrument was intended to work this way or if it was just a malfunction. When we built his instrument we could not get our instrument to work in the same manner as his did in producing this feedback, therefore we believe that it most likely was malfunctioning and was not intended to work in that manner. Since this original Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical Rife Machine that we obtained didn't work in this manner either and none of the other replica instruments work this way we believe that our conclusion is correct.

We know that Dr. Rife's high RF frequency instruments such as the Rife Ray #3 and Rife Ray #4 used a fixed audio frequency pulsing circuit. This fixed audio frequency modulated the high RF frequency and was used to devitalize the organism. We have shown already in this report that this pulsed waveform was needed to devitalize the various microorganisms that Dr. Rife tested. The Beam Ray Clinical instrument did not use this circuit. The logical reason why it did not use this circuit is the modulated waveform created from the variable audio oscillator must have been sufficient to create the effect. The variable audio frequencies, which created the sidebands, would also pulse the waveform and this must have been sufficient to accomplish the same result. From this we can conclude that all that is needed is a modulated or pulsed waveform with the proper M.O.R. high RF frequency to devitalize microorganisms.

In the photo, shown below, is the Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument waveform. It looks almost like a modulated square wave waveform but it is not produced with a square wave. This waveform is produced using a sine wave audio frequency.



The Beam Ray instrument uses sine wave audio frequencies modulated onto a sine wave RF carrier frequency. It is the unique design of the Beam Ray Clinical circuit that produces this waveform. The M.O.P.A (Master Oscillator Power Amplifier) circuit that Philip Hoyland used was built in a different manner than would normally be used. Instead of using one vacuum tube for the RF oscillator section and a second vacuum tube for the amplifier section he only used one vacuum tube for both sections.

Because he used only one vacuum tube the circuit over oscillates and shuts off for half of the cycle. This shutting off for half of the cycle makes the waveform look almost like a square wave. This new waveform replaced the damped wave waveform that was used in the Rife Ray #4 instrument. In the 1953 AZ-58 Beam Ray Clinical instrument the variable sine wave audio oscillator was replaced with a variable square wave audio oscillator. Had they really understood how the AZ-58 instrument was really supposed to work on the harmonic sideband method they probably would not have made this change. Changing the waveform from sine wave to square wave did not change how the harmonic sidebands worked in the AZ-58. It only shaped the waveform in a true square wave waveform. The only real change that could affect the output of the instrument is not matching the audio frequencies with the new 4.68 MHz RF carrier frequency. It was this change that proved to be the biggest mistake they made.

What must be kept in mind is the treatment frequencies were not the audio frequencies in the original Beam Ray Clinical instrument. It was the sideband frequencies created by the audio frequencies when match and combined with the 3.80 MHz RF carrier frequency that would create the M.O.R. treatment frequencies. We tested both sine wave and square wave with the spectrum analyzer and there was no change in the sidebands. But in the 1950's they were under the false assumption that the audio frequencies were the treatment frequencies.

Variable Audio Frequencies

Now we will discuss the variable audio frequencies used in the Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument. When we figured out how this instrument worked on harmonic sidebands we did not choose the optimum audio frequencies. We just used audio frequencies that would show how the instrument worked. There are better audio frequencies that could be used for optimum performance to hit the Rife Ray #4 higher harmonic frequencies. In order to determine the audio frequencies that were used to create the sideband spacing frequencies we first had to determine the difference between the 3.80 MHz RF carrier frequency and Hoyland's new higher harmonic M.O.R.s. which were derived from

Dr. Rife's original frequencies. In order to make it easier for the reader to understand the difference between the RF carrier frequency and Dr. Rife's higher harmonic frequency will be call that the "difference number" in this report. In most cases we divided, the difference number, by 5 but the BX was divided by 15. The BX M.O.R. higher harmonic frequency, based on the Rife Ray #4 frequency, is 3,208,000 Hertz. This frequency is only the second higher harmonic of the Rife Ray #4 frequency of 1,604,000 Hertz, so it will still work just as well as all the other frequencies.

One must keep in mind that the modern square wave audio frequency harmonics are projected to hit frequencies hundreds of harmonics up. This Beam Ray instrument has far more power in its harmonic sidebands than any square wave harmonic has in it. And the Beam Ray instrument only has to go to the 15th lower sideband to hit the BX M.O.R. frequency, not hundreds of harmonics like a square wave harmonic would. This Philip Hoyland method would be far superior to using low square wave audio frequencies since the harmonics would all be 40 harmonic steps or less.

So that you can better understand how this instrument worked we need to determine what RF carrier frequencies would be best to use with this Beam Ray Clinical instrument. Philip Hoyland would have also done these calculations back in the 1930's. The best RF carrier frequencies to use would always be calculated based on Dr. Rife highest original M.O.R. frequency. As an example the highest frequency that Dr. Rife used in the Rife Ray #4 was the BX cancer virus frequency of 1,604,000 Hertz. The best RF carrier frequency would be this 1,604,000 Hertz frequency multiplied by two which would be 3,208,000. So an RF carrier frequency in the 3.10 to 3.30 Megahertz range would be a good RF carrier frequency range. Dr. Couches' Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument, built by Philip Hoyland, used an RF carrier frequency of 3.30 MHz and Aubrey Scoon's instrument which is a copy of it also used a 3.30 MHz carrier frequency. The importance of this 3.30 MHz RF carrier frequency will be discussed later. The next best carrier frequency would then be three times this frequency which would be 4,812,000 Hertz. So a carrier frequency in the AZ-58 4.68 MHz range would also work very well. By using Dr. Rife's highest M.O.R. frequency it is easy to see that the best RF carrier frequencies can be determined. We are sure that Philip Hoyland had this same understanding.

Some of the following information was originally part of Chapter 8 but after restudying the Rife documents we found that this information, including the additional documents we found, actually belonged in this chapter. This information confirms Philip Hoyland's use of higher harmonic frequencies obtained from Dr. Rife's original M.O.R. frequencies.

When Dr. Johnson and Philip Hoyland were testing the first proto-type of the Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument in the summer of 1936 they had an interesting effect take place. At that time they were at Dr. Johnson's laboratory testing different bands of frequencies on the various micro-organisms. Dr. Johnson wrote about what happened at his laboratory in a letter he sent to Dr. Gruner and Dr. Rife on November 4, 1936:

DR. JOHNSON: *"Last summer, in hunting for the M.O.R. for the other two reproductive forms of the cryptomyces pleomorphia, we ran into a new band of oscillations which introduced itself to us by killing all three forms - those that we called BX, our filter-passing form; then a transitional form such as you found in the monocytes in the blood; and then the third or highly developed form coming from the sporangius forming from the hyphas of the mycelium. At the same time that this new wave band arrived, we broke all the glass in the laboratory of a certain shape, not only in the room where we were working but in all the other rooms...we had been troubled a great deal with a mold because in the microscope room there were no windows, but this band not only destroyed that mold, which was growing on the leather objects in the room, but every bacteriological culture that we had in the laboratory! It cleaned us out completely so we had to start from scratch and replace our losses. In fact, we were all so surprised that we began to feel each other's pulses to see if we were still alive. As no harm had been done to us, we proceeded to test the new band out on mice, rats, rabbits, guinea pigs and dogs. So far as we were*

able to discover, it is not at all destructive or injurious to normal cell tissue. While we have been forced to modify our machine so as to produce this new band, still it is so much more effective clinically that we look upon it as a very advantageous discovery. However, our experience has forced us to do all of our experimenting with the new ray [Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument] completely outside of our laboratory building or abandon all form of bacteriological experiments, because it instantly kills them all." (Letter from Dr. Johnson to Dr. Gruner (copy sent to Dr. Rife) dated, November 4, 1936).

Dr. Johnson clearly points out in this letter that this was done with a new Rife Ray. Dr. Johnson had been using the Rife Ray #4 since the fall of 1935 on his patients but here he points out that they were using a new Rife Ray machine and that it was clinically more effective than the machine he had been using up until this time. In the Beam Ray Trial documents Philip Hoyland stated that he had built a new Rife Ray instrument in the summer of 1936: (Beam Ray Trial Transcript #956)

HOYLAND: *"In the summer of 1936 I designed a new machine, or rather I checked it there at the lab. I had designed it in Pasadena, and we tested it out then."* (Beam Ray Trial Papers #956).

Also in another document called "Development of the Rife Ray" we have supporting evidence that a new Rife Ray was built in 1936:

"In the early part of 1936 Commander Rife and Mr. Hoyland spent much time collaborating on revising some of the applications of the fundamentals of the instruments due to the advancement that had taken place in the application of electronics and it was found that the carrier wave used in the previous instruments could be eliminated. During the summer of 1936 further experiments were carried on, which resulted in an entirely new method of generating the desired frequencies and produced a constant input and output in the instruments."

With the Rife documents showing that Philip Hoyland built the new Rife Ray or Beam Ray Clinical instrument in the summer of 1936 we know that this was the machine that Dr. Johnson was referring to in his letter. In that letter Dr. Johnson clearly states that during the summer of 1936 they had tested this new machine in his laboratory. Dr. Johnson's statement also confirms Philip Hoyland's statement given in the Beam Ray Trial documents that the machine was tested in the laboratory. The documents all support each other and show that it was the Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument that they were using which produced this amazing effect. In this same letter Dr. Johnson stated, not once, but twice that this work was done with the new Rife Ray machine. Here is his other statement:

DR. JOHNSON: *"I can assure you that no one, not even myself, could help but be astounded at the results we are now obtaining with the assistance of our new machines and our new band of MOR's."*

This letter was written in November of 1936 a few months after the laboratory testing was completed on this new Rife Ray machine. They now had built more than one of these new machines as pointed out by Dr. Johnson when he said "our new machines." Again Dr. Johnson points out that this is a new style of machine and it has a "new band of MOR's." In the Beam Ray Trial documents Philip Hoyland's complete statement reveals that he was using different frequencies than Dr. Rife:

HOYLAND: *"In the summer of 1936 I designed a new machine, or rather I checked it there at the lab. I had designed it in Pasadena, and we tested it out then and the frequencies were not the same as on Dr. Rife's machine."* (Beam Ray Trial Papers #956).

This statement made by Philip Hoyland about the frequencies not being the same as Dr. Rife's original frequencies is confirmed by Dr. Johnson. So Dr. Johnson's statement in his letter clearly shows that he understands that this new machine is using different M.O.R.s. than what Dr. Rife was originally

using in the Rife Ray #4. Dr. Johnson also points out that these new M.O.R.s are more effective than the original M.O.R.s found by Dr. Rife. Today we now know that these new M.O.R.s that Philip Hoyland was using were based on Dr. Rife's original M.O.R.s. They were just higher, more powerful, harmonics of Dr. Rife's original frequencies. From the Beam Ray Trial we know that Philip Hoyland stated that the frequencies he was using in this machine were not the same as the frequencies that Dr. Rife originally found. This however does not change the fact that all Philip Hoyland did was multiply Dr. Rife's original frequencies up in harmonic steps to use them with this new Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument. Without Dr. Rife's original frequencies Philip Hoyland would have had nothing. Probably the most important fact is the higher harmonics seemed to work better at devitalizing the organisms. As mentioned before, Dr. Johnson indicates in his letter that this new machine works better than any of the previous machines they had used up until that time (Rife Ray #3 and Rife Ray #4). His letter also shows that he is very impressed with the results they were obtaining with it. Another important fact we learn from this letter is Dr. Johnson now had the M.O.R. for the cryptomyces pleomorphia fungi. He had been trying to get Dr. Rife to find this M.O.R. for many months, without success, because Dr. Rife had developed eye problems and could not use his microscope. But now he had the ability to produce its frequency with the new machine. Another thing that Dr. Johnson pointed out was the fact that they had killed all the bacteriological specimens in his laboratory with the new Rife Ray machine and that they had to use it outside of the laboratory or it would kill all the new replacement specimens they had to obtain.

Dr. Johnson in this same letter to Dr. Gruner said the following about this new Rife Ray machine which Philip Hoyland built:

DR. JOHNSON: *"We are having a great time out here. I have opened a clinic in the Pasadena Home for the Aged and am having excellent luck. Of course, what I am trying to do is to experiment with the effect of the Rife Ray on bacteria in vivo. Our laboratory work has demonstrated pretty conclusively what it will do in vitro. The clinic is held three mornings a week, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Yesterday I had eighteen patients. Among them were two cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, three cases of carcinoma, two cases of old chronic varicose ulcers of the leg, and sundry other cases of more or less definite infectious origins...I certainly wish that you were here to work with me because I am afraid that even you, who know what we are trying to do, will not believe some of the yarns that I would have to tell you as to what is occurring in the clinic without actually seeing them for yourself."* (Letter from Dr. Johnson to Dr. Gruner (copy sent to Dr. Rife) dated, November 4, 1936).

Many people believe that Philip Hoyland's Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical machine was somehow inferior to Dr. Rife's previous instruments in effectiveness in devitalizing microorganisms. But Dr. Johnson points out that this instrument was working better than any previous instrument they had used in the past. In another letter to Dr. Meyer, M.D. Dr. Johnson again talks about the effectiveness of this new Beam Ray Clinical machine:

DR. JOHNSON: *"I am conducting a very interesting clinic three times a week with the Rife Ray, treating about twenty two patients a session, and we are obtaining much valuable information from our work. We are encountering many physical problems in the production of the Ray, the greatest difficulty being to obtain uniform results from the apparatus which we have. At times the results of the Ray are absolutely astounding, causing an instantaneous sterilization of the wounds whether interior or exterior. But owing to the slight changes in the temperature of the room and apparatus, the same setting of the dials does not give us the same output, and hence our results are unsatisfactory. However, we believe now that we have developed it to a point where we can very greatly diminish the errors in output and substantially increase the beneficial results or the effect of the apparatus."* (Letter from Dr. Johnson to Dr. Karl F. Meyer dated, December 7, 1936).

Even with the calibration problems with the instrument Dr. Johnson was still impressed with how well the instrument was working. If Dr. Johnson only would have had the ability that we have today to measure the frequency correctly, rather than relying on dial settings, he would have always had consistent results. With modern technology we can accurately measure a frequency regardless of any changes that the climate may make. Dr. Johnson only had the dial settings to work with back in the 1930's. The limits of the 1930's technology would have given him the problems he talked about in his letter. Even with the limits of the 1930's technology Dr. Johnson stated they had solved many of their problems with the instrument and this helped them to obtain even better results.

During this same clinic which Dr. Johnson was conducting he was also using this new Rife Ray on 30 cataract patients. In a letter that Dr. Johnson wrote to Dr. Joseph Heitger he stated the following:

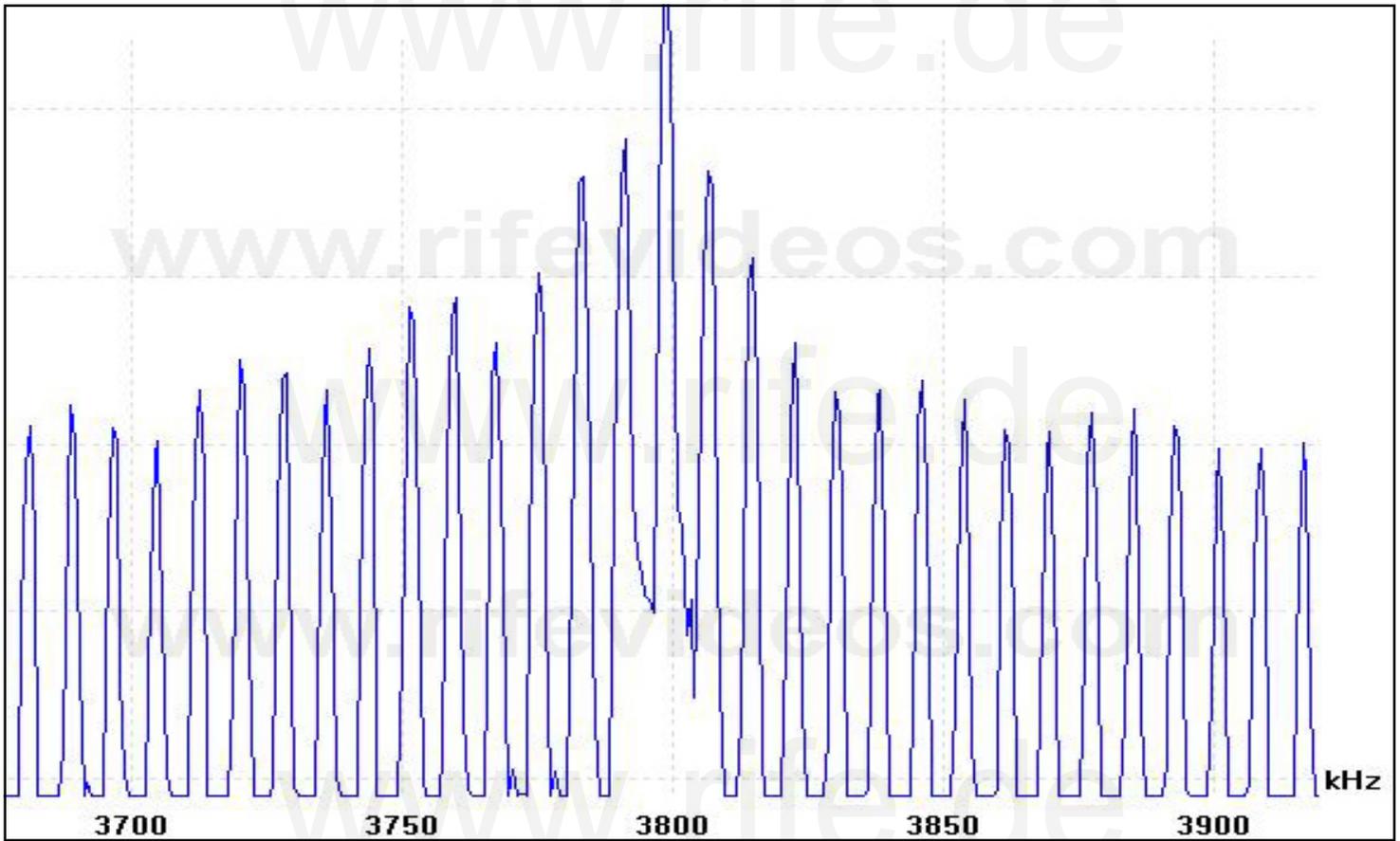
DR. JOHNSON: *"I closed my clinic on May 28, having been running it for eight months. Our special effort this past winter has been working on cataracts, and while we have treated a number of other infectious conditions (if cataract is an infection), still our principal work has been on the eye. We have had about thirty cases of cataract...Every case that we have treated, with the exception of one which was a traumatic cataract where the lens was absolutely opaque and of recent origin, has been benefited...The application of the Rife Ray as we have used it, does, in the great majority of cases restore the full visual function of the eye; that is, that portion of the visual disturbance due to opacities in the lens. How it does it and why it does it, I do not know, but the above statement is an actual fact, supported by many cases...Oh Lord; How I wish we could get together and go over this work! I believe it will result in epochal changes in the profession's handling of cataract cases."* (Letter from Dr. Johnson to Dr. Joseph D. Heitger dated, June 1, 1937).

In this letter to Dr. Heitger, Dr. Johnson again points out how well this instrument worked. In this letter he also talked about the calibration problems they were having with this new Rife Ray machine. The Beam Ray Clinical machine was known for its calibration problems. Even the Beam Ray Trial testimony and other documents show that this instrument had calibration problems. Eventually Philip Hoyland divided the audio frequency range of the Beam Ray Clinical instrument into four bands. This helped but did not solve the problems completely. By the early 1940's the audio oscillator was replaced by the new stable Hewlett Packard audio oscillator. This Hewlett Packard audio oscillator was far superior to the original RC (Resistor Capacitor) style audio oscillator used by Philip Hoyland. Had they had a modern frequency counter they could have easily solved any of the calibration problems they had. Today if anyone builds this instrument they would want to have the ability to check the RF carrier frequency so that they will have consistent results.

Next we will explain how this instrument had the ability to devitalize so many organisms as described by Dr. Johnson in his letter. He stated in his letter of November 4, 1936 that it was done using a "new band of oscillations." This happened at the time they were testing this new Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument at Dr. Johnson's laboratory. Since it was a proto-type machine we do not know what the original frequency range of the audio oscillator was when this happened. What we do know is the original Beam Ray Clinical instrument which we obtained from Dr. Low had four frequency bands which covered a frequency range from 160 Hertz to about 42,000 Hertz. Whether it was one of the lower bands or one of the higher bands we do not know. But this we do know, Dr. Johnson would have had this band put into the new instrument because he stated this:

DR. JOHNSON: *"While we have been forced to modify our machine so as to produce this new band, still it is so much more effective clinically that we look upon it as a very advantageous discovery."* (Letter from Dr. Johnson to Dr. Gruner (copy sent to Dr. Rife) dated, November 4, 1936).

This statement from Dr. Johnson leaves no question that this band of oscillations was included in the new Rife Ray machine which eventually became the finished product that was sold by Beam Ray Corporation. Why this new machine was able to kill all the organisms that Dr. Johnson talked about is easy to explain since we now know how this instrument worked. If you look at the spectrum analysis graph, shown below, you can see the many sideband frequencies created by a single audio frequency.



It has been said that a "picture is worth a thousand words." From this spectrum analysis graph of the Beam Ray Clinical machine we know it produced many sideband frequencies simultaneously, sometimes over 100. This explains how this effect happened. Dr. Johnson did not say that it was a single frequency that killed the organisms. He stated that it was a band of frequencies. By the word "band" we know that they must have been turning the frequency dial of the audio oscillator looking for a frequency that would kill the "two reproductive forms of the cryptomyces pleomorphia" organism. These two forms of this disease were found to be a factor in cancers and Dr. Johnson wanted the M.O.R. for these organisms. If the dial of this instrument was turned slowly, as they would have done, then they would have been sweeping the frequency. Even though you are only sweeping a single audio frequency you are also sweeping as many as 100 harmonic sideband frequencies simultaneously which were created by a single audio frequency. For an example we will explain how this works. It must be kept in mind that if you sweep an audio frequency in the Beam Ray Clinical instrument from 6000 Hertz down to 500 Hertz all of the RF sidebands produced from the RF carrier frequency will start with a distance of 6000 Hertz apart and as you sweep down to 500 Hertz these sidebands will slowly close until they are only 500 Hertz apart. During this sweep every frequency between these sidebands will be hit because these sidebands are also all going in towards the RF carrier frequency.

Not only are the sidebands closing and getting closer together but they are also moving in towards the RF carrier frequency completely overlapping each other. Both the upper sidebands and the lower sidebands produced by the audio frequency close in towards the RF carrier frequency. This produces a large broadband sweep, with these many sideband frequencies, that can cover up to a one Megahertz or one million Hertz frequency range. This instrument would be very advantageous to use

on patients but in a laboratory setting it would be your worst nightmare because it could very easily kill all your specimens as described by Dr. Johnson:

DR. JOHNSON: *“experience has forced us to do all of our experimenting with the new ray completely outside of our laboratory building or abandon all form of bacteriological experiments, because it instantly kills them all.”*

We know that Philip Hoyland used at least two different RF carrier frequencies, 3.80 MHz and 3.30 MHz, with his Beam Ray Clinical instruments. We also know from the Rife documents that Dr. Couche's Beam Ray Clinical instrument RF carrier frequency was set to 3.30 MHz. The audio frequencies went from 1200 Hertz for Tetanus to 21,275 Hertz for the BX Cancer virus. These audio frequencies produced the correct sidebands which hit the correct frequency for each organism. It is easy to understand that if all of Dr. Rife's frequencies for the various organisms are covered over this range from 1200 Hertz to 21,275 Hertz then a slow sweep over this range would cover all the organisms' M.O.R.s. or frequencies. It is also logical to conclude that if any organism's frequency is located between about 40,000 Hertz up to about 1.80 MHz it would also be hit at some point during this sweep. This is because any organism's frequency could be multiplied up in harmonics so that it would be as close to 3.30 MHz as you can get. With this understanding it would also be logical to assume that a sweep through that complete frequency range down to about 500 Hertz would cover all Dr. Rife's M.O.R. frequencies both known and unknown. During the Beam Ray Trial it was pointed out that Dr. Rife had found the M.O.R.s. for about 40 more organisms that were not included in the Beam Ray Clinical Machine. Here is that statement:

HUTCHINSON: *“There are about 40 frequencies discovered by Dr. Rife that have not yet been released to the public, and have not been included in the machine.”* (Beam Ray Trial Papers #1689)

Those 40 frequencies could have been put into the Beam Ray Clinical machine had Dr. Rife understood how Philip Hoyland built the machine using the sideband method. Though they were never put into the instrument using a dial setting this does not change the fact that the instrument could output those frequencies. Since they probably all would have been within this same sweep range then it is reasonable to assume that this same sweep range would also hit all of these organisms' frequencies. This is why we said *“All Rife's M.O.R.s. both known and unknown.”*

If you wanted to cover an even larger frequency range you could sweep from 40,000 Hertz down to about 100 Hertz. The mathematical calculations show that to hit each organism's M.O.R. with sufficient time a sweep should not cover more than 25,000 Hertz in 4 hours. One important fact that should be realized is when this sweep is done from 25,000 Hertz down to about 500 Hertz, or lower, each organism's frequency is hit more than 20 times. To understand how this is possible requires the understanding that when these sidebands close and move in toward the carrier frequency each organism's frequency is hit with multiple sidebands. To explain how this happens we will take the BX Cancer virus frequency of 21,275 Hertz as an example. It is the fourth lower sideband that first hits the BX Cancer virus frequency of 3,214,900 Hertz ($1,607,450 \times 2 = 3,214,900$) when it hits 21,275 Hertz. The fifth lower sideband again hits 3,214,900 Hertz at 17,020 Hertz. The sixth hits it at 14,183 Hertz and the seventh at 12,157 Hertz. This continues on until each organism is hit by more than 20 sidebands.

What has just been explained is why Dr. Johnson had the experience of this instrument killing all the organisms in his laboratory. Just a sweep through one of these four frequency bands with the Beam Ray Clinical instrument could wipe out a great many organisms because the sidebands would hit many organisms' M.O.R.s one right after another. This is because there can be nearly 100 sidebands generated at the same time.

The reason we did not make a schematic for this original Beam Ray Clinical instrument is due to the fact that Aubrey Scoon's Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical replica schematic is available and will build the same type of instrument. Aubrey Scoon's instrument carrier frequency has been discovered even though his instrument was malfunctioning or had parasitic oscillations. He originally gave a 3.33 MHz carrier frequency using an 812a tube. Then he made the wrong assumption and used an 809 tube and replaced the 812a with the 809, but this did not eliminate the parasitic oscillations. The problem with the instrument malfunctioning is what made it hard to determine the true carrier frequency. Without having the correct RF carrier frequency it makes it very hard to verify the audio frequencies it used. Having done a lot of work with this style of instrument and knowing how harmonics can shift the carrier frequency we decided to test a 3.30 MHz carrier to see if it was the correct frequency it used. This 3.30 MHz carrier frequency would have been a more logical choice to use especially when it comes to making the correct sideband frequencies. The results of that decision will be shown later when we take a look at Aubrey Scoon's 1940's (actually 1950's) Beam Ray Clinical replica instrument built by Verne Thompson.

On the next page is a chart showing the "Rife Ray #4 Frequencies" with their "Higher Harmonic Frequencies" along with the "Carrier Difference Frequencies" and the "1/10 tenth Of One Meter" mentioned by Dr. Rife, converted to Hertz. Also included in this chart are "Beam Ray Clinical Frequencies" which are audio frequencies that would work with the Beam Ray Clinical instrument. It also includes "Aubrey Scoon's Frequencies" for a comparison even though we have not yet examined Aubrey's Beam Ray replica machine. After you have read about Aubrey Scoon's instrument this information will be even more understandable.

You will notice in the chart on the next page that many of the Beam Ray Clinical instrument audio frequencies, when divided with some numbers are very close to the audio frequencies used by Aubrey Scoon's Beam Ray instrument. It is easy to see the correlation between these two machines and the sideband method used by Philip Hoyland to hit the proper high frequency M.O.R. harmonics of the Rife Ray #4 frequencies. There could be many more audio frequency sets depending how you divide the "Carrier Difference Frequencies." The best audio frequency set would be a list with the highest frequencies so that you have the lowest number of sideband harmonics. The reason for this is power loss: the more sidebands the less power in each sideband. The power loss after about 40 sidebands is so great, when looking on a spectrum analyzer, it is doubtful the sideband frequencies would work.

As mentioned before the higher the audio frequency used the more power there is in the sidebands. For this reason we have put in the chart, shown below, a list of the optimum Beam Ray Clinical instrument audio frequencies to be used with a 3.80 MHz RF carrier frequency and a 40,000 Hertz audio oscillator. We did this since this original Beam Ray Clinical instruments oscillator went to just over 40,000 Hertz. This would give the lowest number of sideband harmonics and the greatest power in each sideband.

Beam Ray Clinical Instrument Sideband Sine Wave Audio Frequencies			
Anthrax	20, 800 Hz	Streptococcus	33,333 Hz
B or E Coli Rod	23,500 Hz	Steptothrix	40,000 Hz
B or E Coli Virus	25,000 Hz	Syphilis or Treponema	36,250 Hz
BX Virus Carcinoma	39,467 Hz	Tetanus	28,000 Hz
BY Sarcoma	?37,000 Hz	Tuberculosis Rod	36,667 Hz
Gonorrhea	36,000 Hz	Tuberculosis Virus	?22,500 Hz
Spinal Meningitis	21,500 Hz	Typhoid Rod	100 Hz
Staphylococcus	24,000 Hz	Typhoid Virus	38,214 Hz

The Beam Ray Clinical Instrument Sideband Sine Wave Audio Frequencies Based On A 3.80 MHz Carrier

Microorganism	Rife Ray #4 Frequencies	Higher Harmonic Frequencies	*Carrier Difference Frequencies	1/10 Of One Meter Freq.	Number of Sideband Harmonics	Aubrey Scoon's Frequencies	Beam Ray Clinical Frequencies
Actinomycosis or Streptothrix	192,000 Hz	3,840,000 or 20th	40,000 Hz	12 Hz	4	7,870 Hz	10,000 Hz
Anthrax	139,200 Hz	3,758,400 or 27th	41,600 Hz	6 Hz	5		8,320 Hz
B or E Coli Rod	417,000 Hz	3,753,000 or 9th	47,000 Hz	58 Hz	6	8,020 Hz	7,833 Hz
B or E Coli Virus	770,000 Hz	3,850,000 or 5th	50,000 Hz	198 Hz	3	17,220 Hz	16,667 Hz
BX Virus Carcinoma	1,604,000 Hz	3,208,000 or 2nd	592,000 Hz	858 Hz	15	21,275 Hz	39,467 Hz
BY Sarcoma	?1,530,000 Hz	3,060,000 or 2nd	740,000 Hz	780 Hz	20	20,080 Hz	37,000 Hz
Gonorrhea	233,000 Hz	3,728,000 or 16th	72,000 Hz	18 Hz	5		14,400 Hz
Pneumonia or Spinal Meningitis	427,000 Hz	3,843,000 or 9th	43,000 Hz	61 Hz	5	7,660 Hz	8,600 Hz
Staphylococcus Pyogenes Aureus	478,000 Hz	3,824,000 or 8th	24,000 Hz	76 Hz	3	7,270 Hz	8,000 Hz
Streptococcus Pyogenes	720,000 Hz	3,600,000 or 5th	200,000 Hz	173 Hz	24	8,450 Hz	8,333 Hz
Syphilis	789,000 Hz	3,945,000 or 5th	145,000 Hz	207 Hz	22	6,600 Hz	6,591 Hz
Tetanus	234,000 Hz	3,744,000 or 16th	56,000 Hz	18 Hz	5	1,200 Hz	11,200 Hz
Tuberculosis Rod	369,000 Hz	3,690,000 or 10th	110,000 Hz	45 Hz	13	8,300 Hz	8,462 Hz
Tuberculosis Virus	?769,000 Hz	3,845,000 or 5th	45,000 Hz	197 Hz	3	16,000 Hz	15,000 Hz
Typhoid Rod	760,000 Hz	3,800,000 or 5th	0 Hz	192 Hz	1	6,900 Hz	100 Hz
Typhoid Virus	1,445,000 Hz	4,335,000 or 3rd	535,000 Hz	694 Hz	14	18,620 Hz	38,214 Hz
Worms						2,400 Hz	

On page 93 you will find oscilloscope images of the original Beam Ray Clinical instrument. On pages 94 through 100 you will find the spectrum analyzer graphs showing the sideband frequencies for each organism using the Beam Ray Clinical instrument 3.80 MHz RF carrier frequency. These graphs show which sideband frequency is hitting the Harmonic Rife Ray #4 frequency that is closest to the 3.80 MHz carrier frequency. These graphs show clearly how this instrument worked.

On pages 101 and 102 are two charts that show the Rife Ray #4 frequencies and their M.O.R. harmonics so you can see the progression of harmonic frequencies as they go up in harmonics to the frequencies that were used by Philip Hoyland in this Beam Ray Clinical instrument. With these two charts you can do the same math that we did to determine the audio frequencies that will produce the proper sideband spacing. You will notice in the chart above called "The Beam Rays Clinical Instrument Sideband Sine Wave Audio Frequencies Based On A 3.80 MHz Carrier" that our list of audio frequencies for the Beam Ray Clinical instrument are in all four bands of frequencies. Philip Hoyland said:

HOYLAND: *"The whole list of bacteria that the machine was treating was divided into four bands."* (Beam Ray Trial Transcript #260)

You will notice that Aubrey Scoon's Beam Ray replica frequencies are only in three bands (bands 2, 3 and 4). This is because Dr. Rife's engineer, Verne Thompson, used a different audio oscillator with this instrument than the audio oscillator used in our original instrument. The first band which covered from 20 Hertz to 200 Hertz is not used since the lowest audio frequency was 1200 Hertz when

using a 3.30 Megahertz carrier frequency. In the original Beam Ray Clinical instrument we obtained the audio oscillator was also changed but the RF carrier frequency was 3.80 Megahertz. With this carrier frequency you will get one audio frequency that has to be in band one because it is so close to the carrier frequency that only a frequency of less than two hundred Hertz will work.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION: Many people have asked why the frequencies that were used to determine how this Beam Ray Clinical instrument worked are different than those used with Aubrey Scoon's Beam Ray replica instrument. The reason they are slightly different is this instrument was evaluated and analyzed first. It also used an RF carrier frequency which is different than Aubrey Scoon's instrument. It was the evaluating and analyzing of this instrument using the Rife Ray #4 frequencies that made it possible figure out Aubrey Scoon's Beam Ray Clinical replica instrument. It was the information that was obtained from this Original Beam Ray Clinical instrument that made it possible to obtain the most accurate frequencies from Aubrey Scoon's Beam Ray Clinical instrument. In the Beam Ray Clinical instrument the frequencies had to be calculated precisely or it would not work. The reason for this precision is, if you happen to be off 20 Hertz on the first sideband then the second sideband will be off 40 Hertz. The error will continue to compounded with every sideband. It is easy to see that this simple small error would compound and make it so the instrument would not work. It is easy to see that though the instruments frequencies would wander a little the math to determine where the sidebands needed to be had to be exact. It was Philip Hoyland's precise math that made it so we would have the most accurate frequencies for the various microorganisms. Philip Hoyland said, on the stand, in the 1939 Beam Ray Trial that he tested the instrument in Rife's lab. His testimony revealed that he had tested the Beam Ray Clinical design using microorganisms to determine its effectiveness. Dr. Rife also tested this same instrument in his lab on micro-organisms in the early 1940's. So we know that this design worked.

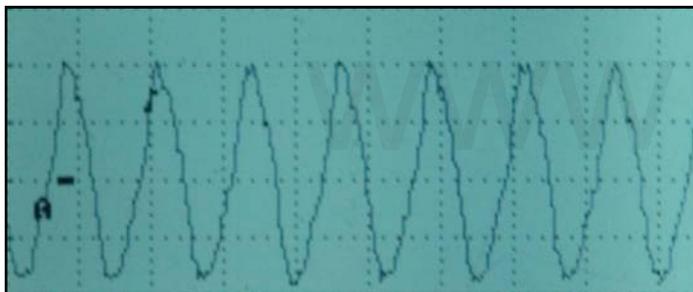
Please read Chapter 11 of this report to understand how we obtained the most accurate frequencies from Aubrey Scoon's Beam Ray Clinical replica instrument.

Chapter Summary: Dr. Rife's engineer, Philip Hoyland, not John Crane, was the first person to built the instruments that used audio frequencies and an RF carrier frequency. This instrument which was called the Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument was fundamentally different than the Rife Ray #3 and Rife Ray #4 instruments because it was built with a variable audio oscillator and a fixed RF Carrier frequency. It was the modulation of the audio frequency with the RF carrier frequency which produced Dr. Rife's higher harmonic M.O.R. frequencies which devitalized the microorganisms. This new method which Philip Hoyland developed used harmonic sideband frequencies produced by the audio frequencies to produce Dr. Rife's higher harmonic frequencies. Dr. Rife's higher harmonic frequencies were the frequencies used in both the Rife Ray #3 and Rife Ray #4 instruments.

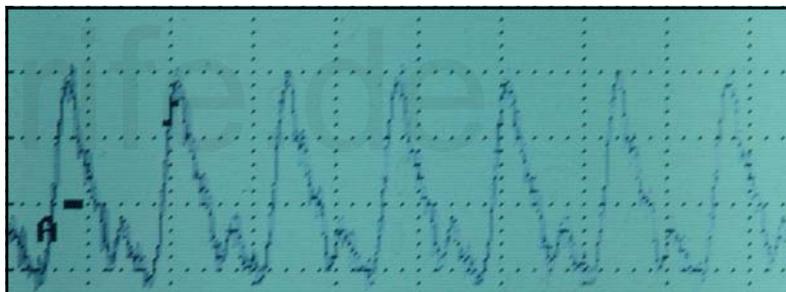
Philip Hoyland built this Beam Ray Clinical instrument using this new method because Dr. Rife was not able to patent his equipment or his frequencies. The audio frequencies were not the frequencies that devitalized any microorganisms as many believe today. The audio frequencies had to be combined with the correct RF carrier frequency to produce the correct sideband frequencies or they would not produce Dr. Rife's frequencies which would devitalize the various microorganisms. Because Philip Hoyland hid how the Beam Ray Clinical instrument worked it resulted in John Crane and John Marsh believing that the audio frequencies were the treatment frequencies for the microorganisms. They in turn passed on this incorrect understanding of the audio frequencies which has lead to the current belief that the audio frequencies are the treatment frequencies. It was the analyzing of the original Beam Ray Clinical instrument obtained from Dr. Low which revealed how the audio frequencies produce Dr. Rife's original higher harmonic frequencies through harmonic sidebands.

In Chapter 10 we will look at the next Rife Machine built by Philip Hoyland which was call the Beam Ray Laboratory instrument.

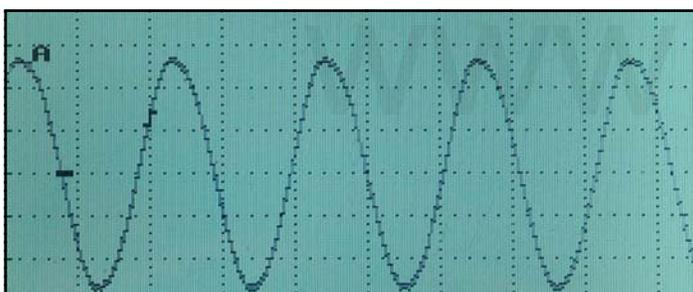
Oscilloscope Readings Of The Original Beam Ray Clinical Instrument



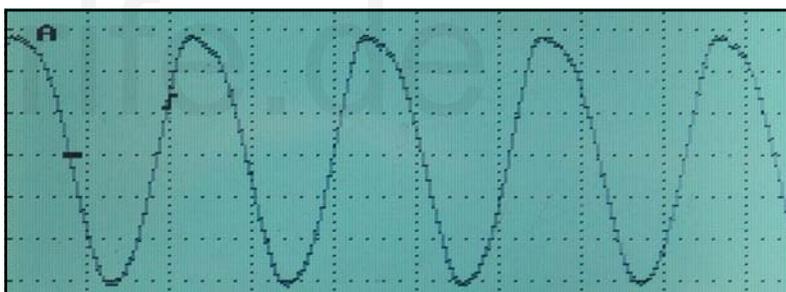
3.80 MHz carrier frequency before ray tube.



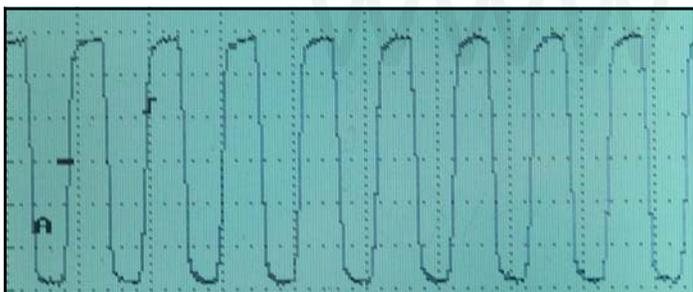
3.80 MHz carrier frequency after ray tube.



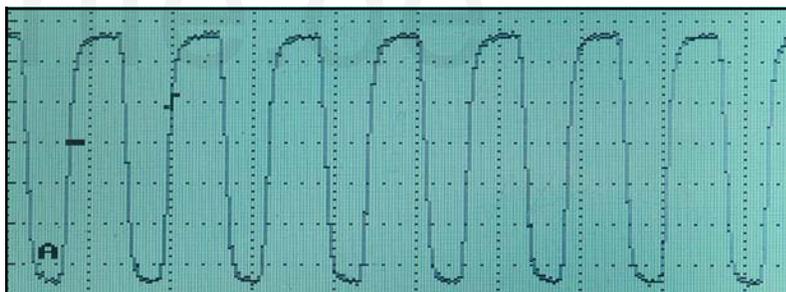
2,377 Hertz frequency from audio oscillator.



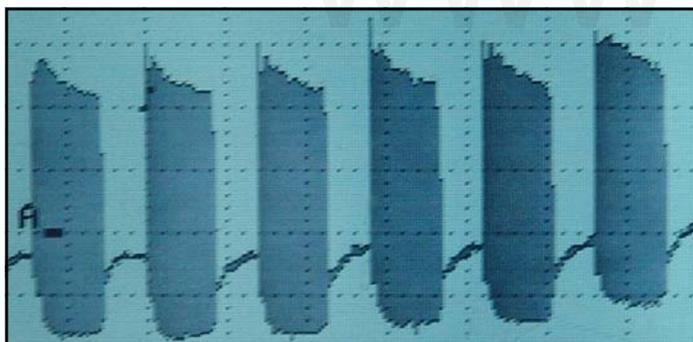
9,360 Hertz frequency from audio oscillator.



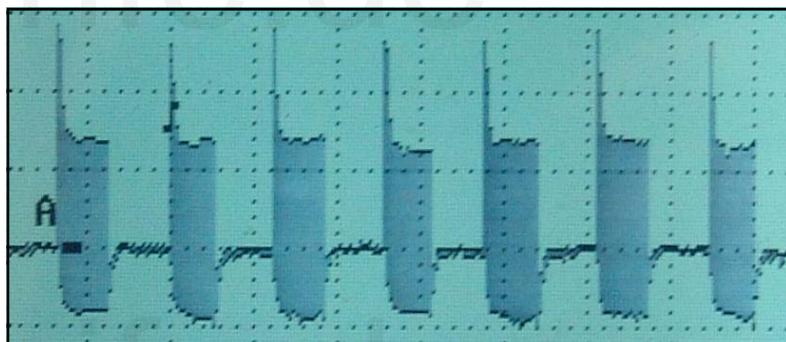
18,630 Hertz frequency from audio oscillator.



40,980 Hertz frequency from audio oscillator.

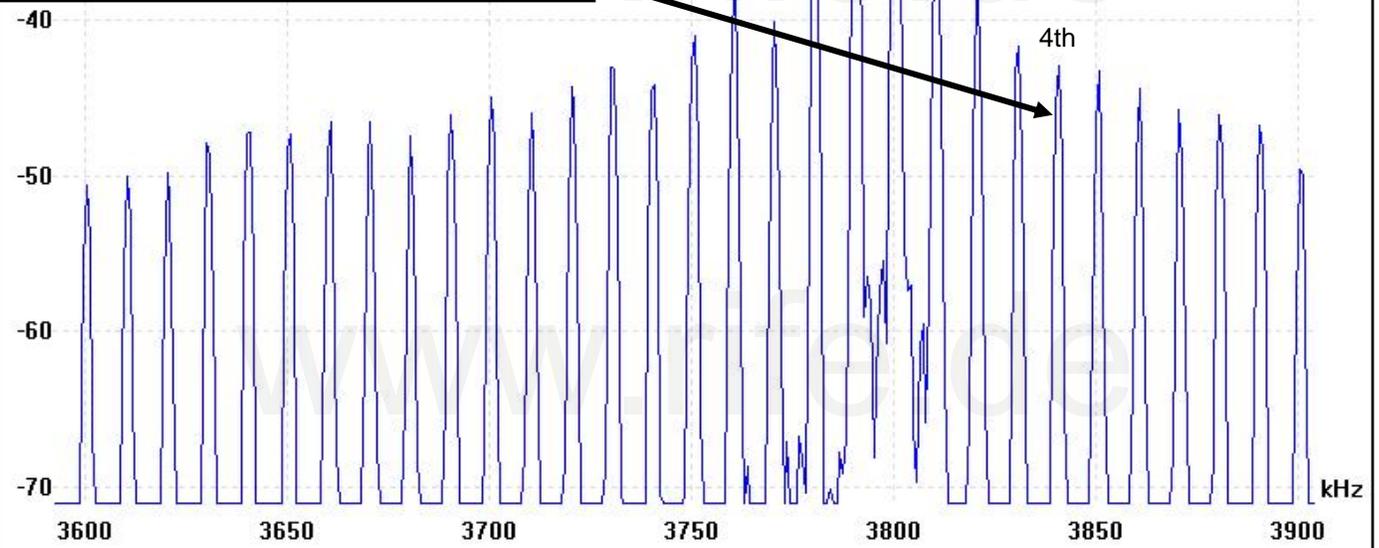


Original Beam Ray modulated waveform.



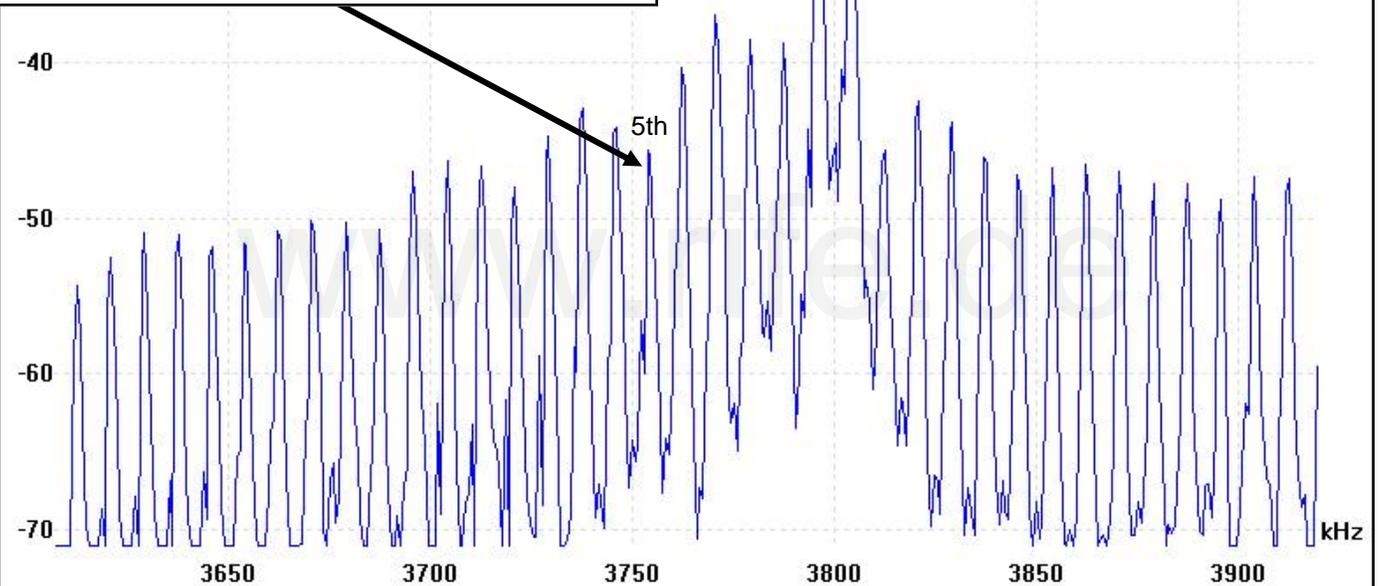
Aubrey Scoon's Beam Ray replica modulated waveform.

Rife Ray #4 192,000 Hertz for Actinomy-
cosis or Streptothrix. The 20th Higher
harmonic frequency is 3,840,000 Hertz.
The audio frequency used for the proper
sideband spacing is 10,000 Hertz. The
4th upper sideband hit the M.O.R.



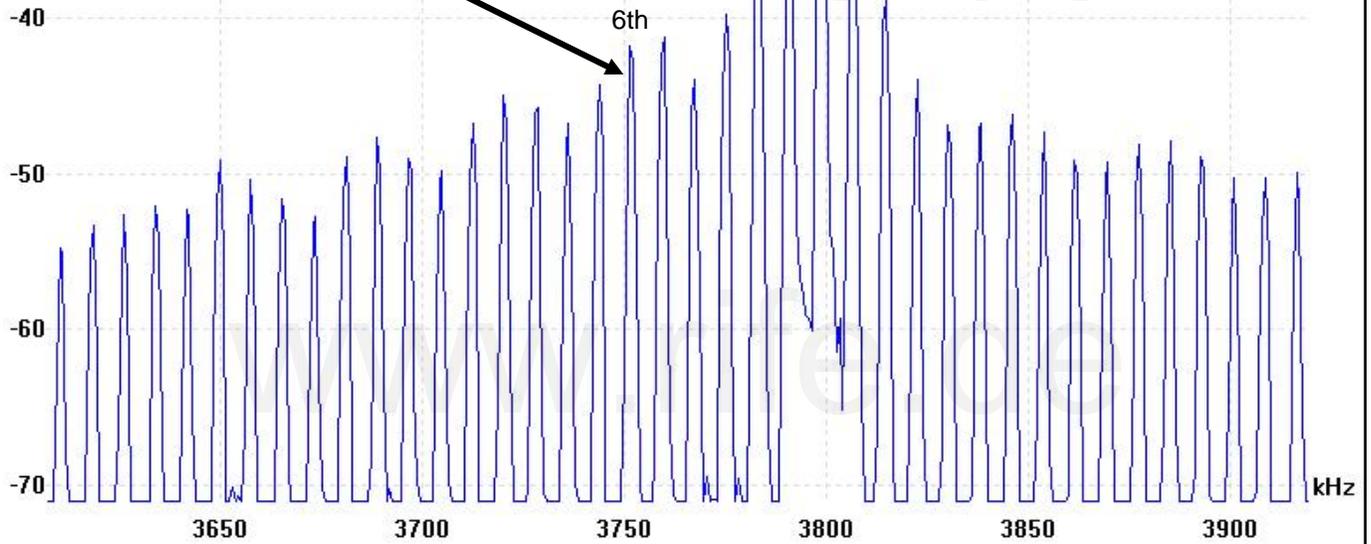
Philip Hoyland's Beam Ray Clinical instrument 3.80 Megahertz spectrum analysis of sideband harmonic frequencies.

Rife Ray #4 139,200 Hertz for Anthrax. The
27th Higher harmonic frequency is 3,758,400
Hertz. The audio frequency used for the
proper sideband spacing is 8,320 Hertz. The
5th lower sideband hit the M.O.R.



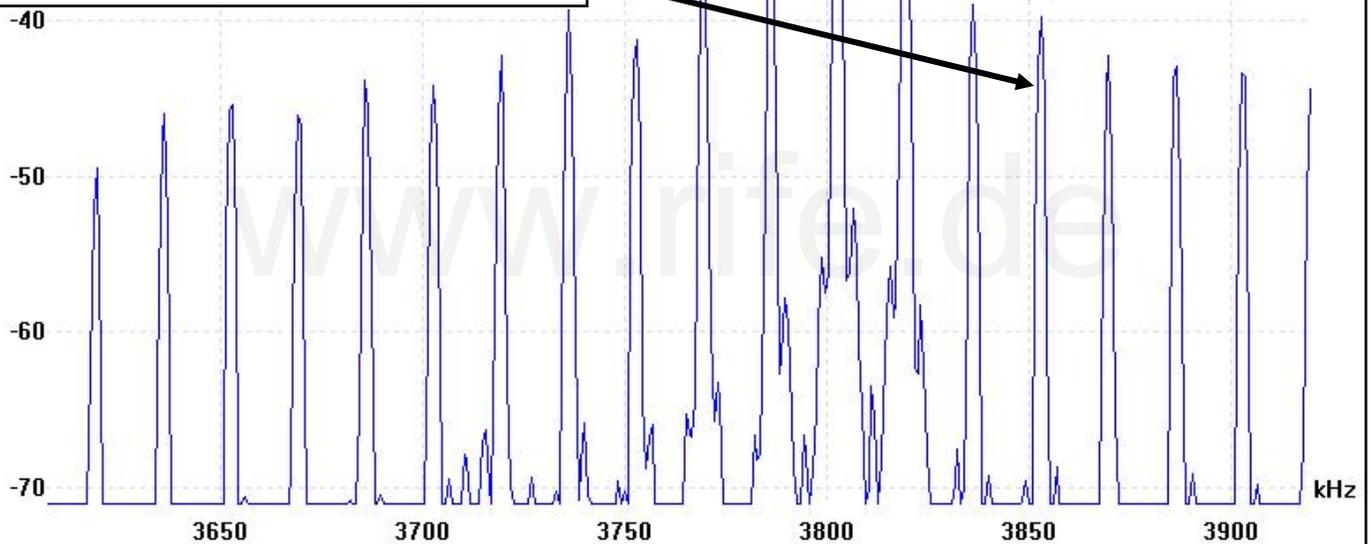
Philip Hoyland's Beam Ray Clinical instrument 3.80 Megahertz spectrum analysis of sideband harmonic frequencies.

Rife Ray #4 417,000 Hertz for B or E Coli Rod. The 9th Higher harmonic frequency is 3,753,000 Hertz. The audio frequency used for the proper sideband spacing is 7,833 Hertz. The 6th lower sideband hit the M.O.R.



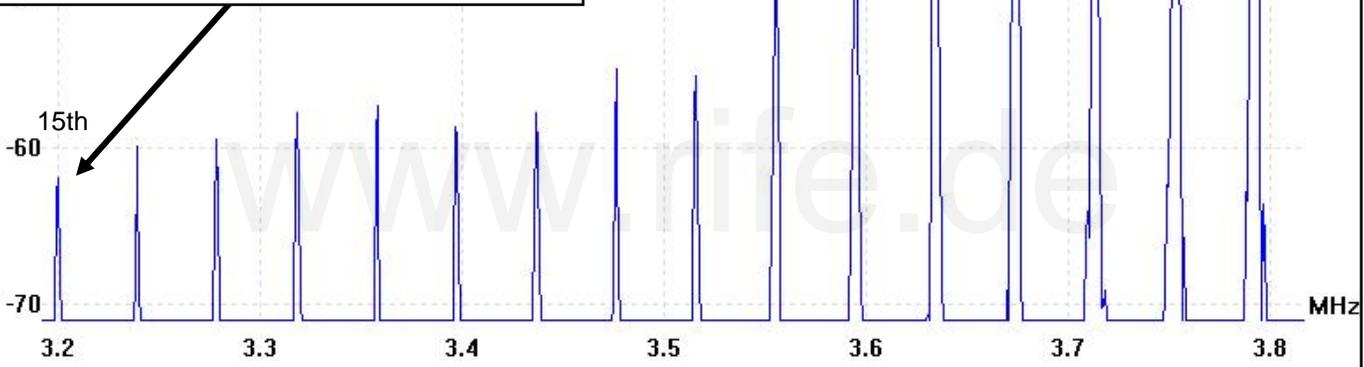
Philip Hoyland's Beam Ray Clinical instrument 3.80 Megahertz spectrum analysis of sideband harmonic frequencies.

Rife Ray #4 770,000 for B or E Coli Virus. The 5th Higher harmonic frequency is 3,850,000 Hertz. The audio frequency used for the proper sideband spacing is 16,667 Hertz. The 3rd upper sideband hit the M.O.R.



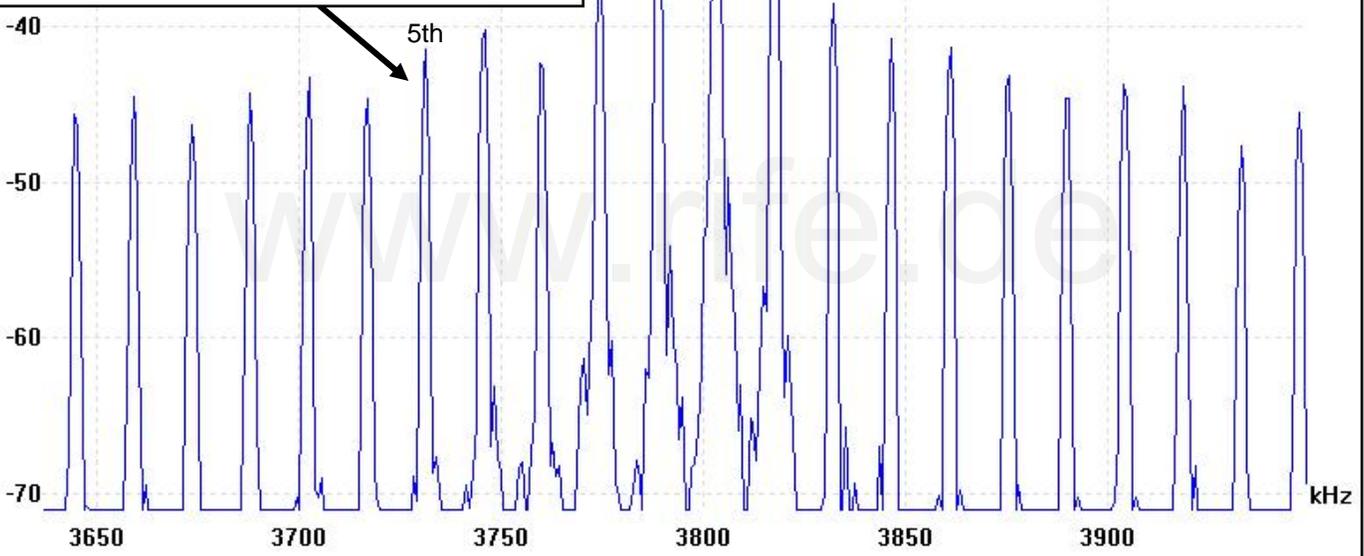
Philip Hoyland's Beam Ray Clinical instrument 3.80 Megahertz spectrum analysis of sideband harmonic frequencies.

Rife Ray #4 1,604,000 Hertz for the BX Cancer Virus. The 2nd Higher harmonic frequency is 3,208,000 Hertz. The audio frequency used for the proper sideband spacing is 39,467 Hertz. The 15th sideband hit the M.O.R. The greater the frequency difference from the carrier frequency to the M.O.R the weaker the sidebands become. The 15th lower sideband is about all you would want to have over a 592,000 Hertz spread.



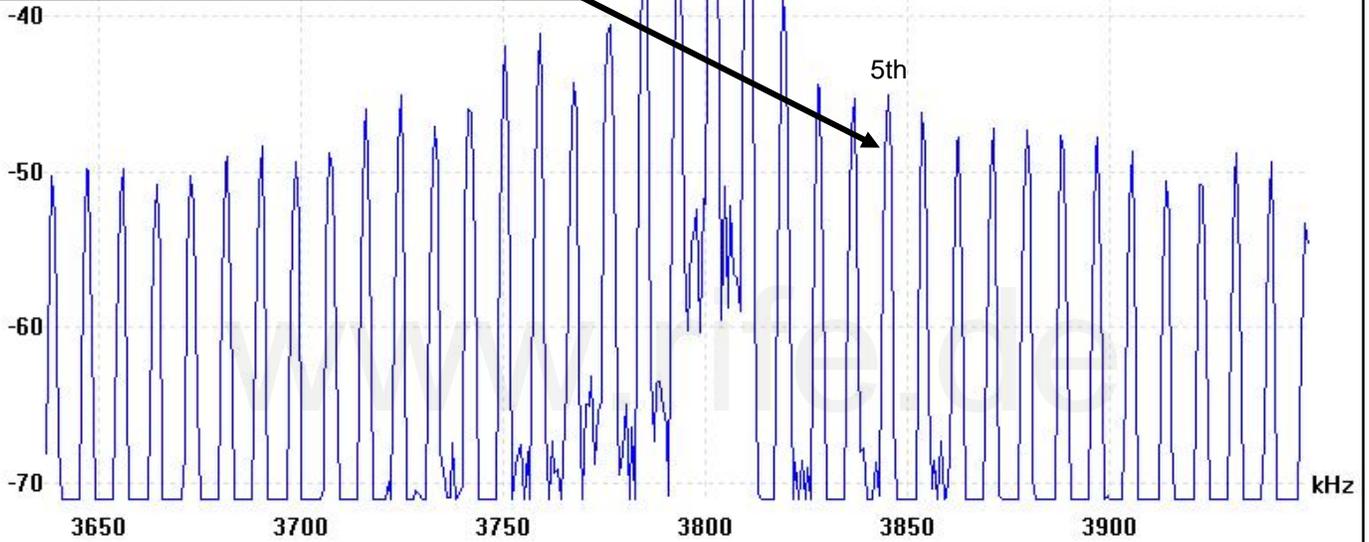
Philip Hoyland's Beam Ray Clinical instrument 3.80 Megahertz spectrum analysis of sideband harmonic frequencies.

Rife Ray #4 233,000 Hertz for Gonorrhea. The 16th Higher harmonic frequency is 3,728,000 Hertz. The audio frequency used for the proper sideband spacing is 14,400 Hertz. The 5th lower sideband hit the M.O.R.



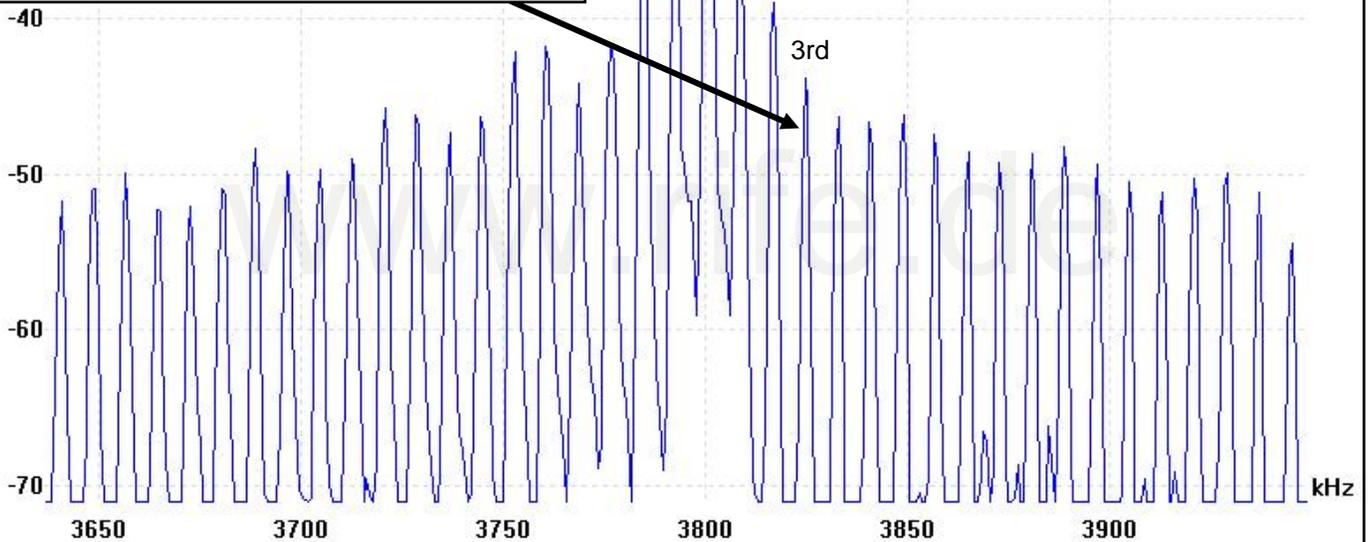
Philip Hoyland's Beam Ray Clinical instrument 3.80 Megahertz spectrum analysis of sideband harmonic frequencies.

Rife Ray #4 427,000 Hertz for Spinal Meningitis. The 9th Higher harmonic frequency is 3,843,000 Hertz. The audio frequency used for the proper sideband spacing is 8,600 Hertz. The 5th upper sideband hit the M.O.R.



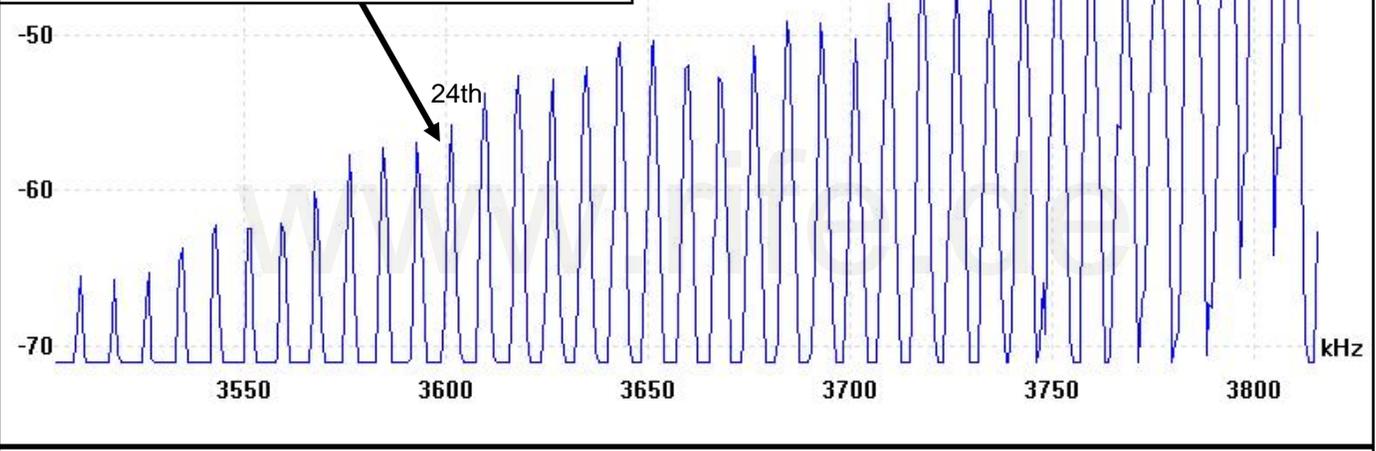
Philip Hoyland's Beam Ray Clinical instrument 3.80 Megahertz spectrum analysis of sideband harmonic frequencies.

Rife Ray #4 478,000 Hertz for Staphylococcus Pyogenes Aureus. The 8th Higher harmonic frequency is 3,824,000 Hertz. The audio frequency used for the proper sideband spacing is 8,000 Hertz. The 3rd upper sideband hit the M.O.R.



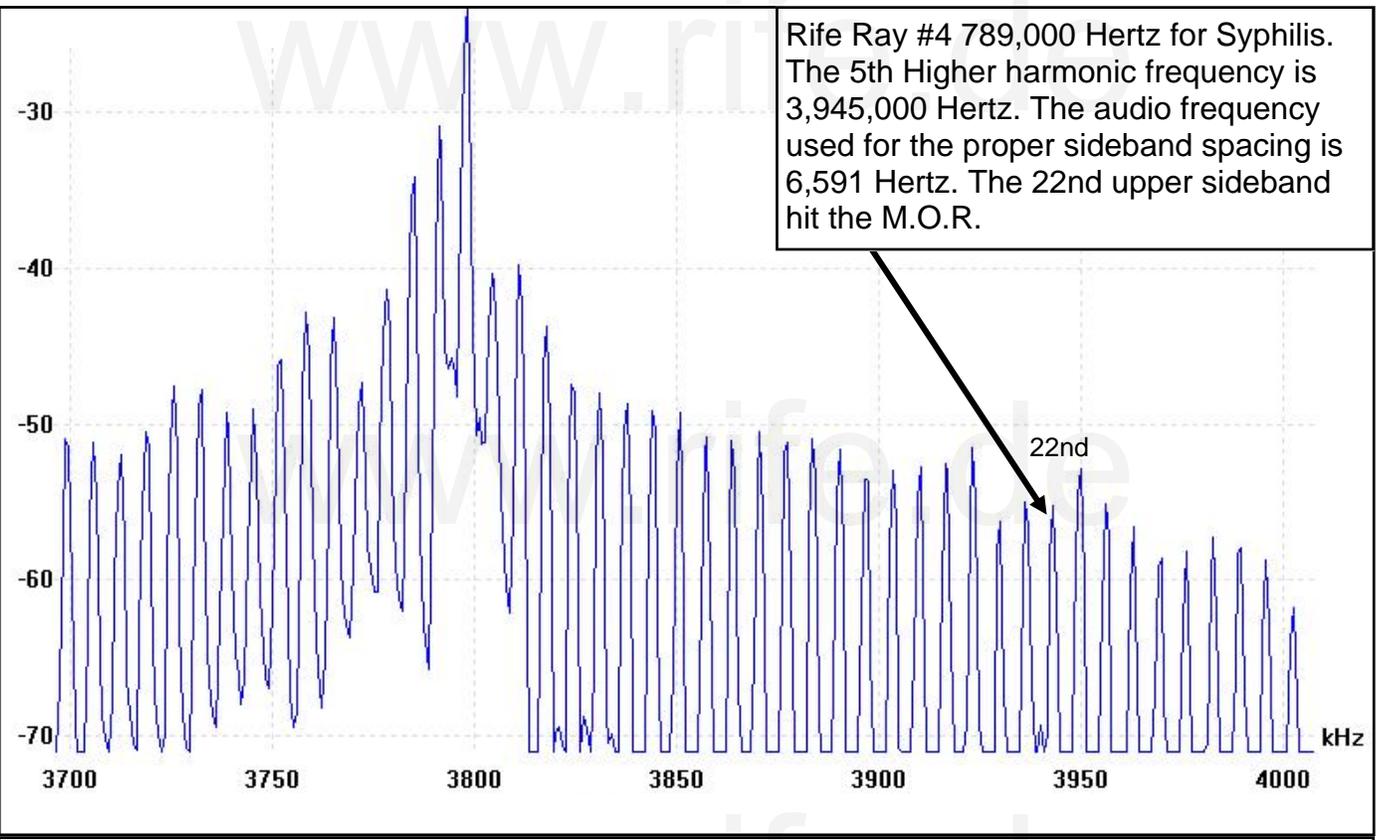
Philip Hoyland's Beam Ray Clinical instrument 3.80 Megahertz spectrum analysis of sideband harmonic frequencies.

Rife Ray #4 720,000 Hertz for Streptococcus Pyogenes. The 5th Higher harmonic frequency is 3,600,000 Hertz. The audio frequency used for the proper sideband spacing is 8,333 Hertz. The 24th lower sideband hit the M.O.R. The smaller the difference between the M.O.R. frequency and the carrier frequency the greater the number of sideband frequencies that can be used with power.



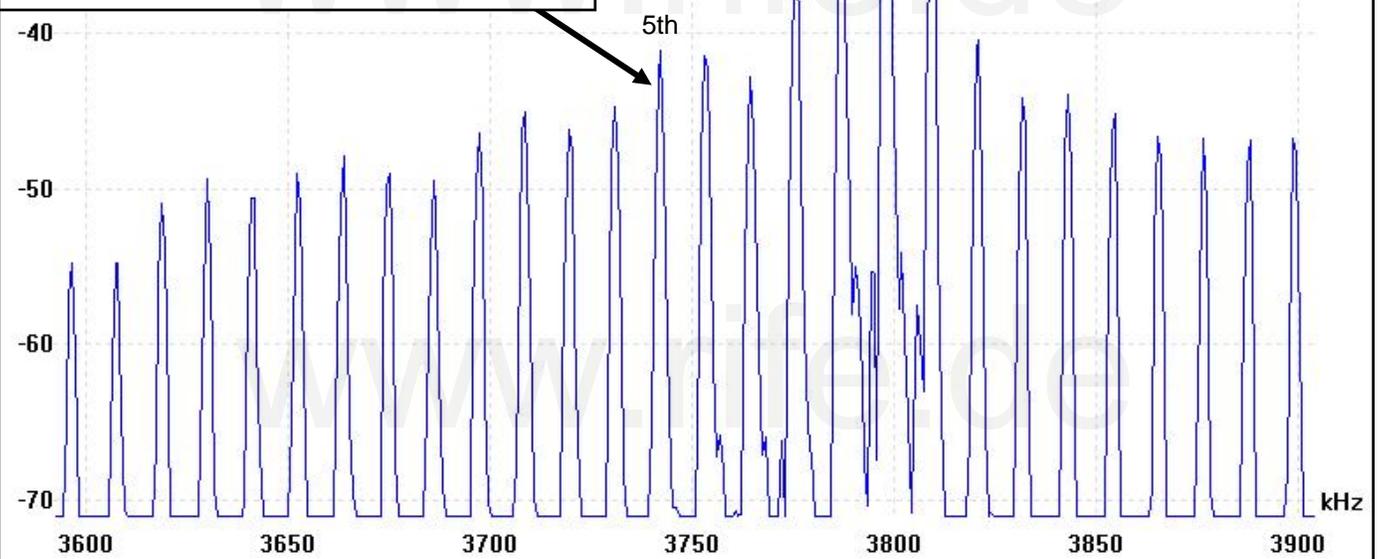
Philip Hoyland's Beam Ray Clinical instrument 3.80 Megahertz spectrum analysis of sideband harmonic frequencies.

Rife Ray #4 789,000 Hertz for Syphilis. The 5th Higher harmonic frequency is 3,945,000 Hertz. The audio frequency used for the proper sideband spacing is 6,591 Hertz. The 22nd upper sideband hit the M.O.R.



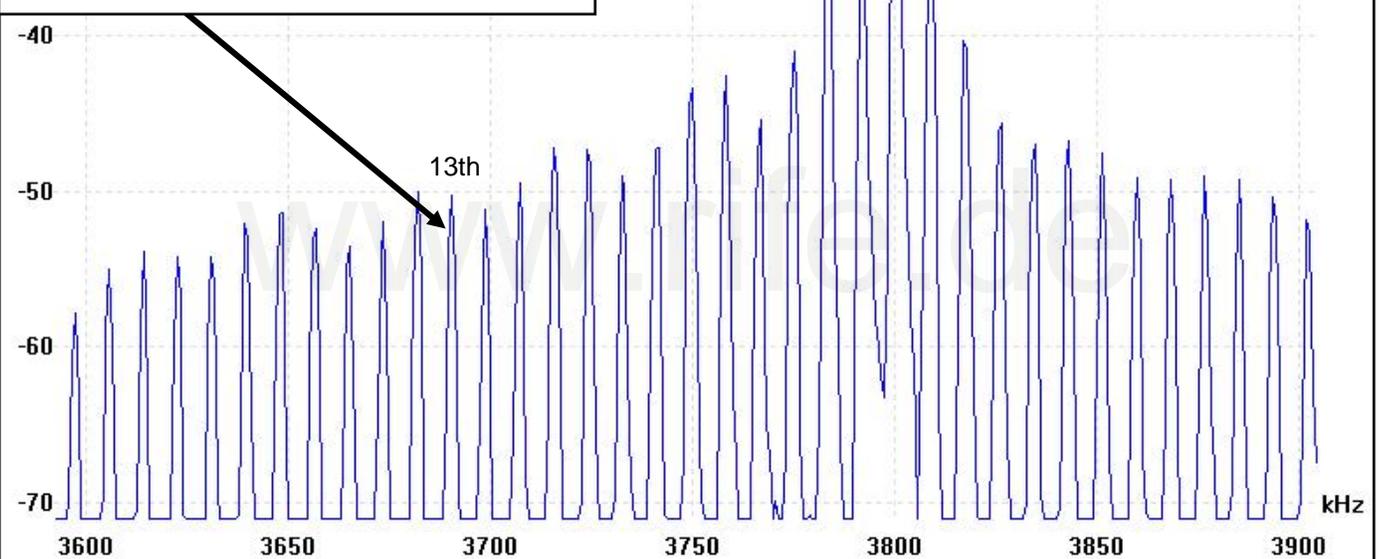
Philip Hoyland's Beam Ray Clinical instrument 3.80 Megahertz spectrum analysis of sideband harmonic frequencies.

Rife Ray #4 234,000 Hertz for Tetanus. The 16th Higher harmonic frequency is 3,744,000 Hertz. The audio frequency used for the proper sideband spacing is 11,200 Hertz. The 5th lower sideband hit the M.O.R.



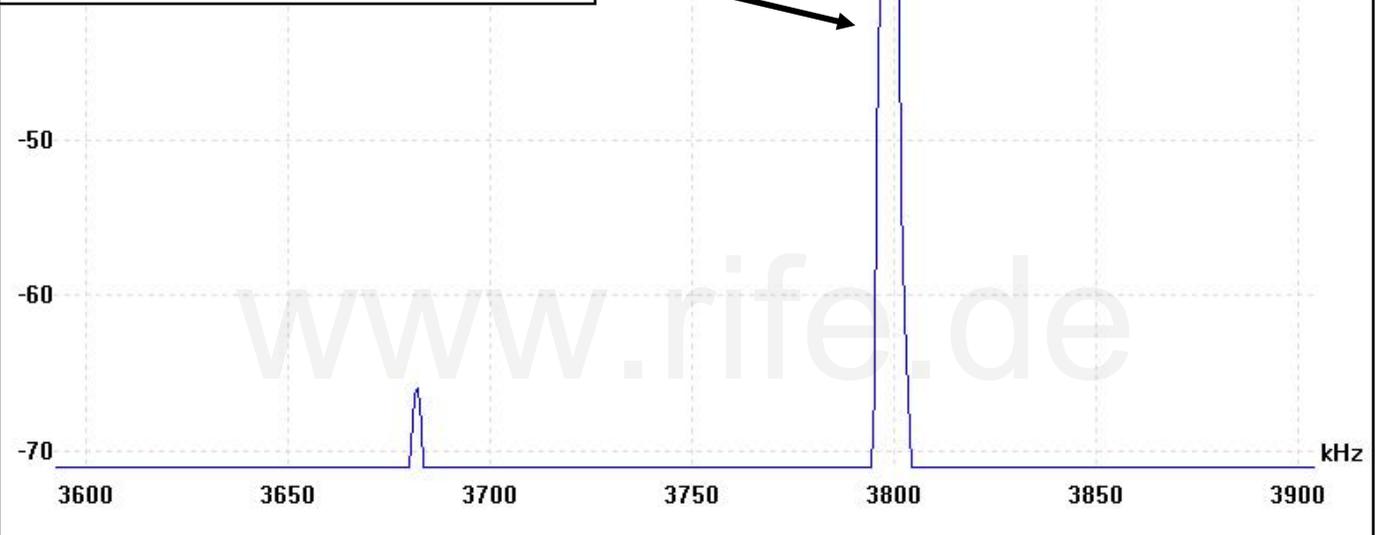
Philip Hoyland's Beam Ray Clinical instrument 3.80 Megahertz spectrum analysis of sideband harmonic frequencies.

Rife Ray #4 369,000 Hertz for Tuberculosis Rod. The 10th Higher harmonic frequency is 3,690,000 Hertz. The audio frequency used for the proper sideband spacing is 8,462 Hertz. The 13th lower sideband hit the M.O.R.



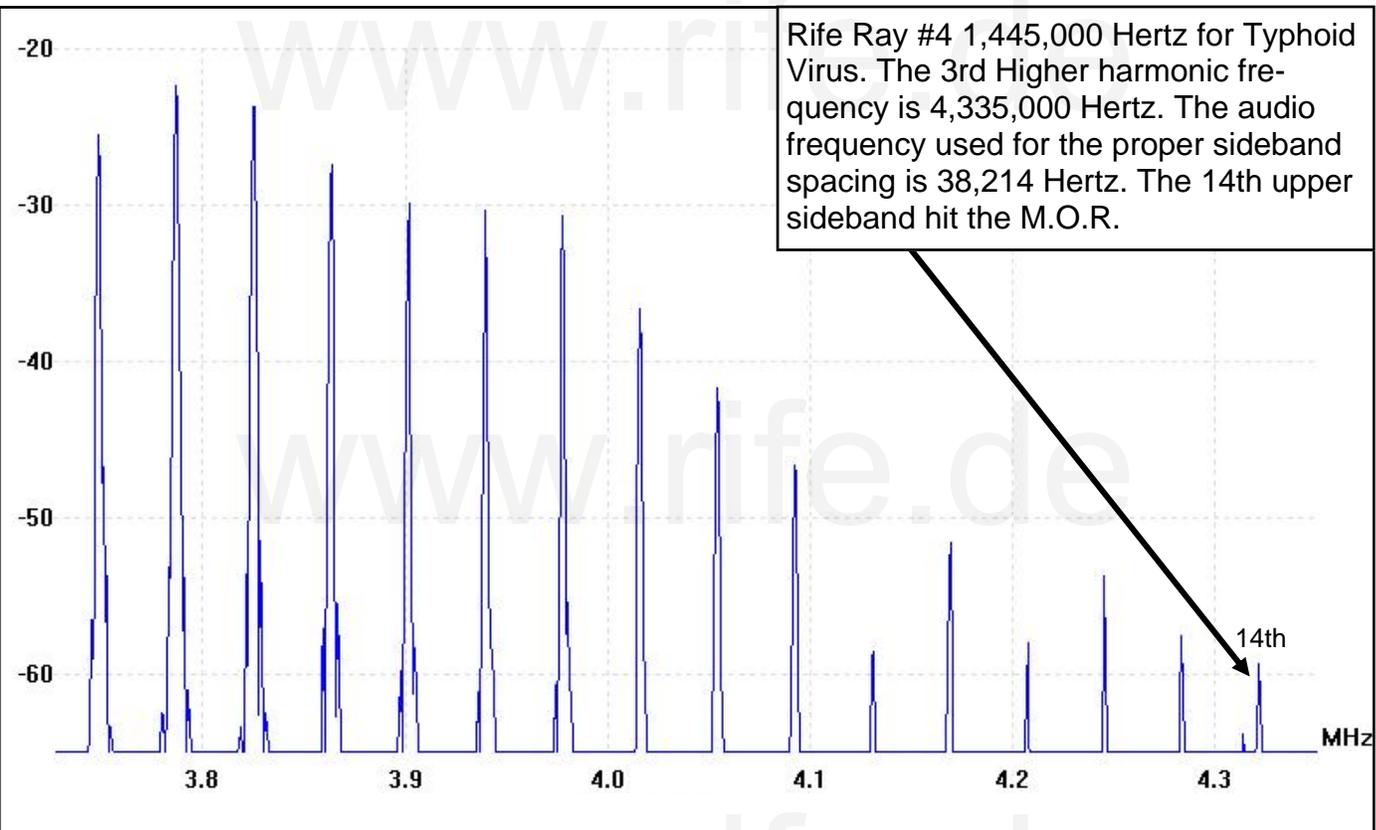
Philip Hoyland's Beam Ray Clinical instrument 3.80 Megahertz spectrum analysis of sideband harmonic frequencies.

Rife Ray #4 760,000 Hertz for Typhoid Rod. The 5th Higher harmonic frequency is 3,800,000 Hertz. The audio frequency used for the proper sideband spacing is 100 Hertz. The sidebands, when only 200 Hertz apart, look like one frequency hit the M.O.R.



Philip Hoyland's Beam Ray Clinical instrument 3.80 Megahertz spectrum analysis of sideband harmonic frequencies.

Rife Ray #4 1,445,000 Hertz for Typhoid Virus. The 3rd Higher harmonic frequency is 4,335,000 Hertz. The audio frequency used for the proper sideband spacing is 38,214 Hertz. The 14th upper sideband hit the M.O.R.

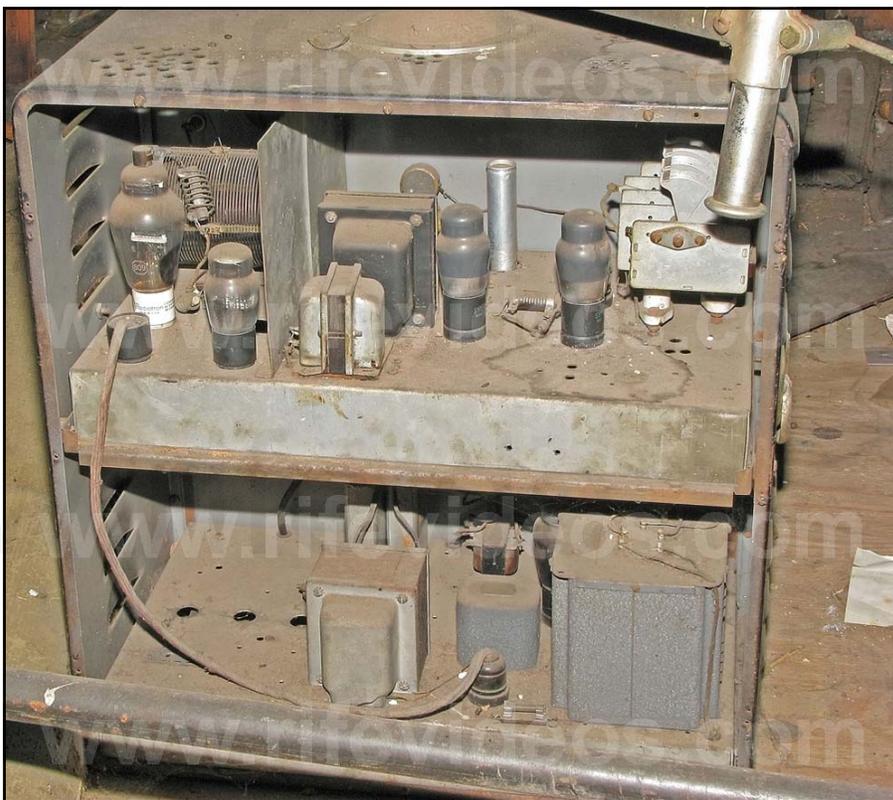


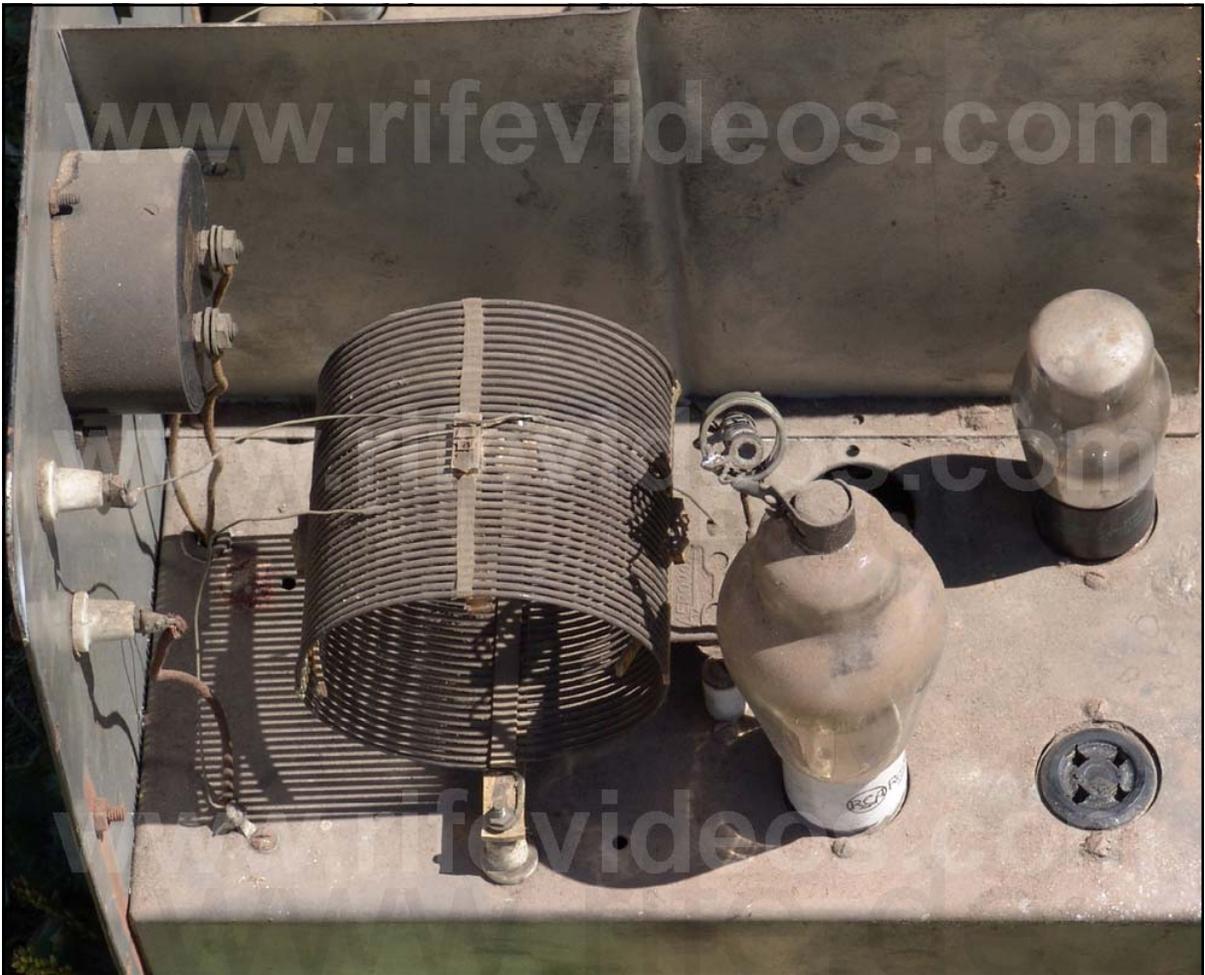
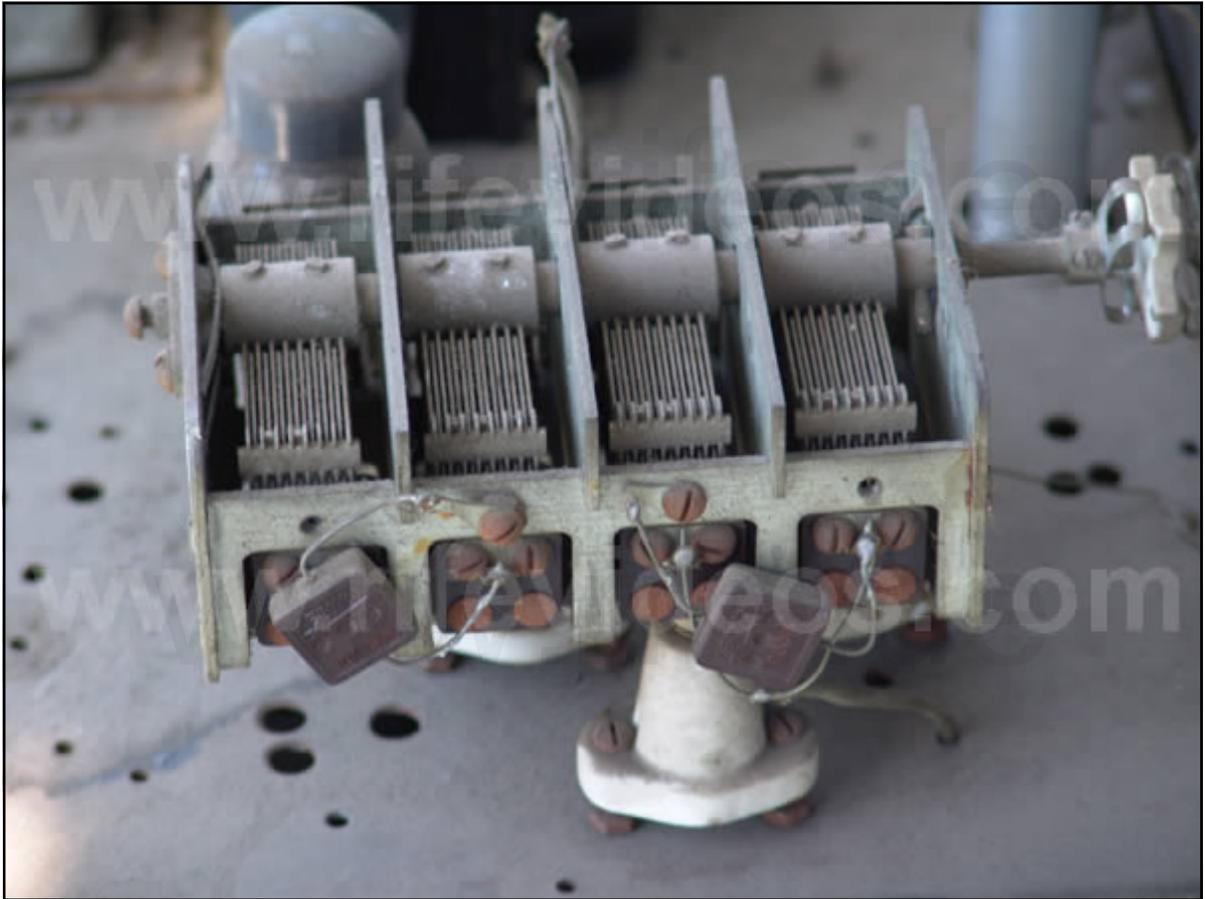
Philip Hoyland's Beam Ray Clinical instrument 3.80 Megahertz spectrum analysis of sideband harmonic frequencies.

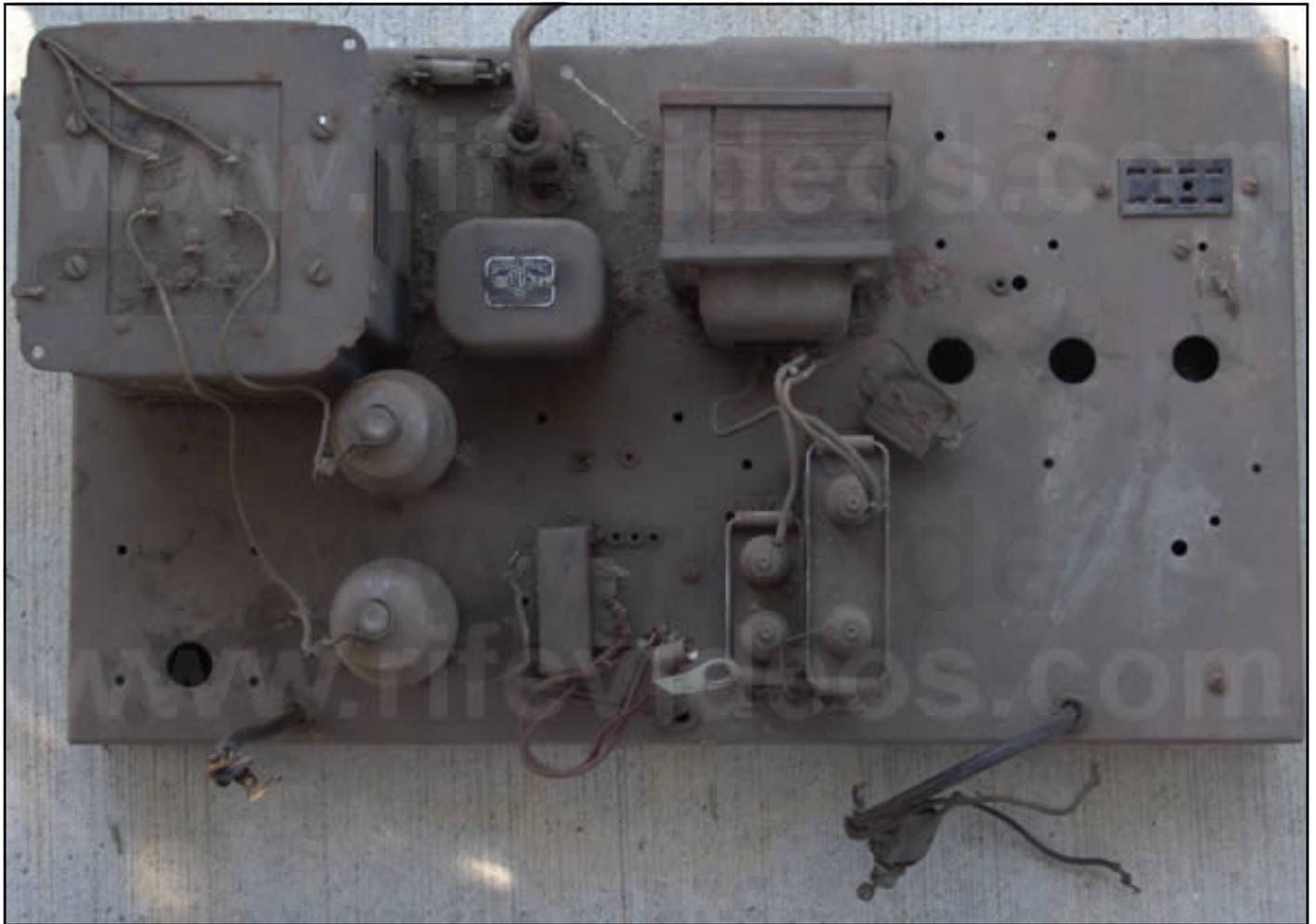
Streptothrix		Anthrax		B or E Coli Rod		B or E Coli Viurs		BX Cancer Virus		Gonorrhea		Spinal Meningitis	
1	192000	1	139200	1	417000	1	770000	1	1604000	1	233000	1	427000
2	384000	2	278400	2	834000	2	1540000	2	3208000	2	466000	2	854000
3	576000	3	417600	3	1251000	3	2310000	3	4812000	3	699000	3	1281000
4	768000	4	556800	4	1668000	4	3080000	4	6416000	4	932000	4	1708000
5	960000	5	696000	5	2085000	5	3850000	5	8020000	5	1165000	5	2135000
6	1152000	6	835200	6	2502000	6	4620000	6	9624000	6	1398000	6	2562000
7	1344000	7	974400	7	2919000	7	5390000	7	11228000	7	1631000	7	2989000
8	1536000	8	1113600	8	3336000	8	6160000	8	12832000	8	1864000	8	3416000
9	1728000	9	1252800	9	3753000	9	6930000	9	14436000	9	2097000	9	3843000
10	1920000	10	1392000	10	4170000	10	7700000	10	16040000	10	2330000	10	4270000
11	2112000	11	1531200	11	4587000	11	8470000	11	17644000	11	2563000	11	4697000
12	2304000	12	1670400	12	5004000	12	9240000	12	19248000	12	2796000	12	5124000
13	2496000	13	1809600	13	5421000	13	10010000	13	20852000	13	3029000	13	5551000
14	2688000	14	1948800	14	5838000	14	10780000	14	22456000	14	3262000	14	5978000
15	2880000	15	2088000	15	6255000	15	11550000	15	24060000	15	3495000	15	6405000
16	3072000	16	2227200	16	6672000	16	12320000	16	25664000	16	3728000	16	6832000
17	3264000	17	2366400	17	7089000	17	13090000	17	27268000	17	3961000	17	7259000
18	3456000	18	2505600	18	7506000	18	13860000	18	28872000	18	4194000	18	7686000
19	3648000	19	2644800	19	7923000	19	14630000	19	30476000	19	4427000	19	8113000
20	3840000	20	2784000	20	8340000	20	15400000	20	32080000	20	4660000	20	8540000
21	4032000	21	2923200	21	8757000	21	16170000	21	33684000	21	4893000	21	8967000
22	4224000	22	3062400	22	9174000	22	16940000	22	35288000	22	5126000	22	9394000
23	4416000	23	3201600	23	9591000	23	17710000	23	36892000	23	5359000	23	9821000
24	4608000	24	3340800	24	10008000	24	18480000	24	38496000	24	5592000	24	10248000
25	4800000	25	3480000	25	10425000	25	19250000	25	40100000	25	5825000	25	10675000
26	4992000	26	3619200	26	10842000	26	20020000	26	41704000	26	6058000	26	11102000
27	5184000	27	3758400	27	11259000	27	20790000	27	43308000	27	6291000	27	11529000
28	5376000	28	3897600	28	11676000	28	21560000	28	44912000	28	6524000	28	11956000
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32	6144000	32	4454400	32	13344000	32	24640000	32	51328000	32	7456000	32	13664000
33	6336000	33	4593600	33	13761000	33	25410000	33	52932000	33	7689000	33	14091000
34	6528000	34	4732800	34	14178000	34	26180000	34	54536000	34	7922000	34	14518000

Staph Pyo Aureus		Strept Pyogenes		Syphilis		Tetanus		Tuberculosis Rod		Typhoid Rod		Typhoid Virus	
1	478000	1	720000	1	789000	1	234000	1	369000	1	760000	1	1445000
2	956000	2	1440000	2	1578000	2	468000	2	738000	2	1520000	2	2890000
3	1434000	3	2160000	3	2367000	3	702000	3	1107000	3	2280000	3	4335000
4	1912000	4	2880000	4	3156000	4	936000	4	1476000	4	3040000	4	5780000
5	2390000	5	3600000	5	3945000	5	1177000	5	1845000	5	3800000	5	7225000
6	2868000	6	4320000	6	4734000	6	1404000	6	2214000	6	4560000	6	8670000
7	3346000	7	5040000	7	5523000	7	1638000	7	2583000	7	5320000	7	10115000
8	3824000	8	5760000	8	6312000	8	1872000	8	2952000	8	6080000	8	11560000
9	4302000	9	6480000	9	7101000	9	2106000	9	3321000	9	6840000	9	13005000
10	4780000	10	7200000	10	7890000	10	2340000	10	3690000	10	7600000	10	14450000
11	5258000	11	7920000	11	8679000	11	2574000	11	4059000	11	8360000	11	15895000
12	5736000	12	8640000	12	9468000	12	2808000	12	4428000	12	9120000	12	17340000
13	6214000	13	9360000	13	10257000	13	3042000	13	4797000	13	9880000	13	18785000
14	6692000	14	10080000	14	11046000	14	3276000	14	5166000	14	10640000	14	20230000
15	7170000	15	10800000	15	11835000	15	3510000	15	5535000	15	11400000	15	21675000
16	7648000	16	11520000	16	12624000	16	3744000	16	5904000	16	12160000	16	23120000
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20	9560000	20	14400000	20	15780000	20	4680000	20	7380000	20	15200000	20	28900000
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22	10516000	22	15840000	22	17358000	22	5148000	22	8118000	22	16720000	22	31790000
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24	11472000	24	17280000	24	18936000	24	5616000	24	8856000	24	18240000	24	34680000
25	11950000	25	18000000	25	19725000	25	5850000	25	9225000	25	19000000	25	36125000
26	12428000	26	18720000	26	20514000	26	6084000	26	9594000	26	19760000	26	37570000
27	12906000	27	19440000	27	21303000	27	6318000	27	9963000	27	20520000	27	39015000
28	13384000	28	20160000	28	22092000	28	6552000	28	10332000	28	21280000	28	40460000
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32	15296000	32	23040000	32	25248000	32	7488000	32	11808000	32	24320000	32	46240000
33	15774000	33	23760000	33	26037000	33	7722000	33	12177000	33	25080000	33	47685000
34	16252000	34	24480000	34	26826000	34	7956000	34	12546000	34	25840000	34	49130000

Photos of the original 1938-1939 Beam Ray Clinical instrument when it was found

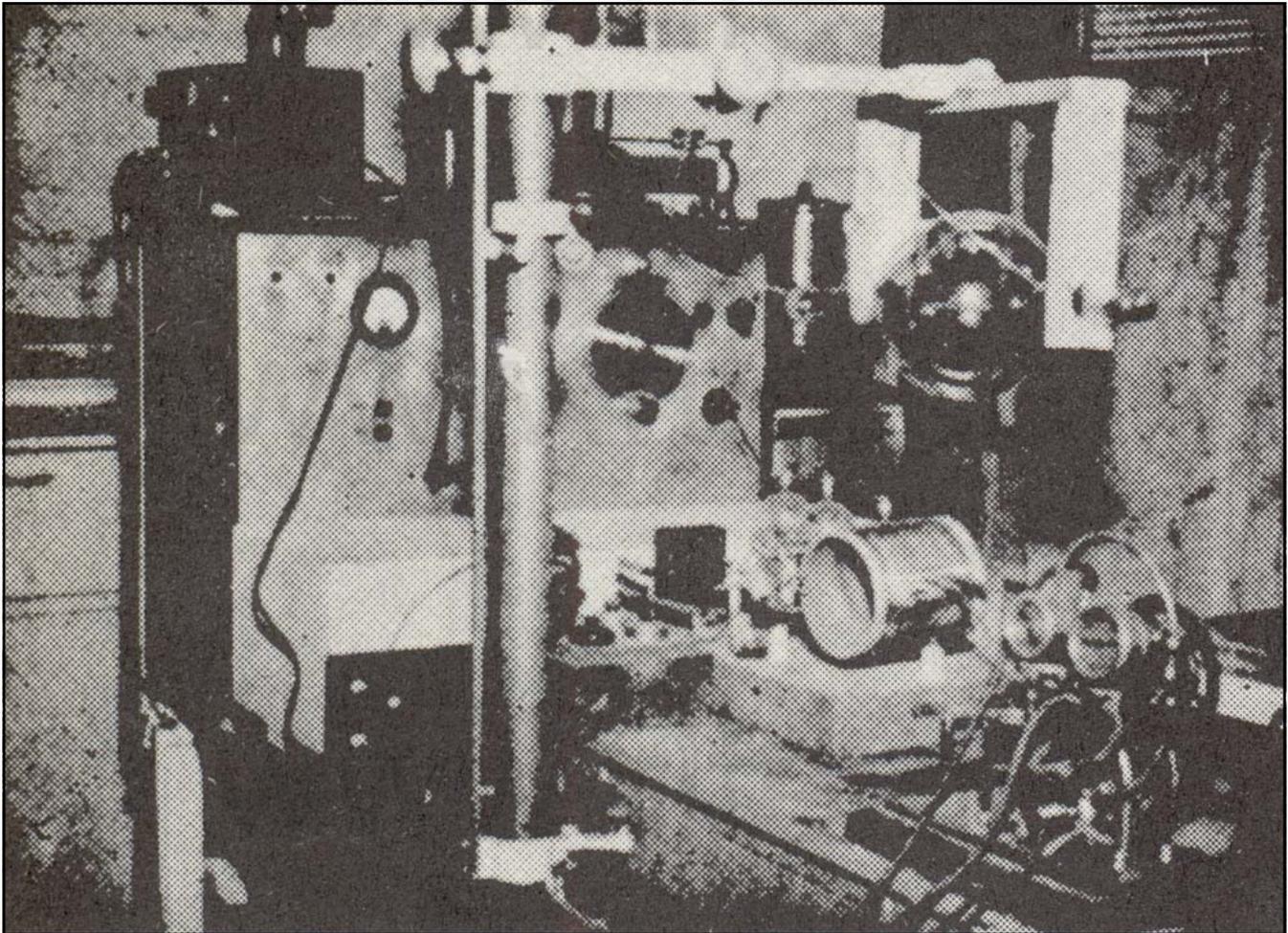






Chapter #10

The Gruner Schematic and Philip Hoyland's Beam Ray Laboratory Rife Machine



1. Used a ray tube.
2. Had one RF oscillators which was set on a fix frequency.
3. Had a fix audio pulsing circuit.
4. Power usage was about 450 to 600 watts. Output to the ray tube was probably about 40 watts.

In this chapter we will cover two instruments. First, Dr. Gruner's Rife machine and second, the Beam Ray Laboratory Rife machine. The reason for this is the work done on the Gruner instrument lead too many discoveries of how Dr. Rife's machines worked. The first instrument we will discuss is the Gruner Rife Machine. From some recent documents that were found by Mr. Ringas we have found it necessary to change some of the information in this chapter which deals with Dr. Gruner's Rife instrument.

The new documents that were found by Mr. Ringas reveal the fact that the Gruner Rife machine had one fixed RF oscillator. It was previously believed that this instrument was a Beam Ray laboratory instrument which had two high RF frequency oscillators. We now know from these documents that this was an incorrect assumption. The new information comes from two letters written to John Crane back in 1953 from Dr. O. C. Gruner. John Crane at that time was inquiring about the status of Dr. Gruner's Rife machine that was sent to him in 1942 by Dr. Milbank Johnson M.D.:

DR. GRUNER: *“You refer, I suppose, to the ray machine which Milbank Johnson sent “in bits” to me in Montreal [Canada]. Vergil Neher assembled it, but actually I had to purchase a large amount of the radio material to be able to get it completed. I used this machine quite a bit, and it was very successful at first; but after about six months it “faded”, first the tubes seemed all right. The only reason would have been changes in the glass of the globe [ray tube] as a result of the discharges... I could send the plan [schematic] of the apparatus.”* (Letter from Dr. Gruner to John Crane, March 31, 1953).

DR. GRUNER: *“I enclosed the diagram [schematic] of the Ray Machine as made here in 1942. So I hope it will be of interest to you. It will not be necessary to return it. It is to be noted that it was made only for one frequency; obviously it would be necessary to alter the design to enable many frequencies to be used.”* (Letter from Dr. Gruner to John Crane, April 29, 1953).

These two letters changed all our understanding of this instrument. John Crane had altered the schematic and put a second Hartley oscillator on the schematic which confused us when we originally built the instrument. This second Hartley oscillator, added by John Crane, which will be shown in a photo below, made it so the instrument would have had one fixed RF oscillator and a second variable RF oscillator. This second variable RF oscillator, that John Crane added to the schematic, would make it so that instrument could output many different frequencies. Logically this is what Dr. Rife, John Crane and John Marsh wanted in an instrument. But this is not how Dr. Gruner’s original instrument worked.

From the analyzing of the original Beam Ray Clinical instrument, which was built by Philip Hoyland, we know that it had the capability of variable audio frequencies. We need to point out here that Dr. Gruner’s ray tube instrument did not work on the Beam Ray Clinical instrument harmonic sideband method. From these two letters we now know that Dr. Gruner’s instrument work on the same principles as the Rife Ray #4 instrument. That instrument output the specific frequencies directly from its two variable RF oscillators. Because the Rife Ray #4 put out specific frequencies it also used a modulated fixed audio pulsing circuit to pulse the high RF frequencies that were used to devitalize the various microorganisms. This modulated fixed audio frequency pulsing method was used with all of Dr. Rife's instruments. The Gruner schematic which has this modulated fixed audio frequency pulsing circuit reveals how Dr. Rife used this pulsing method in his instruments. With this understanding we now have a clearer understanding of how these four instruments, Rife Ray #3, Rife Ray #4, Beam Ray Laboratory and Gruner Rife machine really worked.

As we pointed out when we initially looked at Dr. Gruner’s schematic, several years ago, we were under the wrong assumption, because John Crane altered the schematic by adding the second Hartley oscillator to Dr. Gruner’s schematic. But that wrong assumption actually caused us to build an instrument that worked almost exactly as the Rife Ray #4 did. Except the instrument that we built from Dr. Gruner’s schematic did not have as high a frequency range as the Rife Ray #4. Because of what we have just explained we feel that the information that we obtained from the initial building of the Gruner schematic, several years ago, should be kept in this report. What was learned, even under the wrong assumption, revealed how the Rife Ray #4 was built and will still be of interest to those who may want to build this instrument.

The Beam Ray Laboratory instrument would have worked like the Gruner instrument and the Rife Ray #4 instrument since both of these were to be used in laboratory work. An instrument that worked like the Beam Ray Clinical instrument, which worked on the harmonic sideband method, would have been useless in any laboratory work since you could never know the exact frequency that killed, devitalize or rendered harmless an organism. For this reason the Beam Ray Laboratory instrument is still included in this information about Dr. Gruner’s Rife instrument.

The initial Gruner schematic work done in 2007-2008

In one of the previous version of this report we dealt with the concept that the Gruner instrument was a heterodyning instrument. We now know that this method was not used in the Gruner Rife Machine therefore the heterodyning concept was removed from a previous rewriting of this document. Though the Rife Ray #4 Rife Machine could output two frequencies at the same time and those two frequencies did heterodyn in the ray tube, this was a byproduct of the instrument not the method used to produce the M.O.R. frequencies needed to devitalize or render harmless the microorganisms. The knowledge that we gained through our testing of this concept is the reason much of the history and work that we did at that time is still included in this report. It was that testing which gave us the understanding of how the Rife Ray #4 worked and how the Beam Ray Laboratory Rife Machine would have worked.

We do not have a picture of Dr. Gruner's Rife instrument so we have no idea what it looked like. This however did not affect building the instrument from the schematic. The Rife Machine in the photo shown at the beginning of this chapter is probably a photo of the Beam Ray Laboratory instrument built by Philip Hoyland. John Crane dated that instrument as being built in 1935 but we know that the Rife Ray #4 was built in 1935. The knowledge of the Laboratory instrument came from the Beam Ray Trial manuscript. A complete copy of this transcript was provided when Steven Ross allowed us to scan it. I would like to acknowledge his generous contribution of this information which has given us a great deal of understanding so that we could figure out the history of how and when the instruments were built.

After reading for the first time the complete Beam Ray Trial manuscript I found there was mention of a Laboratory instrument. It appeared that this Laboratory instrument was probably to be used by those who would be working in laboratories with microorganisms for testing. Dr. O. C. Gruner worked in a laboratory with organisms and worked with Dr. Rife on the organism called *Cryptomyces Pleomorpha* fungi. The Laboratory instrument was mentioned two or three times but no real information was given about it. Below are statements made by Bertrand Comparet and Philip Hoyland in the Beam Ray Trial that gives us some important information about this instrument. (#209-210, 217-222):

COMPARET: *"The four machines bought by the British were two so-called laboratory types and two so-called clinical types, what was the difference between the two."*

HOYLAND: *"The clinical type was similar in all respects to the Rife machine except that it did not have [word missing] of the [word missing] used on Mrs. Henderson."*

COMPARET: *"How was the price of these machines fixed?"*

HOYLAND: *"The price was decided from the costs of what it cost to manufacture the first machine that was sold to Dr. Hamer."*

COMPARET: *"How much was that?"*

HOYLAND: *"I think it was four hundred dollars plus the royalty."*

COMPARET: *"Wasn't it five hundred dollars plus royalty on the clinical type and six plus royalty on the lab type."*

HOYLAND: *"I don't remember."*

Since this Beam Ray Laboratory Rife Machine was for Laboratory work it would have worked like the Rife Ray #4 but because the case was smaller it probably had a smaller frequency range. The

Rife Ray #4 had nine frequency bands that covered from 87,000 Hertz to 22.5MHz (22,500,000 Hertz). The first four bands of the #4 covered from 87,000 Hertz to 2,140,000 Hertz. These four frequency bands would cover the whole list of Dr. Rife's disease organisms listed on the Rife Ray #4 documents. With this understanding we know that the Laboratory instrument at least covered this frequency range. We will not speculate if it had a higher frequency range because we really do not know if it did.

Deciphering Dr. Gruner's Beam Ray instrument schematic

Several years ago a group of us had been looking on the Gruner schematic in hopes of trying to figure out how it worked. I had built and tested both the 1953 AZ-58 Beam Ray Clinical instrument and 1950's Aubrey Scoon, Beam Ray Clinical replica instruments. To our knowledge none of these instruments ever obtained the same results as the original Beam Ray Clinical Rife Machine built by the original 1938 Beam Ray Corporation. All the documentation we had showed that there were changes made to the original Beam Ray design which compromised the 1953 AZ-58, and possibly 1950's Aubrey Scoon, Verne Thompson instruments. John Crane, over the years told many people that the AZ-58 and the audio frequencies it used were Dr. Rife's original frequencies. The Rife documents we have show that what John Crane claimed was not correct. Dr. Rife was not using audio frequencies in 1934 as John Crane and John Marsh claimed. Rebuild of the 1953 AZ-58 and Aubrey Scoon's instrument partially made the rediscovery of the Beam Ray Laboratory instrument possible.

At the 2003 Rife Conference, a gentleman put up the Gruner schematic of an original Beam Ray instrument. From reading the Rife documents I knew that this schematic existed because John Crane had mentioned it in his papers. John Crane said that the AZ-58 was built from that schematic. When I saw it I knew it was important, so I took still photos of it with my video camera. Because the video camera only had a one mega-pixel capability I took many up close photos knowing I could put it back together at a later date. Back in 2004 I gave this schematic to Aubrey Scoon and his British Rife group in hopes that they could look it over and correct any mistakes that may have been made. They redrew the schematics, unfortunately without fully correcting them, and put them up on their web site. This information was released because we wanted everyone to have access to it.

Back on July 27, 2007 a Mr. Andrews, who was one of the British Rife group and I got into another conversation about the Gruner schematic. He asked me to send him another copy of the original Gruner schematic so he could look it over again. An email conversation began at that time which included Mr. Peters, Mr. Ringas, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Berger and myself. Mr. Peters immediately noticed that the schematic that had been redrawn by the British group had some errors in it. Discussions continued on and off for a few months until one day Mr. Peters noticed an oversight when looking over the schematic again. At the time we thought it had to do with the heterodyning method. But now we understand that this oversight was one of the keys to understanding how the Rife Ray #4 and Beam Ray Laboratory Rife Machines would have worked.

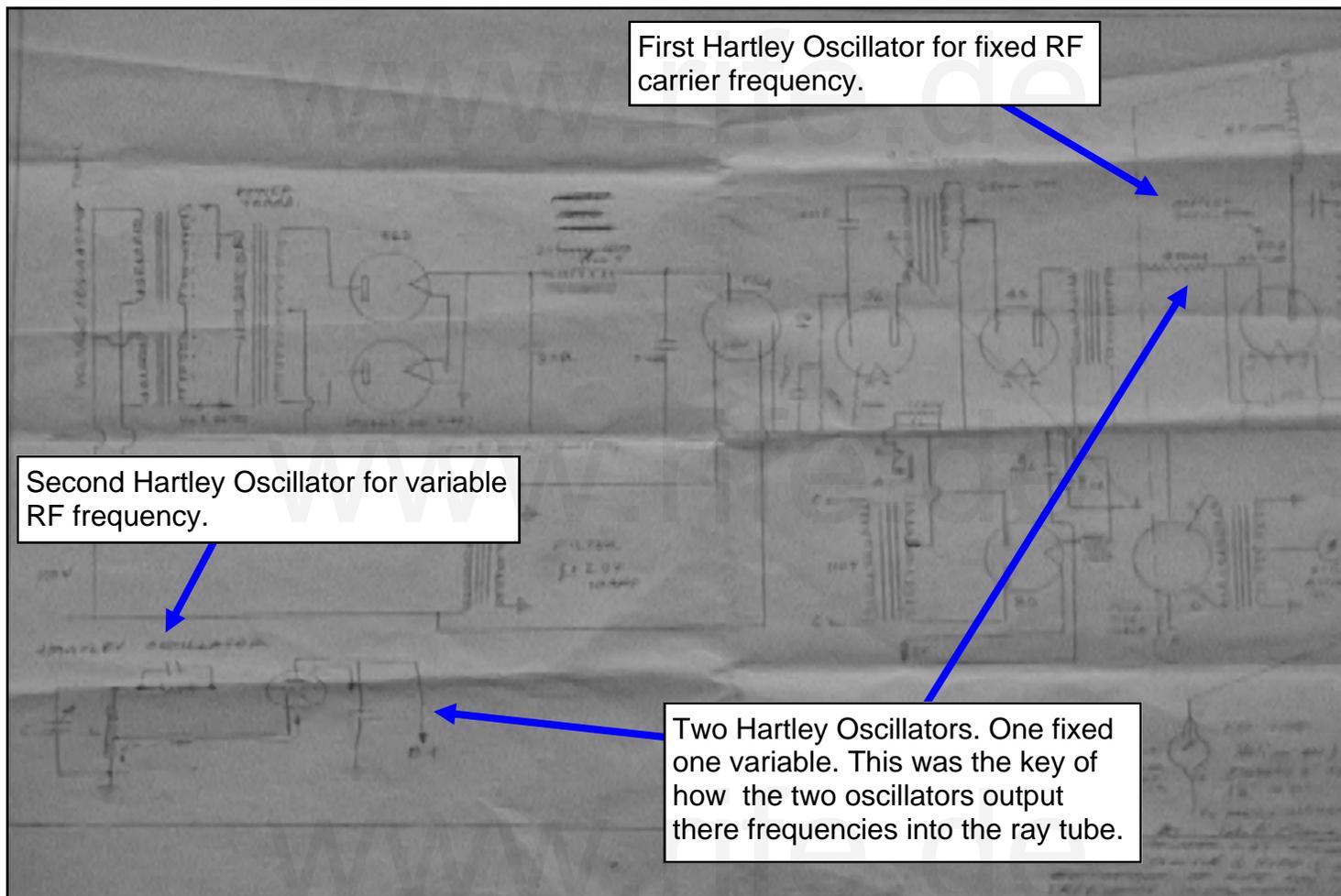
Mr. Peters sent Mr. Ringas and I an email. He mentioned that a possible test could be made that would determine if this observation of his was the key to understanding how the Beam Ray Laboratory instrument really worked. I called Mr. Peters and had a discussion with him and he told me how we could make these tests. I told him that we did not need to do the test with solid state frequency generators because I had conducted a similar test back when John Bedini and I were working on the AZ-58 tests. John Bedini and I knew that the original Rife Ray #4 instrument was a lot more powerful than the AZ-58 because of the Rife documents. After more accurate testing we found the AZ-58 only output about 40 watts from the ray tube. I told him that I still had my 1950's Aubrey Scoon replica and several AZ-58's on the shelf. I told John Bedini that the original Beam Ray Clinical instrument, from the documentation that we had, may have output about 50 to 60 watts from the ray tube. He told me how I could make a test, by putting two AZ-58s together, which would give me at least 60 watts out of the ray tube. I didn't know it at that time but that test was probably the way the Rife Ray #4 and Beam Ray Labora-

tory instrument worked. I told Mr. Peters I would connect the AZ-58 and Aubrey Scoon instruments together again and make the tests that he suggested, but this time I would use my spectrum analyzer and we would fully make tests and find out if this was the method Philip Hoyland used. This test made the two instruments work exactly the same as the Gruner Beam Ray schematic would have worked with John Crane's addition of the second variable RF oscillator. This test was the key to understanding how Philip Hoyland's Laboratory instrument and Rife Ray #4 instrument worked. I had always stated that Philip Hoyland had to have come up with his method using math because they didn't have any spectrum analyzers back in 1936. In looking back that test showed that the Rife Ray #4 was heterodyning in the ray tube. Though we now know the heterodyning method was not used by Dr. Rife the method of connecting the ray tube up to two RF oscillators showed that this was the method used with the Rife Ray #4 which had two RF oscillators.

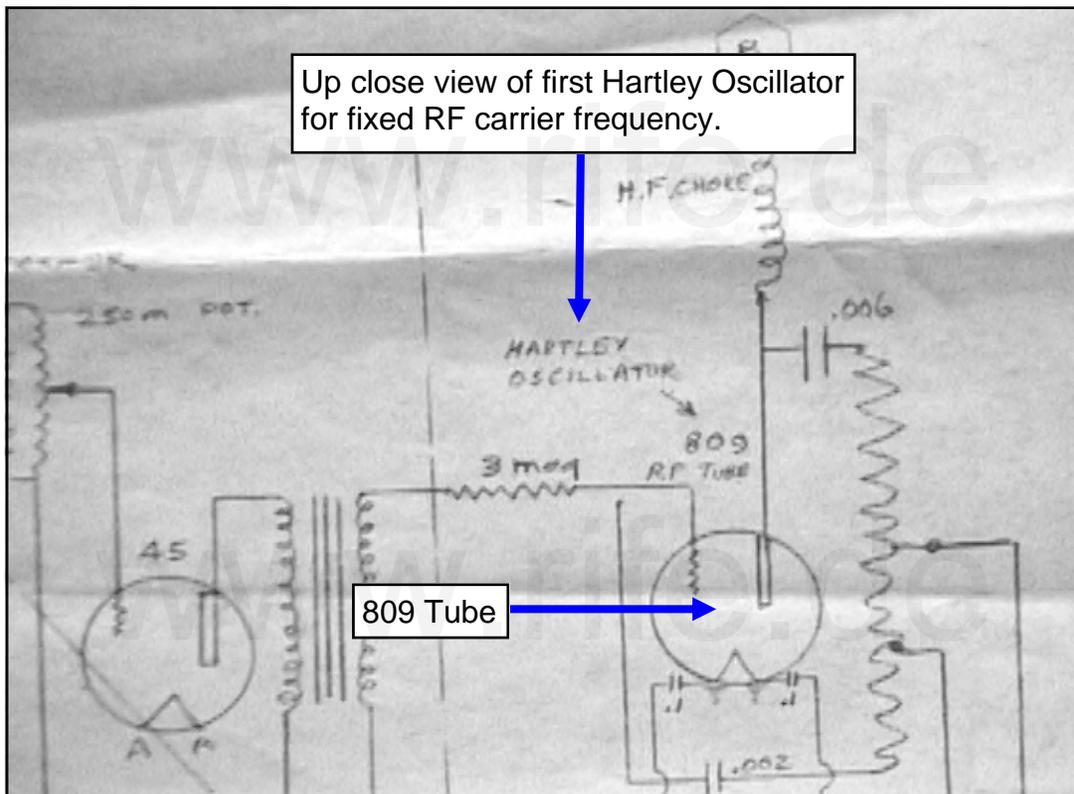
We will now show how Philip Hoyland's Rife Ray #4 and Beam Ray Laboratory instrument worked. We can do this because we have been able to rebuild these instruments from the Gruner schematic. This information should be of great interest to all who have been interested in Dr. Rife's work.

Rebuilding the Philip Hoyland Beam Ray Laboratory instrument

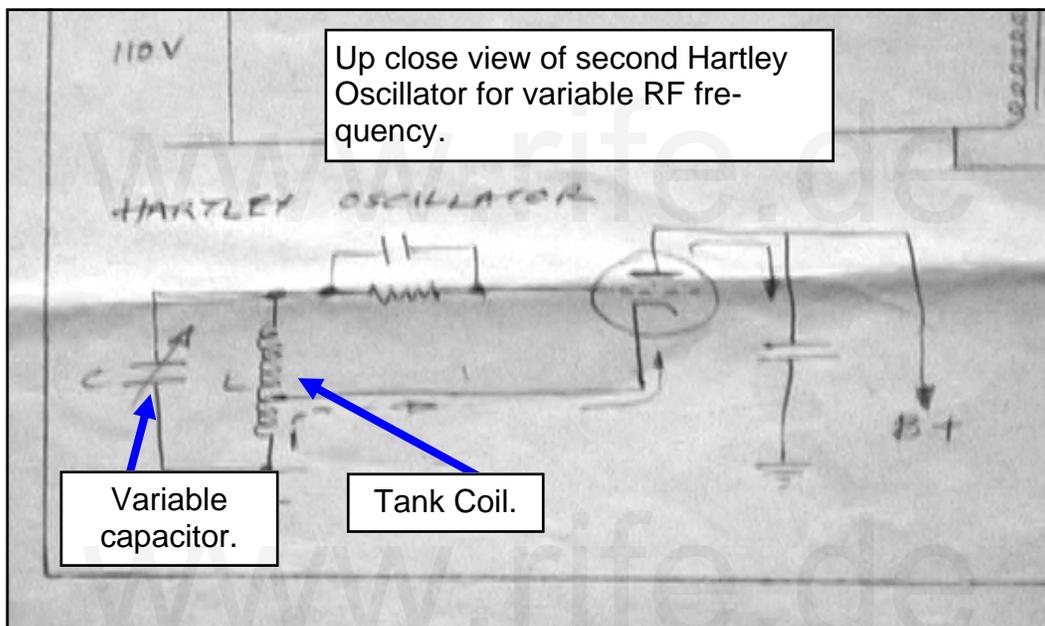
When this schematic was analyzed Mr. Peters noticed that the British group had overlooked a second Hartley RF oscillator that was in the lower left corner of the Gruner schematic. This was the variable oscillator that John Crane added to the schematic after he received it from Dr. Gruner. At this time we did not know that this second oscillator was not a part of the original schematic. The British group believed this oscillator was the same RF fixed Hartley Oscillator that used the 809 tube. Below is a photo of the complete Gruner Beam Ray schematic.



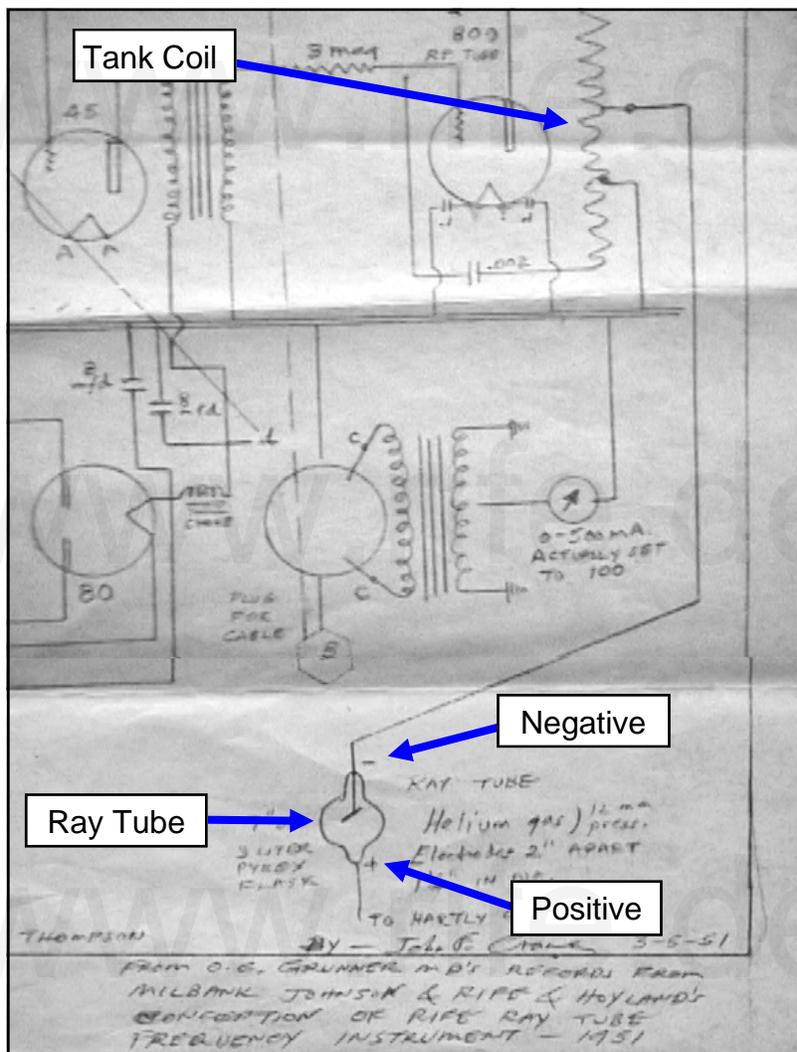
In next schematic photo, shown below, is the fixed RF carrier frequency section that used the 809 tube.



In the next schematic photo, shown below, is the second oscillator that was overlooked by the British group. This was the oscillator that John Crane added to the schematic which caused us to misinterpret how the instrument worked. You will notice that the second oscillator that John Crane added says "Hartley Oscillator." Because the first fixed oscillator that used the 809 tube is a Hartley Oscillator the British group assumed that both of these oscillators were the same. This overlooking of the second oscillator that John Crane added would have made the instrument work exactly as Dr. Gruner had stated his instrument worked. Dr. Gruner stated that the instrument was fixed on one frequency. It was the overlooking of this second Hartley oscillator, added by John Crane, that Mr. Peters noticed. If you look at the second Hartley Oscillator, in the photo below, that does not use the 809 tube, you will notice that it has a variable capacitor. This variable capacitor shows that there were two Hartley Oscillators shown on the schematic. One fixed and one variable.



The next schematic photo, shown below, shows that the first fixed Hartley Oscillator was connected from the tank coil to the negative side of the ray tube. If you look closely at the photo you will notice that the positive side of the ray tube was also connected to a Hartley Oscillator.



If you hooked the positive side of the ray tube back up to the same fixed Hartley Oscillator it would have only output one frequency as described by Dr. Gruner. This adding of the second oscillator, by John Crane, is why there was confusion on how this instrument worked. The positive side of the ray tube was supposed to be hooked back up to the same fixed oscillator. But with the adding of the second variable Hartley Oscillator, by John Crane, would mean that the positive side of the ray tube would have been hooked up to the second Hartley oscillator. This would have made it so the ray tube would be connected between the two Hartley Oscillators. The negative side of the ray tube connected to one oscillator and the positive side of the ray tube connected to the other oscillator.

The second Hartley Oscillator was also an RF Oscillator. It had a tank coil and a variable capacitor for changing the RF frequencies. Anyone looking at this schematic will notice that it does not have any variable audio oscillator. Philip Hoyland's Beam Ray Gruner instrument was using an RF frequency not an audio frequency. This would logically mean that Dr. Gruner was using one of the Rife Ray #4 frequencies. Because Dr. Gruner was working on the cancer organism of *Cryptomyces Pleomorpha* fungi his instrument was most likely set on that organisms frequency.

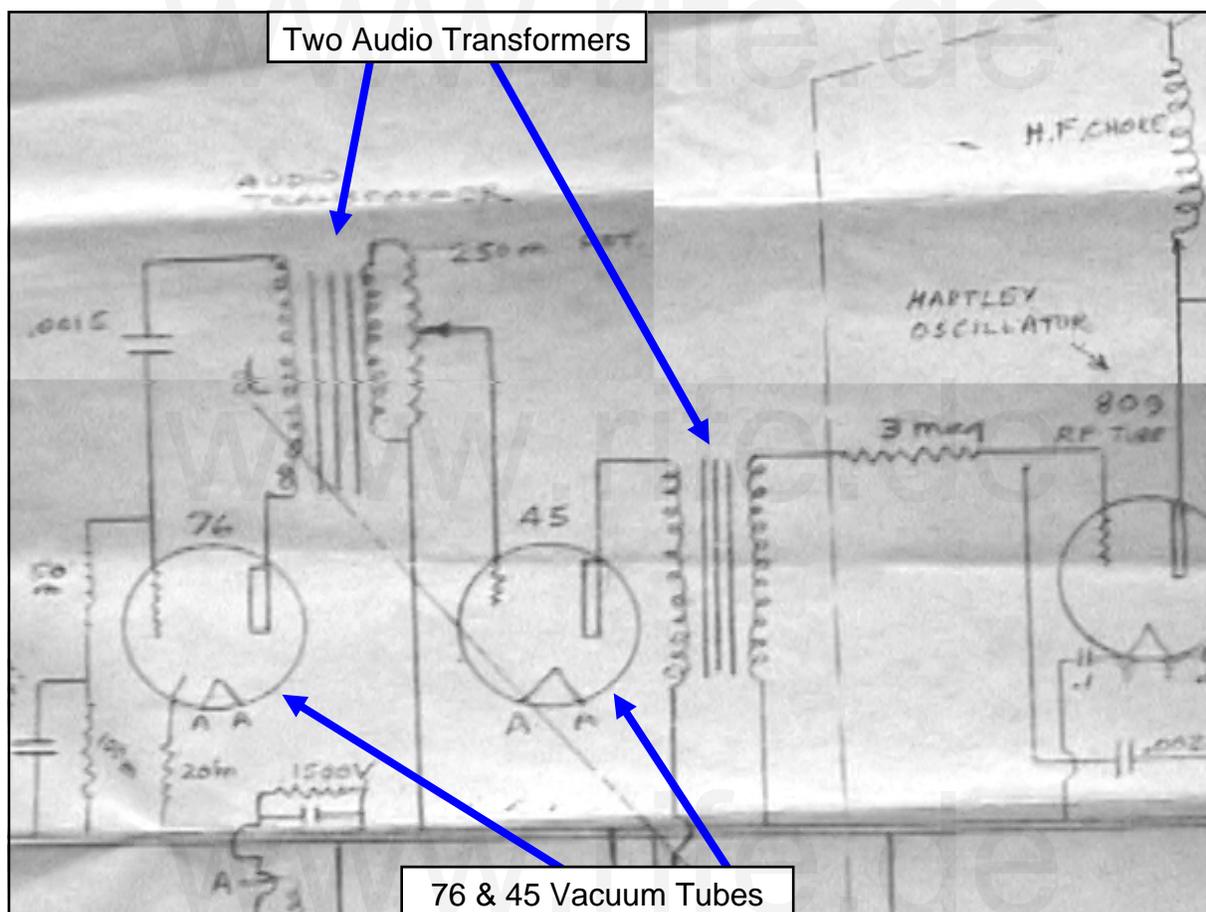
Because we did not know that John Crane had added this second oscillator we came to the conclusion that the logical way to build the instrument would have been to have had two Hartley Oscillators using the 809 tubes. So this is the way that we rebuilt the instrument. By using the method of connect-

ing the ray tube between the two Hartley Oscillators, both variable, the instrument could output two high RF frequencies at the same time without the bandwidth problems that would have come with trying to modulate frequencies through a tank coil. The tank coil in the Beam Ray Clinical instrument can only pass modulated frequencies up to about 250,000 Hertz. Because we put the ray tube between the two Hartley Oscillators and found that the instrument could work this way we determined that Philip Hoyland most likely built the Rife Ray #4 and Beam Ray Laboratory instrument in this same way. Our instrument could output two frequencies at the same time.

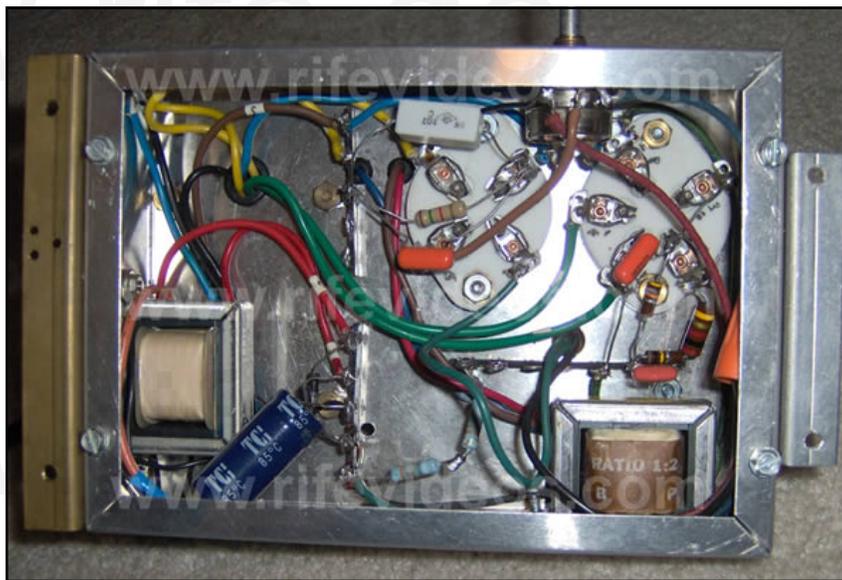
The Beam Ray Laboratory instrument probably had some band switches like the Rife Ray #4. What the frequency range of this Beam Ray Laboratory instrument was is not known but it would have gone up to at least 1.80 MHz like the Rife Ray #3 Kennedy equipment did. Dr. Rife's Rife Ray #3 and Rife Ray #4 machines put out specific frequencies and this instrument, it appears, was built to do the same thing. If Dr. Rife wanted 1,604,000 Hertz he would set the oscillator to 1,604,000 Hertz. This was the type of instrument Dr. Rife used. When you look at the case of the Laboratory instrument it is a large case that could have easily held the necessary components for this instrument. The instrument would have had two large dials on the front of it. In the photo, shown at the beginning of this chapter, the pole that holds the ray tube is blocking part of the panel where we would expect to see the second dial for the second oscillator.

The modulated Audio Frequency pulsing circuit

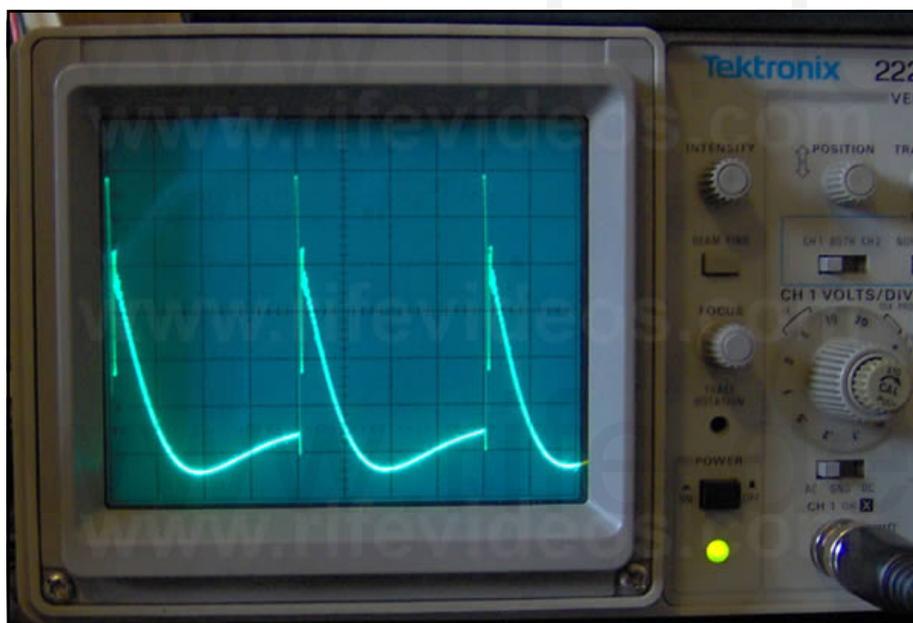
In this report, in the previous chapters, we have mentioned a fixed audio frequency pulsing circuit. We will now cover it in more detail because the Beam Ray Gruner instrument had this circuit in its schematic. This circuit pulsed the high RF frequencies. We know it was important because it was considered the secret that made the instrument work. If you look at the next schematic photo, shown below, you will see two audio transformers. This is the only indication of any audio frequency used in Dr. Gruner's instrument.



It was not a variable audio oscillator but it was for a single fixed audio frequency. The 76 and 45 vacuum tubes along with the two audio transformers make up this circuit. Mr. Peters built this section and found that the frequency was at about 1330 Hertz and it pulses, through modulation, the fixed Hartley Oscillator RF carrier frequency that used the 809 tube. The next two photos, shown below, is this rebuilt circuit.



This 1330 Hertz frequency could have been a little higher or a little lower frequency because he used modern transformers instead of the original 1940's transformers. This pulsing frequency is a lot faster than the eye can see so no one would know it was in the instrument. If you look at the next photo, shown below, you will see the waveform of the pulsing frequency. It resembles a damped wave minus the ring oscillations of a true damped wave.



This waveform also looks like the waveform of the Rife Ray #4. This waveform would produce the effect that John Crane mentioned as he narrated Dr. Rife's 1936 Lab video:

CRANE: "Now the spikes that you see on the frequencies are the lethal part that kill and devitalize the virus. They are the resonant peaks of the frequencies which increase the voltage to a very high potential which the cells of the virus wall can not tolerate and they break up into many pieces and are destroyed." (Dr. Rife's Lab Film Narrated by John Crane in the 1970's).

It's doubtful that this understanding of the spikes would have been something that John Crane would have known anything about had Dr. Rife not told him about it. From the statements we have read the resonant frequency of an organism is not enough to devitalize it. It's apparent that an organism's resonant frequency will not harm it unless the resonant frequency is pulsed through modulation with a waveform that produces a high potential voltage rise. It also appears that this modulated audio pulsing circuit would have been necessary for all of Dr. Rife's high RF frequencies. Logically this same type of circuit would have been in Dr. Rife's Rife Ray #3 and Rife Ray #4 and this is why the Gruner instrument also had this kind of circuit built into it. Also, logically his Beam Ray Laboratory instrument had this circuit.

In the previous chapter of this report when we covered the original Beam Ray clinical instrument. We showed that a sine wave audio frequency modulated onto a carrier frequency, in this M.O.P.A. style instrument, was sufficient enough to create the necessary pulse to devitalize the various microorganisms. The analyzing of that Beam Ray Clinical circuit showed that it almost creates a square wave frequency. The Beam Ray Clinical instrument output variable audio frequencies well above 10,000 Hertz. This indicates that the pulse rate of the modulated audio frequency is not important, only that the high RF frequency is pulsed.

There is another important effect that happens to the plasma of a ray tube when you pulse it with a low audio frequency of a damped shaped waveform or square wave waveform. Because the duty cycle is very low it allows deionization of the plasma which makes it possible for the very high potential voltage rise to be emitted from the ray tube. A square wave audio frequency of a 50% duty cycle should be just as effective as a damped waveform. A square wave has the same high potential voltage rise on the leading edge as this damped wave. Philip Hoyland found that even a sine wave frequency was sufficient to achieve the same result when used in the M.O.P.A circuit. His Beam Ray Clinical instrument circuit was modulated with a sine wave audio frequency that produced a waveform that almost looks like a square wave waveform and that waveform would devitalize the organisms. The next photo, shown below, is that waveform. We are showing this waveform so that the reader will understand what we are talking about.



This all indicates that an audio frequency modulation with a high RF frequency is what makes the frequencies work on microorganisms. The waveform of the audio frequency whether it is a damped wave or square wave makes no difference in its effectiveness because both of these waveforms have been used in Dr. Rife machines.

The next photo, shown below, is a picture of Dr. Rife's waveform from his Rife Ray #4 Rife Machine. We showed this waveform in a previous chapter but we need to show it again. This waveform came from Dr. Rife's 1936 lab film. The lab film shows that he put a metal plate about 3" X 8" under the ray tube and ran his oscilloscope lead to it so he could read the frequencies. This photo shows the type of waveform he was using to devitalize organisms. It also matches the waveform produced by the 76 and 45 vacuum tubes in the Gruner instrument we are looking at in this chapter. We now know from the rebuilding of Dr. Gruner's instrument and from the analyzing of the Beam Ray Clinical instrument, the two waveforms that were used, how they were created, and the method that should be used for doing M.O.R. research.



Both Mr. Peters and I rebuilt the Gruner instrument using two variable RF oscillators. We did not put the various bands in it like the Rife Ray #4 or the Beam Ray Laboratory instrument because we first believed it was a heterodyning instrument. Now that we know that Philip Hoyland's Beam Ray Clinical instrument used upper harmonics of the Rife Ray #4 frequencies it doesn't seem necessary that we put the different bands into the instrument. Our instruments will probably be adjusted so we can cover a range from about 1 MHz to about 4 or 5 MHz. Then we will multiply up the Rife Ray #4 frequencies into these ranges, like Philip Hoyland did with the Beam Ray Clinical instrument, and use them with this instrument. Other than John Crane adding the second Hartley oscillator the Gruner schematic was a complete schematic. The pulsing circuit was drawn correctly and worked. It also showed how Dr. Rife produced the damped waveform which pulsed his high RF frequencies in his instruments.

Mr. Peters built his instrument using 805 tubes and I built my instrument using 812A tubes. The AZ-58 Beam Ray Clinical replica RF section was almost exactly the same (809 vacuum tube replaced with the more powerful 812A tube) as the Gruner circuit. The reason I built the Gruner instrument using the 812A tubes is because the 809 is no longer being manufactured. We were also able to replace the modulated pulsing circuit consisting of the 45 & 76 tubes with a single high voltage switching transistor driven with a function generator which outputs the 1330 Hertz pulse frequency. With the use of this transistor we can use any audio frequency we want to use. Using this transistor we believe makes the design better because we can output all the lower audio frequencies including the original audio frequencies used in the AZ-58. My instrument has two Vernier dials which allows me to output two high RF frequencies at the same time like the Rife Ray #4 did. The ray tube is connected to both tank coils instead of having one side of the ray tube go to ground. It is the connecting of the ray tube between the two RF oscillators that makes this design work like the Rife Ray #4 would have done.

Please note: There is a modern instrument built today that is called the "Beam Ray." It works nothing like this original 1930's Beam Ray Laboratory instrument built by Philip Hoyland. We are not saying anything negative about the modern Beam Ray instrument but some people have asked us if these instruments work on the same principles and frequencies and they do not. We have only given this information so people are not confused about these two instruments.

On page 118 are photos of Mr. Peters instrument which he built. On pages 119 through 121 are the photos of the Gruner instrument that we built. Because John Crane altered the schematic by adding the second oscillator we built this instrument with two oscillators. I built mine with two variable RF oscillators which made it work like the Rife Ray #4 and the Beam Ray Laboratory instrument. For this reason we refer to this instrument, in the photos below, as the Laboratory instrument.

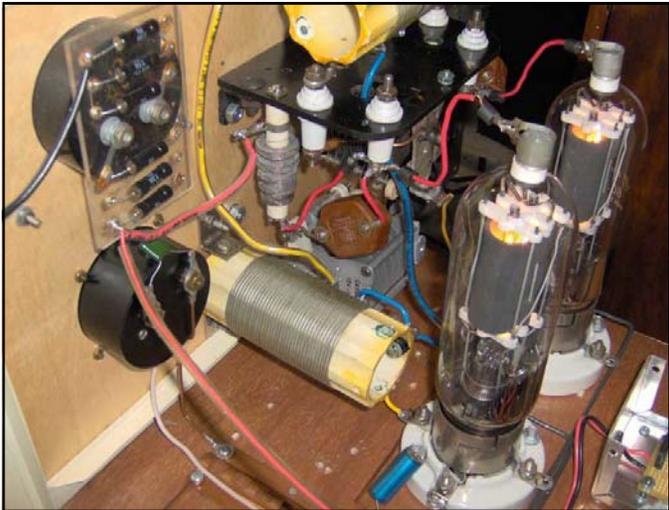
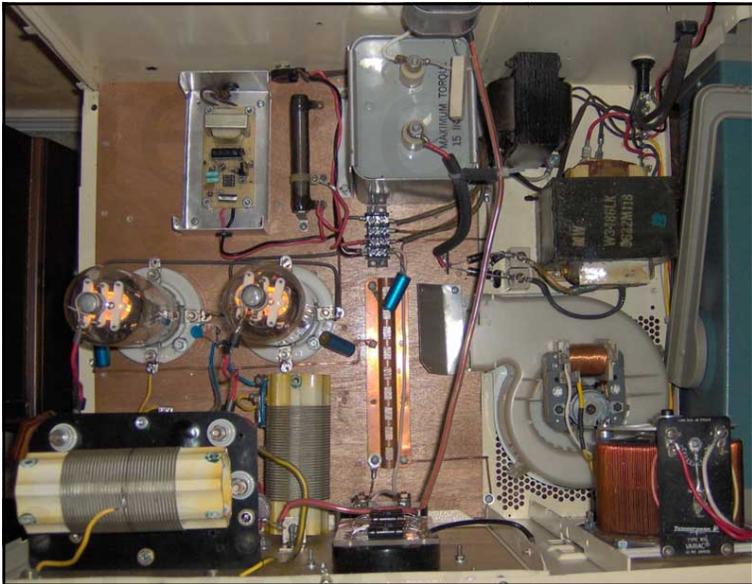
On page 122 is a redrawn schematic of this design. We replaced the smaller vacuum tube of the second Hartley Oscillator with the 809 tube. The layout of the electronic parts of this instrument is very important because of the inherent interference problems that come with RF oscillators. Anyone wanting to build this instrument should have a good understanding of old tube technology. Some parts of this circuit use up to 2000 volts DC with substantial current and can easily kill anyone not experienced in working with this kind of current or voltage. We take no responsibility for anyone who builds this instrument. We recommend that you have professional help.

Chapter Summary: Dr. Gruner's machine was built to be set on one high RF frequency. It had no variable audio oscillator and did not work on the sideband method developed by Philip Hoyland. It had a fixed audio pulsing circuit that modulated the high RF frequency causing a high potential voltage rise in the waveform of the RF frequency being outputted to the ray tube. Because it used only one high RF oscillator it would have been set on Dr. Rife's high RF frequency for the organism Dr. Gruner was working on.

The Beam Ray Laboratory machine was built to work like the Rife Ray #4. It was built to be used in a laboratory for doing M.O.R. work on microorganisms. It would not have been built like the Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument which worked on harmonic sidebands. The Beam Ray Clinical instrument would not have worked in a laboratory setting since it devitalized all of the organisms in Dr. Johnson's laboratory due to the many sideband frequencies it would output.

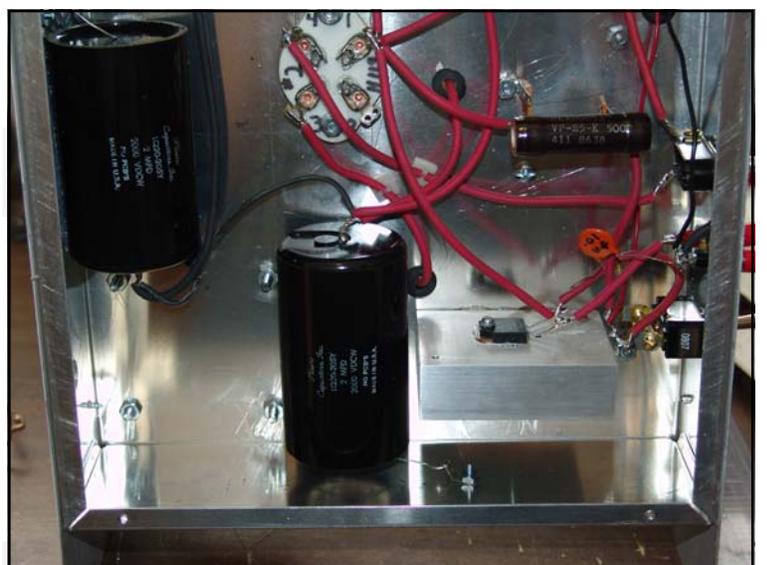
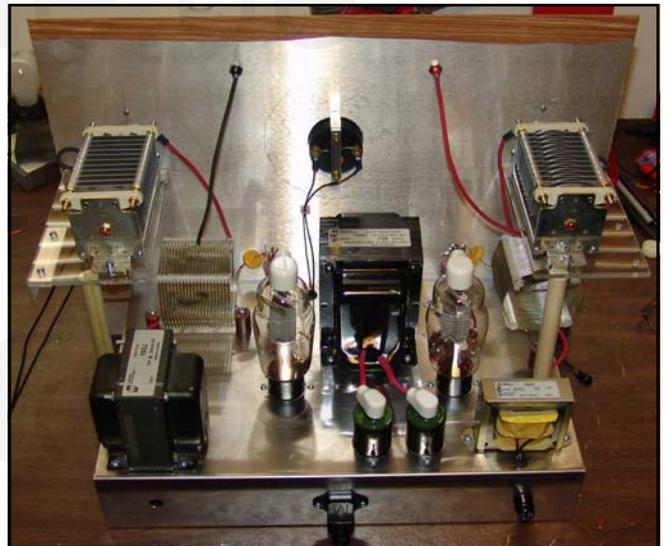
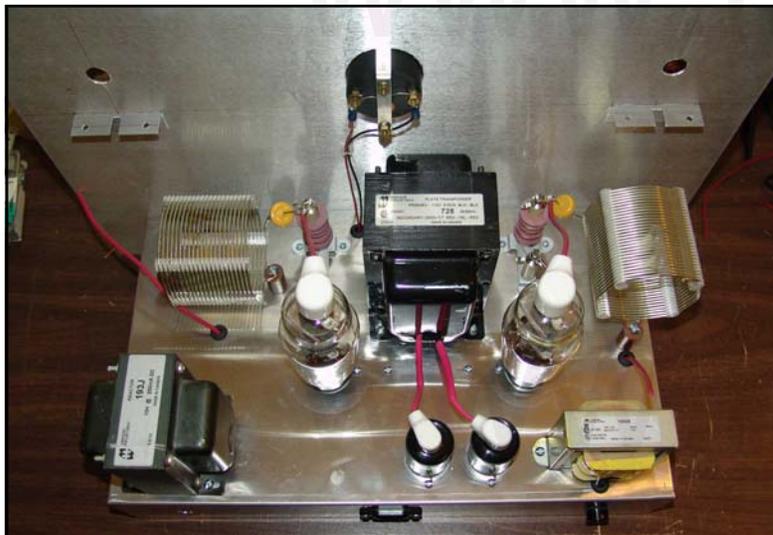
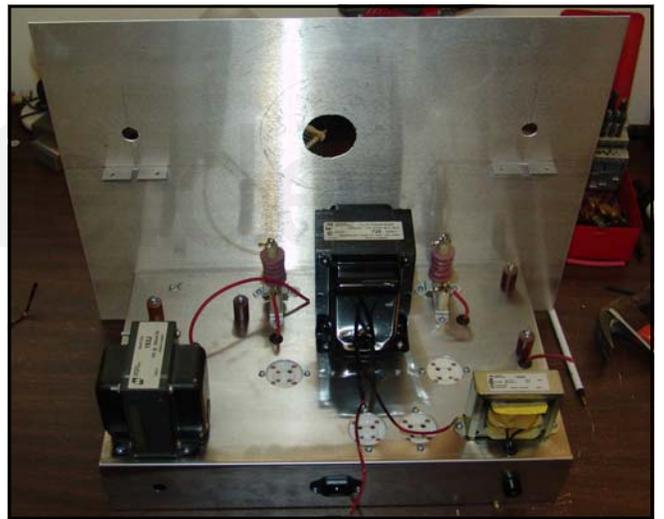
In the next chapter we will now look at the next original Rife Machine replica that was purchased by Aubrey Scoon and his British Rife group.

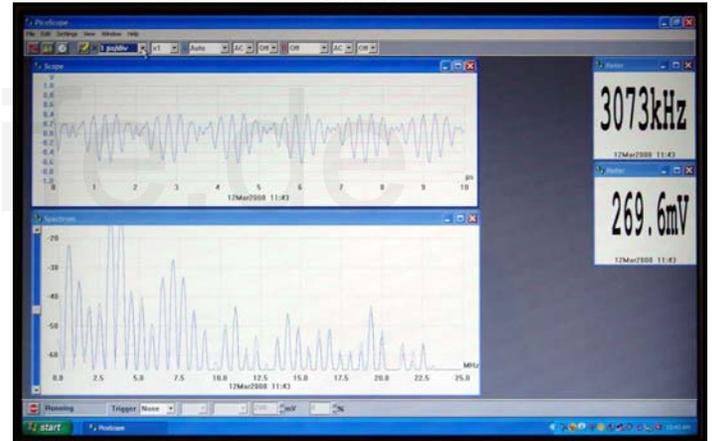
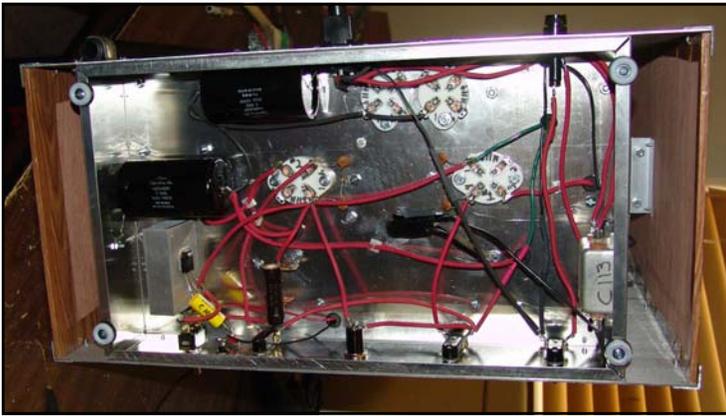
Mr. Peters' photos of the rebuilt Beam Ray Laboratory instrument

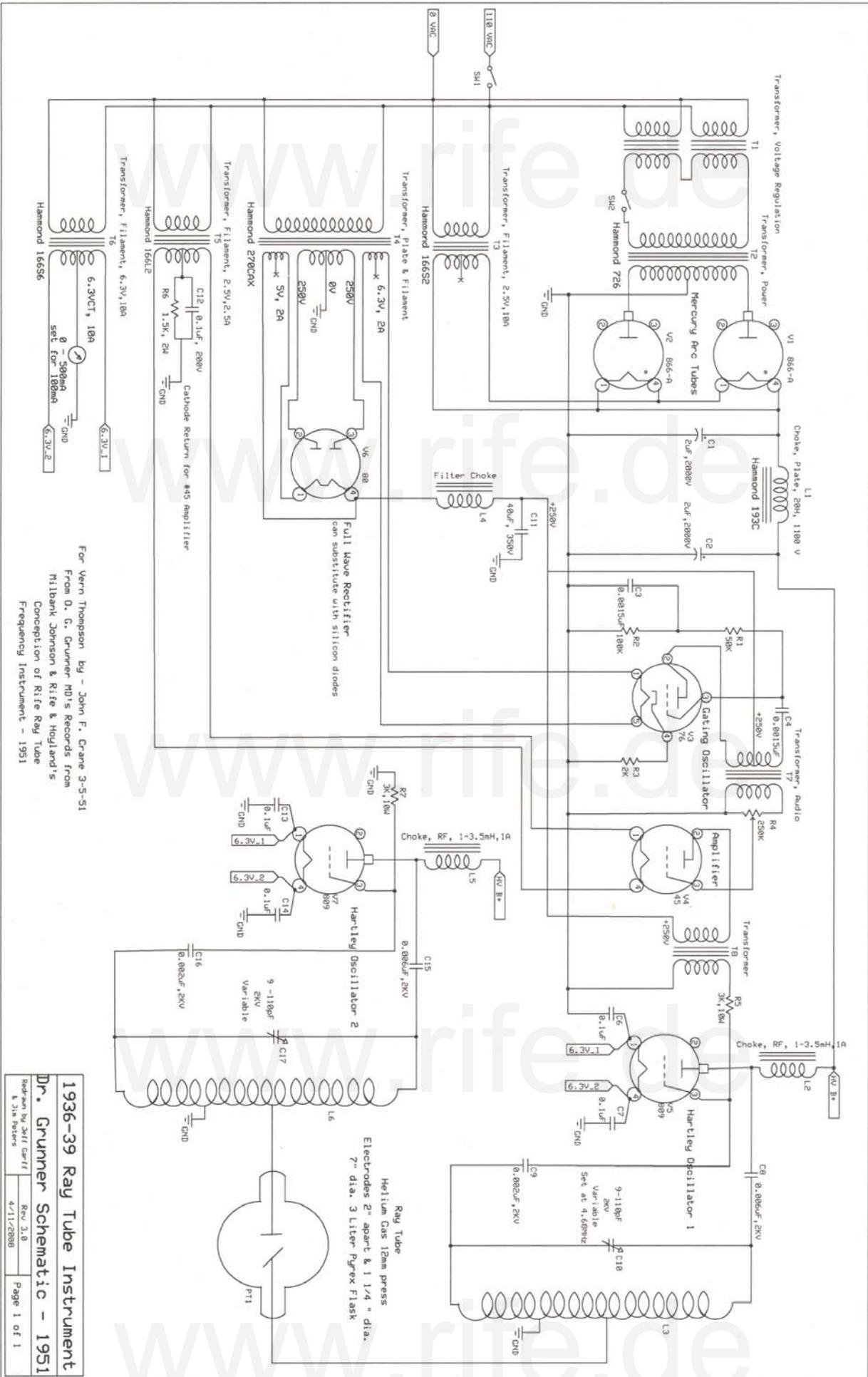


Photos of the rebuilt Beam Ray Laboratory instrument









For Verri Thompson by - John F. Crane 3-5-51
 From O. G. Gruener MD's Records from
 Milbank Johnson & Rife & Houghland's
 Conception of Rife Ray Tube
 Frequency Instrument - 1951

1936-39 Ray Tube Instrument
 Schemed by Jeff Cariff Rev. 3.0 Page 1 of 1
 4/11/2008

Chapter #11

Aubrey Scoon's Beam Ray replica Rife Machine Re-evaluation



1. Used a ray tube.
2. Used a fixed 3.30 MHz RF carrier frequency.
3. Modulated sine wave audio frequencies onto a sine wave RF carrier frequency.
4. Power usage was about 460 watts. Output to the ray tube about 40 watts.

In 2009 Aubrey Scoon passed away. His web site remained up on the web until the domain name expired last year. Since his web site is no longer available and is an important part of this chapter, including this report, we have included all of his information pertaining to his machine on the www.rifevideos.com web site. To fully understand this chapter we suggest that you read Aubrey's information about his Beam Ray replica instrument at this web address:

http://www.rifevideos.com/aubrey_scoons_1939_rife_beam_ray.html

Aubrey Scoon's 1950's Beam Ray Clinical replica Rife Machine was originally mistaken for an original 1938-1939 Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument built by Philip Hoyland and the Beam Ray Corporation. We now know that it was not an original Beam Ray instrument built by Beam Ray Corporation but it is an exact replica of that instrument. It was originally for sale on www.rife.org. John Bedini and a group of men who had worked with John Crane for a year and a half considered purchasing it. After careful examination of the information available, at that time, they concluded that this instrument was not an original Beam Ray instrument built by the original 1938-1939 Beam Ray Corporation. They concluded that it was built later, perhaps, in the 1940's by Dr. Rife's engineer, Verne Thompson. Verne Thompson eventually replaced Philip Hoyland as Dr. Rife's new engineer and he was building instruments during the 1940's and 1950's for doctors that wanted Dr. Rife's machines.

The reason we are re-evaluating Aubrey Scoon's Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical replica instrument is this instrument is the second most important instrument that we have analyzed. When it was first analyzed by Aubrey Scoon's team they did not take their original evaluation of this instrument far enough. Had they used a spectrum analyzer there is a possibility that they may have figured out

how this instrument really worked, but they did not. Once we determined how the "Original Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical" instrument worked we were able to re-evaluate Aubrey Scoon's Beam Ray replica and show that it worked on the same principles and frequencies as the original Beam Ray Rife Machine obtained from Dr. Low. All of Dr. Rife's instruments, from the first to the last, worked on the same principles and the same high RF frequencies, or higher harmonics of Dr. Rife's original frequencies. The method of generating the frequencies may have changed but all the frequencies used in Dr. Rife's machines were based on the original frequencies he found that would eliminate, deactivate or devitalize those organisms he worked on in his laboratory.

For a better understanding of Aubrey Scoon's Beam Ray Clinical Rife Machine we need to give the history of it. Aubrey Scoon and a group of men from England purchased the above instrument believing it was an original Beam Ray Clinical instrument built by the 1938-1939 Beam Ray Corporation. The original Beam Ray Clinical instrument was known to be working on harmonics. Without really knowing it, they purchased a replica of the Beam Ray Clinical instrument. At that time no original instrument had been located. Because of this and the fact that we had no absolute concrete evidence that Dr. Rife's engineer, Philip Hoyland, built this style of audio frequency instrument it was not fully accepted as a genuine Rife instrument. Not even the later 1953 AZ-58 Beam Ray Clinical replica was accepted as a genuine instrument either.

A few years ago, before Aubrey passed away, I was communicating with him about this instrument. In the course of our communications he told me that he believed he had used the wrong main output vacuum tube in the instrument when they worked on it. Because they believed they had used the wrong vacuum tube (812a vacuum tube) the carrier frequency had parasitic oscillations which created harmonics. He said that when they discovered this mistake they put what they believed was the proper tube (809 vacuum tube) in and most of harmonics from the parasitic oscillations were gone. Aubrey Scoon mentions the change of this tube (809) on his web site. But they did not change the photos of the waveforms so we do not know how much the waveform really changed. This much we do know all of the photos of the waveforms on his web site are of an instrument that has parasitic oscillations. Using the wrong tube was a simple mistake that anyone could make but it led to a great deal of confusion causing many to believe, including myself, that this instrument was, an original Beam Ray Clinical instrument because of those parasitic oscillations. We believed these parasitic oscillations created the harmonics which the original Beam Ray Clinical instrument was supposed to be working on.

Both Jim Berger and I separately built Aubrey Scoon's instrument with the correct vacuum tubes (812a) and found using an oscilloscope that the RF output was clean of any parasitic oscillations. In our tests the 812a vacuum tube produced no harmonics like those seen in Aubrey Scoon's photos. At this time it confirmed to us that if the circuit was working correctly there would be no parasitic oscillations or harmonics from parasitic oscillations. The building of this instrument also showed that it didn't have the reported harmonics which the genuine Beam Ray Clinical instrument was supposed to have. Little did we know, at that time, that the harmonic concept we were looking for was there but we didn't really understand how the instrument was supposed to work. This wrongly convinced both Jim Berger and I that Aubrey Scoon's instrument was not a genuine Beam Ray instrument. Nevertheless, this mistake does not change the fact that we now know that this instrument is a genuine Beam Ray machine replica.

At a later date when both the 809 and 812a vacuum tubes were tested in the circuit neither tube created the same kind of waveforms as Aubrey Scoon's machine was producing. This proved to us that the parasitic oscillations are due to some other problem in the RF circuit of his machine. It was also determined that the 812a vacuum tube was the correct tube that should be used, not the 809 vacuum tube. The 812a vacuum produces the correct carrier frequency which should be used with the audio frequencies Aubrey Scoon's instrument used.

The original Beam Ray Clinical instrument built by Beam Ray Corporation that we obtained from Dr. Low did not have any frequency list that came with it showing us what frequency band or dial settings should be used for the various microorganisms. However, Aubrey Scoon's Beam Ray replica instrument built by Verne Thompson came with a list of frequencies which the doctor used on the various organisms. It is this list of frequencies that makes this instrument so important.

We know from the previous documents that we have read in this report that Dr. Rife had Verne Thompson rebuilding and repairing these instruments. We also read that Dr. Rife had Verne Thompson rebuilt Dr. Yale's machine in 1940. Because Verne Thompson became Dr. Rife's engineer he would periodically repaired Dr. Couche's and Dr. Tulley's machines. We also know that Verne Thompson was making copies of Dr. Couche's Beam Ray Clinical instrument for other doctors. With this understanding we know that Verne Thompson was the one who would have written down these audio frequencies that were used in Aubrey Scoon's Beam Ray Clinical instrument. Also with this understanding we know that the same audio frequencies used in Aubrey Scoon's Beam Ray Clinical instrument were used in Dr. Couche's Beam Ray Clinical instrument. This information is very important. The importance of this information will become very clear as we continue to look at this instrument and the 1953 AZ-58 Beam Ray Clinical Replica instrument.

Since this paper was updated on 9/20/2010 we decided to test a 3.30 MHz RF carrier frequency believing that it could have been the correct RF carrier frequency. When Aubrey Scoon first tested the instrument with the 812a vacuum tube (not the 809 vacuum tube) he listed 3.33 MHz as the RF carrier frequency on his website. Knowing how parasitic oscillations in an RF carrier frequency could easily have shifted the carrier frequency 30,000 Hertz, it was thought that a 3.30 MHz RF carrier frequency would have been a more logical frequency to use. This assumption proved to be correct. In the summer of 2011 we obtained more of John Marsh's documents from his nurse. In one of these documents dated November 20, 1967 John Marsh stated the following:

MARSH: *John Crane's, a simple oscillator, which can be obtained easily for about \$33.00. It produces a fuzzy band. He experimented with hooking up wires with an ordinary radio speaker and produced a different musical note for each frequency. The large instrument [Beam Ray Clinical replica instrument] is a RF frequency generator which carries wave oscillations at 3300 kilocycles (3.3 Megahertz) on the marine band. Pre-auditory sound waves. (John Marsh 1967 document about Dr. Robert P. Stafford).*

This letter of John Marsh's confirms that the RF carrier frequency in the original Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument, which Dr. Rife, John Crane and John Marsh made a replica of in 1953, was set at 3.30 MHz. This also confirms that the 812a vacuum tube is the correct tube. It also confirms that that the original reading done by Aubrey Scoon of the RF carrier frequency being about 3.30 (3.33) was a correct reading. It was only slightly off due to the parasitic oscillations.

As mentioned before, Aubrey Scoon's instrument had four bands. These four bands were mentioned by Philip Hoyland in the Beam Ray Trial. He stated that they covered all the frequencies for the various organisms this instrument treated. The frequency range of each of the four bands is as follows:

Band 1: 20 Hertz to 200 Hertz.

Band 2: 200 Hertz to 2000 Hertz.

Band 3: 2000 Hertz to 20,000 Hertz.

Band 4: 20,000 Hertz to 200,000 Hertz.

Our original Beam Ray Clinical instrument, along with Aubrey Scoon's Beam Ray replica instrument design, predates John Crane and John Marsh and this reveals that the audio frequencies came from Philip Hoyland not John Crane or John Marsh. This Aubrey Scoon Beam Ray replica instrument also shows a connection to the original 1938-1939 Beam Ray Clinical Rife Machine and the audio frequencies that were used in the 1953 AZ-58. This AZ-58 instrument will be discussed in greater detail later in this report. The 1953 AZ-58 Beam Ray replica instrument used almost the same frequencies as Aubrey Scoon's instrument except Crane and Marsh divided them down by a factor of 10 times and used these lower audio frequencies in the AZ-58.

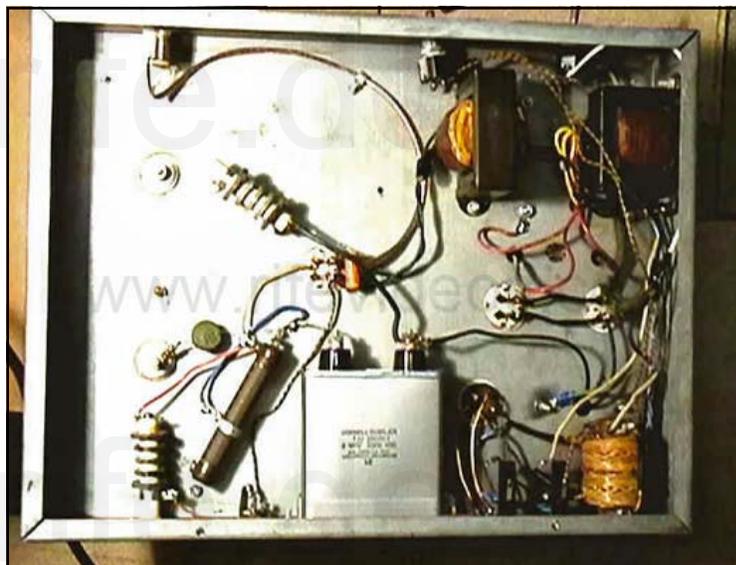
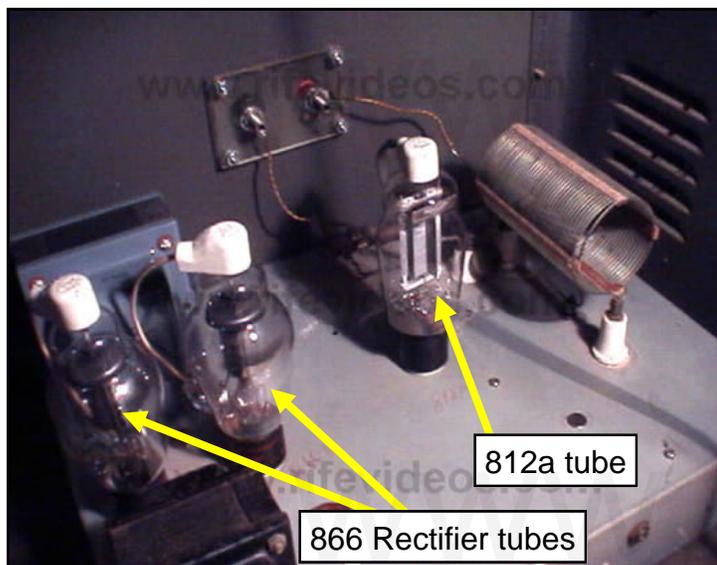
Below is a chart that has the audio sideband frequencies that were used in Aubrey Scoon's Beam Ray Clinical replica instrument. It was these frequencies that John Crane and John Marsh lowered to get the audio frequencies they used in the 1953 AZ-58. We will reconcile these frequencies in this chart to Dr. Rife's original high RF frequencies that were used in the Rife Ray #3 and Rife Ray #4 Rife Machines in this section of this report. Before we do this we need to compare Aubrey Scoon's Beam Ray Clinical replica to the original Beam Ray Clinical Rife Machine which we obtained from Dr. Low.

The list of audio frequencies, shown below, of Aubrey Scoon's Beam Ray replica sine wave audio frequencies must be used with a 3.30 MHz RF carrier frequency. Testing of this 3.30 MHz RF carrier frequency showed that this was the correct carrier frequency for this instrument. It was this testing with the 3.30 MHz RF carrier frequency in combination with the audio frequencies which produced the correct sideband frequencies that hit the Rife Ray #3 and Rife Ray #4 higher harmonic frequencies.

What we need to point out here is this **IMPORTANT** fact which came from the analyzing of the original Beam Ray Clinical instrument. This fact also applies to Aubrey Scoon's Beam Ray replica instrument. Neither the 3.30 MHz RF carrier frequency nor the audio frequencies will do anything by themselves. But when the 3.30 MHz RF harmonic carrier frequency and the audio frequencies are combined together they will produce many sideband frequencies. And one of these sideband frequencies will line up with the true Rife M.O.R. frequency and devitalize or render harmless the harmful microorganism. To re-emphasize this so that no one misunderstands. If you just use the audio frequencies by themselves you will get nothing. If you use the 3.30 MHz RF carrier frequency without the audio frequencies you will get nothing. The audio frequencies used in Aubrey Scoon's instrument must have the RF carrier frequency of 3.30 MHz or they are useless. This is the reason the 1953 Beam Ray Clinical instrument called the AZ-58 did not work properly. In the chart, shown below, are the audio frequencies used in Aubrey Scoon's instrument. It is these audio frequencies when combined with the 3.30 MHz RF carrier frequency that will produce Dr. Rife's higher harmonic M.O.R. frequencies. It must be understood that these audio frequencies were not meant to treat these organisms.

Aubrey Scoon's Beam Ray Clinical Replica Audio Sideband Frequencies			
B or E Coli Rod	8,020 Hz	Syphilis or Treponema	6,600 Hz
B or E Coli Virus	17,220 Hz	Tetanus	1,200 Hz
BX Virus Carcinoma	21,275 Hz	Tuberculosis Rod	8,300 Hz
BY Sarcoma	20,080 Hz	Tuberculosis Virus	16,000 Hz
Pneumonia or Spinal Meningitis	7,660 Hz	Typhoid Rod	6,900 Hz
Staphylococcus	7,270 Hz	Typhoid Virus	18,620 Hz
Streptococcus	8,450 Hz	Worms	2,400 Hz
Streptothrix	7,870 Hz		

The two photos below show Aubrey Scoon's RF section. The electronic components are almost identical to our original Beam Ray Clinical instrument. It used the same 866 rectifier tubes (two used) along with the 812a vacuum tube (one used).



Like the original Beam Ray Clinical instrument which used a Hewlett-Packard audio oscillator, Aubrey Scoon's Beam Ray replica instrument also used a Hewlett-Packard audio oscillator design. By design we mean that this oscillator used an incandescent light bulb in the circuit (patented by Hewlett-Packard) which stabilized the audio oscillator frequencies and waveform which it output. In the next two photos, shown below, is Aubrey Scoon's Beam Ray Rife Machine audio oscillator. In the photo, below on the right, you can see the small incandescent light bulb.



In 1938 when Beam Ray Corporation built this style of instrument the Hewlett-Packard Wein Bridge audio oscillator was not invented yet. Since this newer Hewlett-Packard audio oscillator patent was not filed until July of 1939 and the Beam Ray Corporation was at this time in a court battle it is only logical that the original Beam Ray instrument did not use Hewlett-Packard's new design. It was invented in early 1939 and a patent was filed July 11, 1939. The patent was granted on Jan 6, 1942.

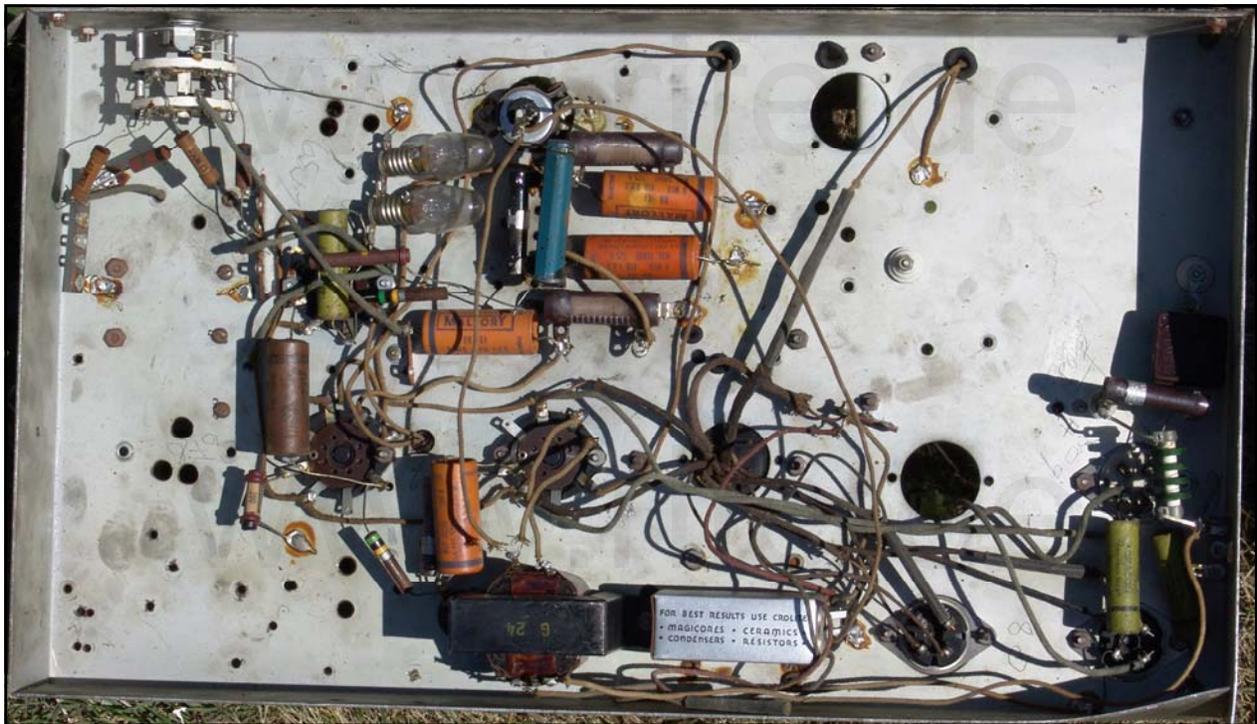
In 1938 and 1939 the original Beam Ray Clinical instrument would have had an RC (resistor capacitor) type of audio oscillator. These RC audio oscillators were known to be very unstable and it was replaced in the original Beam Ray instrument that we have with the newer Hewlett-Packard design. The audio oscillator section of the original Beam Ray Clinical instrument that we have has many extra

holes in the chassis and shows that modifications were made to update this instrument to the newer Hewlett-Packard design.

Aubrey Scoon in his evaluation of his Beam Ray replica instrument believed that his instrument was an original machine built by the 1938-1939 Beam Ray Corporation. He was correct that it was an original design but he was wrong about the year it was built. John Bedini was correct in his belief that it was not an original machine built by the 1938-1939 Beam Ray Corporation. The fact that the Hewlett-Packard design patent was not issued until 1942 should have indicated to Aubrey Scoon that his instrument was built later than 1939. Rather than accept that the patent had not been filed until July of 1939 and issue until 1942 he believe that Hewlett-Packard had somehow allowed Beam Ray Corporation the right to use their design before they even filed a patent on it. Of course this does not make any sense since they could have lost any patent rights if they did this. Just this information alone should have indicated that this machine was not an original machine built in 1938-1939.

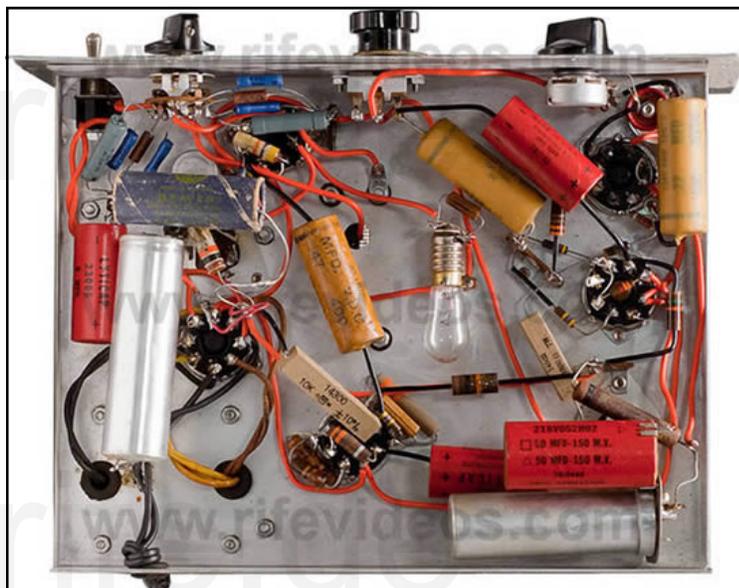
Aubrey Scoon's audio oscillator update

Roger Blain, who has had a great deal of interest in this technology, uncovered some very important information about the manufacture date of the audio oscillator design that was used in Aubrey Scoon's instrument. If you look at the above two photos which show both the underside and top view of the audio section of Aubrey's instrument you will notice that there are no signs of any retro-fitting of the audio oscillator to a newer design. If it had been built in 1938 or 1939 then it would have had the original (RC) resistor capacitor design which would have been replace. It also would have showed obvious signs of the necessary changes needed to update the old style (RC) audio oscillator to the newer Hewlett-Packard design which it now has. The next photo, shown below, shows the underside of the audio oscillator of the original 1938-1939 Beam Ray machine obtained from Dr. Low.

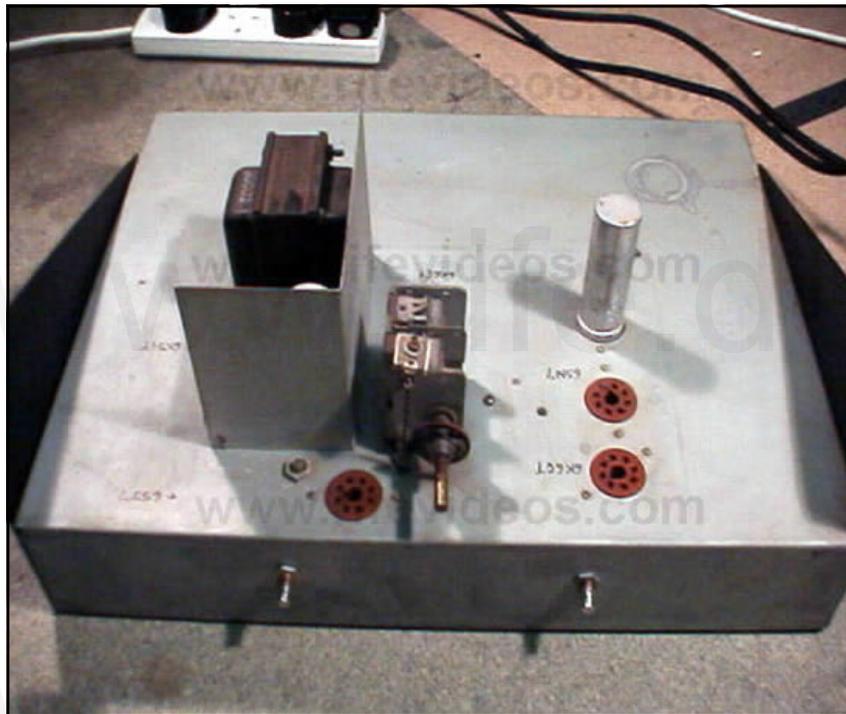
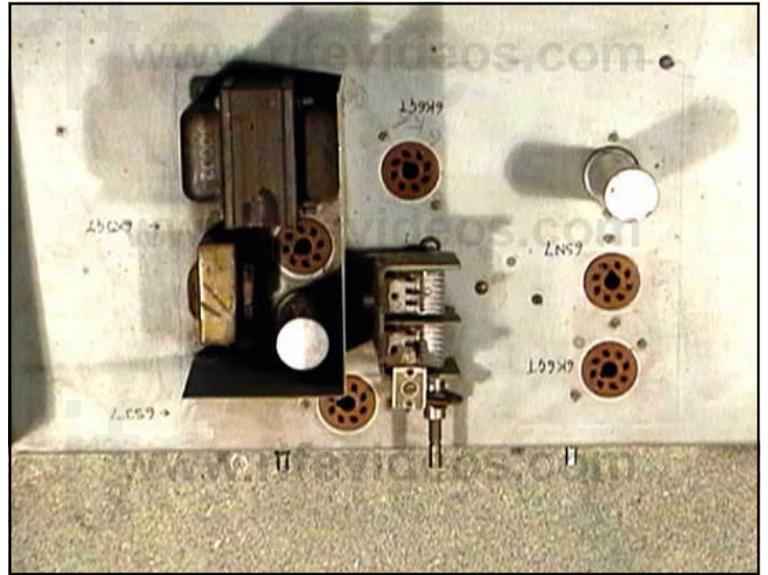


You will notice many small holes including two larger old vacuum tube holes (empty and without any vacuum tube sockets) in its chassis. This is what we would expect to see if an instrument's audio section had been replaced with the newer more accurate Hewlett-Packard design. The lack of any modifications to the audio section of Aubrey Scoon's instrument indicates that the instrument still has the original audio oscillator it was built with. Just this fact alone puts the building of his instrument after the original Beam Ray Corporation shut down in 1939.

Roger Blain decided that if he could determine which design of audio oscillator was used in Aubrey Scoon's instrument then the correct dating of that instrument could be determined. In his discovery work he found that the audio oscillator that was used in the construction of this instrument was the EICO 377. Aubrey Scoon's instrument audio oscillator frequency range and the circuit design are identical to the EICO 377 including the component values, wiring and layout. The only thing that was left out was the double pole double throw switch that allowed for switching between square and sine wave. This new information leaves no doubts as to the approximate date Aubrey Scoon's instrument was built. This information also firmly put its construction date at 1952 or later instead of the 1939 date Aubrey Scoon gives in his report. The next three photos are of the EICO 377.



Below are three more photos. The first photo, below on the left, again shows the top view of the EICO 377 component layout. The second photo, below on the right, shows the layout of Aubrey Scoon's audio oscillator. Looking at both of these two photos you can see that the layout is identical. The third photo is a slightly different view of the second photo.



Once we knew that the EICO 377 was the audio oscillator that was used by Verne Thompson in the building of Aubrey Scoon's instrument we went through John Marsh's papers to see if they happened to mention the EICO 377 instrument. We found in his papers a document which shows that John Crane and John Marsh were using the EICO 377 as a pad instrument. This new style of pad instrument used aluminum discs to come in contact with the body of the user instead of using a plasma tube. Below is a quote found in that document:

"The device consists of: 1. An audio oscillator. These are produced by various firms such as Heath Company of Benton Harbor, Mich.; Electronic Instrument Co. of Long Island City, New York; R.C.A. ; General Radio; Knight Co.; and others as well as our own which was a Hartley oscillator initially.

The model submitted herein is Model 377 EICO which is manufactured and sold by them as a commercial item." (Rife Virus Microscope Institute - EICO 377 document).

It really shouldn't be a surprise that Verne Thompson used the EICO 377 in his building of Aubrey Scoon's original Beam Ray Clinical replica design since he was using it for their pad instrument. Since the EICO 377 was first built in 1952 this dates the building of Aubrey Scoon's instrument to 1952 or later. This is also when the 812a vacuum tube was used by Verne Thompson in the newer design called the AZ-58. The AZ-58, built in 1953, was also a Beam Ray Clinical replica design. This explains why the correct vacuum tube for Aubrey Scoon's machine was not the 1930's 809 vacuum tube but the 1950's 812a tube.

In the 1940's and 1950's Verne Thompson was still building Beam Ray replica designs for those doctors who wanted to own an instrument. It is apparent that he was building instruments for anyone that wanted one and was not exclusive to John Crane or John Marsh since Dr. Rife and Verne Thompson did not meet John Crane until 1950. The Rife documents show that Rife, Crane and Marsh had Verne Thompson build their new machine which they called the AZ-58 in 1953. It used lower audio frequencies (original 1930's audio frequencies divided by a factor of 10 times) than what the original Beam Ray Clinical design used. Even though Verne Thompson was building the AZ-58 he was still building the original 1930's design which used the higher audio frequencies. The fact that Aubrey Scoon's instrument was built in 1952, or later, proves that both designs were being built at the same time in the 1950's. The 1953 AZ-58 was using the lower audio frequencies (from 120 Hertz to 2128 Hertz) and Aubrey Scoon's original Beam Ray replica was using the higher audio frequencies (1200 Hertz to 21275 Hertz).

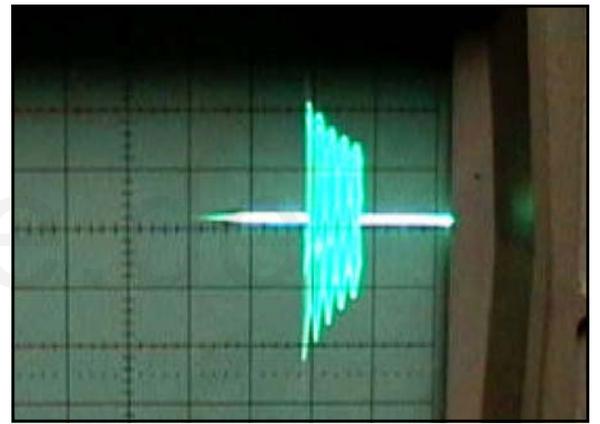
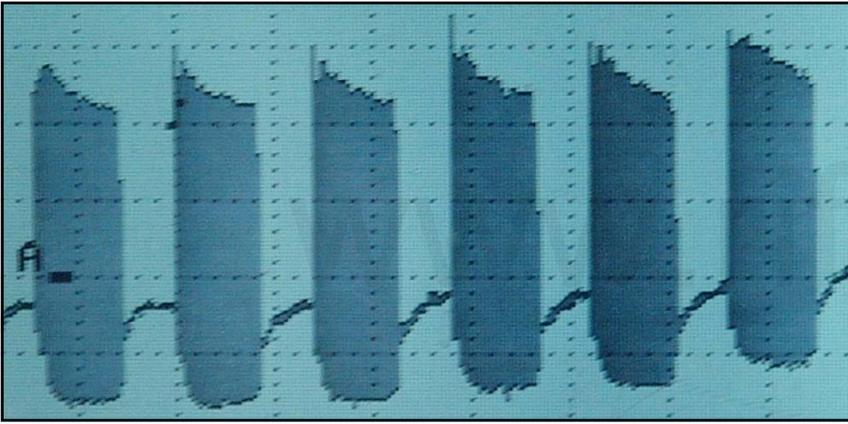
Another discovery made by Roger Blain is also important. It is in regards to the Logo emblem that was on the case of Aubrey Scoon's instrument. Aubrey believed that the "B" Logo found on his instrument must have been the original 1939-1939 Beam Ray Corporation emblem. Below is a photo of this emblem. This was actually the Logo of the company that built the instrument case. The company was Bud Industries. This company is still in business today and are building encloses for electronic devices. Their web site is <http://www.budind.com>. This discovery, by Roger Blain, also indicates that Aubrey Scoon just didn't do enough investigative work or he would have also discovered that this logo was not Beam Ray Corporations logo.



The information in the next two paragraphs should actually be in Chapter 12. But we are also including it here for those who already have a good understanding of the audio frequencies used in this type of instrument. The reason we are including this information here is some people have asked whether the low audio frequencies (120 Hertz to 2128 Hertz) used in the 1953 AZ-58 are actually the original audio frequencies used in the 1938-1939 Beam Ray machine rather than the high audio frequencies (1200 Hertz to 21275 Hertz) used in Aubrey Scoon's Beam Ray replica instrument. This is a good question and it can easily be answered with certainty. The answer is in the math which produces the correct sidebands for each organism. Only the high audio frequencies (1200, 2400, 6600, 6900, 7660, 7270, 7870, 8300, 8450, 8020, 16000, 17220, 18620, 20080, 21275) will produce the correct sideband frequencies which will produce the higher harmonic frequencies from Dr. Rife's original frequencies. Only six of the low audio frequencies (120, 660, 727, 1862, 2008, 2127-2128 or 2127.5 Hertz as given by John Crane) used in the 1953 AZ-58 when multiplied by a factor 10 times give the exact same high frequency used in Aubrey Scoon's instrument. But the other seven (712, 784, 776, 800, 803, 880 and 1552 Hertz) when multiplied by a factor of ten times will not give the correct high audio frequency. These facts reveal which frequency list came first. Since we know that Philip Hoyland designed this Beam Ray Clinical machine and hid the method of using sideband frequencies to produce higher harmonics of Dr. Rife's M.O.R. frequencies then only the list (Aubrey Scoon's list) that will produce Dr. Rife's higher harmonic frequencies could be the original list.

We will point out a few more facts. From the Beam Ray Trial we learned that no one but Philip Hoyland understood how the instrument worked. Not even Dr. Rife, Verne Thompson, John Crane or John Marsh or anyone else understood that the RF carrier frequency had to be matched to the audio frequencies in order to produce the sideband frequencies that would hit the higher harmonic frequencies of Dr. Rife's original frequencies. John Crane and John Marsh said many times the RF carrier frequency did not matter. In fact, they eventually quit using the RF carrier frequency when they built their 1950's contact pad style instrument. This clearly shows that they did not understand that the original Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument worked on harmonic sidebands. Had they understood this simple fact they never would have changed the RF carrier frequency or built their contact pad style instrument without using an RF carrier frequency. They also would not have lowered or changed any of the audio frequencies if they understood the sideband method used by Philip Hoyland. Both frequency lists would be identical except that one list would be 10 times higher than the other list. Only someone who did not understand how the audio frequencies really worked would have lowered them and then changed them. Only the list which came first would have all the correct frequencies. Again this information proves that the high audio frequency list came first. The low audio frequency list used in the 1953 AZ-58 would have come later in the 1950's because it is the list, when multiplied by 10 times, will only produce some of the correct sideband frequencies. Only someone such as Philip Hoyland could have made the high audio frequency list since the high audio frequencies are the only frequencies that will produce Dr. Rife's higher M.O.R. harmonic frequencies. As we said, the answer to this question is found in the math.

Now we will go back to the EICO 377 and Aubrey Scoon's audio oscillator. Other than the audio oscillator going to 200,000 Hertz (original Beam Ray instrument going to about 42,000 Hertz) Aubrey Scoon's instrument is a replica of the original Beam Ray Clinical instrument. With this knowledge we know that Aubrey Scoon's instrument was a faithful reproduction of Philip Hoyland's Beam Ray Clinical instrument. Just like the original Beam Ray Clinical instrument Aubrey Scoon's Beam Ray Clinical replica instrument used the sine wave waveform for both the RF carrier frequency and the low audio frequencies. The original machines waveform is shown in the first photo, on the left, at the top of the next page. The second photo, on the right, at the top of the next page shows Aubrey Scoon's instrument's modulated waveform. These two waveforms are similar. The replica that we built of Aubrey Scoon's instrument does not have any parasitic oscillations and its waveform looks like the original Beam Ray Clinical instrument waveform shown in the first photo, on the left, on the next page.



The most important information that came with Aubrey Scoon's instrument was the higher audio frequency list which the doctor who owned it used on his patients. Dr. Low's original Beam Ray Clinical instrument frequency list was lost to time. However, Aubrey Scoon's frequency list was not lost so we can use it and reconcile its audio frequencies to Dr. Rife's original high RF frequencies using the sideband method that was used in this style of instrument.

Since we know that Philip Hoyland tested this Clinical instrument in the laboratory he would have calculated the exact audio frequencies to hit the M.O.R.s. The Rife ray #4 frequencies could be one quarter of one percent off, because of the limits of the 1930's technology, if Philip Hoyland only read the frequency one time. This appears to be what happened because the frequencies read in 1935 are rounded to the nearest one thousandth. In 1935 Philip Hoyland needed the information about the range of Dr. Rife's frequencies to build the Rife Ray #4. But in 1936 when he was building the Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument he needed more accurate frequencies for this new instrument since it was using the new sideband method. When the math was done using the high audio frequencies it showed that the frequencies were not rounded to the nearest one thousandth, but they were more precise. It is apparent that the testing Philip Hoyland did in the laboratory in the summer of 1936 on microorganisms allowed him to get the most accurate frequency for each organism. In 1935 the Rife Ray #4 frequency given for Streptothrix was 192,000 Hertz but the frequency for the 1936 Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument was 191,803. Not only was this frequency just a little different, but all the frequencies were a little different. This indicates that Philip Hoyland took a more accurate reading of the frequencies of each organism in 1936 for use in his new instrument.

When we did the mathematical equations in order to determine if the audio frequencies from Aubrey Scoon's instrument could produce the correct M.O.R. frequencies when used with the 3.30 MHz RF carrier frequency the math had to be done in reverse order. Using the audio frequencies to determine the most accurate M.O.R.s through the sideband frequencies was the only way to figure out what the frequencies were for each organism listed. If these harmonic frequencies, when divided down, were within one quarter of one percent of the Rife Rays #4 original M.O.R.s. then we knew that the 3.30 MHz RF carrier frequency was the correct carrier frequency. This would also prove that the sideband method was the method of producing the M.O.R.s. in the Beam Ray Clinical instrument. Doing this would also show that the two instruments worked identically the same way. Aubrey Scoon's Beam Ray Clinical instrument with its audio frequencies would firmly prove the sideband method was the method that Philip Hoyland developed. Aubrey Scoon's instrument would also prove that Philip Hoyland used at least two different fixed RF carrier frequencies in the instruments in order to help keep anyone from figuring out the secrets of the instruments. If the carrier frequency is different then the audio frequencies will also be different because they have to be properly matched in order to create the sidebands on the correct high RF harmonic M.O.R. frequencies.

Below is a frequency comparison chart of Aubrey Scoon's Beam Ray Clinical replica instrument. In the "Rife Ray #4 Frequencies In Hertz" column are Dr. Rife's M.O.R. frequencies read by Philp Hoyland in 1935. In the "Aubrey Scoon's Sideband Audio Frequencies In Hertz" column are the audio frequencies used to create the correct sideband frequencies to hit the harmonic Rife Ray #4 frequencies. In the "Rife Ray #4 Frequencies Based on Scoon's Audio Frequencies" column we see the more accurate M.O.R. frequencies that these audio frequencies produce. You will notice in the "Rife Ray #4 Frequencies In Hertz" column that the frequency for Actinomycois or Streptothrix is 192,000 Hertz and in the "Rife Ray #4 Frequencies Based on Scoon's Audio Frequencies" column is the frequency of 191,803 Hertz. There is only a 197 Hertz difference between these frequencies. If you compare both of these columns you will notice how closely these frequencies match up. All the frequencies which are in the column "Rife Ray #4 Frequencies Based On Scoon's Audio Frequencies" are less than one quarter of one percent off of the "Rife Ray #4 Frequencies In Hertz." Anyone looking at this chart can see that this could not be just a coincidence.

Aubrey Scoon's Sideband Audio Frequencies Reconciled To Rife's Original High Frequency M.O.R.s.							
Microorganism *These frequencies were not included in Aubrey Scoon's instrument.	Rife Ray #4 Frequencies In Hertz	Higher Rife Ray #4 Harmonic Frequencies In Hertz	Aubrey Scoon's Sideband Audio Frequencies In Hertz	Higher Rife Ray #4 Harmonic Frequencies in Hertz Based On Scoon's Audio Frequency and 3.30 MHz Carrier	*Carrier Difference Frequency	Number of Sideband Harmonics	Rife Ray #4 Frequencies Based On Scoon's Audio Frequencies
Actinomycois or Streptothrix	192,000 Hz	3,264,000 or 17th	7,870 Hz	3,260,650 or 17th	39,350 Hz	5	191,803 Hz
Anthrax	139,200 Hz	3,340,800 or 24th	*10,200 Hz	3,340,800 or 24th	40,800 Hz	4	139,200 Hz
B or E Coli Rod	417,000 Hz	3,336,000 or 8th	8,020 Hz	3,332,080 or 8th	32,080 Hz	4	416,510 Hz
B or E Coli Virus	770,000 Hz	3,080,000 or 4th	17,220 Hz	3,076,140 or 4th	223,860 Hz	13	769,035 Hz
BX Virus Carcinoma	1,604,000 Hz	3,208,000 or 2nd	21,275 Hz	3,214,900 or 2nd	85,100 Hz	4	1,607,450 Hz
BY Sarcoma	1,530,000 Hz	3,059,040 or 2nd	20,080 Hz	3,059,040 or 2nd	240,960 Hz	12	1,529,520 Hz
Gonorrhea	233,000 Hz	3,262,000 or 14th	*9,500 Hz	3,262,000 or 14th	38,000 Hz	4	233,000 Hz
Pneumonia or Spinal Meningitis	427,000 Hz	3,416,000 or 8th	7,660 Hz	3,414,900 or 8th	114,900 Hz	15	426,862 Hz
Staphylococcus Pyogenes Aureus	478,000 Hz	3,346,000 or 7th	7,270 Hz	3,343,620 or 7th	43,620 Hz	6	477,660 Hz
Streptococcus Pyogenes	720,000 Hz	3,600,000 or 5th	8,450 Hz	3,595,750 or 5th	295,750 Hz	35	719,150 Hz
Syphilis	789,000 Hz	3,156,000 or 4th	6,600 Hz	3,154,800 or 4th	145,200 Hz	22	788,700 Hz
Tetanus	234,000 Hz	3,276,000 or 14th	1,200 Hz	3,276,000 or 14th	24,000 Hz	20	234,000 Hz
Tuberculosis Rod	369,000 Hz	3,321,000 or 9th	8,300 Hz	3,324,897 or 9th	24,897 Hz	3	369,433 Hz
Tuberculosis Virus	769,000 Hz	3,076,000 or 4th	16,000 Hz	3,076,000 or 4th	224,000 Hz	14	769,000 Hz
Typhoid Rod	760,000 Hz	3,040,000 or 4th	6,900 Hz	3,037,800 or 4th	262,200 Hz	38	759,450 Hz
Typhoid Virus	1,445,000 Hz	2,890,000 or 2nd	18,620 Hz	2,890,360 or 2nd	409,640 Hz	22	1,445,180 Hz
Worms	?		2,400 Hz				

We will now give a simple description of how we reconciled these audio frequencies to Dr. Rife's original high RF frequencies which were used in the Rife Ray #3 and Rife Ray #4 Rife Machines. The Rife Ray #4 paperwork gives us the Streptothrix frequency of 192,000 Hertz. Since we know that Philip Hoyland used the higher harmonic frequency closest to the RF carrier frequency in these instruments what we have to do is multiply 192,000 Hertz by 17 to get the closest frequency to the 3,300,000 Hertz. The 192,000 Hertz multiplied by 17 give us a frequency of 3,264,000 Hertz. The difference between these two frequencies is only 36,000 Hertz. This math gives us the method that Philip Hoyland used.

Now Hoyland used an audio frequency of 7,870 Hertz as the frequency to produce the proper sideband spacing in Aubrey Scoon's instrument. If we multiply 7,870 Hertz times 5 we get the frequency of 39,350 Hertz which is the closest frequency to 36,000 Hertz. If we take 3,300,000 Hertz and minus 39,350 Hertz we get 3,260,650 Hertz which would be the higher harmonic frequency which was used by Philip Hoyland on Streptothrix. Now if we divide 3,260,650 Hertz by 17 we get the true frequency of 191,803 Hertz used by Dr. Rife on Streptothrix. Aubrey Scoon's sideband audio frequencies now give us the most accurate frequencies for the organisms since they are not rounded to the nearest thousandth. Those frequencies are found in the chart, on the previous page, with the column labeled "Rife Ray #4 Frequencies Based on Scoon's Audio Frequencies". The math we did for this chart shows that Aubrey Scoon's Beam Ray Clinical Replica instrument works on the harmonic sideband method to produce the M.O.R.s.

It wasn't until we were able to get the original Beam Ray Clinical instrument and figure out how it worked did we have the ability to determine how Aubrey Scoon's replica instrument really worked. Once we understood how these instruments really worked we could finally figure out the M.O.R. frequencies for Sarcoma, Pneumonia and Tuberculosis. This was made possible because some other documents that we have gave a second reference point to work with to help us determine the correct frequency. Worms (hookworms) however, did not have a second reference point so the only way to produce the M.O.R. frequency for worms is through the sideband method using the audio frequency of 2,400 Hertz in combined with the 3.30 MHz RF carrier frequency.

Also included on pages 137 through 144 are the spectrum analyzer graphs showing the sideband frequencies for each organism using Aubrey Scoon's Beam Ray replica instrument audio frequencies with his 3.30 MHz RF carrier frequency. These spectrum analyzer graphs also include Anthrax and Gonorrhea which was not included with Aubrey Scoon's audio frequency list.

On page 145 are photos of Aubrey Scoon's instrument that we built. On page 146 is the schematic of this 1950's instrument. The 866 vacuum tubes have been replaced with solid state rectifiers. Also the old vacuum tube audio oscillator was not included in the case of the instrument. It is easier and more accurate to use Aubrey Scoon's booster amplifier and a modern function generator to produce the audio frequencies that were used in this instrument. The layout of the electronic parts of this instrument is also very important because of the inherent interference problems that come with RF oscillators. Again anyone who would like to build this instrument should have a good understanding of old tube technology. Some parts of this circuit use up to 2000 volts DC with substantial current and can easily kill anyone who is not familiar with this kind of current or voltage. We take no responsibility for anyone who builds this instrument. We recommend that you have professional help.

On pages 147-159 we have included in this report Aubrey Scoon's original report that was on his website. The reason we have included his report in this report is due to the fact that Aubrey Scoon passed away a few years ago and his website is no longer available on the internet. The information that his report gives is very important to those who are interested in how Dr. Rife's machines worked.

Chapter Summary: We now know that Aubrey Scoon's instrument is a copy Dr. Couches' original Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument which Dr. Couche purchased from the original 1938-1939 Beam Ray Corporation. Aubrey Scoon's instrument was built by Dr. Rife's engineer, Verne Thompson, sometime in 1952 or later. Dr. Low's original Beam Ray Clinical instrument, which was built by the original Beam Ray Corporation, was the most important machine found because it made it so we now know that it was Philip Hoyland who built the audio frequency instrument that used a fixed RF carrier frequency. With this information we were able to prove that Aubrey Scoon's instrument was a faithful replica of the original Beam Ray Clinical instrument. It came with a frequency list that the doctor who owned it used on his patients.

When it comes to the audio frequency list Aubrey Scoon's instrument is the most important Rife machine found because it gives us the original audio frequencies used in the original Beam Ray Clinical instrument. With this frequency list we have been able to prove that Philip Hoyland used higher harmonic frequencies of Dr. Rife's original Rife Ray #3 and Rife Ray #4 frequencies in his Beam Ray Clinical instrument. This list also gives us some of Dr. Rife's frequencies which had been lost, such as the BY Cancer virus frequency. This same audio frequency list was lowered by a factor of 10 times and used in the 1953 AZ-58 which was built by Verne Thompson. With this information we have been able to prove that these audio frequencies are not Dr. Rife's original M.O.R. frequencies and that they do not devitalize any microorganisms. These audio frequencies, when used with a 3.30 Megahertz carrier frequency, will produce harmonic sideband frequencies which will hit the higher harmonic RF M.O.R. frequencies found by Dr. Rife. Though Aubrey Scoon did not live to realize how important his instrument was we now know how important this Rife instrument really is. Dr. Low's instrument and Aubrey Scoon's instrument have revealed how Philip Hoyland's Beam Ray Clinical instrument was a harmonic instrument.

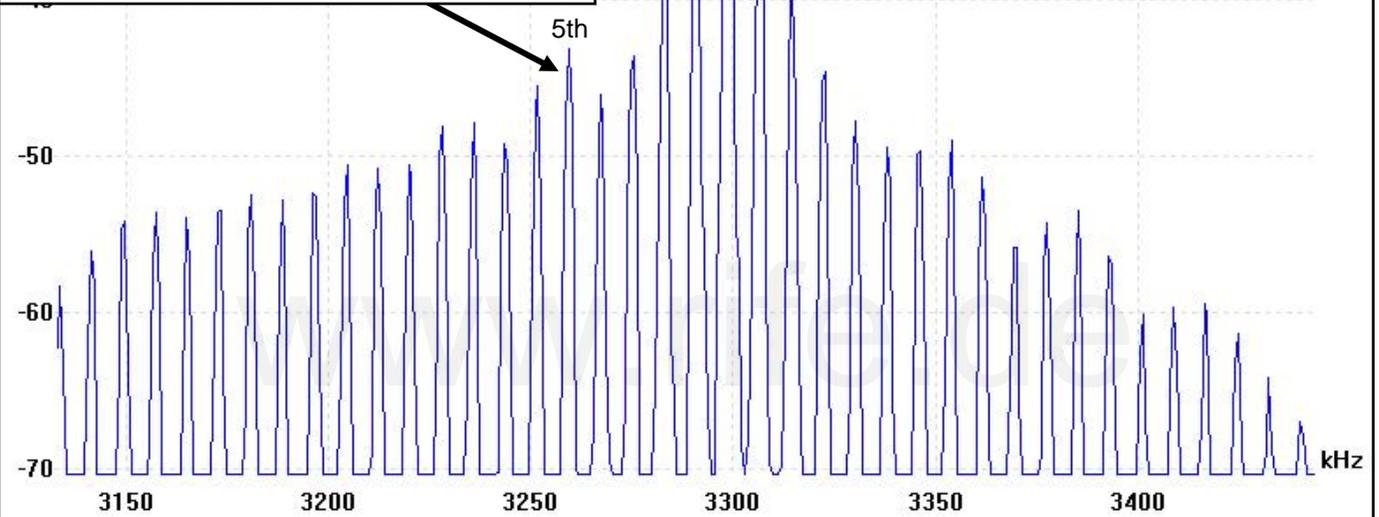
In the next chapter we will discuss the 1953 AZ-58 built by Verne Thompson and the history of that instrument in detail.

www.rife.de

www.rife.de

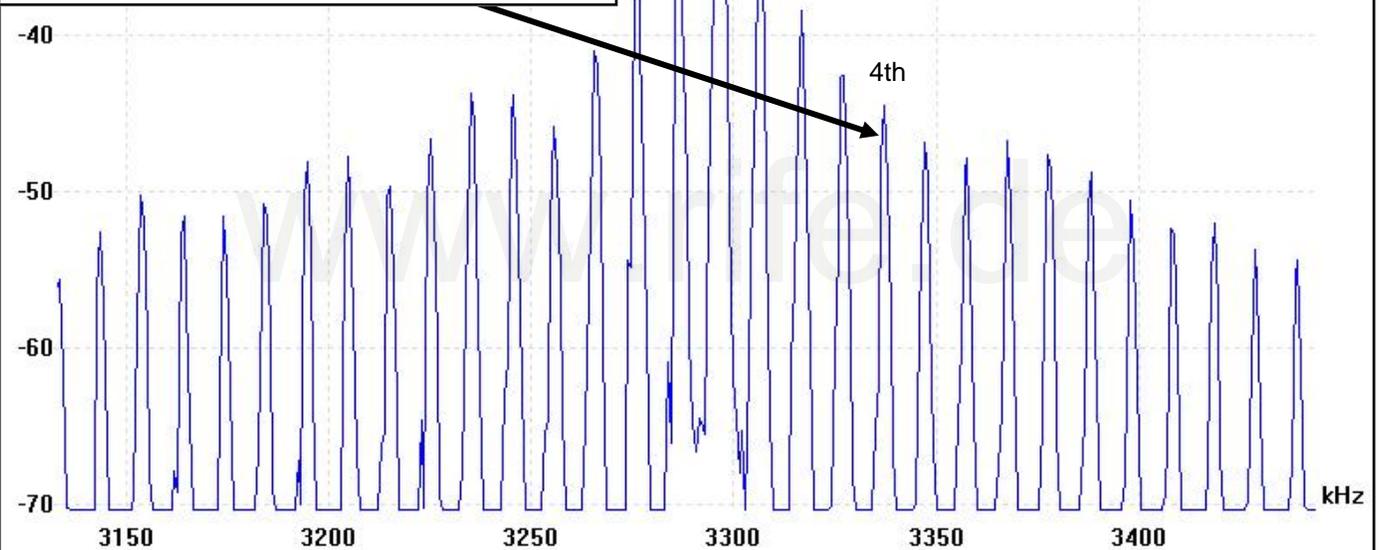
www.rife.de

Rife Ray #4 192,000 Hertz for Actinomy-
 cosis or Streptothrix. The 17th Higher
 harmonic frequency is 3,264,000 Hertz.
 Scoon's audio frequency used for the
 proper sideband spacing is 7,870 Hertz.
 The 5th lower sideband hit the M.O.R
 within 1/8 of 1%.



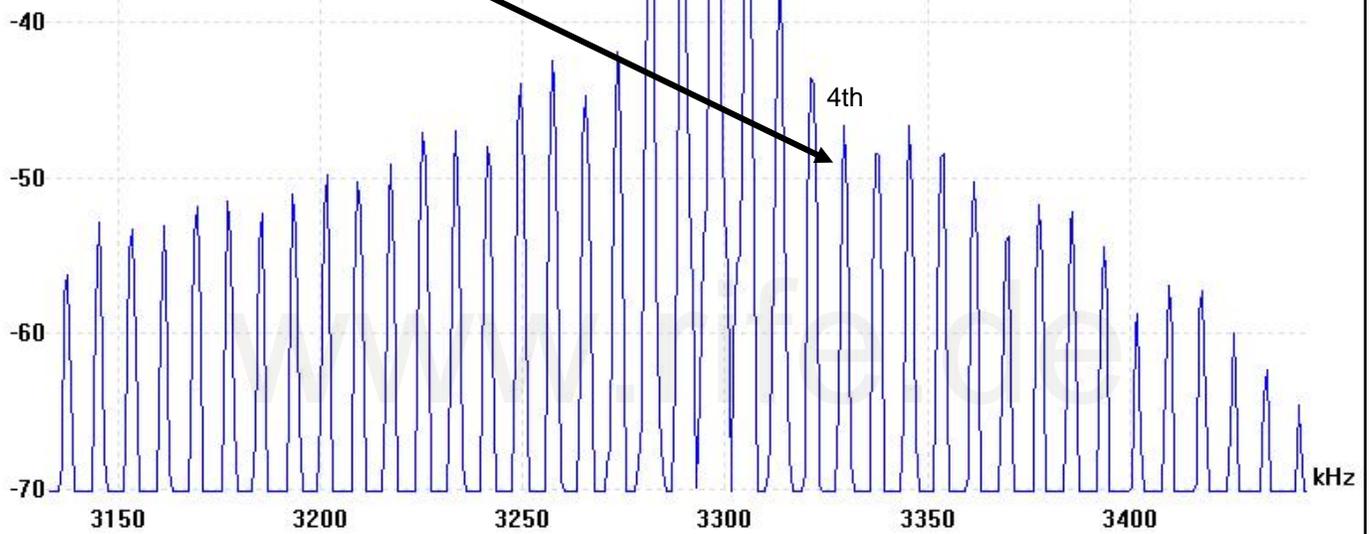
Scoon's Beam Ray Clinical replica instrument 3.30 Megahertz spectrum analysis of sideband harmonic frequencies.

Rife Ray #4 139,200 Hertz for Anthrax.
 The 24th Higher harmonic frequency is
 3,340,800 Hertz. The audio frequency
 which could be used for the proper side-
 band spacing is *10,200 Hertz. The 4th
 upper sideband would hit the M.O.R.



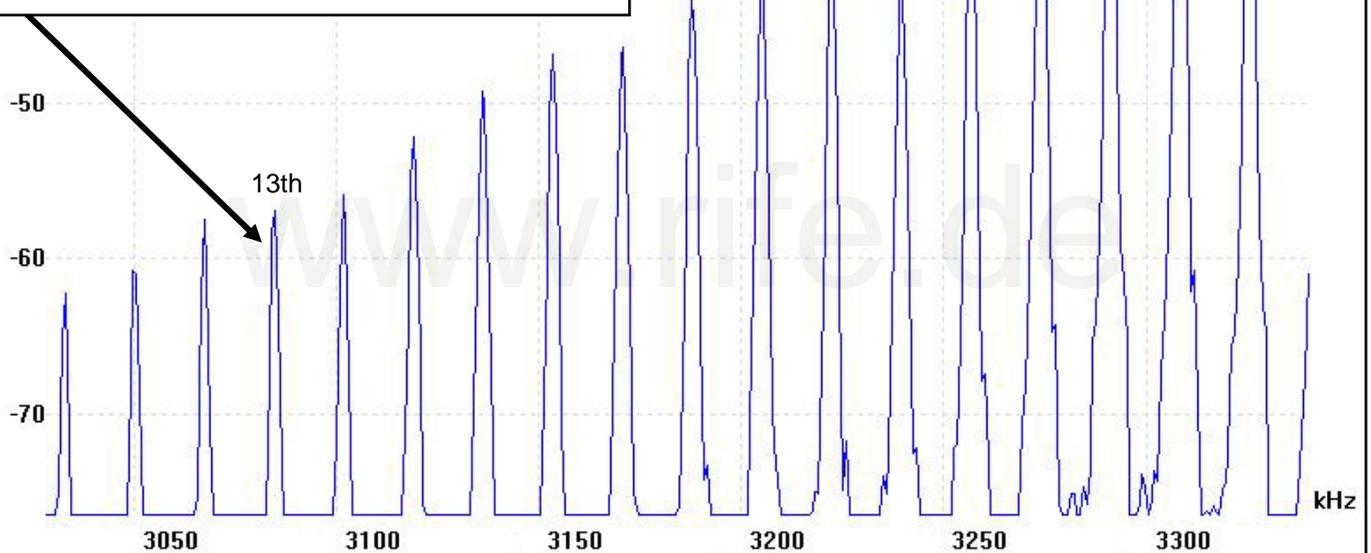
Scoon's Beam Ray Clinical replica instrument 3.30 Megahertz spectrum analysis of sideband harmonic frequencies.

Rife Ray #4 417,000 Hertz for B or E Coli Rod. The 8th Higher harmonic frequency is 3,336,000 Hertz. Scoon's audio frequency used for the proper sideband spacing is 8,020 Hertz. The 4th upper sideband hit the M.O.R within 1/8 of 1%.

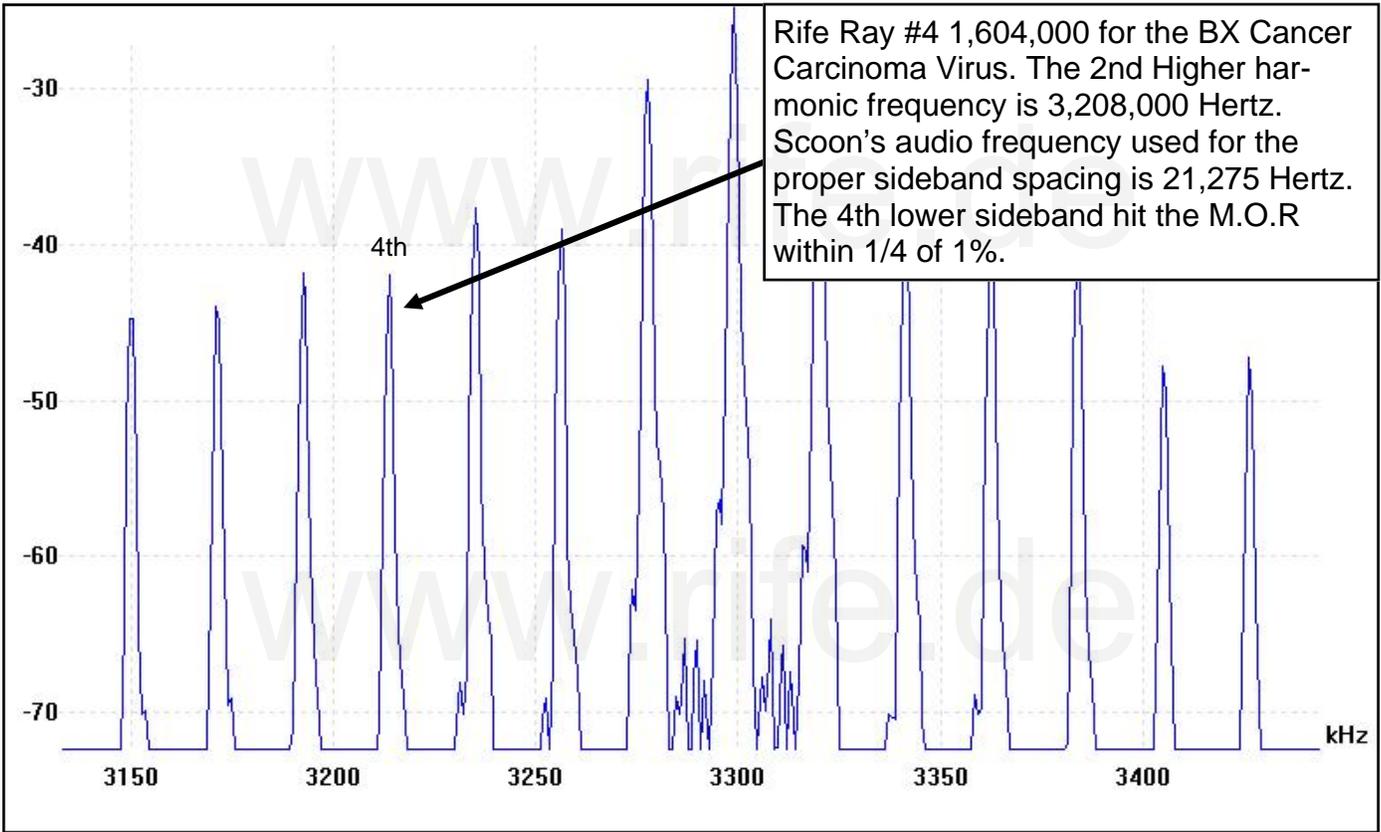


Scoon's Beam Ray Clinical replica instrument 3.30 Megahertz spectrum analysis of sideband harmonic frequencies.

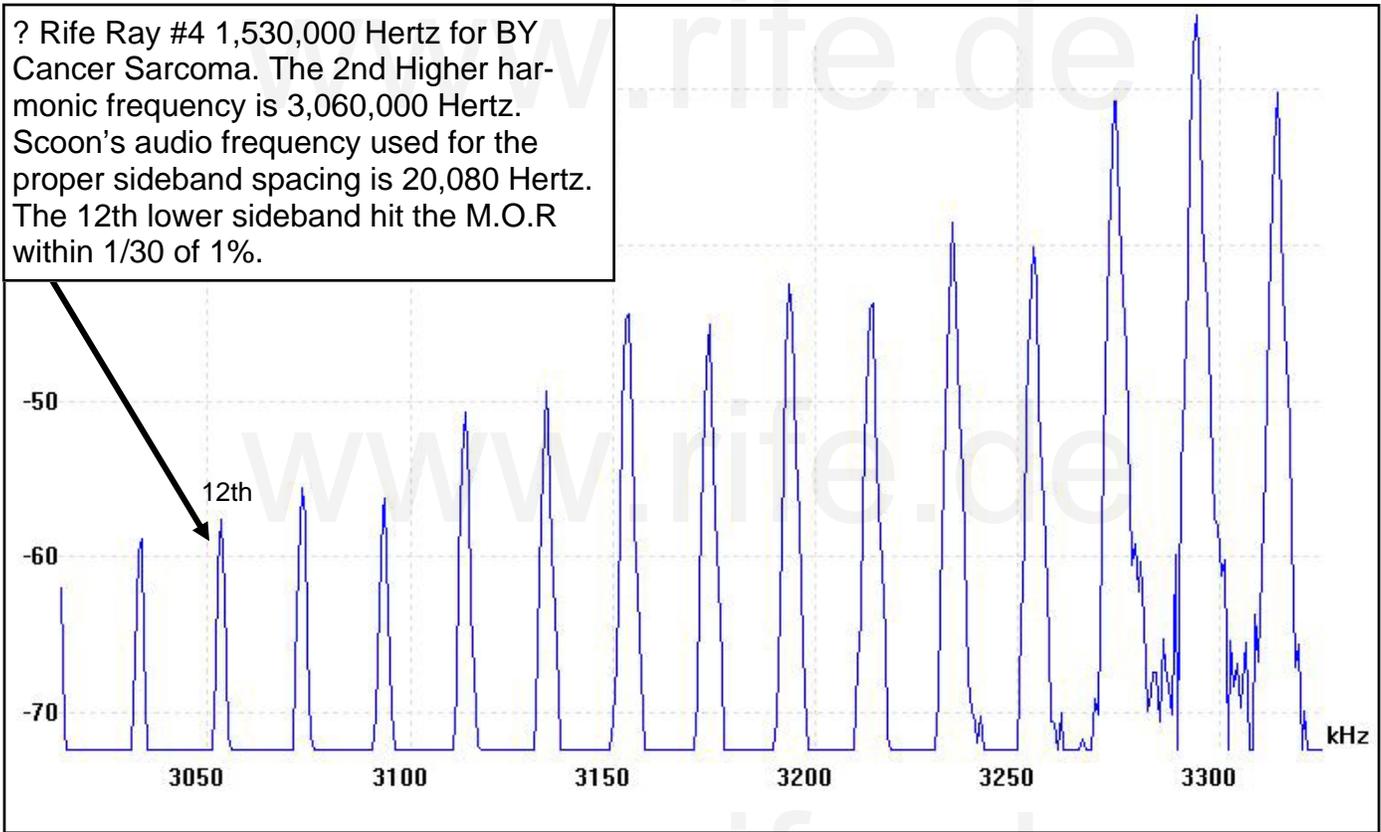
Rife Ray #4 770,000 Hertz for B or E Coli Virus. The 4th Higher harmonic frequency is 3,080,000 Hertz. Scoon's audio frequency used for the proper sideband spacing is 17,220 Hertz. The 13th lower sideband hit the M.O.R Within 1/8 of 1%.



Scoon's Beam Ray Clinical replica instrument 3.30 Megahertz spectrum analysis of sideband harmonic frequencies.

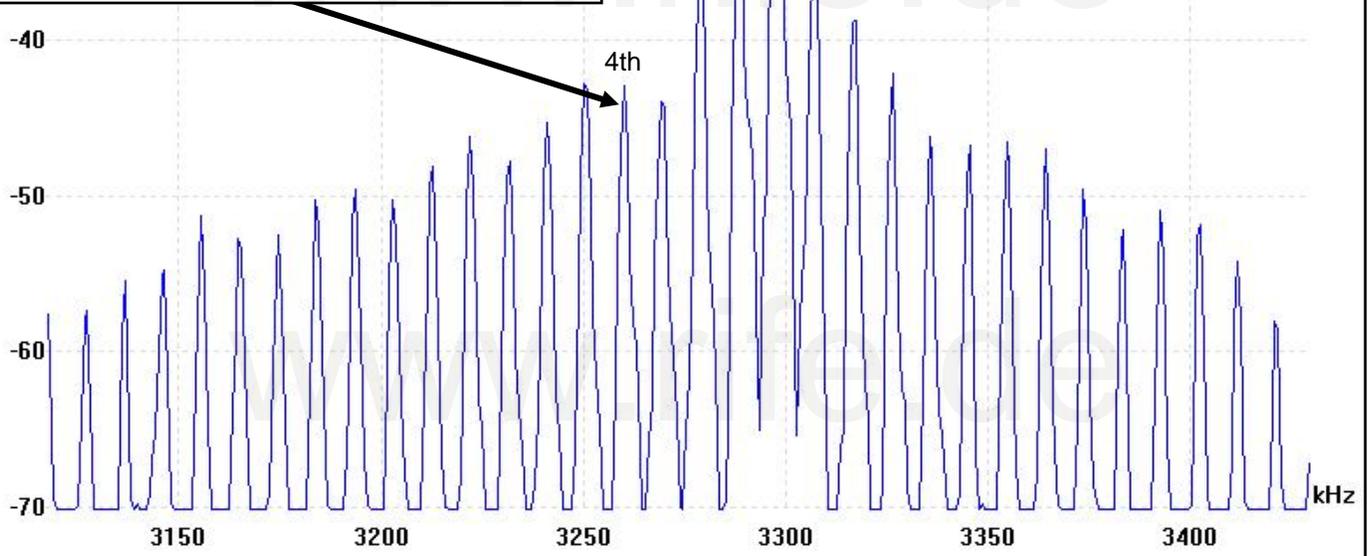


Scoon's Beam Ray Clinical replica instrument 3.30 Megahertz spectrum analysis of sideband harmonic frequencies.



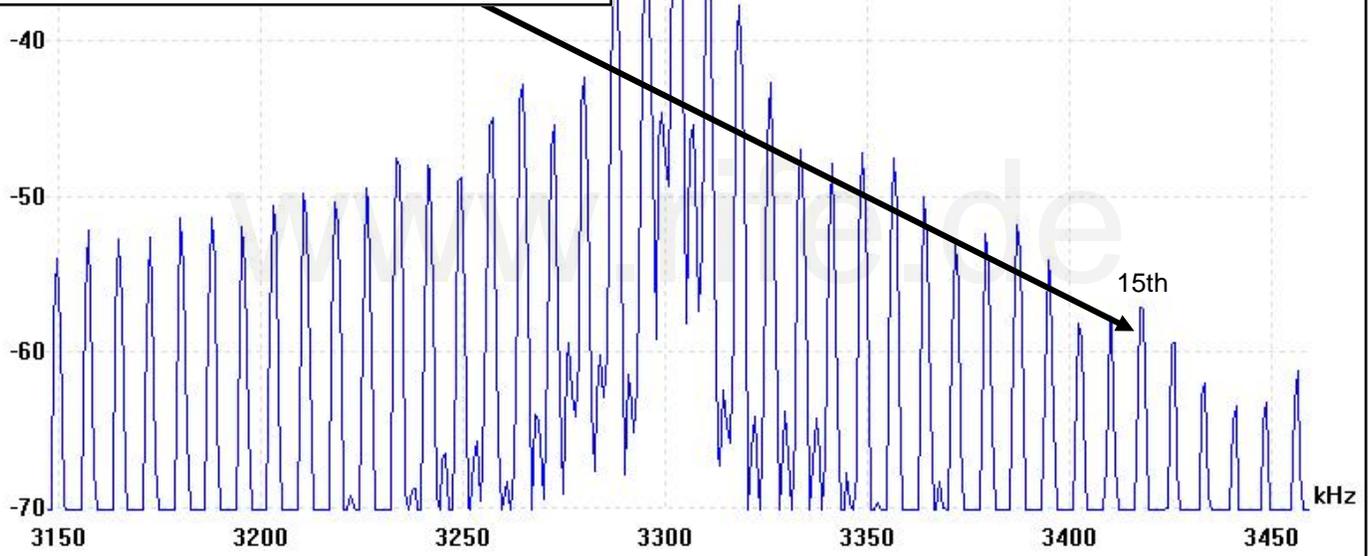
Scoon's Beam Ray Clinical replica instrument 3.30 Megahertz spectrum analysis of sideband harmonic frequencies.

Rife Ray #4 233,000 Hertz for Gonorrhea. The 14th Higher harmonic frequency is 3,262,000 Hertz. Audio frequency which could be used for the proper sideband spacing is *9,500 Hertz. The 4th lower sideband would hit the M.O.R.



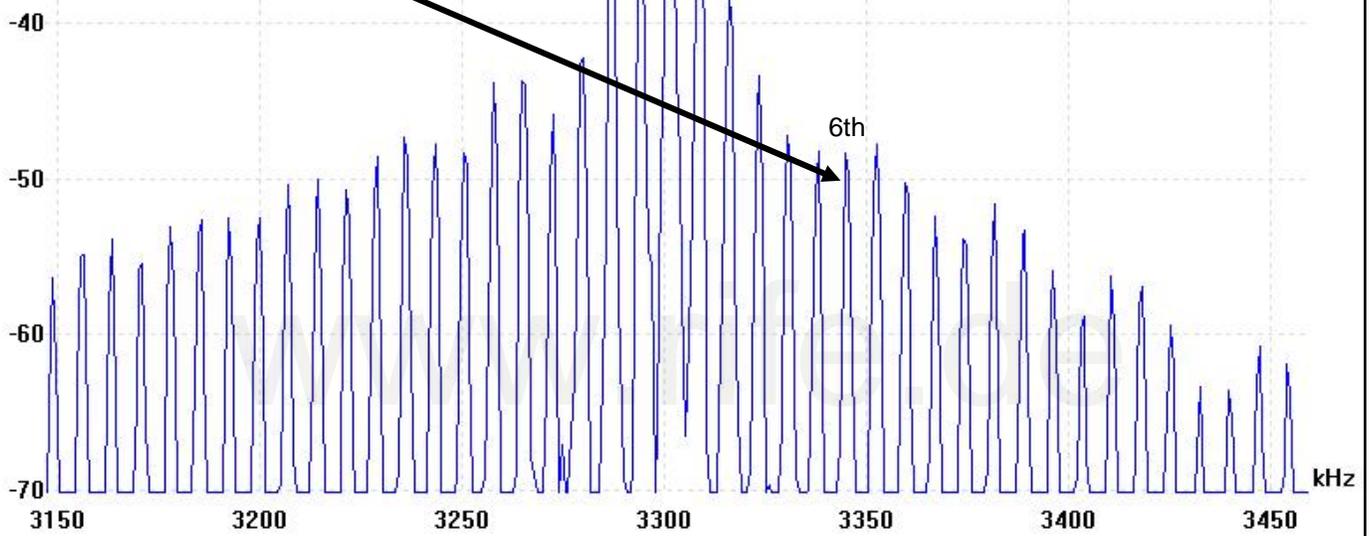
Scoon's Beam Ray Clinical replica instrument 3.30 Megahertz spectrum analysis of sideband harmonic frequencies.

Rife Ray #4 427,000 Hertz for Spinal Meningitis. The 8th Higher harmonic frequency is 3,416,000 Hertz. Scoon's audio frequency used for the proper sideband spacing is 7,660 Hertz. The 15th upper sideband hit the M.O.R. within 1/30 of 1%.



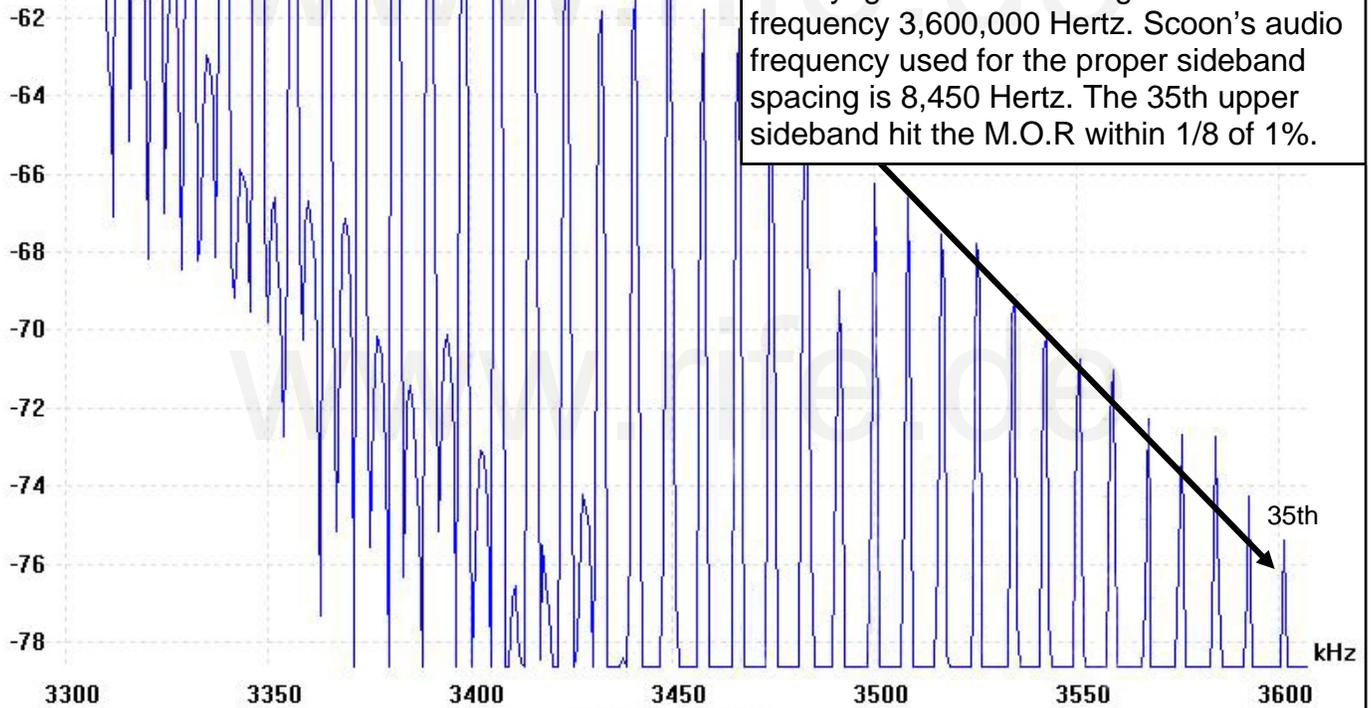
Scoon's Beam Ray Clinical replica instrument 3.30 Megahertz spectrum analysis of sideband harmonic frequencies.

Rife Ray #4 478,000 Hertz for Staphylococcus Pyogenes Aureus. The 7th Higher harmonic frequency is 3,346,000 Hertz. Scoon's audio frequency used for the proper sideband spacing is 7,270 Hertz. The 6th upper sideband hit the M.O.R within 1/14 of 1%.



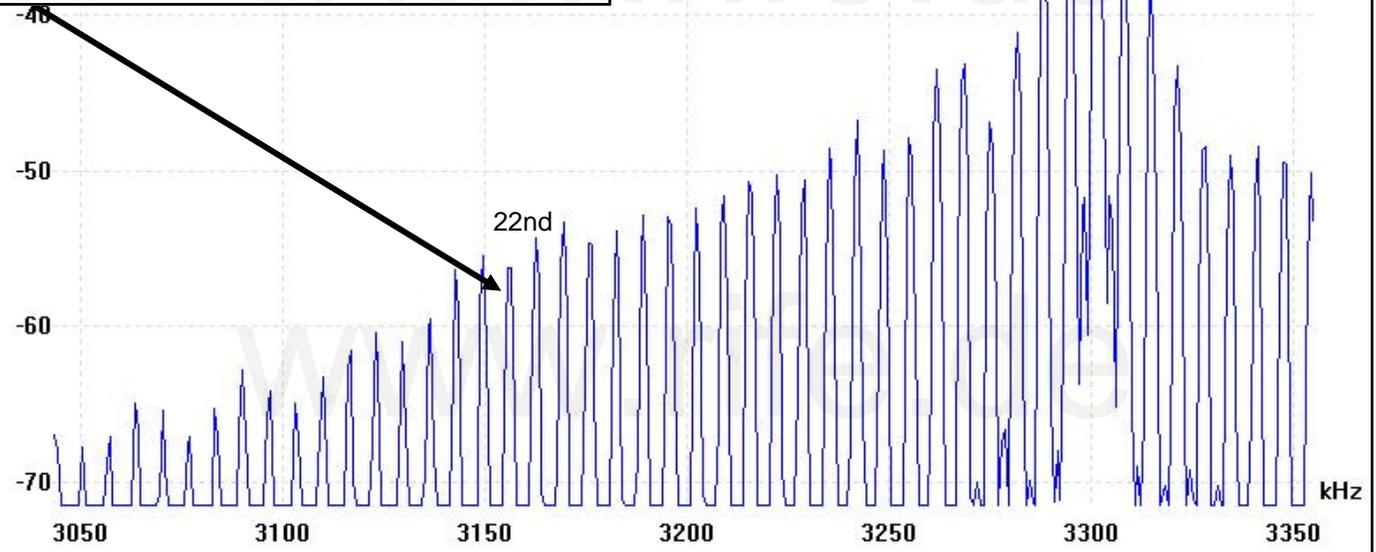
Scoon's Beam Ray Clinical replica instrument 3.30 Megahertz spectrum analysis of sideband harmonic frequencies.

Rife Ray #4 720,000 Hertz for Streptococcus Pyogenes. The 5th Higher harmonic frequency 3,600,000 Hertz. Scoon's audio frequency used for the proper sideband spacing is 8,450 Hertz. The 35th upper sideband hit the M.O.R within 1/8 of 1%.



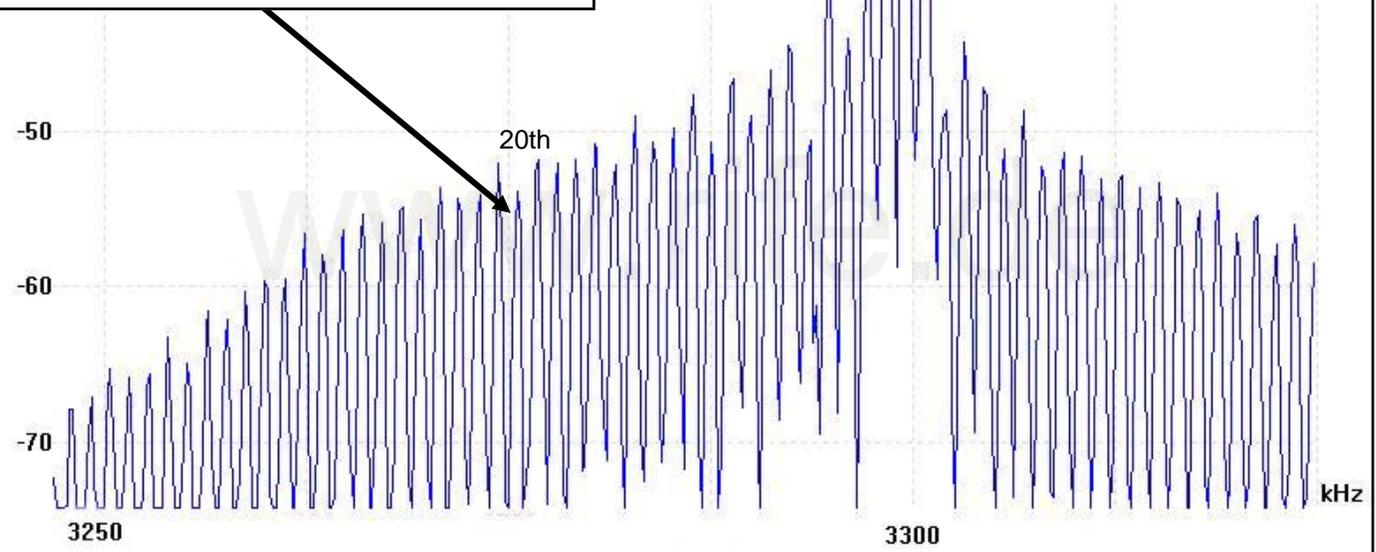
Scoon's Beam Ray Clinical replica instrument 3.30 Megahertz spectrum analysis of sideband harmonic frequencies.

Rife Ray #4 789,000 Hertz for Syphilis.
 The 4th Higher harmonic frequency is
 3,156,000 Hertz. Scoon's audio frequency
 used for the proper sideband spacing is
 6,600 Hertz. The 22nd lower sideband hit
 the M.O.R within 1/26 of 1%.



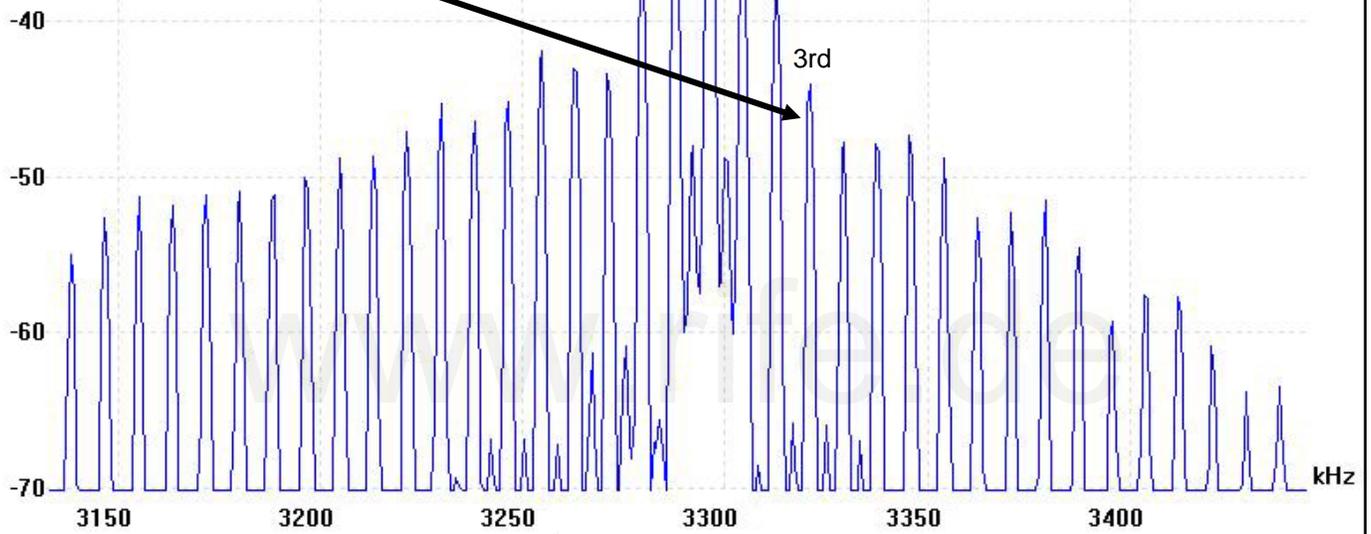
Scoon's Beam Ray Clinical replica instrument 3.30 Megahertz spectrum analysis of sideband harmonic frequencies.

Rife Ray #4 234,000 Hertz for Tetanus.
 The 14th Higher harmonic frequency is
 3,276,000 Hertz. Scoon's audio fre-
 quency used for the proper sideband
 spacing is 1,200 Hertz. The 20th lower
 sideband hit the M.O.R exactly.



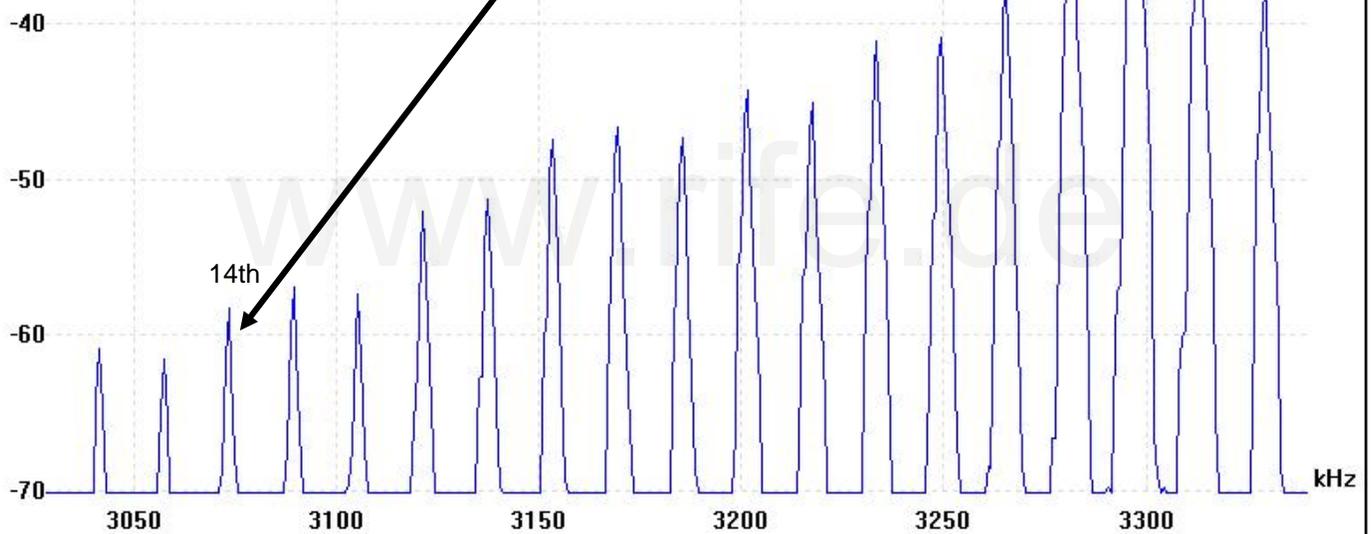
Scoon's Beam Ray Clinical replica instrument 3.30 Megahertz spectrum analysis of sideband harmonic frequencies.

Rife Ray #4 369,000 Hertz for Tuberculosis Rod. The 9th Higher harmonic frequency is 3,321,000 Hertz. Scoon's audio frequency used for the proper sideband spacing is 8,300 Hertz. The 3rd upper sideband hit the M.O.R within 1/8 of 1%.



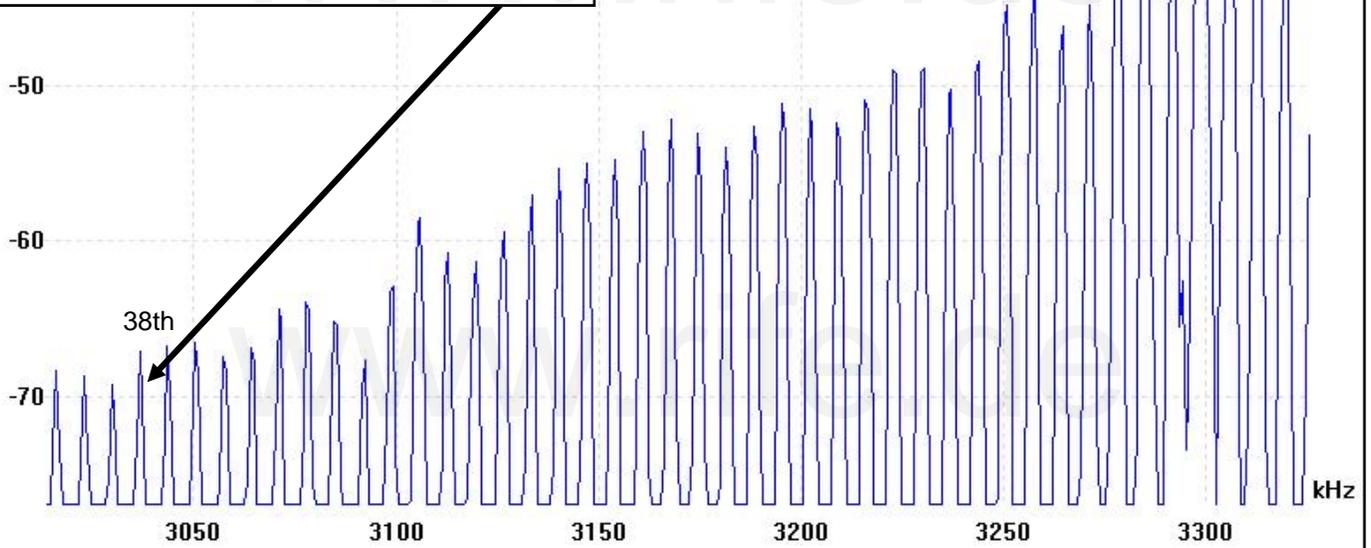
Scoon's Beam Ray Clinical replica instrument 3.30 Megahertz spectrum analysis of sideband harmonic frequencies.

? Rife Ray #4 769,000 Hertz for Tuberculosis Virus. The 4th Higher harmonic frequency is 3,076,000 Hertz. Scoon's audio frequency used for the proper sideband spacing is 16,000 Hertz. The 14th lower sideband hit the M.O.R exactly.



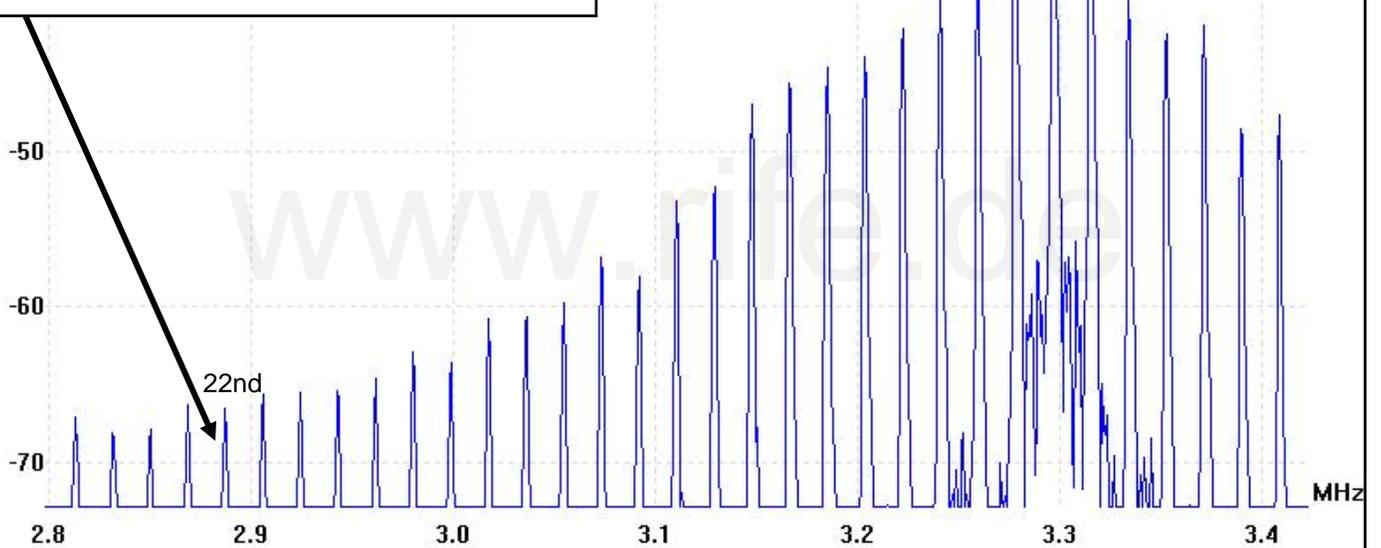
Scoon's Beam Ray Clinical instrument 3.30 Megahertz spectrum analysis of sideband harmonic frequencies.

Rife Ray #4 760,000 Hertz for Typhoid Rod. The 4th Higher harmonic frequency is 3,040,000 Hertz. Scoon's audio frequency used for the proper sideband spacing is 6,900 Hertz. The 38th lower sideband hit the M.O.R within 1/11 of 1%.



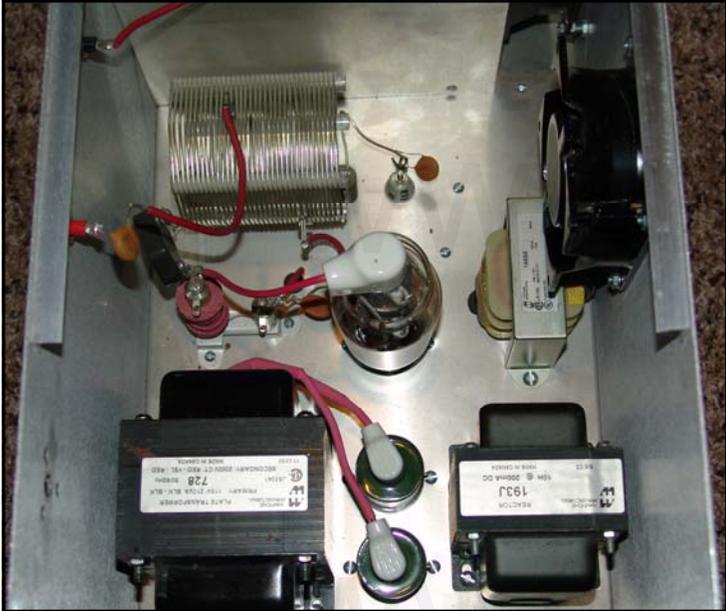
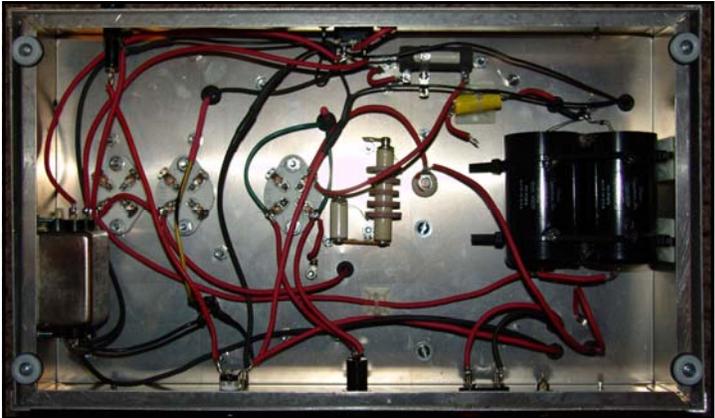
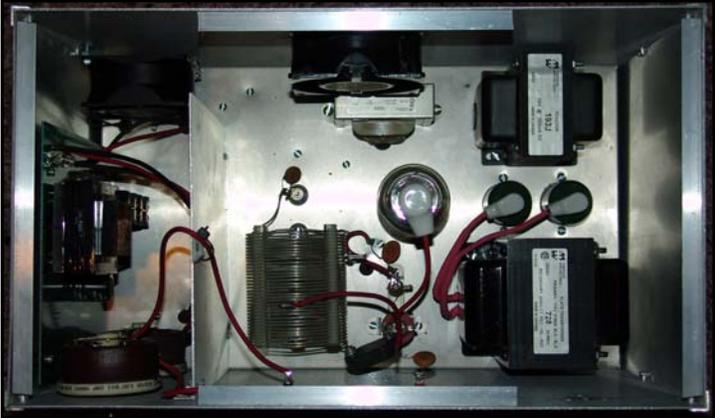
Scoon's Beam Ray Clinical replica instrument 3.30 Megahertz spectrum analysis of sideband harmonic frequencies.

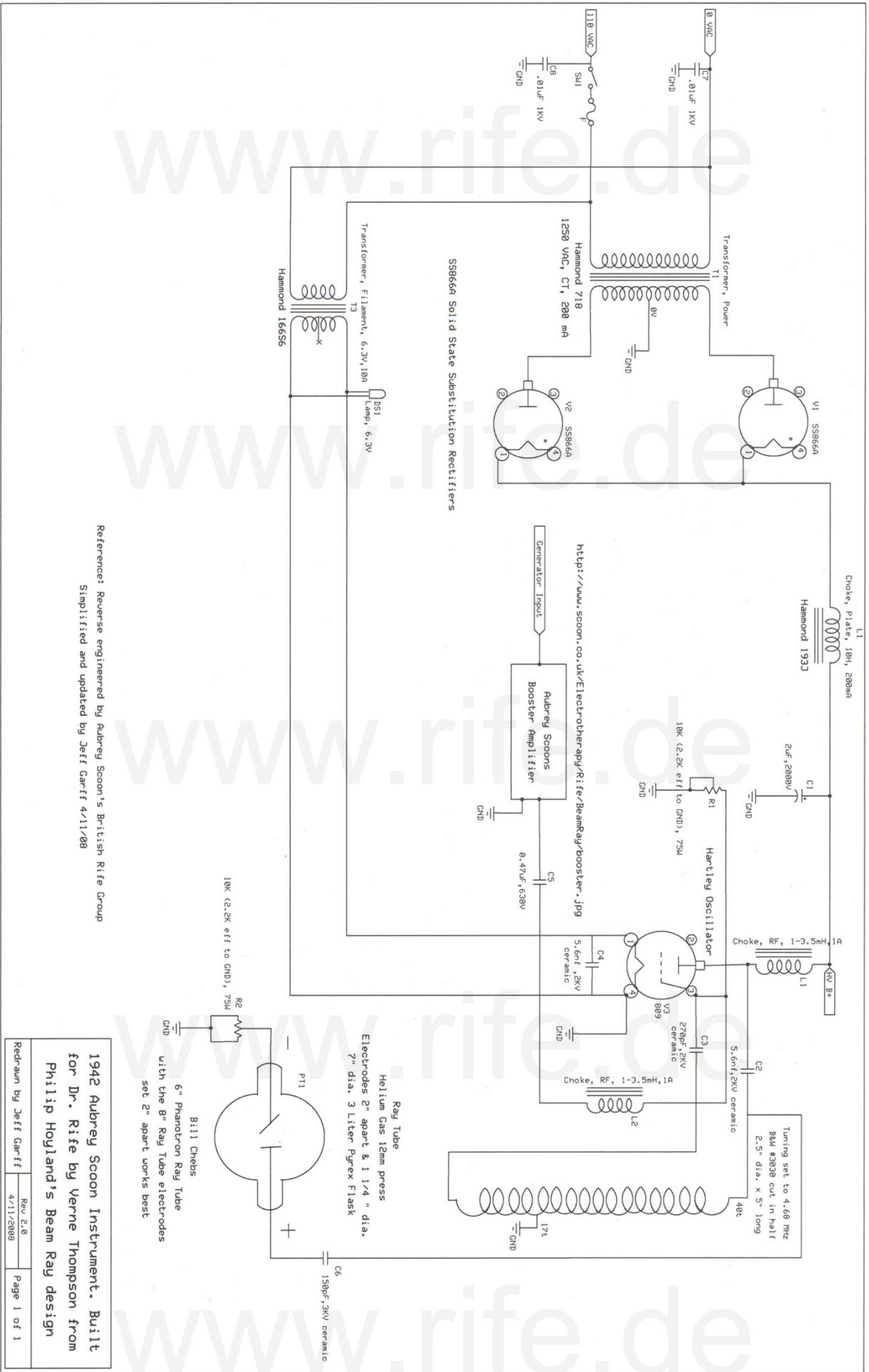
Rife Ray #4 1,445,000 Hertz for Typhoid Virus. The 2nd Higher harmonic frequency is 2,890,000 Hertz. Scoon's audio frequency used for the proper sideband spacing is 16,620 Hertz. The 22nd lower sideband hit the M.O.R within 1/80 of 1%.



Scoon's Hoyland's Beam Ray Clinical replica instrument 3.30 Megahertz spectrum analysis of sideband harmonic

Photos of the rebuilt Aubrey Scoon Beam Ray Clinical instrument





Reference: Reverse engineered by Aubrey Scoon's British Rife Group
Simplified and updated by Jeff Garff 4/11/08

1942 Aubrey Scoon Instrument. Built for Dr. Rife by Verne Thompson from Phillip Hoyland's Beam Ray design

Redrawn by Jeff Garff

Rev 2.0

4/11/2008

Page 1 of 1

Aubrey Scoon's 1939 Rife Beam Ray Website Report



- 1) Used a Ray Tube.
- 2) Used a fixed 3.30 MHz carrier frequency.
- 3) Modulated sine wave audio frequencies onto a sine wave carrier frequency.
- 4) Power usage was about 460 watts. Output to the ray tube about 40 watts.

The 1939 Beam Ray Machine?

Aubrey Scoon's instrument is an important part of this report. We felt that his information about this machine should be added and included in Chapter 11. All of this information was originally on Aubrey Scoon's web site but since he has passed away his website is no longer available. This information is too important to be lost. Even though we now know that his machine was not built by the original Beam Ray Corporation it is still a copy of the original Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument. This machine was built by Verne Thompson in 1952 or later and used the original 3.30 MHz RF carrier frequency. It also used Philip Hoyland's original audio frequencies that will produce the original side-band frequencies that will hit the higher harmonic frequencies of Dr. Rife's original M.O.R.s.

Below is Aubrey Scoon's written Report:

In 1938, a group of British researchers headed by Dr Bertram Winter Gonin, sought to buy some experimental machines from Rife to confirm his work. At that time, Rife had no commercial operation capable of handling the orders and at the instigation of his old friend Ben Cullen, Rife consented to the formation of a commercial company called Beam Rays Inc. At that time, the majority owner of the

rights to the machine was an electronics engineer called Philip Hoyland. Hoyland had designed and developed all of the original Rife machines since late 1934. Hoyland and Rife became partners in Beam Rays Inc. The company produced a small number of machines but suffered internal conflicts because of the actions of some of the other partners and because of frictions between Hoyland and Gonin's group. Hoyland believed that Gonin and his partners were trying to steal the technology for themselves. Subsequently, the company was destroyed in 1939/1940 when Hoyland brought a lawsuit against Beam Rays in an attempt to stop one of the partners from illegal stock trading and also to dissolve the contract with the British. Fuller details of this are being written up and will be posted here in the near future.

The Beam Ray Corporation produced a number of machines. I'm not sure of the exact number as I have seen varying accounts, but I believe that about 17 machines were produced and shipped to MD's in California. Another four machines were shipped to England to Dr. B. Winter Gonin of the London School of Tropical Medicine. There was some argument between Rife and Hoyland over these machines and their operating principle, however various MD's including James Couche used one of these machines for many allegedly successful treatments of patients for many years.

The U.K. Rife Research Group managed to get access to one of the machines believed to be one of the originals that were shipped to California in the late 1930's. I reverse engineered that machine and present the results below. I have a lot of data on this machine of which this is only part, I will add things as I get time as much of the data needs to be organized properly. The exact date of the machine is unknown - we know that it was built sometime between the autumn of 1938 and the early part of 1939 - so it may actually be a 1938 machine.

I would like to express my thanks to Robert Harrison, an expert valve/tube engineer (I'm not a valve/tube expert) who gave me massive help and support during the reverse engineering process and who corrected numerous silly mistakes that I made! My thanks also to Stuart Andrews and Bob Haining for their help and support in this effort.

Machine Schematic

Below are the machine schematics and links to some photographs. The schematics have been rendered into PDF format which allows them to be zoomed to resolve fine detail.

These machine schematics are only included in the online report due to the fact that some of them would not be readable. Please go to the following web address to obtain these schematics:

www.rifevideos.com/aubrey_scoons_1939_rife_beam_ray_.htm

WARNING: These schematics are presented for information only. Do not try to construct a copy of this machine unless you are knowledgeable and experienced in high voltage valve/tube work. The tube filaments need to be heated for a couple of minutes before switching on the HT - failure to do this will blow them. In addition, some parts of this circuit use up to 1750 volts DC at substantial current and can easily kill in inexperienced hands.

Booster Amplifier Schematic

At the same www.rifevideos.com link, given above, is the booster amplifier schematic. This is for a transistor booster amplifier I designed. It is possible to separate the Beam Ray machine output stage from the oscillator stage and to drive the output stage directly from a modern digital frequency generator. This allows much more precise and accurate frequency control than the original. But the output

stage requires over 40 V p-p to drive it properly at 100% modulation and most modern generators are not capable of outputting this kind of voltage. So the booster stage allows a low level signal between 20Hz and 200Khz (the original range of the machine) to drive the output at up to approx 66 V p-p without significant signal distortion (it can be driven at higher inputs of up to 2 V p-p with clipping). An input of 951 mV will cause 100% modulation of the Beam Rays machine and an input of 1.5 V p-p will result in significant over modulation without distortion of the modulating signal itself. The booster amplifier has a bandwidth of approximately 800 KHz and so can also be used as a general purpose wideband, high voltage buffer amplifier as well.

Plasma Tube Photos

The first two photographs below show the Nazarov phanotron running on the Beam Ray Machine. And below in the third photo is a close-up of the electrodes of the original plasma tube.

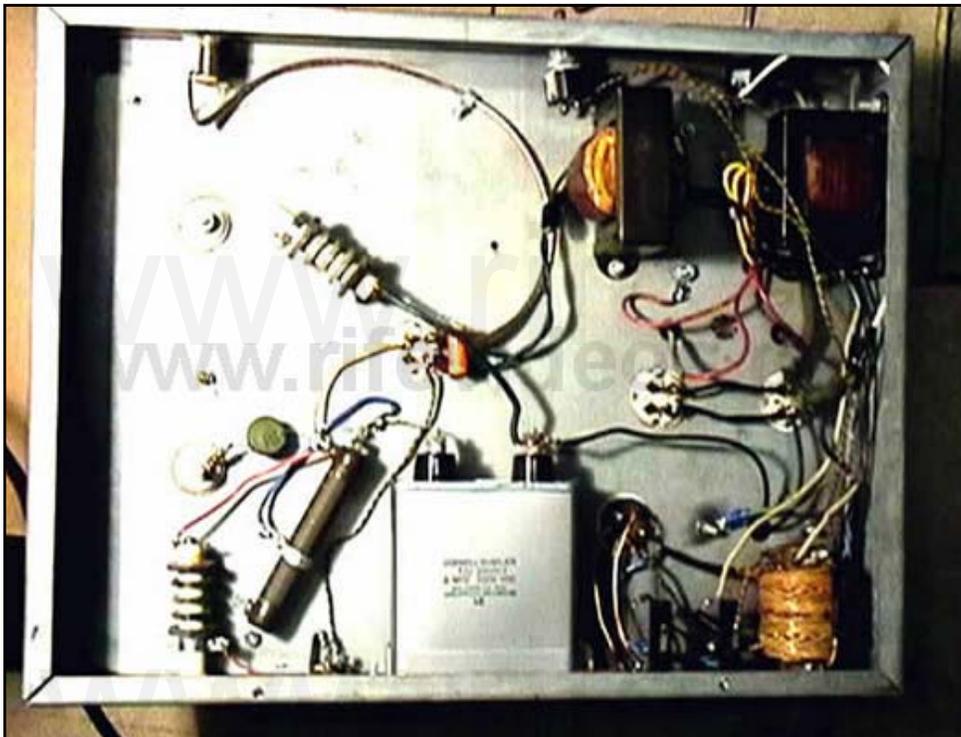


Inside the Beam Rays Machine

The picture below is of the output stage of the machine. The tank coil can be clearly seen on the right with the 812 (should be 809) output triode next to it. The output jacks are in the center top. The HT transformer is at the back left with the two 866 mercury vapour rectifiers in front of it. Picture courtesy of Stuart Andrews.



The next photo below is the underside of the output stage (note that some components on both stages had to be replaced with modern ones to get the machine working because the originals had deteriorated too much).

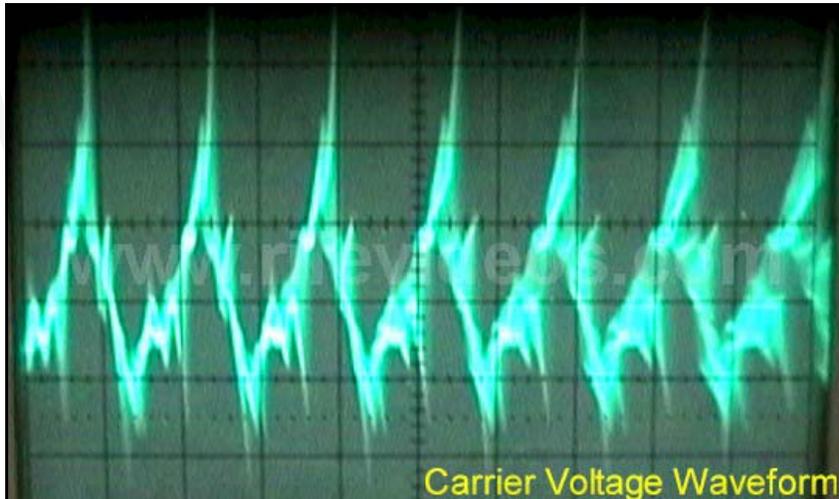


And this photo below is of the underside of the oscillator stage.



Beam Ray Carrier Waveform Photographs

Here are various photographs I took of the machine's waveforms on an oscilloscope. Note: these were taken with the 812A tube in place. The waveforms produced when an 809 is used are smoother and more sinusoidal.



These photos on the previous page are the carrier waveforms for both voltage and current. The actual carrier frequency of the machine depends very much on the plasma tube and also on coupling effects between the tube and any person in the vicinity.

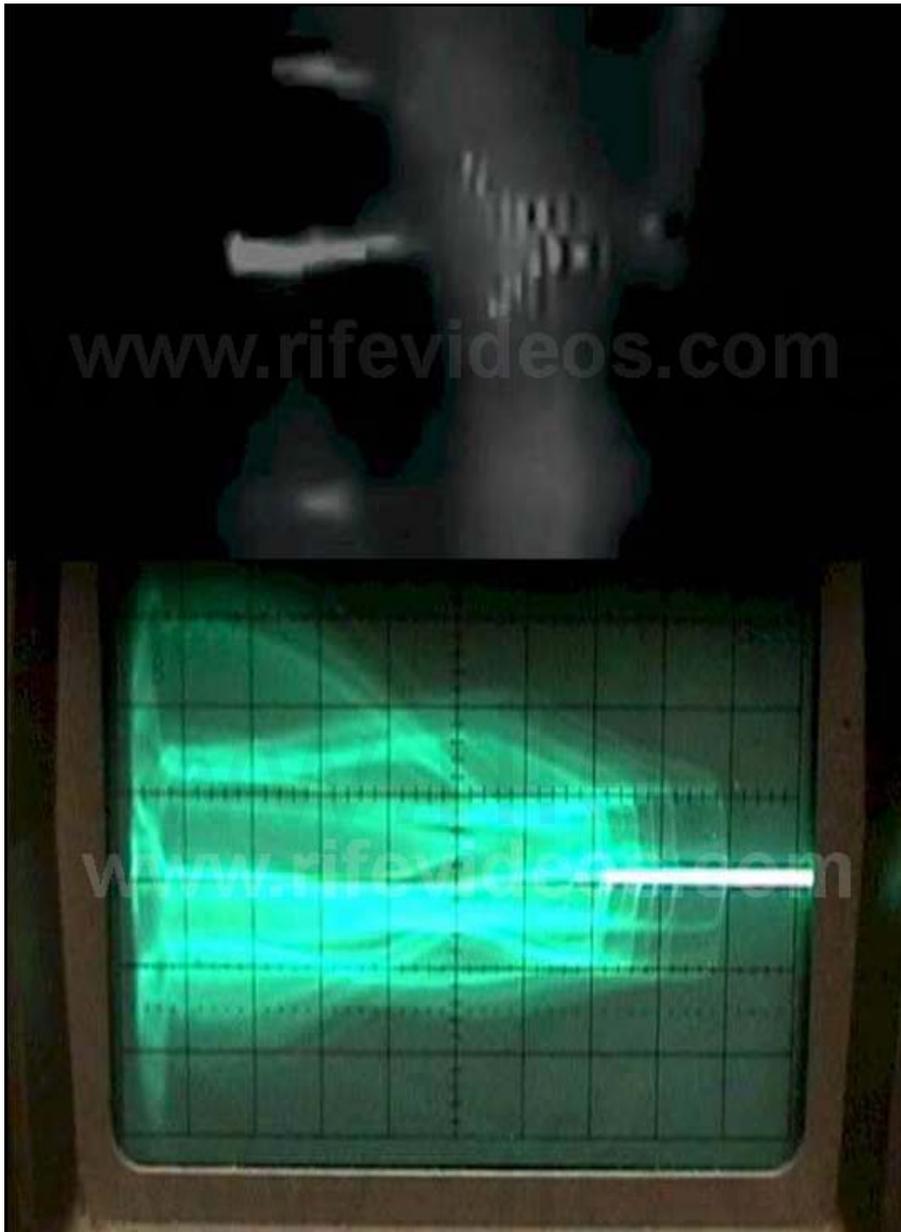
This has made it very difficult to get accurate measurements of the machine because even being in the same room as the machine causes the frequency to alter!

However, after many experiments I am reasonably certain that the resting carrier wave frequency, undisturbed by any local effects is approximately 3.33 MHz.

Because the wave is not a pure sine there are strong harmonics at many other frequencies as well. Some of the dominant harmonics have been observed at approximately 2.3 MHz, 4.6 MHz and 9.09 MHz.

Photo Comparison To Earlier Rife Machine

Comparison of wave from original Rife machine (top) with the waveform from the Beam Rays machine (bottom). Note the similarities in the wave envelopes.



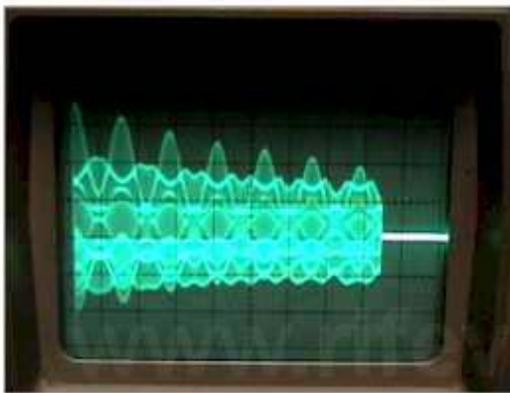
Effect of Modulation Depth

Wave 1 - this is one burst of the tank waveform at 1430 Hz (scope settings on uncalibrated and adjusted for better resolution) and in excess of 90% modulation depth (sine wave).

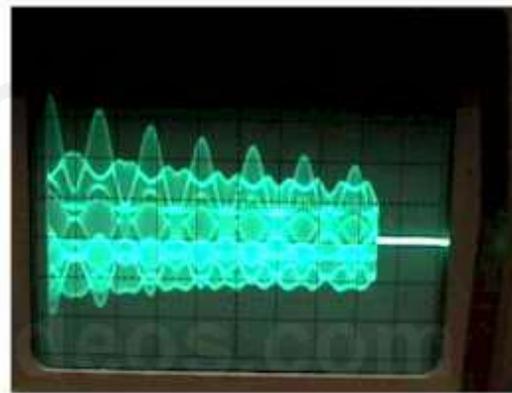
Wave 2 through Wave 4, this is what happens as the modulation depth is successively increased - Wave 4 is pretty much 100%. The number of cycles per burst (a burst is approx 20ms apart and is set by the mains cycle) decreases with increasing modulation.

Wave 5 - as you enter over modulation, the burst breaks up into smaller chunks.

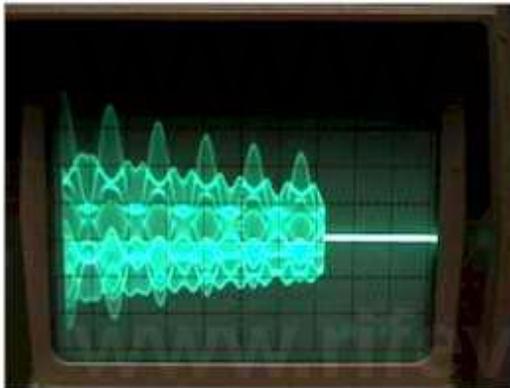
Wave 6 - at approx 50V p-p modulation the wave is over modulated and consists of single cycle pulses grouped into bursts.



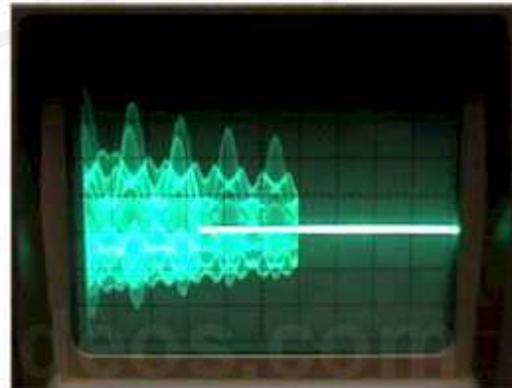
Wave 1



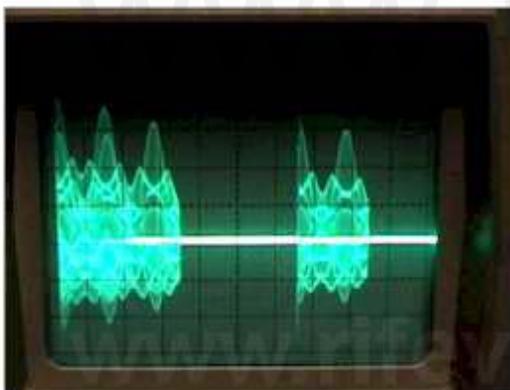
Wave 2



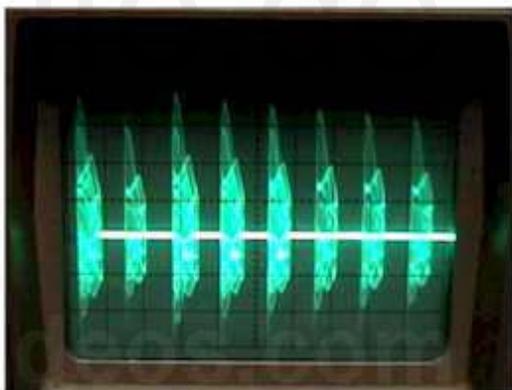
Wave 3



Wave 4



Wave 5



Wave 6

Analysis Of Beam Ray Machine Operation

Below is a more detailed description and brief analysis of the operation of the Beam Ray machine.

The machine has 3 external controls. The leftmost one is a 4 way rotary switch with positions labeled 1 through 4. These are the (modulation) frequency bands of the machine. The total range of the modulation settings is from approximately 20 Hz to 200 KHz in 4 decades as follows:



Band Frequency Ranges

Band 1: 20 Hertz to 200 Hertz.

Band 2: 200 Hertz to 2000 Hertz.

Band 3: 2000 Hertz to 20,000 Hertz.

Band 4: 20,000 Hertz to 200,000 Hertz.



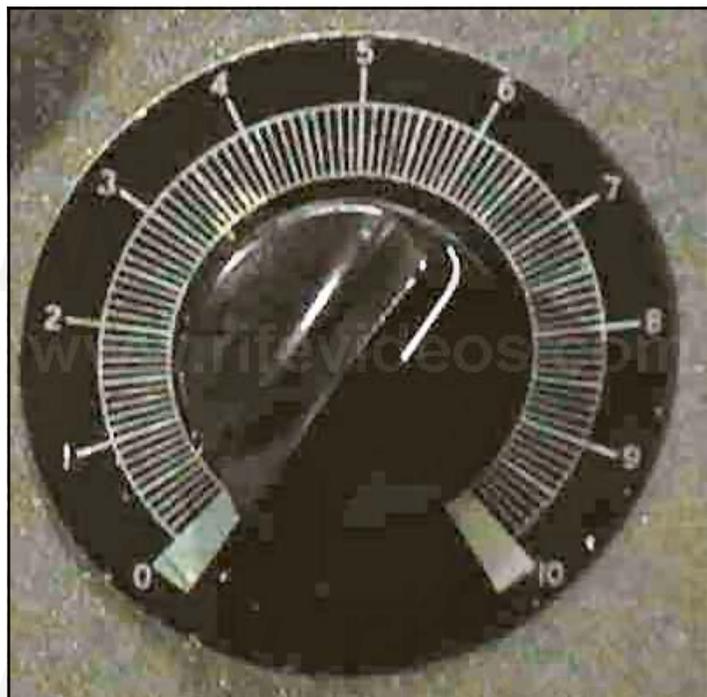
Main frequency Dial Adjustment

The center control is the main modulation frequency dial. This is calibrated in one step units from 0-100. The dial superficially appears to be a vernier dial but isn't, although it is finely marked, of good quality and is geared down, so a single turn does not move it completely from end to end. A resolution of 1/2 a division is easily possible.



Modulation Amplitude Control Dial

The right hand control is the modulation depth control. It varies the modulation applied to the grid of the output triode from 0 to 50 V p-p. The highest setting of 50V p-p is not 100% modulation, but rather over modulation of about 115%.



Treatment Settings

The machine came with some old diary pages with a series of treatment settings scribbled on them. The year of the diary was not shown, just the months but February was shown. It was not a leap year and by matching the days of the week to the dates it had to be 1939. There were the "usual" Rife pathogens plus a few more ailments that I had never seen quoted on any other early Rife machine list. Unfortunately they were not all complete so it wasn't possible to derive the true frequencies for all of them. The anomalies included:

"V" with a setting of band 3, dial 39 - but I have no idea what this is.

"Radiation" with a strange setting of "2-17-3" which could mean band 2 or 3 dial setting 17.

Pain - "20", Iodine Poisoning - "92", Mercury Poisoning - "55", Tissue repair - "58", Scar Tissue - "13", Mucous Colitis - "38", Hemorrhoid - "88", Catarrh - "17", Inflammation - "40" and Irritation - "30".

The ones that could be clearly resolved are shown in the table Below. The treatment frequencies are all approximately 10 times the ones listed in the modern Crane derived frequency lists for the various conditions.

Pathogen	Band	Dial	Frequency
BX Carcinoma	4	10	21275
BY Sarcoma	4	6.5	20080
Typhoid Virus	3	94	18620
Typhoid Rod	3	58.5	6900
Tetanus	2	78.5	1200
Treponema or Syphilis	3	56	6600
Staphylococcus	3	59	7270
Streptococcus	3	63.5	8450
Streptothrix	3	61.5	7870
E Coli Rod	3	62	8020
E Coli Virus	3	89.5	17220
Tuberculosis Rod	3	63	8300
Tuberculosis Virus	3	88	16000
Pneumonia	3	61	7660
Worms	3	24	2400

Audio Frequency Circuit Analysis



The most striking thing about the Beam Rays audio frequency circuit at first glance is the oscillator section. The machine oscillator is clearly a first generation Hewlett Wein Bridge circuit. What makes this particularly notable is that Hewlett (Hewlett-Packard) only invented the circuit around the time the Beam Rays machine was built. Because it was so new and had not found its way into commercial designs it tends to imply that there might have been some connection between Hewlett and Beam Rays.

I have written a detailed account of the history entitled: "The Hewlett Connection." To read this report go online to: www.rifevideos.com/aubrey_scoons_1939_rife_beam_ray_.htm.

The earlier Rife machines had used the Hartley oscillator circuit which was no where near as stable as the Hewlett Wein Bridge. So the use of this circuit was a big step forward for Beam Rays. The earlier machines had been plagued with apparent frequency instability which made consistent use very difficult. The Wein bridge circuit was an apparent solution, but in practice there was another factor that they apparently did not take into account.

The Beam Rays oscillator is remarkably stable - it drifts by only a few Hertz during normal operation and is superior to many modern analog generators. But it has one major drawback. Tuning is achieved by way of a variable capacitor. This capacitor is connected directly to the tuning dial. The tuning dial is a geared down dial that allows very precise turning of the capacitor shaft. However in practice it suffers from a slight degree of "backlash" - in other words, no matter how carefully you turn the dial, there is always some residual pressure on the rotary shaft - and left to itself for a while this residual pressure or tension causes the capacitor shaft to turn back by a small amount. This is enough to throw the tuning out by a couple of Hertz in the lowest range - and the problem multiplies by a factor of 10 for each higher range. So in the top range the backlash can throw the frequency setting off by approximately 2 KHz. In addition, because the relationship between the dial setting and the actual frequency is non-linear, the problem is always worse toward the top of the scale (i.e. the dial is calibrated

from 0 to 100 - the problem is much more pronounced near 100 than it is near 0). One of the ways in which this manifests most noticeably is that turning the dial down from a higher number results in a lower overall frequency than turning the dial up from a lower number to the same final setting.

The frequency setting is obviously critical and this may explain why some frequency stability related problems were encountered even with this extremely good oscillator.

The presence of the Hewlett oscillator explains also the general build of the machine. When I examined the machine there were various minor anomalies. One of which was the size of the two chassis. They are both much bigger than they need to be. Also there are two separate chassis and the earlier Beam Rays machines had only one. Another thing is that there is a circuit on the oscillator stage which is not connected and not used. This was probably meant to be able to create square waves by sine overdrive and clipping. Finally the mounting holes on the chassis do not correspond with the mounting holes on the case - someone has drilled new holes in both chassis to remount them in the case. This could mean that the case the machine is in is not the original case it was shipped in. Alternatively it could mean that the chassis were previously mounted in a different way (maybe in a different case) prior to shipping.

Taking all these things together leads me to the conclusion that the machine I examined is probably an original prototype. This makes sense considering that the Hewlett oscillator was so new. Obviously, Phillip Hoyland or whoever built the machine decided to try making the oscillator stage separately from the output stage. The output stage is presumably the same as in earlier Beam Rays machines (it looks the same as a 1937 Beam Rays machine), but clearly they decided to build the oscillator on a separate chassis. The chassis were overlarge to allow for circuit expansion and modification. The unused circuit was probably tested at some point and found to be unnecessary. And it is likely that during development the different mountings were used on some sort of open frame to allow testing and measurement.

But this prototype machine was shipped and sold as a finished unit, why? The answer is probably quite obvious. The machine was produced during the great depression. Everything was expensive; Beam Rays was a small company and needed to keep down costs. The prototype was probably only needed during development. Once everything had been worked out satisfactorily, the prototype was no longer needed - and could be sold for a substantial profit, as it was effectively a working machine of a new design.

The 6SJ7 and 6K6(B) tubes on the combined schematic are the basic Hewlett Wein Bridge oscillator circuit. See "The Hewlett Connection" for a schematic of Hewlett's patented design. The third tube marked 6K6(A) is a simple cathode follower buffer stage, analogous to a modern transistor emitter follower circuit. This circuit has high input impedance, low output impedance and unity gain. It is designed to insulate the sensitive oscillator section from the following output stages. The 6SN7 tube is the unused circuit and as mentioned above was probably meant to be part of a fast clipper amplifier to produce square wave modulation.

The oscillator stage creates a pure sine wave from approx 20 Hz to 200KHz depending on range and dial setting. It also produces a variable amplitude output which can be adjusted from 0v right up to approx 50V peak to peak.

The output stage consists mainly of a single power triode. Although the machine had an 812A triode in it when I got it, I believe the correct original tube was an 809. The machine runs a lot more cleanly and stably with an 809 than an 812A. The stage is self-oscillating; it has a simple regenerative feedback arrangement from plate to grid via two capacitors and the tank coil. The degree of feedback can be adjusted by means of a large power resistor from the grid to ground.

Note: the machine was not actually grounded, the negative end of the supplies connected to the chassis and all "grounds" were actually referenced to the chassis. I found in practice that the chassis did tend to accumulate quite a nasty residual charge after the machine had been operating and so I grounded it which did not seem to affect the operation of the machine. The output stage is actually a Hartley oscillator, although not obviously so, because the output capacitor in series with the plasma tube capacitance represents the "tuning" capacitance of the circuit. The large power resistor in series with the tube affects the oscillator loading, the output field impedance and also the Q of the resonant circuit. Because the plasma tube is an active circuit element, capacitive coupling from anybody in the vicinity of the plasma tube actually causes changes in the oscillator frequency. The "resting" frequency of the output oscillator is around 3.30 MHz using the 812A and an Argon (Nazarov) phanotron tube. When the tube was changed to an 809 and a 15mm Helium Chev phanotron was used, the "resting" frequency changed to 4.68 Mhz and the wave became much more sinusoidal .

The output from the modulation oscillator stage is capacitively coupled to the output triode grid via an inductor. The latter is designed to prevent the carrier oscillations from feeding back into the modulation oscillator stage.

The DC HT power for the output triode is derived from a 1235 VAC plate transformer by two 866 mercury vapour rectifiers. The DC output is smoothed via a large choke and a filter capacitor to ground. There is also an RFC choke in the line to the plate. The net voltage at the plate of the triode is only around 550V DC which is consistent with a choke smoothed circuit. However much more interesting is the other end of the tube - the filaments (which double as cathodes) are connected to a direct AC filament heater transformer which means that there is an additional modulation at the 60Hz mains frequency (cathode modulation).

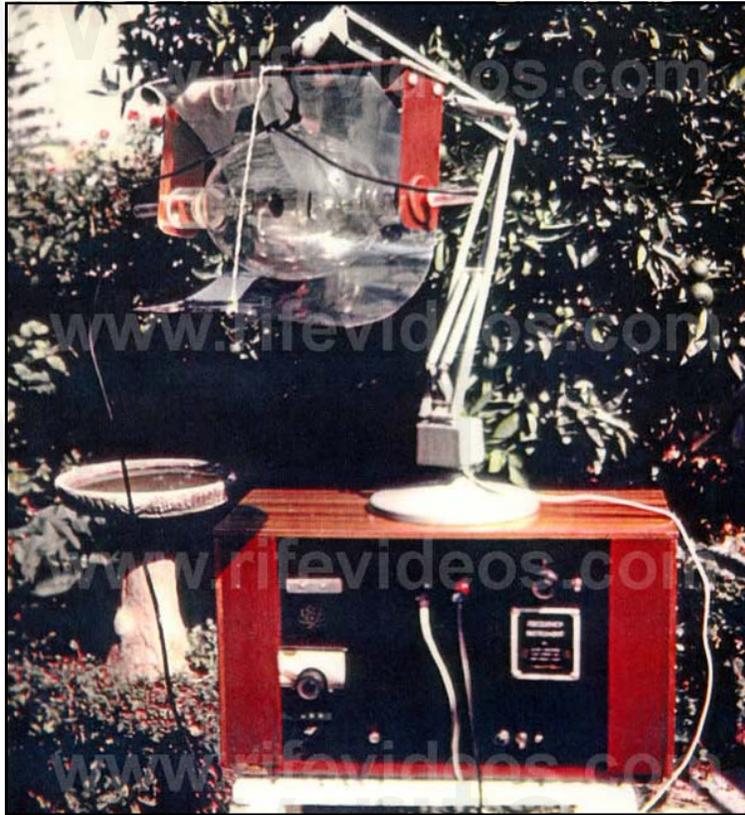
In practice during operation, the machine creates the carrier waveform (which is not very clean and contains a lot of harmonics - it has a superficial similarity to a sawtooth wave).

UPDATE: the carrier waveform is smoother with the 809, but still contains some strong harmonics. The carrier is then amplitude modulated by the sine wave produced by the modulation oscillator. However, in addition, the AC cathode connection causes a further modulation at 60Hz. In effect the modulated wave is chopped into chunks or bursts that are one period of a 60 Hz cycle apart. And the envelope of the wave is effectively the first quarter cycle of a 60Hz cosine wave. In some respects this is like a very crude approximation to a damped wave. I believe that the latter is not a design flaw but rather a feature.

In the next chapter we will discuss the 1953 AZ-58 built by Verne Thompson and the history of that instrument in detail.

Chapter #12

Dr. Rife and Verne Thompson's 1950's AZ-58 Beam Ray Replica Rife Machine



1. Used a ray tube.
2. Variable RF carrier frequency between 2.20 and 5 MHz. (First used 4.68 carrier).
3. Modulated square wave audio frequencies onto the sine wave carrier frequency.
4. Power usage was about 460 watts. Output to the ray tube about 40 watts.

With the knowledge gained from obtaining the original Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument we know that the 1953 AZ-58 design is an updated replica of Philip Hoyland's Beam Ray Clinical Rife Machine. The 1953 version was updated with newer component parts. Dr. Rife's engineer, Verne Thompson had been building this type of Rife Machine during the 1940's and 1950's. We will now cover this information in more depth. This style of instrument worked well as long as it was using the sideband method. From the stress of the Beam Ray Trial, Dr. Rife became an alcoholic and all that he had worked so hard to accomplish was almost destroyed. Many of the doctors had returned their instruments because of AMA threats. Some of these returned Beam Ray Clinical instruments Dr. Rife parted out and sold to anyone who wanted radio parts. Under these circumstances Beam Ray Corporation eventually closed its doors. Verne Thompson became Dr. Rife's engineer around 1940 and built the Beam Ray style Rife Machines during the 1940's and 1950's for anyone who wanted an instrument. The documents show that back in 1939 Dr. Rife wanted to go back to the original principles of his instrument rather than use Philip Hoyland's harmonic Beam Ray Clinical design. This is what Dr. Rife said in a 1939 letter sent to Dr. Gonin:

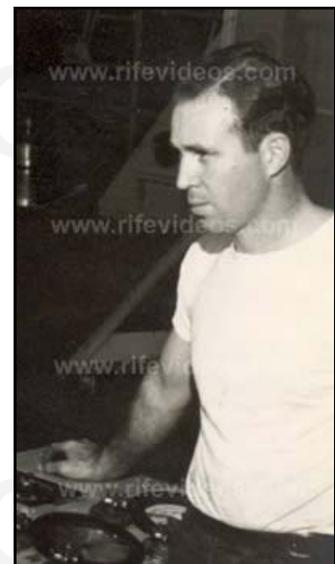
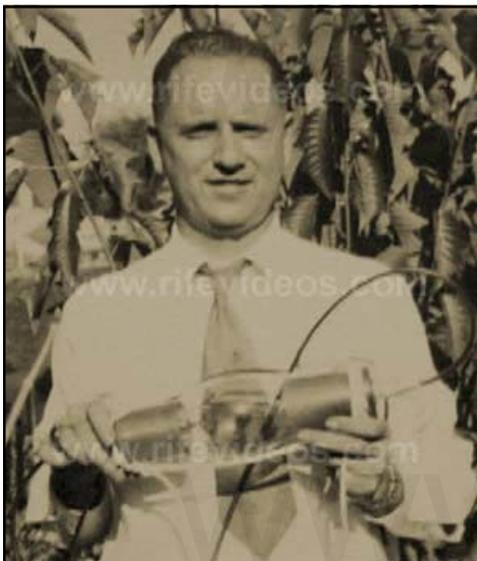
RIFE: *"I spoke only Friday evening to a Mr. John Chamblin, a radio man now connected with Beam Ray Inc., about the redesign and building of a device according to the old Rife Ray principles; as the present instrument has been so deviated away from that old principle that it is nowhere near the*

same...those devices which you have are merely working on a harmonic and not a true frequency; and in our research on electronics, we definitely know that there is no possible way of controlling electrical harmonics of a frequency.” (Letter from Dr. Rife to Dr. Gonin, May 14, 1939. Page 1 of 3).

Because Dr. Rife didn't understand Philip Hoyland's harmonic sideband method he believed that the harmonics could not be controlled. Sidebands can be controlled by the audio frequency which is used to create them. Had Dr. Rife been given the understanding of how the instrument worked he would have known that they were controllable. Because of this misunderstanding Dr. Rife wanted to go back to the original designs of his earlier Rife Machines. It is also a historical fact that he never did go back to using his original designs like the Rife Ray #4. There is a reasonable explanation for this. Back in the late 1930's and early 1940's the FCC began controlling the airwaves and hundreds of new radio stations were being granted licenses. The RF M.O.R. frequencies which were output by the Rife Ray #3 and Rife Ray #4 were almost all in the A.M. radio band of frequencies and would interfere with these new broadcasting stations. These events probably brought about the continued use of Philip Hoyland's Beam Ray Clinical Rife Machine since it operates out of the A.M. band and in the low ham radio range. In Chapter 9 of this report we also read that Dr. Rife tested Philip Hoyland's instrument, in about 1940, when he had Verne Thompson rebuild Dr. Yale's Beam Ray Clinical instrument. In those tests Dr. Rife found that Philip Hoyland's design would devitalize all the microorganisms. The tests that were done by Dr. Rife showed that this style of instrument worked. This meant that he really didn't need to go back to his earlier designs even though he may have wanted to.

There are a few important facts that should be pointed out. Dr. Rife at any time could have had an original Ray tube instrument built. He had a Rife Ray #4 in his lab that could have been copied. I am sure that he also had access to the Beam Ray Laboratory instrument. These facts, I believe show that it was probably because he knew that Philip Hoyland's design was a good design that he continued to use it. It could also be because of the FCC regulations Dr. Rife either had to use the Beam Ray Clinical instrument design or no longer build one. We know, from the documents, that Verne Thompson was copying Dr. Couches' instrument with its fixed RF carrier frequency of 3.30 MHz. This carrier frequency was well above the A.M. band of radio stations. Since the Beam Ray Clinical instrument used the higher harmonics of the original Rife Ray #4 frequencies this would not cause any problems with the A.M. radio stations. The FCC was, at the least, a contributing factor in why Dr. Rife continued to use Rife Ray #5 or the Beam Ray Clinical design.

With the understanding of this information let us continue on with the history of Dr. Rife's instruments. John Crane met Dr. Rife in 1950 when he inquired about purchasing a drafting set that Dr. Rife was selling. John Marsh met John Crane in 1952 when they were both working at Convair. See photos below. John Crane is the photo on the left and John Marsh is the photo on the right.



They both went to talk to Dr. Rife in 1953 to see if he would be willing to help with John Marsh's wife who had cancer. In Dr. Rife's 1961 deposition #123-125 we have the verification that Dr. Rife gave John Crane his frequencies in 1950:

COMPARET: *"Did you ever explain to John F. Crane, one of the defendants in this case, the principles upon which your electronic frequency-generator is used in the treatment of diseases?"*

RIFE: *"Yes in 1950."*

COMPARET: *"Did you also inform him of the particular frequencies which you had found to be effective in the treatment of various diseases?"*

RIFE: *"Yes. Verne Thompson and I gave the frequencies to John Crane."*

COMPARET: *"When did you furnish him with this information?"*

RIFE: *"In 1950."*

Dr. Rife always said that almost all his frequencies were in the upper bands (139,200 Hertz to 1,607,450 Hertz) so we know that he gave these high RF frequencies to John Crane in 1950. These frequencies would have been the frequencies used in the Rife Ray #4. The audio frequencies that were used in Dr. Couche's Beam Ray Clinical instrument also may have been given to John Crane at this time. There is an interesting correlation of these audio frequencies that needs to again be mentioned at this time which ties these machines together. The higher audio frequencies, which produce the side-band spacing, used in the 1950's Aubrey Scoon, Verne Thompson Beam Ray Clinical instrument were 10 times higher than those used in the Verne Thompson 1953 AZ-58 Beam Ray Clinical replica. It is apparent that these higher audio frequencies were lowered in the 1950's by Dr. Rife, John Crane and John Marsh and were used in the AZ-58 replica instrument. This gives us the knowledge that these audio frequencies came from Verne Thompson's reading of one of these Beam Ray Clinical instruments. The chart, shown below, is a list of the lowered audio frequencies which were used in the 1953 AZ-58.

AZ-58 Lower Audio Frequencies Derived From Aubrey Scoon's Beam Ray Replica Instrument.			
B or E Coli Rod	800Hz	Streptothrix	784 Hz
B or E Coli Virus	1552 Hz	Syphilis or Treponema	660 Hz
BX Virus Carcinoma	2128 Hz	Tetanus	120 Hz
BY Sarcoma	2008 Hz	Tuberculosis Rod	803 Hz
Gonorrhea	712 Hz	Tuberculosis Virus	1552 Hz
Pneumonia or Spinal Meningitis	776 Hz	Typhoid Rod	712 Hz
Staphylococcus	727 Hz	Typhoid Virus	1862 Hz
Streptococcus	880 Hz		

The original Beam Ray Clinical instrument we have has an RF carrier frequency of 3.80 MHz. Aubrey Scoon's Beam Ray Clinical replica instrument's RF carrier frequency is 3.30 MHz. The audio frequencies Aubrey Scoon's instrument used, we showed earlier in this report, will not work with the original Beam Ray Clinical instrument that we have because the audio frequencies have to be matched

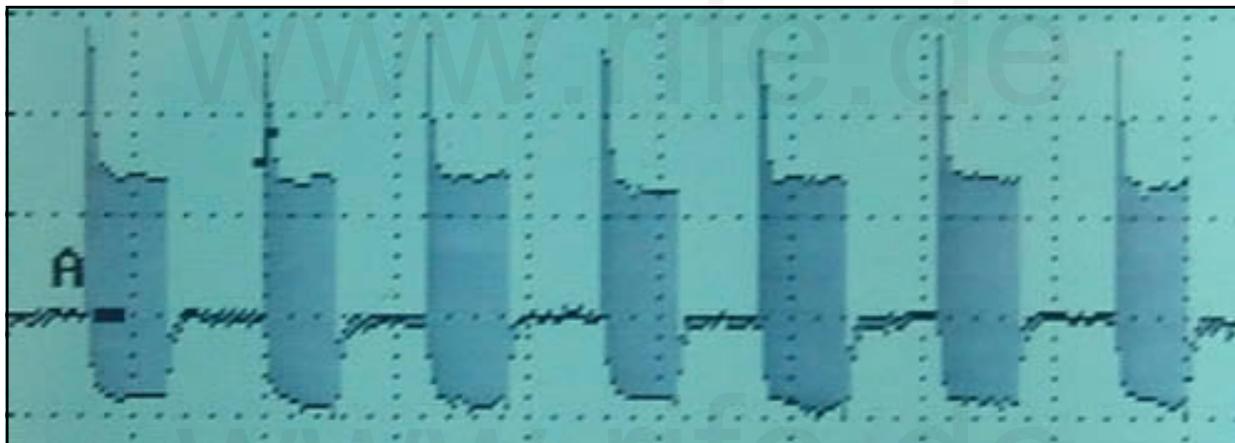
to the RF carrier frequency. The AZ-58's RF carrier frequency was set at 4.68 MHz as written down on the schematic and as per the FCC. Aubrey Scoon's Beam Ray Clinical instrument audio frequencies would not produce the correct sideband spacing with the AZ-58 RF carrier frequency because the audio frequencies are calculate to work with a 3.30 MHz RF carrier frequency not a 4.68 MHz RF carrier frequency. This also verifies to us that Philip Hoyland was using different RF carrier frequencies in the Beam Ray Clinical instrument. It also indicates that both Rife and Verne Thompson did not understand the importance of using the correct RF carrier frequency with the correct audio frequencies.

John Crane said this in his "Crane Report":

CRANE: *"The instruments were completed by Crane and Thompson in 1953, but the test results were negative."* (The Crane Report" page 6).

With the carrier frequency set at 4.68 MHz as per their FCC license, instead of 3.30 MHz, the audio frequencies they used would not make the correct sideband spacing and the instrument wouldn't have worked like they expected. Logically, if they understood the relationship of the RF carrier frequency and the audio frequencies they would have change the RF carrier frequency back it to 3.30 MHz or recalculated new audio frequencies to work with the 4.86 MHz RF carrier frequency, but they didn't do either.

Even with the wrong RF carrier frequency Dr. Rife, John Crane and John Marsh would have first tried the higher audio frequencies in the sine wave waveform like the original Beam Ray Clinical instrument used. Apparently when this didn't work, because the carrier frequency was wrong, they lowered the audio frequencies by a factor of 10 times and then changed the sine wave waveform to a square wave waveform. This appears to be the first time square wave was used. This change from sine wave to square wave wasn't really necessary since the circuit design will create a square wave looking waveform out of a sine wave anyway. The photo, shown below, is of AZ-58 waveform.



Using the square wave waveform would not have changed how the sidebands would have worked. But it would have created true square wave harmonics which the instrument did not have when it was using the sine wave waveform. John Crane mentions that this is when the instrument started to work better. So we are left to assume that he was referring to the use of the square wave waveform. It is ironic that they used a square wave waveform that produces harmonics in order to get the instrument to even begin to give them any results. Had they really understood how the audio frequencies interacted with the RF carrier frequency they would have recalculated the audio frequencies to work with the new 4.68 MHz carrier frequency instead of lowering the audio frequencies by a factor of 10 times. Then the square wave waveform change would not have been necessary. These important facts that have been pointed out again show they did not understand the relationship between the RF carrier frequency and the audio frequencies. All they managed to prove is neither the carrier frequency nor the audio frequencies will do anything by themselves.

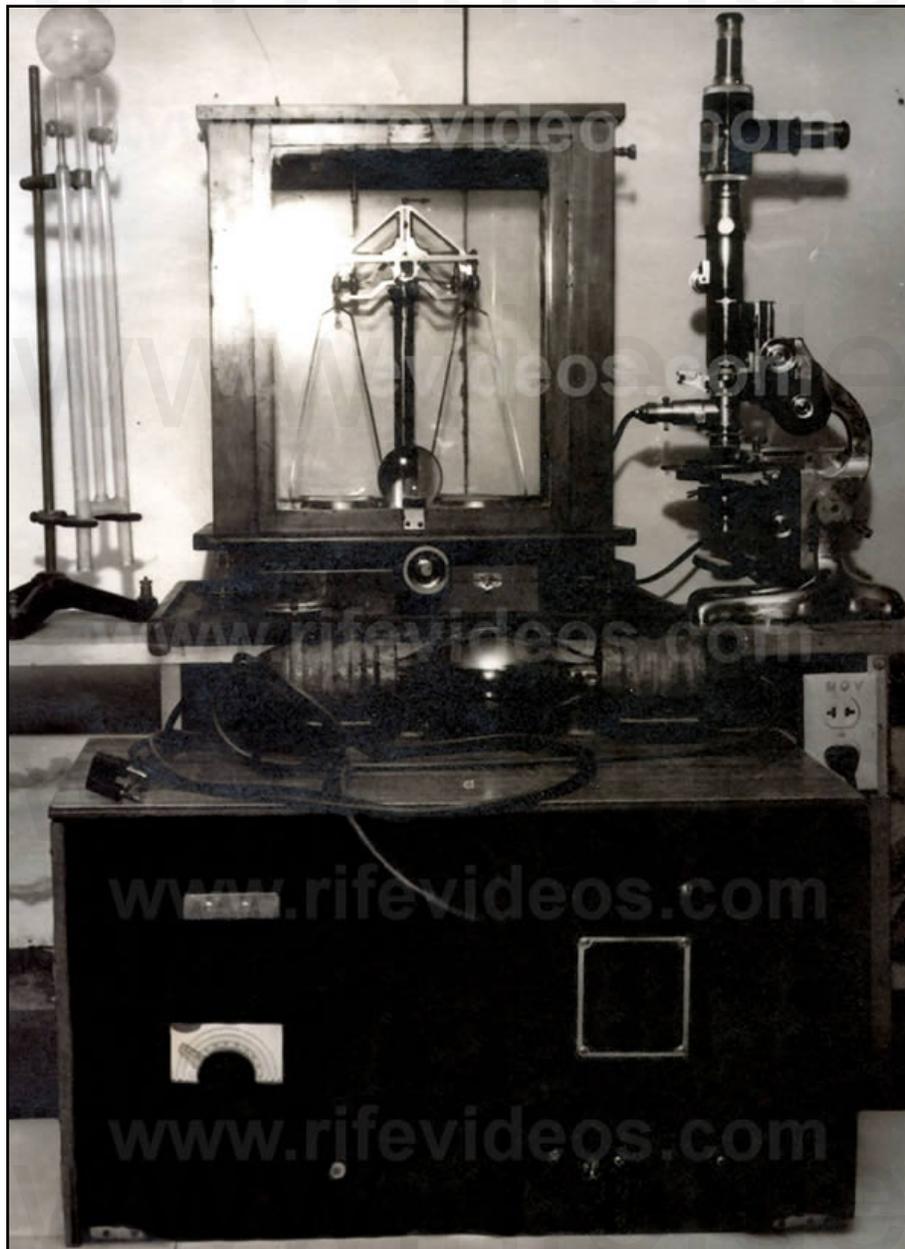
This change from sine wave to square wave also created a whole new methodology of using frequencies. Instead of relying on the interaction of the sine wave audio frequency with the sine wave RF carrier frequency to produce the correct sideband harmonic M.O.R. to devitalize the organisms they were now depending only on the harmonics from the square wave waveform to hit the correct M.O.R. frequency. This change was also another indication that they didn't understand how the Beam Ray Clinical instrument worked.

Another thing that shows that they did not understand how the Beam Ray instrument worked is the fact that they didn't recalculate the audio frequencies to properly use the square wave harmonics to hit the high frequency M.O.R.s. This shows that they believed that the lower audio frequencies, which they were using, were the M.O.R.s. of the organisms even though they had no harmonic relationship with the original M.O.R.s. used in the Rife Ray #4. We must point out that the square wave mathematical method we are talking about here is completely different than the harmonic sideband method which Philip Hoyland used.

In many of the documents we find that both John Crane and John Marsh firmly believed that these lowered audio frequencies were the M.O.R. frequencies that would devitalize the organisms. Even Dr. Rife appears to have believed that the audio frequencies were the M.O.R.s. as long as they were used with Philip Hoyland's Beam Ray Clinical design. In Dr. Rife's original equipment like the Rife Ray #3 and the Rife Ray #4 he knew that the M.O.R. frequencies were the high RF frequencies. But since Dr. Rife didn't really understand exactly how Philip Hoyland's instrument worked it appears that he accepted the concept that the audio frequencies were the M.O.R.s, or created the M.O.R.s, as long as they were used with that style of instrument. Without understanding these facts it is hard to understand the rest of the history of Dr. Rife's instruments. The fact that they believed that the audio frequencies were the M.O.R.s. compromised the effectiveness of the 1953 AZ-58 Beam Ray Clinical replica.

Below and on the next page are four photos of ray tube instruments which Verne Thompson built. The first instrument was Aubrey Scoon's 1950's Beam Ray replica. The second instrument is believed to have been built in 1947 but some of the transformers are 1960's vintage which indicate it was built in the 1950's or 1960's. The audio frequencies used in it were even lower than the 1953 AZ-58. Since all the evidence we have shows that the lower audio frequencies began with the 1953 AZ-58 this indicates that the instrument was not built in 1947 but was built sometime after 1953. The third and fourth photos, on the next page, are of two of the AZ-58 instruments built by Verne Thompson in 1953 for Dr. Rife, John Crane and John Marsh of Life Labs Co.

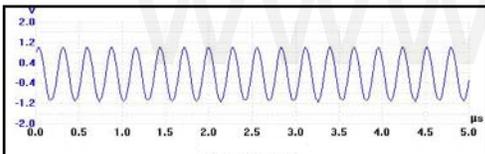




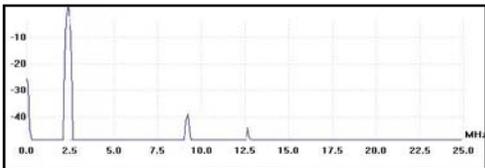
All four of these instruments, like the Beam Ray Clinical instrument, had the fixed Hartley Oscillator section which created the RF carrier frequency. Verne Thompson changed the 809 tube to the 812 tube as he updated the instruments from the 1940's to the 1950's. All three instruments also had one main frequency dial for adjusting the audio frequencies. The other two smaller dials were for adjusting the modulation amplitude of the audio frequencies and changing the audio frequency bands. These bands would take you through the various audio frequency ranges. The AZ-58 was limited to about 6000 Hertz, using 3 bands, because they lowered the audio frequencies. The original Beam Ray Clinical instrument we have went to just over 40,000 Hertz using 4 bands. The 1950's Aubrey Scoon Beam Ray Clinical replica instrument could go to about 200,000 Hertz using 4 bands. Other than the bands there is very little difference in the way these instruments worked. We built two of the three, tested them, and found no significant difference other than the use of sine or square wave audio frequencies. At any time the AZ-58 could have been changed to work on the original Beam Ray Clinical sideband method just by adding a fourth band and then recalculating the audio frequencies to work with the 4.68 MHz RF carrier frequency. As pointed out before we made some tests with the spectrum analyzer to see if square wave could be used instead of sine wave in creating the proper sideband spacing and found that the square wave waveform produces the same sidebands as the sine wave waveform.

The basic design of Philip Hoyland's Beam Ray Clinical instrument is very apparent when you compare the schematics. Six of the 1953 AZ-58's were originally built by Dr. Rife, John Crane and John Marsh. We decided to test the AZ-58 with the spectrum analyzer. Below in the graph you can see the results of these tests.

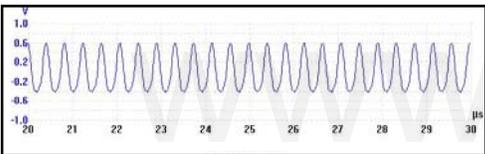
Testing done with PicoScope 3205 spectrum analyzer at 2,400,000 Hertz using AZ-58



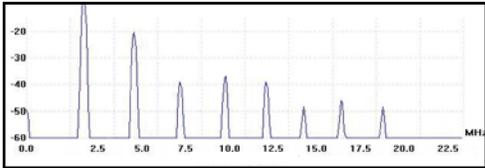
Sine wave out of AZ-58 at 2,400,000 Hertz.



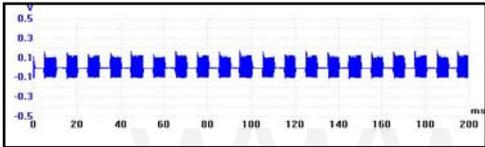
AZ-58 without ray tube at 2,400,000 Hertz measured with spectrum analyzer showing no real harmonics.



Sine wave carrier out of AZ-58 at 2,400,000 Hertz using ray tube. Sine wave carrier was always distorted when put through a ray tube.



AZ-58 at 2,400,000 Hertz using ray tube. Measured with spectrum analyzer showing harmonics all the way up to 20,000,000 Hertz.



AZ-58 at 2,400,000 Hertz using ray tube. Showing 50% square wave audio frequency modulation. The square wave shows some distortion.

The instrument called the AZ-58 is significant because we have more information about what took place in the 1950's than any period before this. At this time in the 1950's John Crane and John Marsh recorded interviews with Dr. Rife, Dr. Couche, Ben Cullen, Henry Siner and many other individuals who were key players in the early years of Dr. Rife's work.

We will now cover in more detail the history of the 1953 AZ-58 instrument so we have more information about this instrument. Some of the information comes from the John Marsh Collection of Rife audio CD's. As we said, in 1950 John Crane met Dr. Rife and in 1952-53 he met John Marsh. John Marsh became John Crane's supervisor at Convair Aeronautics when John Marsh moved from Tucson, Arizona to California. John Marsh's wife had cancer and they were not able to help her in Tucson. The doctors recommended that he take her to San Diego for specialized care. John Marsh and John Crane became friends. John Crane told John Marsh about Dr. Rife and they went to see him. Dr. Rife gave them an old Beam Ray Clinical instrument which they had Verne Thompson repair. John Crane and John Marsh then used this instrument on John Marsh's wife and after several treatments John Marsh said she fully recovered. Here are John Marsh's statements which he made in 1976 and 1986:

MARSH: (1976) *"I met this Rife. I said Dr. Rife, I said, my name is John Marsh, I've got a wife that's dying. She's got cancer of the uterus." Dr. Rife said: "I won't touch that thing with a 20 yard pole."*

After some discussion Dr. Rife said:

RIFE: *"I have an old instrument down here in the basement."*

MARSH: *"I dug up that old instrument and of course it had tubes in it, antique stuff, and so I rebuilt the darn thing." (John Marsh Rife CDs, CD 10 track 1)*

MARSH: (1986) *"I went to see him [Dr. Rife], and I talked with him and he said he didn't want to have any part of it...I said look, I got a wife that's dying and I need your help! And so I got him out of his cocoon, so to speak, and we took an old instrument and rebuilt it. And I treated my wife and by darn all the pain left her and she got well." In another part of the tape he said: "I discovered that this Dr. Rife was a very great individual...I told John [Crane], I said look if we have any of those old instruments laying around loose, let's rejuvenate one of them and see if we can get my wife well. Well Verne Thompson who was with the San Diego police department radios, uh, radio expert, uh, had built some instruments and they were antiques when I saw them." (John Marsh Rife CDs, CD 2 track 3).*

John Marsh and John Crane then decided they would like to work with Dr. Rife and try to get the frequency instruments rebuilt and back into doctor's hands. They wanted to help people who were suffering from many incurable diseases. From earlier quotes we learned that Verne Thompson had worked on Dr. Yale's Beam Ray Clinical machine. He knew how to build these instruments and this is why John Marsh and John Crane had him repair the instrument that Dr. Rife gave them. It is apparent that Verne Thompson knew this instrument's circuit designs very well but he didn't understand how the Beam Ray Clinical instrument was using harmonic sidebands to hit Dr. Rife's higher harmonic M.O.R.s. From a patent application that Dr. Rife and Verne Thompson filed we know that Verne Thompson also believed the audio frequencies were the M.O.R.s. This document leads us to only one conclusion; no one in the 1950's understood how Philip Hoyland's sideband spacing method worked.

John Crane in his later years (1970's & 1980's) was not being very truthful in some of his statements. He said this in his paper titled "The Crane Report":

CRANE: *"Unfortunately, Rife had enlisted the help of electronic experts in the '30's who never wrote down the details of the instruments. Rife was unable to duplicate the marvels of his earlier Frequency instruments." (The Crane Report, page 6).*

The documents we have read in this report show that Dr. Rife was having Verne Thompson build and repair the Beam Ray instruments originally built in the 1930's. For this reason we know that John Crane's statement, in his report, was not truthful. The facts have shown that this instrument design came from Philip Hoyland. It was Verne Thompson who updated the Beam Ray Clinical instrument for Dr. Rife, John Crane and John Marsh in 1953. If Verne Thompson was building these Beam Ray Clinical instrument then he surely would have had a schematic for them.

Others have felt that John Crane took advantage of Dr. Rife. This may be true in some things that took place later on in the late 1960's, 1970's and 1980's but the evidence does not support this in the 1950's and early 1960's. Here is a quote from the John Marsh Collection "Trip to Dayton Ohio Papers" and Gonin Papers. Dr. Rife, John Marsh and John Crane were talking at great length about John Marsh's trip to Ohio to see Dr. Robert P. Stafford M.D. In the Gonin papers they talked about the frequencies. I would recommend that everyone read these papers because they show that Dr. Rife, John Crane and John Marsh worked as a team. They also show that John Marsh and John Crane considered the frequencies to be Dr. Rife's and the AZ-58 Beam Ray replica instrument to be Dr. Rife's instrument. The following statements confirm this:

RIFE: *"Well I have lived my life for the benefit of humanity, and it is the end result of the accomplishment."*

MARSH: *"Yes, now here is what I did tell them. They wondered where I fit into the picture. I told them I had lay outs at the base, I designed part of it. You would say that I was possibly not an exactly an inventor, but I think we are all co-inventors of a sort by adding what we think would make the instrument better and if they try to validified [verify] any of the statements that I have said to them please don't let me down, and say no this isn't so, which might upset what might be the truth to them. I mean just by accident. Now what I mean by that is this. I don't think that I have in my own right lied to them. I did [didn't] try to impress them with the idea that I was the one that did it. I did impress that you [Dr. Rife], John Crane and myself had worked together on this thing, but that you [Dr. Rife] were inventor and John [John Crane] was the designer and inventor, co-inventor and myself for putting this thing together and making it. They asked if I helped putting this thing together and making it from time to time. I couldn't tell them that I didn't, because if I had built up a feeling in them that I knew nothing about what I was doing; psychologically that could have torn down, or have caused delay the foundation that now is laid. Now I think we have a solid footing there. I under no circumstances would want that torn down, and I will not under any circumstances accept the credit for this instrument as being invented, because it is Rife's instrument as printed on the plate in front and that is one of the reasons in building you up to them, which I don't think is unwarranted; not by a darn sight, and that is why they want you there. They want to hear you talk, and they also want to know your past experiences with the people of La Jolla and also I was very happy to have received the paper concerning the Dr. etc., because I'm sure Stafford will contact every blooming Dr. that you had given him to me and I turned over all the letters to him, because I didn't want anything to stand in the way if he could contact him, now whether he would do that, before he would talk to the group, and I do not know. I suppose he will, but he wants the truth as badly as you do. Now I don't know an easier way it can be done. I don't think there is going to be an easy way to get it on, but I think I've outlined this thing. I studied the moves I was going to make before I ever went there. I studied what I was going to do if I had the opportunity to do so, which I did."*

RIFE: *"Well I think that you did a very excellent job." (1957 John Marsh trip to Dayton, Ohio #8, 9 and 16)*

And in the John Marsh Collection, Gonin Papers we read:

CRANE: *"So the frequencies [audio] we have written down. I will give you those or Rife will give them to you. I think you ought to have them. Each one [organism] has a different frequency, you see. I don't*

remember any of them off-hand. I should memorize them all, but I haven't yet. I've just written them down and they are in the lab."

GONIN: "Those frequencies that you have written down, would only apply to your own machine [AZ-58], wouldn't it?"

CRANE: "That is because they have been calibrated for each machine. Each machine has its own calibration."

GONIN: "And that's constant?"

CRANE: "Yes." (John Marsh Collection, Gonin and Siner Papers, Page 15)

After reading these documents the facts stand out that all three of these men knew the audio frequencies and they were not John Crane's invention. Both John Marsh and John Crane considered the instrument to be Dr. Rife's. Dr. Rife also had a plaque on the front of the instrument with his name on it. It is also clear from John Marsh's papers that Dr. Rife was not on the sidelines but he a working partner in Life Labs. Dr. Rife by this time had become what some people call a "working alcoholic." This type of drinker would have a little to drink during the day to take the edge off but would not be a total drunk. The documents show that Dr. Rife knew the audio frequencies that were used in the AZ-58. But it is clear that he didn't understand how those audio frequencies worked with the RF carrier frequency with Philip Hoyland's design. On the Rife CD's all of Dr. Rife's recorded conversations were very positive about the 1953 AZ-58 instrument. This does not sound like a man who was ignorant of what was going on, as some have claimed.

Anyone who reads the documents from this period of time can tell that there were a lot of high hopes for this instrument and the lower square wave audio frequencies it was using. Now the real question is how well did this instrument work when it was only working on square wave harmonics? There were a lot of good reports on how well the instrument worked but what really counts is how well it worked in the hands of the doctors who used it on their patients. Dr. Robert P. Stafford M.D., used the AZ-58 for 5 years on his patients and wrote a report and sent it to Dr. Rife, John Crane and John Marsh. The photo below is a picture of Dr. Robert P. Stafford M.D.



Dr. Stafford's report is very favorable on many conditions that he used the AZ-58 on but when it came to cancer this instrument did not work as well as the Beam Ray high frequency harmonic sideband method. Dr. Stafford's report showed he treated 16 cancer patients and had a varied response rate using the AZ-58 on cancer. We must point out that the instrument did temporarily help some of his cancer patients while others did not see any benefits. Two of the women that he treated received a great deal of benefit but died from other complications. This made it so that he could not say they were cured by the instrument. When the first woman was autopsied she only had a small amount of cancer left in her breast. When Dr. Stafford started treating her she had cancer in several other places including her neck. Had she not died from a fall she probably would have fully recovered.

The second woman had cervical cancer for which other doctors used a great deal of radiation therapy. Dr. Stafford treated her at the hospital and after about four weeks she went home. She died of radiation damage that was done to the tubes that go from the kidneys to the bladder. When she was autopsied they found no cancer cells in her abdomen. In this case the cancer was completely gone. Since neither of these women lived for at least five years they could not be considered cured. So Dr. Stafford could never say that he had cured anyone of a terminal malignancy. He said this about the AZ-58 square wave audio frequency instrument:

DR. STAFFORD: *“As yet, we have failed to “cure” any case of advanced, terminal malignancy. It appears in several instances that we may have impressed the disease favorably, temporarily. It is difficult to rule out the psychological, morale booster effect to the terminal patient when some definitive effort is made again in his behalf. However, several improvements have appeared to be more physical than emotional...All the patients in the series were treated with the same frequencies (e.g., 728 - 784 - 880 - 2008 - 2128). Perhaps these frequencies may be wrong, or only nearly correct.”* (John Marsh Collection, Dr. Stafford's Report on using the AZ-58, page 4).

It is clear that Dr. Stafford was questioning the accuracy of the square wave audio frequencies and felt that something was wrong. Everyone who has been around Rife technology for a long time has seen the very same results as Dr. Stafford. From time to time we see that someone has an amazing experience of recovery from cancer but for the majority this does not happen. Today these frequencies **728, 784, 880, 2008 and 2128** Hertz which Dr. Stafford used are the same frequencies used by just about everyone for cancer.

Many have wondered why the AZ-58 worked well for a few patients and not for others. We believe we know the reason why. The RF carrier frequency is the reason it worked. The AZ-58 RF carrier frequency was set at the new 4.68 MHz to comply with the new 1950's FCC license. Dr. Stafford changed the RF carrier frequency using the variable capacitor to operate between 3.10 MHz to 3.30 MHz with the two women who were treated for cancer. He also used this same RF carrier frequency with some of his other patients. If per chance the RF carrier frequency was set at about 3.20 MHz it would have been only about 15,000 Hertz off of the second higher harmonic of Dr. Rife's original BX cancer virus frequency, which was 3,214,900 Hertz. This second harmonic of the BX ($1,607,450 \times 2 = 3,214,900$ Hertz) was the primary frequency used by Philip Hoyland in the Beam Ray Clinical instrument for the BX cancer virus. If an audio frequency of 2128 Hertz (AZ-58 BX audio frequency) was used, and it was, it would have created many harmonic sideband frequencies and the 7th harmonic sideband frequency would have hit Dr. Rife's higher harmonic BX frequency of 3,214,900 Hertz. We need to keep in mind that Dr. Stafford also used 728, 784, 880 and 2008 Hertz. It would have been almost impossible for him not to hit the BX frequency of 3,214,900 Hertz with one of the sidebands from all these frequencies. If we also take into account the “one tenth of one meter” tolerance frequency of 858 Hertz it gives room for the frequency to be off a few hundred Hertz and still work. What we have just explained is the reason why we think the AZ-58 worked so well on these two women.

It is also known that Dr. Stafford tried other RF carrier frequencies. Once he changed the RF carrier frequency the instrument would have been relying completely on the harmonics from the square wave waveform of the audio frequency. This would have greatly affected the outcome of his testing. The fact is the square wave harmonics method did not work as well as the Beam Ray Clinical sideband spacing method. **The real problem is almost everyone believes the square wave audio frequencies are Dr. Rife's true M.O.R. frequencies.** The evidence shows that John Crane and John Marsh believed the audio frequencies were the true M.O.R. frequencies and they had given this understanding to Dr. Stafford. Without the correct understanding of how the instrument worked Dr. Stafford would not have understood how important the fixed RF carrier frequency was. If he changed it off of the 3.20 MHz RF carrier frequency many of the 16 cancer patients could have been affected negatively. Dr. Stafford followed these 16 people over many years and in some cases things looked good at first, but the people eventually died from their cancer anyway. One thing that needs to be pointed out is we do not know if Dr. Stafford treated many of his patients over a long enough time period as Dr. Couche and the other doctors did their patients.

In the 1934 clinic 16 patients who had cancer and tuberculosis were treated and considered clinically cured. This is quite a contrast; 100% success in 1934 using Dr. Rife's high RF frequency method. And a very limited success rate on cancer for the low square wave audio frequency harmonics method. Only when Dr. Stafford accidentally used an RF carrier frequency close to the BX cancer virus frequency did the AZ-58 seem to get good results. Dr. Stafford used the AZ-58 instrument for a little over five years and sent his report to John Marsh. I am sure John Crane received it also. The big question that needs to be asked is why did John Crane and John Marsh continue to tell people these low audio frequencies were the frequencies which Dr. Rife used in the 1934 clinic when the medical proof showed they didn't work as well as the high RF frequencies? This again clearly shows they did not understand the sideband method. We have to ask the question, why do people today continue to say these frequencies cure cancer even after they have seen the same results? Could it be because having had a few good results they ignored the evidence and fool themselves? By the time all the evidence was available, John Marsh and John Crane were in jail on three or four different legal counts, one of which was for treating a woman without a medical license.

Dr. Rife did not want to have anything to do with all the legal trouble they were in. He was able to avoid it because he never made any claims and he would never treat anyone. The legal problems shut down Life Labs. Had this not happened I wonder if Dr. Rife would have ignored this evidence? I do not believe he would have. He would have realized that the changes they made to the instrument which depended solely on square wave audio frequency harmonics compromised its effectiveness. I think Dr. Rife would have eventually realized that they didn't fully understand how the Beam Ray Rife Machine worked and he would have gone back to the higher audio frequencies and put the RF carrier frequency back on 3.30 MHz. We will never know what he would have done because I do not think Dr. Rife ever read Dr. Stafford's report. This is because John Marsh received the report after he and John Crane were released from jail.

The troubling thing is this, because so few really understand Dr. Rife's early instruments and how Philip Hoyland's Beam Ray Clinical Rife Machine worked almost all frequency generators have been built using this limited square wave audio frequency harmonic method. The people who purchase these low square wave audio frequency instruments have been led to believe it is the same type of instrument used in the 1934 clinic. All because we didn't know the truth. Are people today just fooling themselves also? Are we trying to get these same square wave audio frequency harmonic type instruments and the frequencies they use to do what Dr. Stafford could not get them to do? Cure cancer? We know there have been incredibly good results on many other conditions using audio frequencies which show this type of instrument and method is of great worth but the truth is sometimes hard to accept.

As we have already read, Dr. Stafford came to suspect that the audio frequencies were not true M.O.R.s. Another letter written by Dr. Stafford to Dr. Edward Jeppson in Salt Lake City also confirms his concerns. He wrote this letter to Dr. Jeppson because he was having the same type of results that he was having. Here is his statement from his letter:

DR. STAFFORD: *“Please excuse my format in the following letter for I intend to ramble a bit and forget strict grammatical dictum. I am writing you at this time partially because John Marsh informs me in a recent letter that you may be somewhat disheartened or at least worried about your role in the experimentations with the Rife Machine. Believe me, Dr. Edward I know how you feel for I too have been through this same feeling with this matter. I have observed clinical results after treatments with this gadget which I can scarcely believe myself. Yet, despite these good results, I have been confused by some rather simple failures such as a recent experiment which I conducted at Good Samaritan Hospital where we used the machine to treat some cultures of Staph Aureus and Strept. Fecalis. In this work we failed to inhibit growth at all or influence the cultures with the Rife Rx. I sent the results to John Marsh and asked for clarification and to be very frank I am not satisfied with John’s excuse of the failure as described by Dr. Rife. I am afraid I’m not a very good apostle for I’m getting some ideas myself on how this thing may work. I really wonder if this ultrasonic kills bacteria and virus at all or does it work like other forms of ultrasonic and merely stimulate the tissue in some unusual manner thereby improving the circulation and secondarily enhancing the body’s defenses against infection...To summarize some of this rambling: I feel that the Rife Ultrasonic Therapy has a very definitely beneficial effect on the human (and canine) body...I furthermore feel that we, as doctors of medicine, using this machine must remain constantly alert to the condition of our patient and vary the Rx as indicated.”* (Letter from Dr. Stafford to Dr. Edward Jeppson dated, April 1, 1958).

Clearly Dr. Stafford was questioning whether the audio frequencies were correct. Little did he know they were not the same frequencies used with the Rife Ray #3 or the Ray #4 instrument? The AZ-58 could have output the higher harmonic sideband frequencies that Philip Hoyland used in his Beam Ray Clinical instrument if they had only understood how it really worked. Whatever was told to Dr. Stafford by Dr. Rife through John Marsh it did not satisfy Dr. Stafford's concerns. Dr. Rife, John Crane and John Marsh probably felt that Dr. Stafford had just made some errors in his work. The one thing that Dr. Stafford did inadvertently find out was the AZ-58 using the square wave audio frequency harmonic method did not kill organisms in the laboratory at the hospital. In the 1950's Dr. Rife no longer had a laboratory for testing any microorganisms. There is no evidence they ever tested just the square wave audio frequencies with Dr. Rife's microscopes. So they did the only thing they could. They let the doctors use the AZ-58 and tell them how well it worked. We must keep in mind that the instrument Dr. Rife gave to John Marsh and John Crane was an original Beam Ray Clinical instrument which used the harmonic sideband method developed by Philip Hoyland. It used the correct higher audio frequencies and the correct 3.30 MHz RF carrier frequency. This instrument apparently worked because John Marsh said it cured his wife of cancer. Again the fact is the AZ-58 Beam Ray Clinical instrument using square wave audio frequency harmonics never worked as well as Philip Hoyland's sideband method. It also didn't work as well as the Rife Ray #3 or Rife Ray #4.

The square wave harmonic method used in the AZ-58 produced very good results on many conditions but not the results hoped for on cancer. But still even with the changes the AZ-58 worked very well on many different conditions. These square wave audio frequencies are what people have been using for the past 50 years believing they were Dr. Rife's true M.O.R.s. All this time not knowing they were not Dr. Rife's original frequencies which he used in his earlier instruments built in the 1920's and 1930's. It wasn't until the papers from the 1939 Beam Rays Trial, John Marsh Papers, Kennedy Company equipment spectrum analysis and Philip Hoyland Beam Ray Clinical Rife Machine spectrum analysis came to light did we have the ability to finally figure out where all these frequencies came from. This information finally reveals which frequencies were the correct M.O.R.s. Notwithstanding the various setbacks Dr. Stafford was still amazed at the results he achieved with the AZ-58.

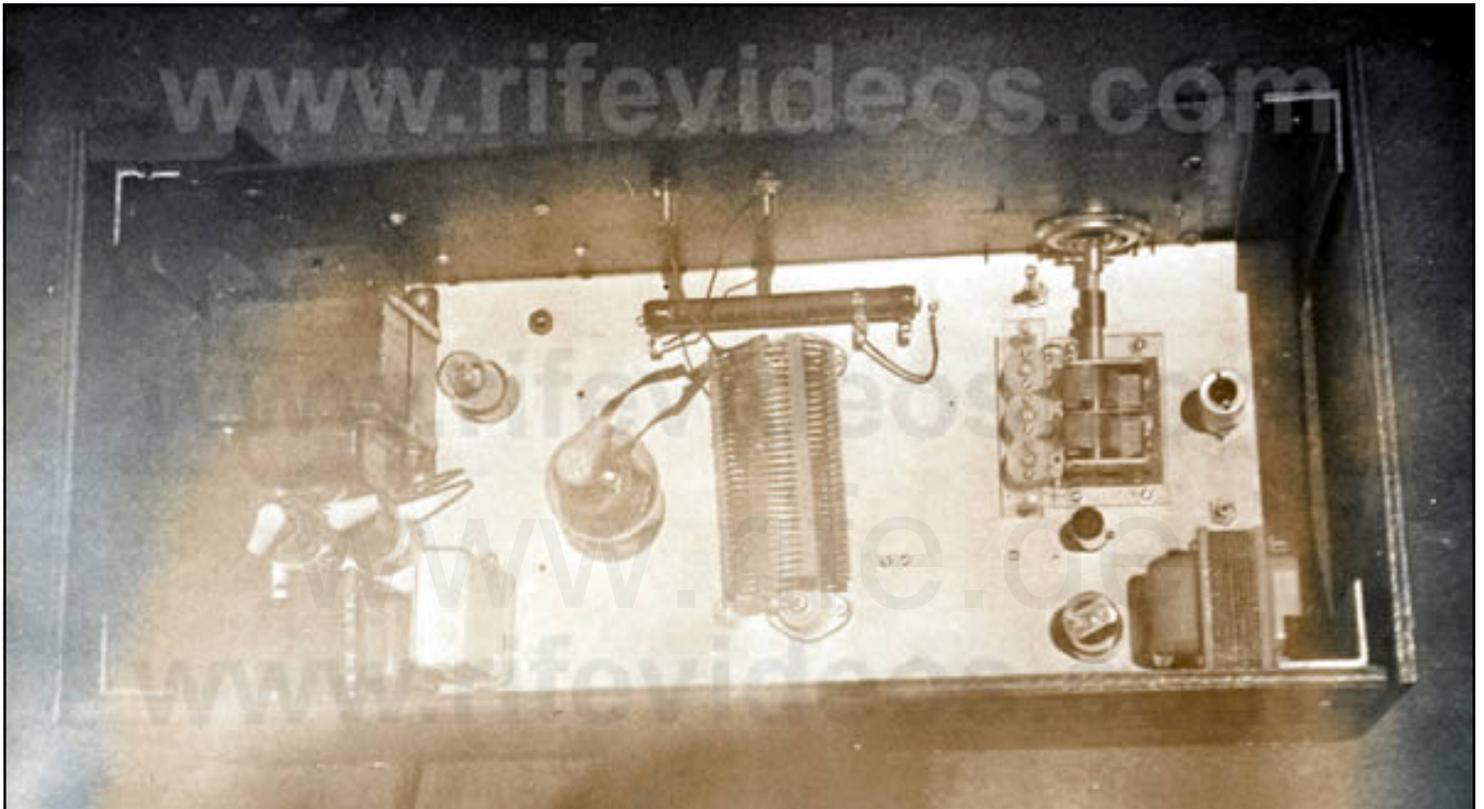
Since we were able to obtain access to John Marsh's papers we were also able to discover that in 1976 John Marsh had some of these low square wave audio frequencies tested on microorganisms by a laboratory using his 1970's model of the AZ-58 Beam Ray Clinical ray tube instrument. Keep in mind that this instrument was miscalibrated like all the 1950' AZ-58 Beam Ray Clinical instruments. It was also only working on square wave harmonics. He paid for these tests and they were carried out between May 1976 and March 1977. The University that did the tests specifically stated that, whatever the outcome of the tests, John Marsh could not use their name in any way to endorse his equipment. These tests were similar to the tests Dr. Stafford conducted at Good Samaritan Hospital. Dr. Stafford's tests showed that these low square wave audio frequencies, which did not produce the correct sideband M.O.R. frequencies, would not devitalize any organisms. John Marsh's tests which he had done at this laboratory also showed that the low audio frequencies working on square wave harmonics will not devitalize any organisms. Both Dr. Stafford's and John Marsh's tests convincingly show the low square wave audio frequencies are not true M.O.R.s. Unless these instruments use the higher audio frequencies with a 3.30 MHz RF carrier frequency they will not devitalize anything.

No one that reads this information should in any way believe that this means that Dr. Rife's method of coordinative resonance is without merit. What these laboratory tests showed is that it is absolutely necessary that the instrument work on the same principles and frequencies as the original instruments that produce the true M.O.R. frequencies use in the Rife Ray #3, Rife Ray #4 and the Beam Ray Clinical instrument. These 1950's AZ-58 Beam Ray Clinical instruments were not calibrated correctly and they used the wrong audio frequencies. This miscalibration made it so the instruments did not work on the original sideband principles which produced Dr. Rife's frequencies. Because they were not calibrated correctly it rendered the instruments incapable of devitalizing any microorganism using just low square wave harmonics audio frequencies.

Even after these tests proved that the low square wave audio frequencies would not devitalize any microorganisms John Marsh continued to hold on to the false notion that these low square wave audio frequencies would devitalize microorganisms. He never would consider that something was wrong with the instruments. Today we understand that a simple correction would have solved all the problems. To read the document about this laboratory test that conclusively proves that the audio frequencies are not M.O.R.s. go to www.rifevideos.com and read this chapter and you will find the following link. (John Marsh's tests performed by: Brigham Young University Microbiology Department)

We covered this information in a previous chapter but it should be reviewed again here. Some people have wondered if the low audio frequencies (120 Hertz to 2128 Hertz) used in the 1953 AZ-58 are actually the original audio frequencies used in the 1938-1939 Beam Ray machine rather than the high audio frequencies (1200 Hertz to 21275 Hertz) used in Aubrey Scoon's Beam Ray replica instrument. This is a good question and it can easily be answered with certainty. The answer is in the math which produces the correct sidebands for each organism. Only the high audio frequencies (1200, 2400, 6600, 6900, 7660, 7270, 7870, 8300, 8450, 8020, 16000, 17220, 18620, 20080, 21275) will produce the correct sideband frequencies that will produce the higher harmonic frequencies from Dr. Rife's original frequencies. Only six of the low audio frequencies (120, 660, 727, 1862, 2008, 2127-2128 or 2127.5 Hertz as given by John Crane) used in the 1953 AZ-58 when multiplied by a factor of 10 times give the exact same high frequency used in Aubrey Scoon's instrument. But the other seven (712, 784, 776, 800, 803, 880 and 1552 Hertz) when multiplied by a factor of 10 times will not give the correct high audio frequency. These facts reveal which frequency list came first. Since we know that Philip Hoyland designed this Beam Ray Clinical machine and hid the method of using sideband frequencies to produce higher harmonics of Dr. Rife's M.O.R. frequencies then only the list (Aubrey Scoon's higher audio frequency list) that will produce Dr. Rife's higher harmonic frequencies could be the original list.

From the Beam Ray Trial we learned that no one but Philip Hoyland understood how the instrument worked. Not even Dr. Rife, Verne Thompson, John Crane or John Marsh understood that the RF carrier frequency had to be matched to the audio frequencies in order to produce the sideband frequencies that would hit the higher harmonic frequencies of Dr. Rife's original M.O.R. frequencies. John Crane and John Marsh said many times the RF carrier frequency did not matter. In fact, they eventually quit using the RF carrier frequency when they built their 1950's contact pad style instrument. This clearly proves that they did not understand that the original Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument worked on harmonic sidebands. Had they understood this simple fact they never would have changed the RF carrier frequency or built their contact pad style instrument without using an RF carrier frequency. They also would not have lowered or changed any of the audio frequencies if they understood the sideband method used by Philip Hoyland. Both audio frequency lists would be identical except that one list would be 10 times higher than the other list. Only someone who did not understand how the audio frequencies really worked would have lowered them and then changed them. Only the list which came first would have all the correct frequencies. This information proves that the high audio frequency list came first. The low audio frequency list used in the 1953 AZ-58 would have come later in the 1950's because it is the list, when multiplied by 10 times, will only produce some of the correct sideband frequencies. Only someone such as Philip Hoyland could have made the high audio frequency list since the high audio frequencies are the only frequencies that will produce Dr. Rife's higher harmonic M.O.R. frequencies. As we said, the answer to this question is in the math.



Below in the chart is a list of the "Original 1950s AZ-58 Frequencies" used by Dr. Stafford. The column to the right of the "Original 1950's AZ-58 Frequencies" is based on a 4.68 MHz RF carrier and is labeled "4.68 Correct Sideband Frequencies". They would be the correct sideband frequencies to make the AZ-58 instrument work like the original Beam Ray Clinical instrument, but, the problem is the large "Number of Sideband Harmonics". You will notice that almost all of the low audio frequencies exceed more than 40 sideband spacing steps to hit the high frequency M.O.R.

Original 1950's AZ-58 Frequencies Used By Dr. Robert P. Stafford M.D.							
Microorganism	Rife Ray #4 Frequencies	Higher Harmonic Frequencies	*Carrier Difference Frequency	1/10 Of A Meter Freq.	Number of Sideband Harmonics	Original 1950s AZ-58 Frequencies	4.68 Correct Sideband Frequencies
Actinomycosis or Streptothrix	192,000 Hz	4,608,000 or 24th	72,000 Hz	12 Hz	92	784 Hz	782 Hz
Anthrax	139,200 Hz	4,732,800 or 34th	52,800 Hz	6 Hz	85		621 Hz
B or E Coli Rod	417,000 Hz	4,587,000 or 11th	93,000 Hz	58 Hz	116	800 Hz	802 Hz
B or E Coli Virus	770,000 Hz	4,620,000 or 6th	60,000 Hz	198 Hz	38	1552 Hz	1538 Hz
BX Virus Carcinoma	1,604,000 Hz	4,812,000 or 3rd	132,000 Hz	858 Hz	32	2128 Hz	2129 Hz
BY Sarcoma	1,530,000 Hz	4,590,000 or 3rd	90,000 Hz	780 Hz	45	2008 Hz	2000 Hz
Gonorrhea	233,000 Hz	4,660,000 or 20th	20,000 Hz	18 Hz	28	712 Hz	714 Hz
Pneumonia or Spinal Meningitis	427,000 Hz	4,697,000 or 11th	17,000 Hz	61 Hz	17	776 Hz	1000 Hz
Staphylococcus Pyogenes Aureus	478,000 Hz	4,780,000 or 10th	100,000 Hz	76 Hz	137	727 Hz	730 Hz
Streptococcus Pyogenes	720,000 Hz	4,320,000 or 6th	360,000 Hz	173 Hz	409	880 Hz	880 Hz
Syphilis	789,000 Hz	4,734,000 or 6th	54,000 Hz	207 Hz	82	660Hz	658 Hz
Tetanus	234,000 Hz	4,680,000 or 20th	0 Hz	18 Hz		120 Hz	20 Hz
Tuberculosis Rod	369,000 Hz	4,797,000 or 13th	117,000 Hz	45 Hz	146	803 Hz	801 Hz
Tuberculosis Virus	769,000 Hz	4,614,000 or 6th	66,000 Hz	197 Hz	44	1552 Hz	1500 Hz
Typhoid Rod	760,000 Hz	4,560,000 or 6th	120,000 Hz	192 Hz	168	712 Hz	714 Hz
Typhoid Virus	1,445,000 Hz	4,335,000 or 3rd	345,000 Hz	694 Hz	185	1862 Hz	1865 Hz

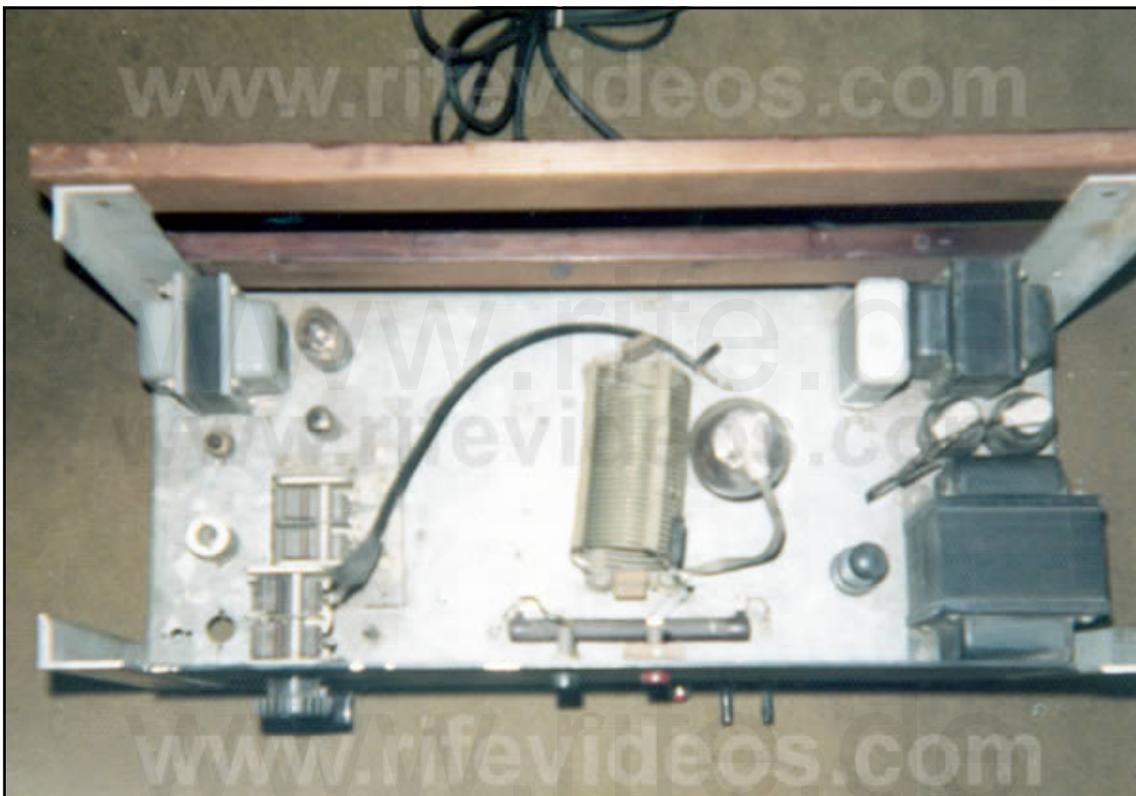
The large "Number of Sideband Harmonics" means that the power level of the correct sideband that hit the higher harmonic M.O.R. would be so weak that it would never work. If the "Number of Sideband Harmonics" go over about 40 sideband steps the power level on a spectrum analyzer shows that they become too weak to work.

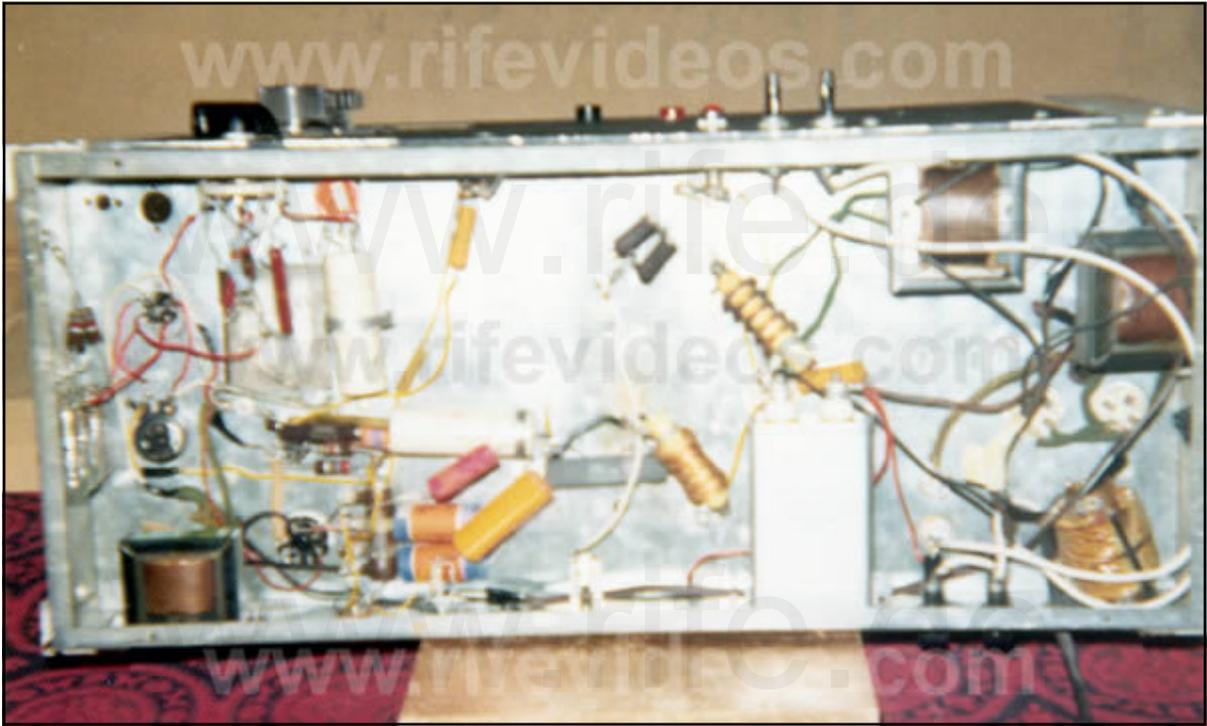
You will notice how closely these two sets of low audio frequencies correspond to each other. The problem is when Dr. Rife, John Crane and John Marsh lowered the audio frequencies they compromised the AZ-58. The BX audio frequency that Dr. Stafford used was 2128 Hertz and the RF carrier frequency was about 3.20 MHz. The sideband spacing to the "Higher Harmonic Frequency" M.O.R. took only a few sidebands which had enough power to work. This appears to be the reason why the two women and a few others that he treated had such amazing results. The problem is most of the organisms far exceed the 40 sideband harmonics when using these low audio frequencies. This will happen even if you use a 3.20 MHz or 4.68 RF carrier frequency. As mentioned before the higher the audio frequency used the more power there is in the sidebands. For this reason in the next chart, at the top of the next page, we have put a list of the optimum AZ-58 audio frequencies to be used with a 4.68 MHz RF carrier frequency and a 40,000 Hertz audio frequency oscillator. This would make the instrument work like the original Beam Ray Clinical instrument.

**1950's Beam Ray Clinical Instrument Optimum Sideband
Square Wave Audio Frequencies Based On A 4.68 MHz Carrier**

Anthrax	26,400 Hz	Streptococcus	32,727 Hz
B or E Coli Rod	31,000 Hz	Streptothrix	36,000 Hz
B or E Coli Virus	30,000 Hz	Syphilis or Treponema	18,000 Hz
BX Virus Carcinoma	33,000 Hz	Tetanus	20 Hz
BY Sarcoma	30,000 Hz	Tuberculosis Rod	39,000 Hz
Gonorrhea	20,000 Hz	Tuberculosis Virus	33,000 Hz
Pneumonia or Spinal Meningitis	17,000 Hz	Typhoid Rod	40,000 Hz
Staphylococcus	25,000 Hz	Typhoid Virus	38,333 Hz

Below and on the next page are three photos of the original AZ-58. The first photo is of the inside of the case showing the variable capacitor (bottom left corner with the black knob and the black wire leading to it) which could change the RF carrier frequency. The second photo is a view of the underside of the chassis. From the 1930's to the 1950's the instrument had only a few changes made in the electronic parts. The third photo is a side view of the first AZ-58 built in 1953. If you take a close look at this photo you will see that it did not have the variable capacitor when it was first built. The variable capacitor was added in 1956 and was used for tuning the brightness or resonance of the ray tube. This was done because they didn't believe the carrier frequency made any difference. It was not added for the purpose of changing the RF carrier frequency, this was just a side benefit. Doctor Stafford used this variable capacitor to set the carrier frequency to about 3,200,000 Hertz for some of his tests. This is the reason we believe he had such good success with the two women patients who had cancer. The BX cancer frequency was 3,214,900 Hertz ($1,607,450 \times 2 = 3,214,900$ Hertz) and even using the low audio frequencies this would have worked very well because he would have been hitting the BX frequency with powerful harmonic sideband frequencies.





The photos, shown on page 179, are of the AZ-58 we built back in 2000. It used to have the vacuum tube audio oscillator built into it but it never worked properly. So it was removed and replaced with Aubrey Scoon's audio amplifier.

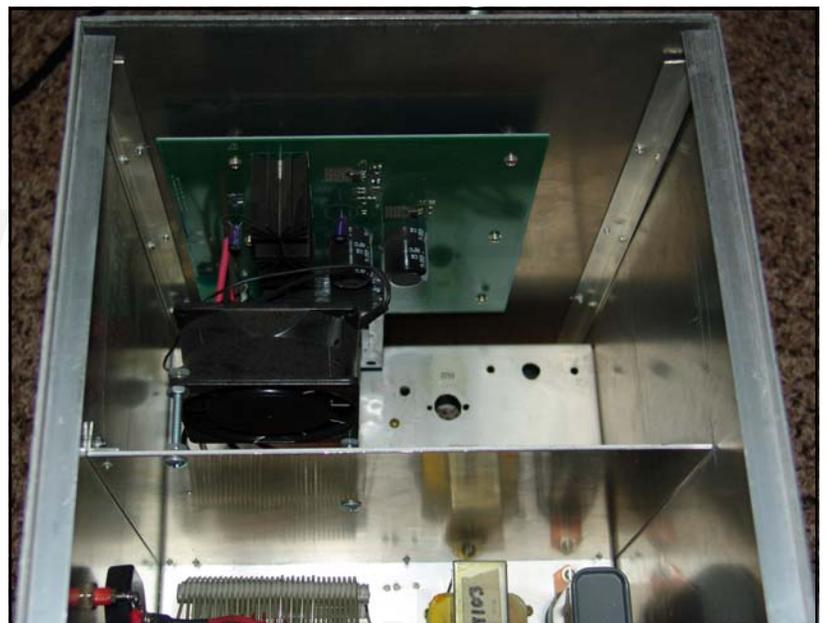
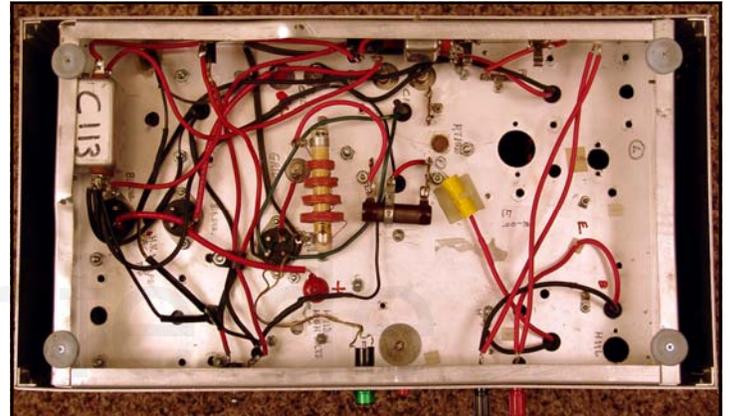
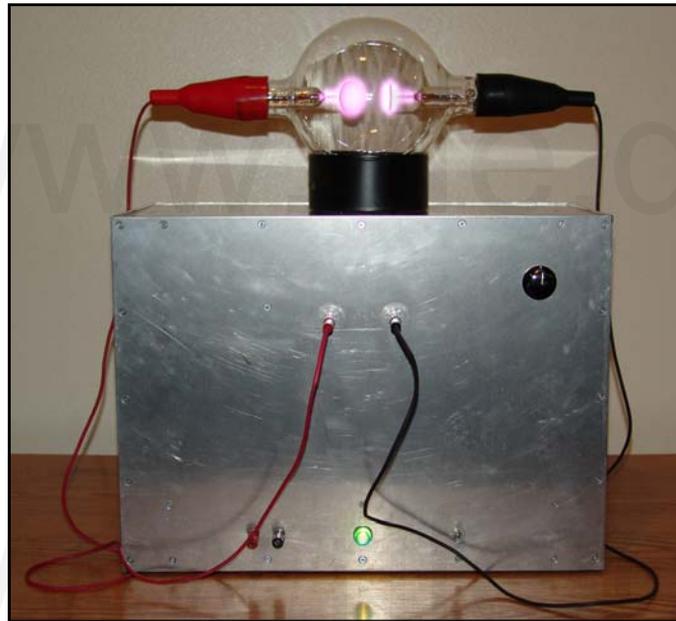
On page 180 is a schematic of the 1950's AZ-58 instrument. The 866 vacuum tubes have been replaced with solid state rectifiers. Also the old vacuum tube audio oscillator has been removed. It is easier and more accurate to use Aubrey Scoon's booster amplifier and a modern function generator to produce the audio frequencies that were used in this instrument. The layout of the electronic parts of this instrument is very important because of the inherent interference problems that come with RF oscillators. Again anyone who would like to build this instrument should have a good understanding of old tube technology. Some parts of this circuit use up to 2000 volts DC with substantial current and can easily kill anyone who is not familiar with this kind of current or voltage. We take no responsibility for anyone who builds this instrument. We recommend that you have professional help.

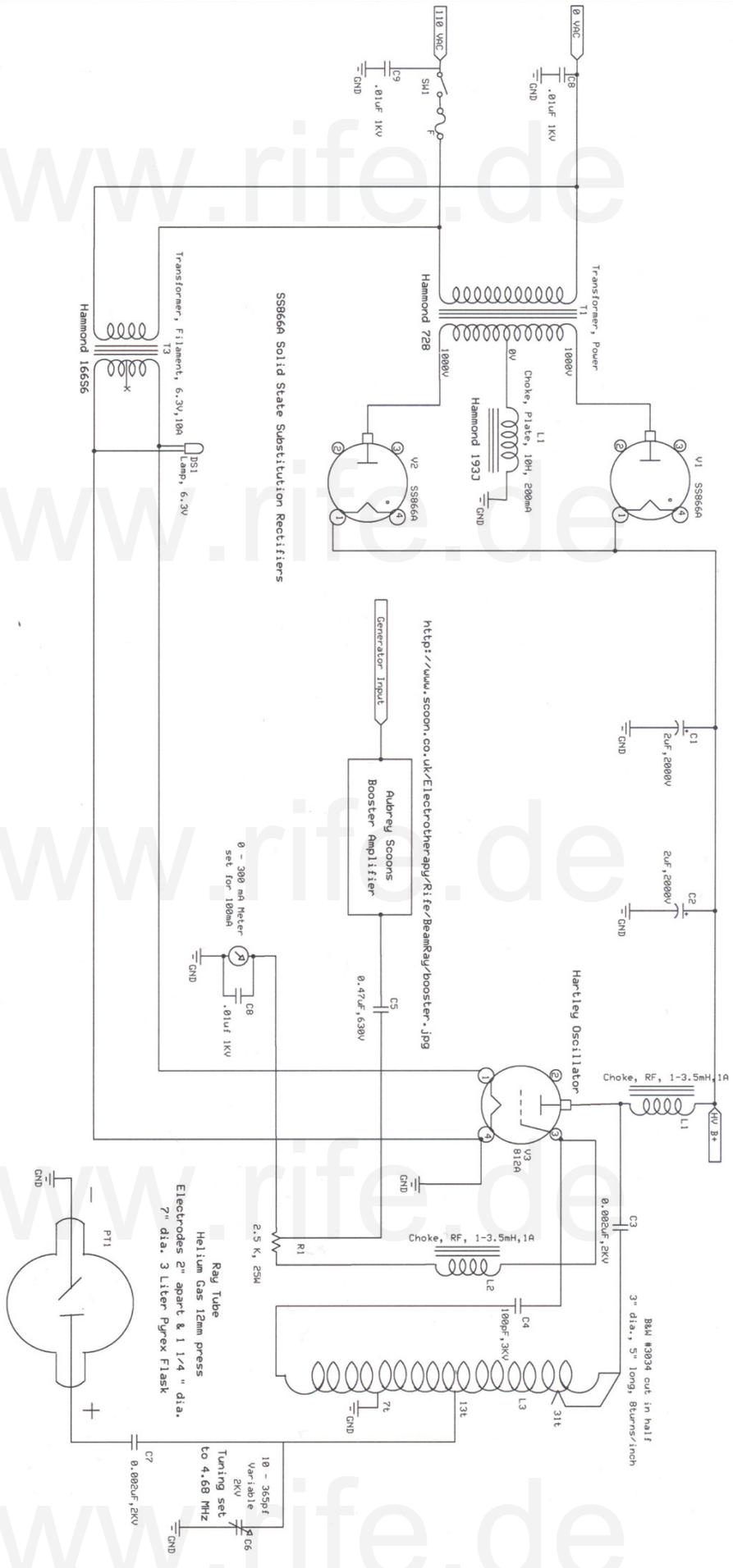
Chapter Summary: To sum things up only a few changes were made to the original Beam Ray Clinical instrument design which produced the 1953 AZ-58 Beam Ray Clinical replica. Dr. Rife and Verne Thompson kept the original Hartley oscillator but changed the fixed RF carrier frequency from 3.80 MHz to 4.68 MHz as per the new FCC license. The RF carrier frequency section did not significantly change with the use of the 812a vacuum tube instead of the 809 vacuum tube. They kept the variable audio oscillator which produced the low audio frequencies but lowered its range of frequencies using only three bands with a top audio frequency range of about 6000 Hertz. They then lowered Philip Hoyland's original sideband audio frequencies by a factor of about 10 times and used these lower audio frequencies in the AZ-58. Then they changed the audio frequency waveform from sine wave to square wave and depended on the harmonics produced by the square wave waveform instead of the sidebands. It is interesting that Philip Hoyland found that a modulated sine wave waveform when put through his M.O.P.A. circuit was sufficient to devitalize organisms because it creates a wave form that looks almost like a square wave waveform. It appears that a damped wave is not really necessary. When you compare the original Beam Rays Clinical instrument and Aubrey Scoon's 1950's Beam Ray Clinical instrument to the 1950's AZ-58 Beam Ray Clinical replica they are almost identical except for the audio frequency bands. When we built both of these instruments, Aubrey Scoon's and the AZ-58, and compared them we found the AZ-58 replica appears to be the better design and easier to build.

Even with the changes Dr. Stafford had very good results which greatly impressed him. Today because of the changes that were made during the 1950's most people believe that the lowered audio frequencies that were used in the AZ-58 are Dr. Rife's original M.O.R. frequencies, but they are not. Dr. Rife's original M.O.R. frequencies were the frequencies used in the Rife Ray #3 and Rife Ray #4. The Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument also worked on higher harmonics of Dr. Rife's frequencies. An instrument that could output both square wave harmonics and Philip Hoyland's harmonic sidebands would take advantage of both of these methods.

In the next chapter we will discuss the difference between using square wave harmonics and sideband harmonics.

Photos of the rebuilt AZ-58 Beam Ray Clinical instrument





Reference: Allied Industries, John Crane, 08/08/30
 Schematic Corrected by James Cunningham 03/2008
 Simplified and updated by Jeff Garff and Jim Peters 4/11/08

1950s AZ-58 Instrument. Built for
 Dr. Rife by Verne Thompson from
 Phillip Hougland's Beam Ray design
 Redrawn by Jeff Garff

Chapter #13

Rife Machine Harmonic Audio Frequency Misunderstanding



There is a belief that the audio frequencies that were used in the original Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical Rife Machine and its 1940's and 1953 AZ-58 replica Rife Machines are harmonic M.O.R. frequencies derived by dividing Dr. Rife's original high RF frequencies down in octave steps until you reach the audio range of frequencies. For this to be true then all of the audio frequencies would have to be true harmonics of the higher RF frequencies. But this is not the case.

All the documents we have quoted and the understanding we now have, prove as a myth, the long believed concept that the low audio frequencies used in the 1950's were created by John Crane and John Marsh by dividing Dr. Rife's high frequency M.O.R.s down by harmonic steps until they reached the audio range of frequencies. If we take the correct frequency for the BX of 1,607,450 Hertz read by Philip Hoyland and divide it down by harmonics we do not get 2008 Hertz or 2128 Hertz. In fact, we do not get Philip Hoyland's higher audio frequencies of 20080 Hertz or 21275 Hertz either. This clearly proves John Crane and John Marsh did not create the audio frequencies by just dividing down Dr. Rife's higher RF M.O.R. frequencies. The fact is we know that the origin of these audio frequencies came from the sideband harmonic method used by Philip Hoyland in the original Beam Ray Clinical instrument.

The documented information we have shows that Dr. Rife's true M.O.R.s that would resonate organisms were the higher RF frequencies (139,200 Hertz to 1,607,450 Hertz) used in the Rife Ray #3 which consisted of the Kennedy Models 110, 281. These same frequencies were used in the Rife Ray #4 Rife Machine and the higher harmonic frequencies of these frequencies were used in the Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical Rife Machine. All of Dr. Rife's Machines worked on RF frequencies not audio

frequencies. From the spectrum analysis of Philip Hoyland's Beam Ray Rife Machine we know that it used audio frequencies for one purpose only, to create the method of sideband harmonic spacing to hit the higher harmonic frequencies which were harmonics Dr. Rife's true RF M.O.R.s. Henry Siner reported Philip Hoyland's design killed the organisms under microscope observation. This same instrument was tested by Dr. Rife in 1940 when Verne Thompson repaired it. Add to this the list of doctors who used the instruments and said they had many diseases cured. This shows that Philip Hoyland's harmonic method works beyond question.

Dr. Robert P. Stafford was not able to kill any organisms in laboratory tests using just the square wave audio frequency harmonics. He did his tests under microscope observation. Today, like Dr. Stafford many have tried to kill the organisms which these audio frequencies correspond to, with no success. John Marsh had laboratory tests done in 1976-1977 which also confirmed Dr. Stafford's tests.

If these audio frequencies, as some have claimed, were really harmonic frequencies derived from the higher RF M.O.R. frequencies then one would think that they should be able to kill the microorganism they correspond to. If a true audio frequency harmonic of Dr. Rife's RF M.O.R. will not devitalize an organism under microscope observation, can the harmonic association be valid? No rational person would believe this. Yet today this is exactly what most people believe because they do not have all of the facts.

When Dr. Rife started looking for frequencies to devitalize microorganisms he worked his way up from the lower frequency ranges to the higher frequency ranges until he found a frequency which would devitalize an organism he was working on. His Rife Ray #3 had the ability to start at about 12,000 Hertz which is in the upper audio frequency range. So Dr. Rife would have naturally started at 12,000 Hertz and moved up in the frequency range in his testing until he found the frequency that would devitalize the organism. Since the Rife Ray #4 documents show that the lowest frequency for any of the organisms was 139,200 Hertz we can conclude that he did not find any frequencies in the audio range or less than 139,000 Hertz that would devitalize any of these organisms listed on the Rife Ray #4 documents. Now this method of starting at the lowest frequency and moving up into the higher frequency ranges would be a logical method of finding the M.O.R. of an organism. What this also logically tells us is that no frequency lower than 139,000 Hertz could ever be a frequency that would devitalize any of these organisms. What this also reveals to us is that Dr. Rife had to get to a high enough frequency range before a resonant effect would devitalize an organism. What is the point that we are trying to make with this simple logic. Philip Hoyland found that higher harmonics of Dr. Rife's original M.O.R. frequencies would devitalize those organisms. But what Dr. Rife found was that there were no frequencies lower than the frequencies he found that would devitalize the organisms found in the Rife Ray #4 documents. We must keep in mind that the Rife Ray #4 did not have any variable audio oscillator. Its frequency range started at 87,000 Hertz. From this we can conclude that Dr. Rife found that the audio range up to about 87,000 Hertz was not needed because you cannot truly resonate any organism with frequencies below 87,000 Hertz using his method.

With this logical understanding you would not divided down in octave or harmonic steps any of the Rife Ray #4 resonant frequencies and expect these lower frequencies to devitalize those organisms using the same method Dr. Rife used. But this is what people claim can be done. If Dr. Rife could not find any frequency lower than 139,000 Hertz to devitalize the Rife Ray #4 organisms then this concept that people are claiming is a questionable concept depending on the number of harmonic or octave steps used. It is a known fact that square waves will create higher harmonic frequencies. Some claim infinite harmonics but this could only be true if there was infinite power behind those harmonics. So power determines the number of harmonics. In most situations the harmonics from a square wave are only readable, with sufficient power, to about 9 harmonics up from the original frequency used. Understanding this you would not take any of Dr. Rife's frequencies and divide them down in either harmonic steps or octave steps more than about 9 times and expect an audio frequency with a square wave

waveform to resonate those organisms. Yet this is what people are claiming can be done using audio frequencies and square wave harmonics. They actually promote the idea that you can go down hundreds of harmonic steps with Dr. Rife's frequencies and get them to resonate organisms with low audio frequencies. It is this false concept that John Crane and John Marsh promoted. This false concept has caused all of the confusion we have today. This is why so many people claim that Dr. Rife's original M.O.R. frequencies were the low audio frequencies that were used in the AZ-58.

We are not saying that low audio frequencies do not have positive effects, because they do. But they are working on a different concept than coordinative resonance. No one knows exactly how these low audio frequencies work, they just know they are beneficial. Dr. Stafford believed that they somehow stimulated the adrenals which in turn stimulated the immune system. He also believed when the immune system is stimulated the body will be able to overcome many ailments that it otherwise could not overcome. Again we will point out that it is not known how these low square wave audio frequencies work. But what is known is that they do not create a true resonate frequency effect like Dr. Rife's high RF frequencies or the higher harmonic RF frequencies Philip Hoyland used.

The evidence we have given in this report shows that if the RF M.O.R. frequency is lowered by too much it will lose its ability to devitalize an organism even though it is a lower harmonic frequency. Dr. Stafford's and John Marsh's laboratory tests showed this when they treated the organism with the low audio frequency that was supposed to devitalize it. The tests showed that the organism continued to grow even when they transferred it from one culture to another. Can there be any greater scientific proof than this? Even Dr. Rife would not have argued with this method of determining true M.O.R.s, because this is the method he used. This is the greatest proof, along with the fact that almost all the audio frequencies are not true harmonics of the original high RF frequencies. We know many other people who have made the same tests on microorganisms as Dr. Stafford and John Marsh and they told us they obtained the same results he did. John Marsh said on the Rife CD's that they came up with the frequencies using math. The documented information we now have show that the math they used was to lower Philip Hoyland's original audio frequencies by a factor of 10 times. If every audio frequency was a perfect harmonic match to its higher RF M.O.R. then we could say they were all derived from Dr. Rife's original M.O.R.s, but they are not. So this leaves us with only one conclusion. They lowered Philip Hoyland's higher audio frequencies and wrongly considered those lowered frequencies to be the true M.O.R. frequencies. Another thing we must understand is that even if the audio frequencies were derived from Dr. Rife's original RF M.O.R.s in lower harmonic steps or octave steps and they do not devitalize the organism they are not real M.O.R.s. either.

What the evidence in this report certainly proves is, without really knowing it, Dr. Rife, John Crane and John Marsh discovered that these lower square wave audio frequencies are beneficial. Even though they will not devitalize the organism they correspond to under microscope observation they still seem to help people? The fact is we really don't know why the audio frequencies are beneficial, but for some unknown reason they are. Though the method of modulating a square wave audio frequency onto a fixed RF carrier did not work as well as Philip Hoyland's sideband method, nevertheless it works very well on many conditions. Even though the audio frequencies are beneficial in many ways, this still does not prove the claim that the 1950's audio frequencies are harmonic M.O.R.s.

What needs to be kept in mind is how the original Beam Ray Clinical instruments worked. We will again point out here that neither the 3.30 or the 3.80 MHz RF carrier frequency nor the audio frequencies will do anything by themselves. But when the 3.30 or the 3.80 MHz RF carrier frequency and the audio frequencies are combined together they will produce many sideband frequencies. And one of these sideband frequencies will line up with the true Rife M.O.R. frequency and devitalize or render harmless the harmful microorganism. If you just use the audio frequencies by themselves you will get nothing. If you use the 3.30 or the 3.80 MHz RF carrier without the audio frequencies you will get nothing. The audio frequencies used in this style of instrument must be match to the RF carrier frequency of

3.30 or 3.80 MHz or they are useless. This is the reason the 1953 AZ-58 Beam Ray Clinical instrument did not work properly.

Below is a chart showing the “High Frequency M.O.R.s” which were taken from the Rife Ray #3 and used with the Rife Ray #4. These frequencies were recorded in 1935 when Philip Hoyland went to Dr. Rife's laboratory to read them with his master oscillator. They were fine tuned with more precision in 1936 when Philip Hoyland built the Beam Ray Clinical instrument. This is the reason for the slight discrepancy in Dr. Rife's high frequencies. In 1935 the frequencies were rounded off to the nearest thousandth. In 1936 a more accurate reading was done of these frequencies so that the higher harmonics could be used in the Beam Ray Clinical instrument. These frequencies are the true M.O.R.s. The “Harmonic Higher Audio Frequency” column is the true harmonic of the “High Frequency M.O.R.s” column. How well these higher frequencies under 60,000 Hertz would work is anyone's guess using the square wave harmonic waveform that was used in the AZ-58 replica instrument. The “Harmonic Higher Audio Steps” column shows how many harmonic steps it takes to hit the fundamental “High Frequency M.O.R.s” using the “Harmonic Higher Audio Frequency” using a square wave waveform. As can be seen the higher the frequency the less harmonic steps it takes to hit the fundamental M.O.R. frequency. We did this chart just to show how the concept of square wave harmonics would work. Just keep in mind that any square wave audio frequency only goes up for about 9 harmonics with sufficient power. Many of the “Harmonic Higher Audio Steps” exceed 9 harmonics. With this understanding a higher frequency should be chosen that would be within 9 harmonics of Dr. Rife's original high RF M.O.R. frequency.

AZ-58 M.O.R. Audio Frequencies Square Wave Harmonics						
Microorganisms	1950's Low Audio Frequency For AZ-58	True Harmonic Low Audio Frequency For AZ-58	Harmonic Low Audio Steps for AZ-58	Harmonic Higher Audio Frequency	Harmonic Higher Audio Steps	High Frequency M.O.R.s
Actinomycosis (Streptothrix)	784 Hz	750 Hz	256	48,000 Hz	4	192,000 Hz
Anthrax	None	1087.5 Hz	128	34,800 Hz	4	139,200 Hz
B. Coli (Rod form)	800 Hz	814.4531 Hz	512	52,125 Hz	8	417,000 Hz
B. Coli (Filterable virus)	1552 Hz	1503.9063 Hz	512	48,125 Hz	16	770,000 Hz
Bacillus X or BX (Cancer Carcinoma)	2128 Hz	3132.8125 Hz	512	50,125 Hz	32	1,604,000 Hz
Bacillus Y or BY (Cancer Sarcoma)	2008 Hz	2988.28125 Hz	512	47,812.5 Hz	32	1,530,000 Hz
Gonorrhea	712 Hz	910.15625 Hz	256	29,125 Hz	8	233,000 Hz
Pneumonia or Spinal Meningitis	776 Hz	1667.96875 Hz	256	53,375 Hz	8	427,000 Hz
Staphylococcus Pyogenes Aureus	727 Hz	933.59375 Hz	512	59,750 Hz	8	478,000 Hz
Streptococcus Pyogenes	880 Hz	703.125 Hz	1024	45,000 Hz	16	720,000 Hz
Syphilis	660 Hz	770.5078 Hz	1024	49,312.5 Hz	16	789,000 Hz
Tetanus	120 Hz	914.0625 Hz	256	29,250 Hz	8	234,000 Hz
Tuberculosis (Rod)	803 Hz	720.7031 Hz	512	46,125 Hz	8	369,000 Hz
Tuberculosis (Virus)	1552 Hz	1501.953125 Hz	512	48,062.5 Hz	16	769,000 Hz
Typhoid Fever (Rod)	712 Hz	742.1875 Hz	1024	47,500 Hz	16	760,000 Hz
Typhoid Fever (Virus)	1862 Hz	1411.1326 Hz	1024	45,156.25 Hz	32	1,445,000 Hz

Now if we take a look at the "1950's Low Audio Frequency For AZ-58" column we see the frequencies that were used by the AZ-58 back in the 1950's. These frequencies are still used today. In the “True Harmonic Low Audio Frequency For AZ-58” column we find the true low audio frequency harmonics of the “High Frequency M.O.R.s.” As you compare these columns you can see that the 1950's frequency for Actinomycosis or Streptothrix was 784 Hertz but the true harmonic frequency is 750

Hertz. It is easy to see that the AZ-58 was not working on square wave harmonics of the true M.O.R.s. If you look at the "Harmonic Low Audio Steps For AZ-58" column you can see how many harmonic steps it takes to reach the true "High Frequency M.O.R." These range from 128 harmonic steps to 1024 harmonic steps. Anyone looking at these numbers would wonder if these frequencies could ever work. Logically the higher the frequency the better the chance they will work. Also logically the less you go up in square wave harmonics the greater the chance they will work. When using the square wave method the highest frequency possible should be used.

Chapter Summary: None of the low audio frequencies used in the AZ-58 were Dr. Rife's original M.O.R. frequencies. Not even the higher audio frequencies used in the Beam Ray Clinical instrument were his original M.O.R. frequencies either. Both the lower and the higher audio frequencies are not true harmonics of Dr. Rife's original M.O.R. frequencies, as some have thought. The frequencies that Dr. Rife discovered were the lowest frequencies which he found that would resonate an organism and devitalize it. Dr. Rife knew that his frequencies were lower harmonics of a true higher frequency. Philip Hoyland used this understanding in the Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument. One thing we do know is dividing Dr. Rife's original frequencies down in octave or harmonic steps until you get into the low audio frequency range has not been proven through laboratory testing to resonate those organisms or any other organisms. Dr. Stafford and John Marsh had laboratory tests done and found that the 1950's AZ-58 square wave low audio frequencies would not devitalize any organisms they were tested on. The audio frequency range does have many beneficial frequencies but it is not understood how they really work. Dr. Stafford believed they stimulate the adrenal glands thus stimulating the immune system.

The real problem with not understanding which frequencies are Dr. Rife's original M.O.R. frequencies means that people will purchase frequency generating equipment that does not output Dr. Rife's original frequencies. It really is "buyer beware". If a frequency generating piece of equipment cannot output both the low audio frequency range and the high RF range then you may want to reconsider purchasing it. Look for a frequency generator that can output all of Dr. Rife's frequencies. If a company will not tell you what the frequency range of their so called "Rife Machine" is then keep looking until you find a good frequency generator with the correct frequency range. Any frequency generator worth purchasing should have a range from at least 1 Hertz to 5,000,000 Hertz so you can use the full frequency range that Philip Hoyland used with the higher harmonics of Dr. Rife's original M.O.R. frequencies. If a frequency generator can go to 20,000,000 million Hertz, even better, because you can also work with many of the higher harmonics of Dr. Rife's frequencies.

In the next chapter we will look at the pad type instrument developed by John Crane and John Marsh in the late 1950's.

Chapter #14

Life Labs 1950's Pad Instrument without Ray Tube



1. Used round disks that came in contact with the body. Later changed in the 1960's to hand cylinders or foot pads.
2. Had no RF carrier frequency.
3. Used the square wave audio frequencies used in the AZ-58.

It was about 1957 when John Crane and John Marsh began building instruments without a ray tube. Earlier in this article Bertrand Comparet was quoted as saying:

COMPARET: *"Now, Crane said "Well now look, Rife himself admits that no matter how much tube and ray, and so on, you have, you can't get any results unless you've got the right frequency. Therefore the real clue to the thing is the frequency and not the means by which you deliver it." (1970's Bertrand Comparet Interview #33).*

John Crane and John Marsh replaced the ray tube with two aluminum disks (shown in the above photo) which they developed that came in contact with the body. As we pointed out earlier in this report it is interesting to note that Dr. Rife said Abrams' Oscilloclast would devitalize the BX cancer virus and it was a contact type device. John Crane and John Marsh probably used this contact method because of the success of Abrams' instrument. From the documented information we have it was also the high cost of building ray tube instruments that caused them to look at doing things in a different way. In addition to being expensive to build, the ray tube could break very easily. They had many problems with them. It does not appear that Dr. Rife, at least in his early years, ever had a reason to look at doing

things differently. John Crane and John Marsh did. They didn't have the kind of money to spend that Dr. Rife did. They say that "Necessity is the mother of invention!"

In the photo, shown below, we see that they eventually added handles onto the disks so that they were easier to use.



John Crane and John Marsh used a Heathkit function generator to produce the frequencies. These Heathkit function generators had no built-in carrier frequency on which to modulate the audio frequencies. Therefore, the RF carrier frequency was no longer used. The fact that they didn't feel the RF carrier frequency was necessary shows that they totally believed that the audio frequencies were the M.O.R. frequencies. This also shows beyond doubt that they never knew the importance of the RF carrier frequency or had any understanding of the harmonic sideband method used in the original Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical Rife Machine. They could have made a pad instrument work like the Beam Ray Clinical Rife Machine if they would have used a harmonic sine wave RF carrier frequency at 3,300,000 Hertz. After the many years that these pad instrument have been used it appears that the removal of the ray tube was not as important as the removal of the RF carrier frequency.

Dr. Rife would have never approved of using an instrument without an RF carrier frequency. He knew that Philip Hoyland's Beam Ray Clinical instrument which used the sideband method somehow needed an RF carrier frequency to make it work properly. Though Dr. Rife didn't fully understand Philip Hoyland's instrument he clearly understood the importance of the RF carrier frequency. The positive thing about using a Heathkit function generator in this way is they were inexpensive (about \$200) and a lot more people could afford one. Many people can thank John Crane and John Marsh for this innovative method. John Crane and John Marsh proved that the square wave audio frequencies worked the same whether applied through a ray tube or pads if sufficient power is used. Many people think that John Crane and John Marsh built the pad instrument without Dr. Rife being fully informed about it. But this was not the case. John Crane and John Marsh had talked for some time about building a smaller ray tube instrument but instead of building it they built the pad instrument. In John Marsh's Trip to Ohio Papers we read this:

RIFE: *"That is the only way that it can be handled properly."*

MARSH: *"Maybe we can sell small instruments for the purpose of small diseases like colds, flu and stuff like that, which are minor, which the Dr.s prefer not treating those kind anyway, because they are chronic, and there isn't anything they can do with them. People keep coming in and coming in and they take up his time where he could spend it taking care of a bad case, or something or other. Dr. Stafford said that he would prefer that a small instrument would be made...What do you think John? I've been doing a lot of talking not even giving you a chance to get a word in edgewise."*

CRANE: *"There is no doubt there is going to be an awful lot of development on this design..."* (1957 John Marsh trip to Dayton, Ohio #36-38).

From these statements we learn that Dr. Rife knew that they wanted to build small instruments. Also we learn that it was John Marsh and John Crane's idea to build the pad instruments, not Dr. Rife's. We know that Dr. Rife was upset with John Crane and John Marsh over the building of these pad instruments because he expressed it to Bertrand Comparet during his 1961 deposition. Comparet said:

COMPARET: *"And I asked Rife, because I thought Rife would certainly say that the way Crane was working on it then was still using the Rife principle, but he indignantly denied it."*

HUBBARD: *"All right, I see. But, getting back, you say that Rife was very indignant, that the machine that Crane was building was really his [Cranes] idea. I suppose he did not compromise on that, did he?"*

COMPARET: *"Oh no, he just blew up."* (1970's Bertrand Comparet interview #32 & 40).

At this time John Crane and John Marsh were working on both the ray tube instrument and the pad instrument. We know that Dr. Rife considered the ray tube instrument to be his instrument. The ray tube instrument used an RF carrier frequency on which the square wave audio frequencies were modulated. So it is clear that the pad instrument without an RF carrier frequency is what Dr. Rife was upset about. It is also clear that Dr. Rife fully knew what they were doing but he did not approve of what they were doing. Because they didn't use an RF carrier frequency the pad instrument would not be working on Dr. Rife's principle of coordinative resonance through high RF sideband frequencies. We know that this was the method Philip Hoyland used in his design. If there is no RF carrier then there would be no sideband frequencies and this would mean that none of Dr. Rife's higher harmonic RF frequencies would have been produced. This also means the pad instrument only worked on low square wave audio frequency harmonics not high RF frequencies. However, John Marsh and John Crane's innovation with a pad instrument proved that the ray tube could be removed and frequencies could be applied electrically through the contact method which they used.

This new method made it possible for more people to have access to a less effective form of Dr. Rife's technology. Though it was a less effective method many people over the years have been helped by this method of only using low square wave audio frequencies. Back when John Crane and John Marsh were building these pad instruments they could have built a pad instrument capable of producing all of Dr. Rife's frequencies. The reason they did not do this is due to the fact that they believed that the low square wave audio frequencies would work as well as Dr. Rife's original high RF frequencies. Time has proven that they were not correct in this belief. Today all of Dr. Rife's original high RF frequencies and the higher harmonics of those frequencies which Philip Hoyland used can be produced by any function generator with the proper frequency range of at least 1 Hertz to about 4,000,000 Hertz.

It appears that one of the reasons why John Crane and John Marsh didn't use an RF carrier frequency is the Heathkit function generator that they used didn't have the capability of using an RF carrier frequency. Audio frequencies will not broadcast; therefore, they are modulated upon the RF carrier frequency so that they will penetrate the body. In laymen's terms, modulation is piggy-backing one or

more low frequencies onto another higher frequency. The frequencies travel together but still keep the components of both waveforms. Almost all of the so called "Rife Machines" built today do not use an RF carrier frequency even though Dr. Rife's Beam Ray Clinical instrument and the 1953 AZ-58 Machine did. If Dr. Rife could have removed the RF carrier frequency from his instrument and gotten the same results, I believe he would have removed it because it would have made building an instrument a lot easier. He became upset with John Crane and John Marsh for doing this. As it is, Dr. Rife never removed the RF carrier frequency from any of his instruments. It was John Crane and John Marsh who remove it. If a person wants to try and obtain the same type of results which Dr. Rife did, then an RF carrier frequency should be considered and used with any audio frequency instrument.

We realize that there are ray tube instruments today that do not use an RF carrier frequency. These use a high electromagnetic field (EM) which will transfer the energy into the body. We do not doubt that these instruments work very well with low square wave audio frequencies. We have talked with people that are using these instruments and they say that they are getting very good results. But these instruments are still using just the low square wave audio frequencies without an RF carrier frequency. What we are talking about in this report is the way that Dr. Rife used RF frequencies and an RF carrier frequency modulated with an audio frequency to produce the proper sideband method. Some of these EM ray tube instrument builders like to compare EM devices to RF devices. This is like comparing apples and oranges. There is no comparison because if you do not have an RF carrier frequency then you cannot create any sideband frequencies. The EM devices work on a high electromagnetic field, the stronger the better. RF devices work on radio frequencies and the power output is measured in watts. Dr. Rife's instruments were all RF instruments and could resonate an organism when the proper RF frequency was used. EM devices use low audio frequencies because they cannot output RF frequencies. RF versus EM or apples and oranges cannot be compared because they are two totally different principles. EM devices are also limited in their frequency range. Usually they can only output frequencies to about 20,000 Hertz where Dr. Rife's RF devices were putting out frequencies in the millions of Hertz or cycles per second.

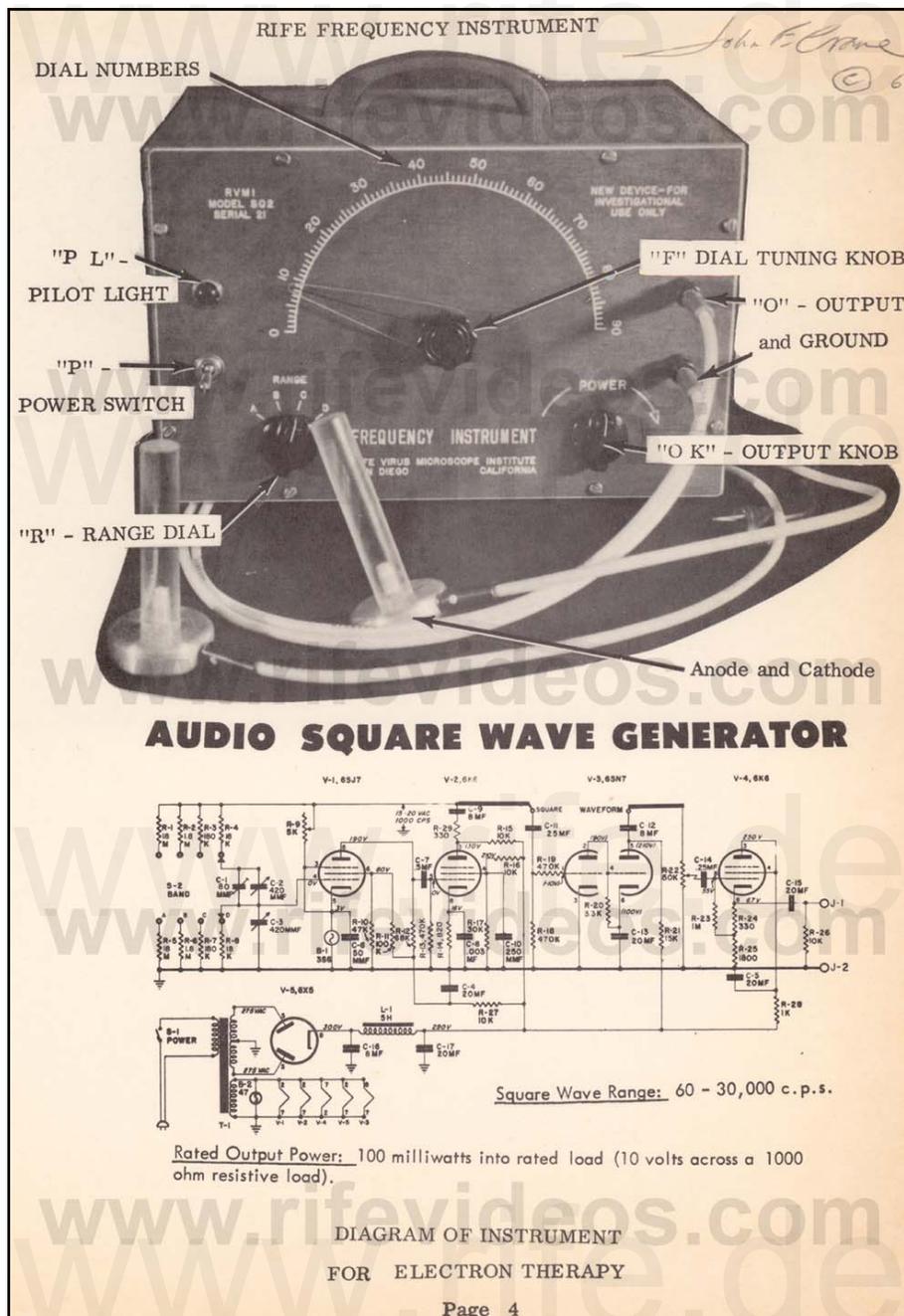
There is some misinformation being put out about pad instruments. Mostly it is done by people who believe that only a ray tube will work in delivering frequencies to the body, whether it is through the RF or the EM method of delivering frequencies. These people promote the false belief that audio frequencies when used in a pad instrument without an RF carrier or without an EM field will only travel along the surface of the skin of the body. They say that the frequencies cannot penetrate the body because of the "Skin Effect." We need to point out that the "Skin Effect" has nothing to do with human tissue or human skin. The "Skin Effect" has to do with the skin or surface of a metal conductor such as a copper wire. If the human body was made of metal then the "Skin Effect" would apply. These people are either totally ignorant or willfully trying to mislead people so that they will only purchase an instrument that uses a ray tube. What we should really believe is what the scientific tests have proven in regards to the "Skin Effect" as it pertains to human or animal tissue.

In scientific studies called "Bioelectric Impedance Analysis" it has been shown that sine wave audio frequencies, without an RF carrier frequency, will enter the body but will only travel in the connective tissues around the cells. These tests have prove beyond doubt that the frequency does go right through the skin contrary to what people have claimed. Also in these scientific studies it has been shown that the closer you get to 1 Megahertz the greater the penetration of the current through the cell. At 1 Megahertz or one million Hertz the current of the frequency will go through the cell and fully penetrate the body. These type of tests show why it is very important that an RF carrier frequency be used. A virus can enter a cell and live there. An RF frequency can enter the cell where it can do the most good. These kinds of scientific studies and their importance were not understood by John Crane and John Marsh in the 1950's and 1960's. These "Bioelectric Impedance scientific tests also prove that what many people have been saying about the "Skin Effect" is absolutely false. In this Rife machine report we do not ask people to believe what has been said without proof. For this reason we have in-

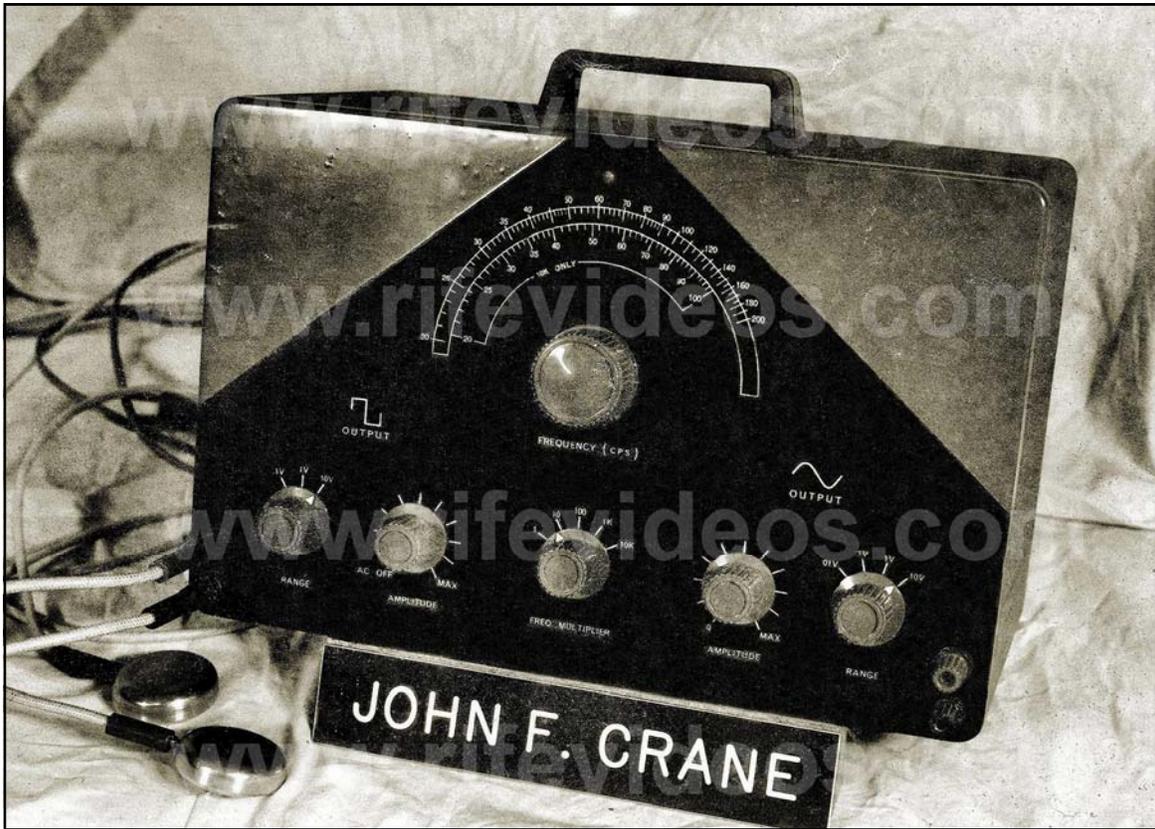
cluded one of these scientific reports for you to read. There are other reports on the web that you can read but we found that this one is the easiest to understand. But even with that said, unless you have some understand of how electricity works then it may be difficult for some to understand. Because of this we added, in blue print, a layman's understanding at the end of each section. To read this file go to the following website address.

www.rifevideos.com/pdf/skin_effect_and_bio_electrical_impedance_analysis.pdf

Below is a schematic of John Crane & John Marsh's pad instrument. It was nothing more than an off-the-shelf audio frequency generator with the faceplate changed. There was nothing special about this frequency generator because any common function generator can do the same thing that this one could do. There have been people who have copied this instrument and who charge enormous sums of money for a replica. As much as four or five thousand dollars. They claim that this is a real genuine Rife Machine. Do not be fooled. The same audio frequencies that were used in the 1953 AZ-58 were also used with this instrument. Those frequencies were 120, 660, 712, 727, 776, 784, 800, 803, 880, 1552, 1862, 2008, 2128.



Below are several photographs of the many pad type frequency generators that John Cane and John Marsh built. The first one was built by John Crane.



This next three photos, shown below and on the next page, are of another one of John Crane's pad instruments built in the 1960's.



The next two photos, shown below, are of the pad instrument built back in 1961 by John Crane and John Marsh. They at that time were calling their organization the "Rife Virus Microscope Institute". This name is on the front of their instrument. The first photo is from back in 1961 and the second photo is a new photo of one of these instruments which has survived.



The next two photos, shown below, are pictures of one of John Marsh's pad instruments which he built in the 1980's. The first photo is from the 1980's and shows the aluminum disks which he was using at that time. The second photo shows this same instrument with another pad instrument which he built.



The next photo, shown below, is a new photo take of an instrument which John Marsh owned and gave to his nurse. It is similar to the instrument shown in the first photo above.



The next two photos, shown below, are of a pad machine that John Marsh made out of a 1950's Heathkit frequency generator. Almost all of the pad type machines that both John Crane and John Marsh built were really made from off-the-shelf frequency generators without any changes being made to them. Many times they would either replace the faceplate with their own or they would cover it so that no one would know that they were just using an off-the-shelf frequency generator. Above in one of the photos of John Crane's machine you can see that he covered the original faceplate so no one would know what he was doing. In the next two photos you can see that John Marsh did the same thing with this one. The first photo was taken by John in the 1980's and the second photo is a new photo of this instrument.



Chapter Summary: Pad type audio frequency instruments have done a lot of good over the years. But without an RF carrier frequency properly match with the correct audio frequencies Philip Hoyland's sideband method cannot be used with them. These instruments need to have an RF carrier frequency or the ability to output the exact frequency that Dr. Rife used. We know from the documents that Dr. Rife preferred using the exact frequency rather than Philip Hoyland's sideband method, but either method will work and Dr. Rife used both. Dr. Rife's frequency range included both the audio range and the RF range of frequencies from 1 Hertz to about 1,800,000 Hertz. Philip Hoyland's design produced higher harmonic frequencies of Dr. Rife's original frequencies in the 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 Hertz range.

The so called pad "Rife Machines" that are sold today which cannot produce these frequency ranges cannot produce Dr. Rife's results. Make sure that the frequency generator you purchase can produce both the audio and RF frequencies that Dr. Rife used. Also it should be understood that the pad type instruments are not able to output the power that the ray tube instruments can. Pad style instruments that do not use an RF carrier frequency or the higher RF frequency range generally do not exceed one half of one watt of power. This is because the body cannot take more that about one fifth of one watt before the electrical current begins to lock up the muscles of the user. When an RF carrier frequency is used then the body does not react to the electricity and this makes it so that higher power levels can be used up to the 10 to 12 watt range. Dr. Rife's ray tube instruments had power ranges from 50 to 200 watts output. The Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument power output was between 40 to 50 watts.

In the next chapter we will look at an AZ-58 type of ray tube instrument built by John Marsh in the 1970's.

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Chapter #15

John Marsh's 1970's Beam Ray replica Rife Machine



1. Used a ray tube.
2. Carrier frequency was 4.150 MHz.
3. Modulated sine and square wave audio frequencies onto the sine wave carrier frequency.
4. Power usage was about 460 watts. Output to the ray tube about 40 watts.

John Marsh had this replica of the Beam Ray Clinical Rife Machine Model #JLMSQ-1A built back in November 1971 for \$3,800. It was completed by January 1, 1972. He and John Crane were under court order not to associate with each other. Because of this court order they went their separate ways but communicated often through phone calls and letters. John Crane stayed in California and John Marsh went to Colorado but eventually settled back in SLC, Utah until his death in 1987. All of his Rife Machines and Rife information were given to his nurse before his death. His equipment and documents were obtained from her in 2012. Since we were able to obtain this instrument we have been able to properly date it and take better photos of the complete instrument. Some of this information and new photos are shown below and are now apart of this report.

The photo at the top of the next page shows the two chassis that were connected by wires with their covers taken off. This instrument was a mix of both tube technology and modern solid state components.



In the next photo, shown below, you can see that the instrument could output both sine and square wave audio frequencies. The frequency range of the audio oscillator went from 20 Hertz to 20,000 Hertz over three bands. John Marsh initially want it to have a frequency range from 0 to 100,000 Hertz. It had coarse and fine adjustments for the audio frequencies. Above those knobs we see the digital readout window of the frequencies. John Marsh put in a modern solid state audio oscillator with a digital readout. To the right of the digital readout we see a timer with a range of up to 5 minutes.



To the right of that timer, shown below, in the first photo on the left, we see the power meter which is written on it "Standing wave ratio" and "Percent reflected power". The knob below the meter was for adjusting the standing wave ratio. Below the knob is where the ray tube was connected. John Marsh used the CB antenna style connection instead of the banana jack method use in the original 1953 AZ-58. In the second photo, shown below on the right, you can still see an up close view of the John Marsh's masking tape with the 1950's frequencies written on it.



The next photo, shown below, is a top view of the chassis with the case removed. You can clearly see that John Marsh used a mix of old tube technology and solid state electronics.



The next four photos, shown below and on the next page, are close up photos of the top of the chassis. The first photo is the built in timer. The second photo is the solid state audio oscillator.



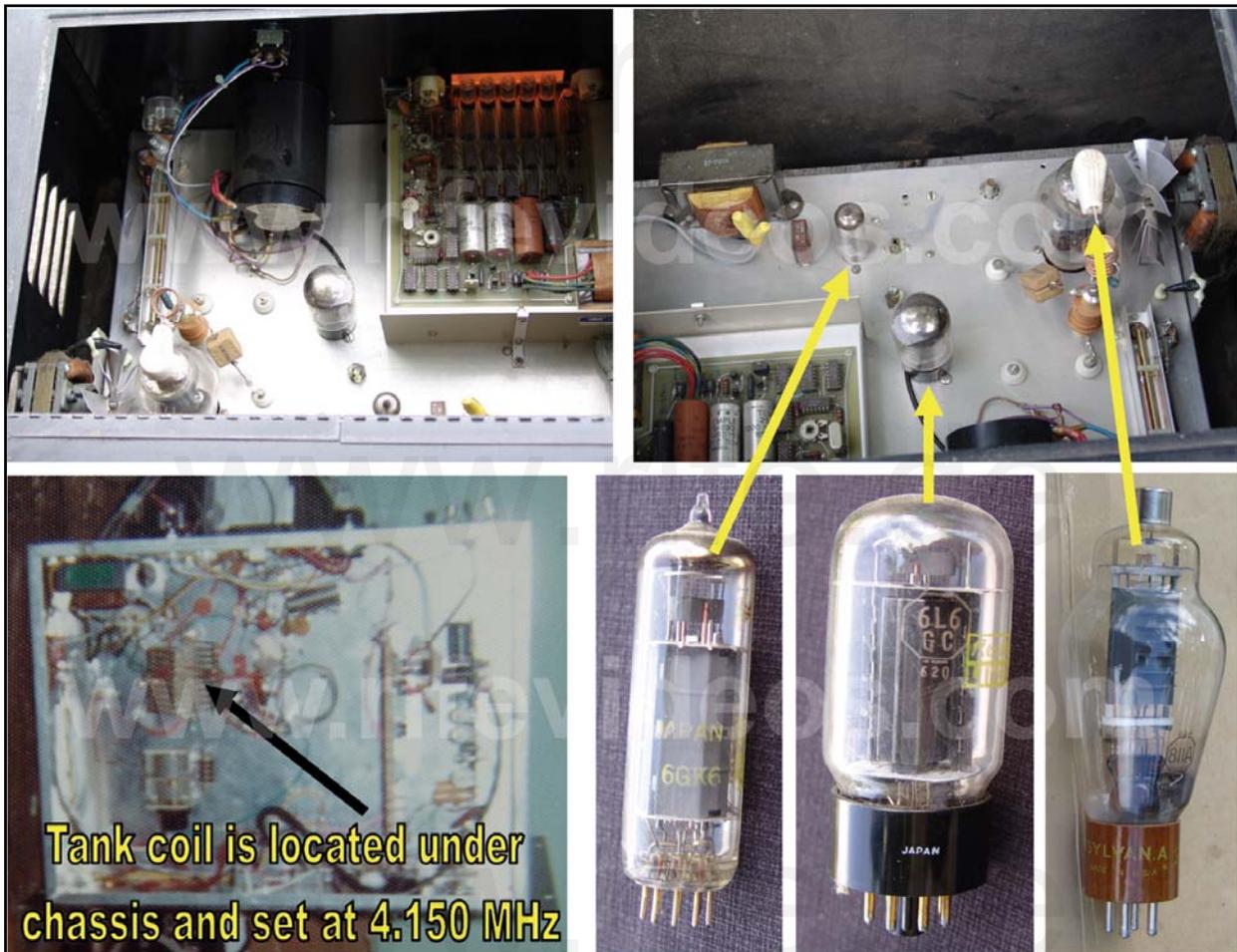
The third photo shows the 811a main power output vacuum tube. The fourth shows the transformer that powers the audio oscillator board.



The next photo, shown below, is a back view of the instrument. The meter is a D.C. milliamp meter. The socket to the right of the meter is for connecting the smaller box that has the power transformers.



In the next four photos, shown below, give you an understand of the various components. The first photo labeled #1 is looking at the inside front of the instrument and shows the audio oscillator. To the left of the audio oscillator is the five minute timer. Photo #2, is looking at the back of the instrument and shows the three vacuum tubes. The three photos of vacuum tubes labeled #4, #5 and #6 show a clear view of the 811a, 6L6GC and 6GK6 vacuum tubes and their placement into the chassis. Photo #3 is one of John Marsh's original 1970 photo which shows the underside of the chassis where you can see the RF tank coil that was fixed at 4.150 MHz (4,150,000 Hertz).



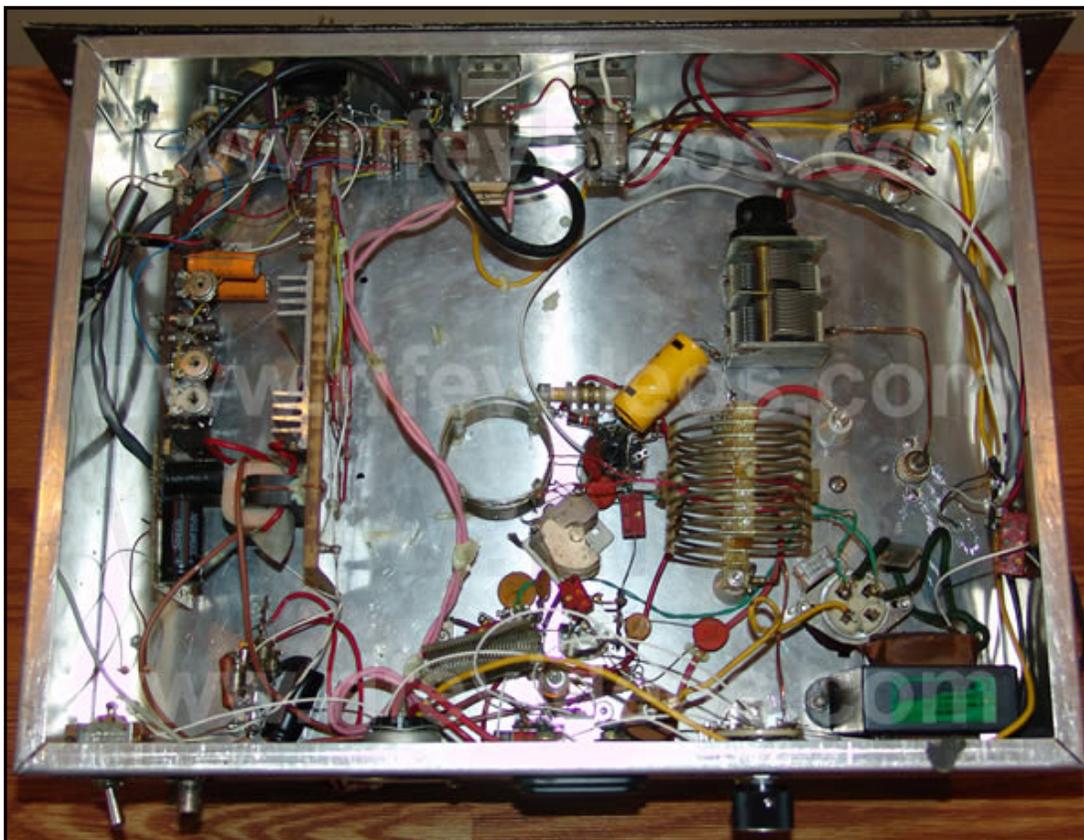
The next photo, shown below, is a side view of the 811a tube. You can also see the RF choke right in front of the 811a tube with a small coil on top of it. This coil helped eliminate any parasitic oscillations.



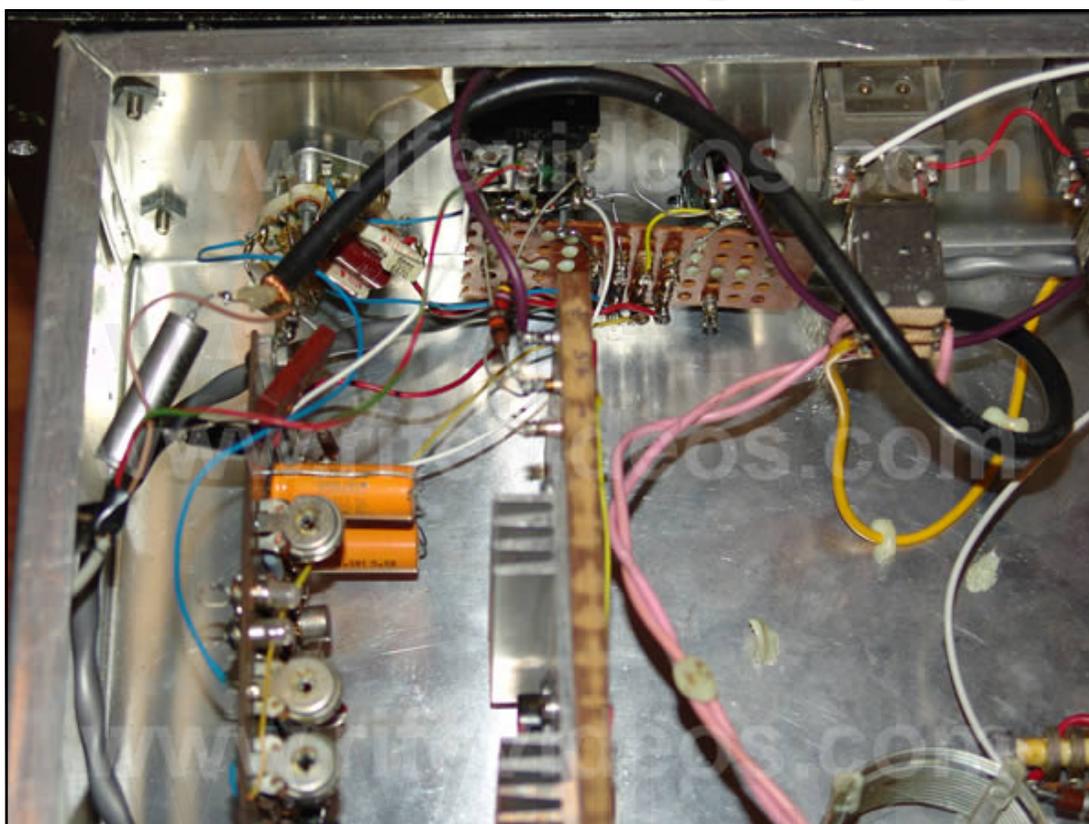
The first of the next two photos, shown below and on the next page, is a photo which was taken of the underside of the chassis. The first photo, was one of the three pictures we have of the underside of the chassis. This photo was not very detailed and was taken back in 1971 when the instrument was built.

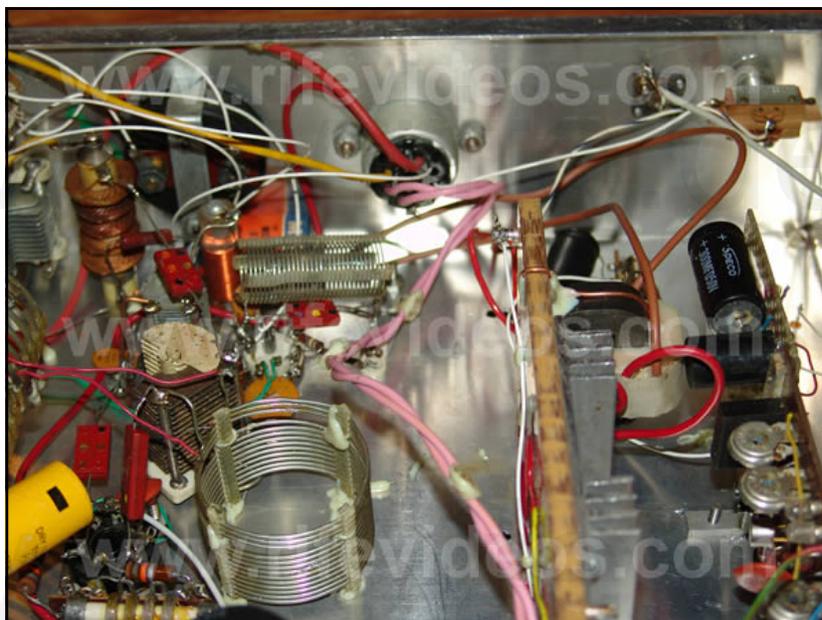
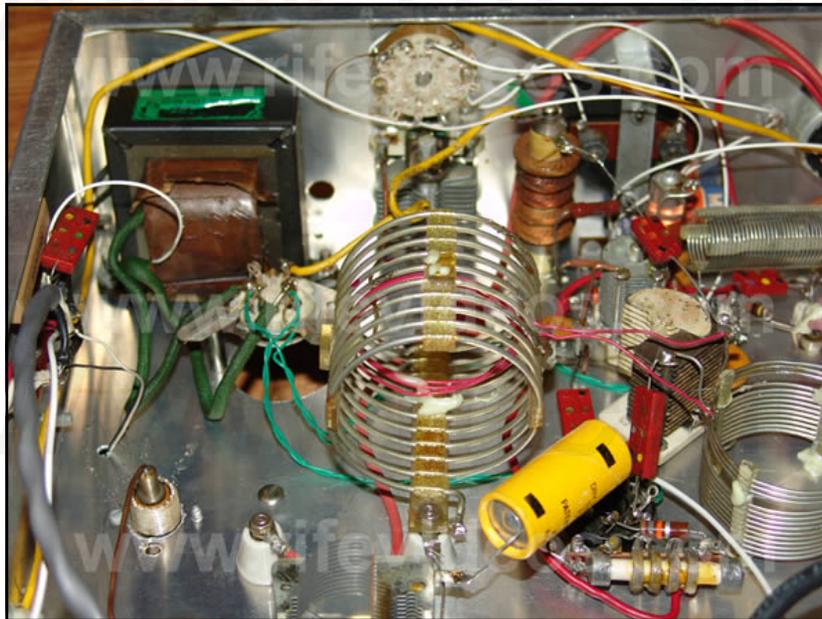
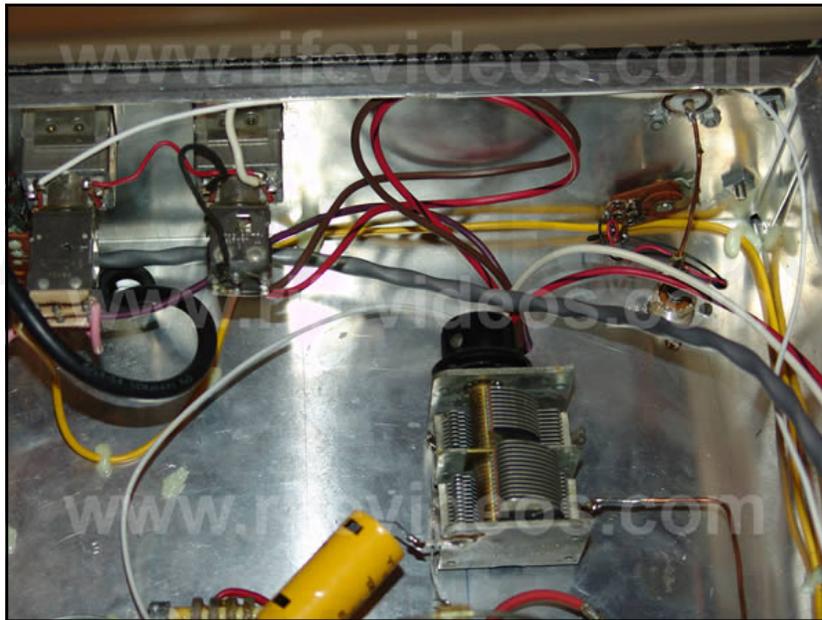


In the second photo, shown below, (new clearer photo) the larger coil is the RF tank coil which was set to 4.150 MHz. The variable capacitor which has the black knob was used to tune the carrier frequency to 4.150 MHz.



The next four photos, shown below and on the next page, are up close photos of the underside of the chassis showing the various components used to build this instrument.





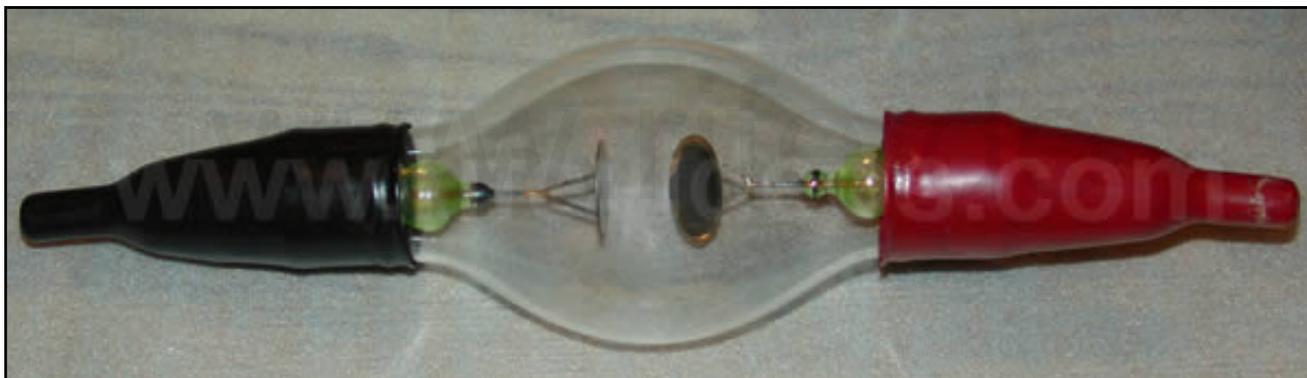
The next two photos, shown below are of the inside of the small case. It contained almost all the transformers. The standard Beam Ray Rife Machine had two shelves in one case for components. The AZ-58 combined everything into one case but for some reason John Marsh used two cases to hold the components.



The next two photos, shown below, are of this instrument being used in a doctors office back in 1972 when John Marsh live in Colorado.



The photo below is the ray tube which was used with this instrument. The ray tube still worked when we tested it.



John Marsh's instrument, like the AZ-58, was a more modern replica version of the original Beam Ray Clinical Rife Machine. The carrier frequency that John Marsh chose to use with this instrument again clearly shows he did not understand the importance of the RF carrier frequency. He changed it from the 1953 AZ-58's 4.68 MHz to 4.150 MHz. The 4.150 MHz RF carrier frequency is probably one of the worst carrier frequencies he could have chosen using the AZ-58 low audio frequencies for the sideband method. In fact it would not be a good carrier for the higher audio frequencies either. We will explain again how to determine the best RF carrier frequencies to use in an instrument.

The method Philip Hoyland used to determine the best RF carrier frequency to use was by doing multiples of the BY (Sarcoma 1,529,520 Hertz) and the BX (Carcinoma 1,607,450 Hertz) frequencies. Logically, multiples of these frequencies are the best RF carrier frequencies to use because they were Dr. Rife's highest M.O.R. frequencies that he found. If you multiply the BY frequency by two you get 3,059,040 Hertz and if you multiply the BX frequency by two you get 3,214,900. So an RF carrier frequency in the 3,100,000 to 3,300,000 Hertz range would work well. Philip Hoyland used 3,300,000 Hertz. The next best range would be to multiply these two frequencies by a factor of three. The BY multiplied by three gives you 4,588,560 Hertz and the BX multiplied by three gives you 4,822,350 Hertz. So a carrier frequency in the 4,600,000 to 4,700,000 Hertz range would be the next best RF carrier frequency to use in an instrument. So you can see by the math that 4,150,000 Hertz would not be a good carrier frequency to use if you were going to use the sideband method that Philip Hoyland used when building the Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument. The RF carrier frequency should always be determined by multiples of the highest frequencies that Dr. Rife found for the various organisms. The 1953 AZ-58 had an RF carrier frequency of 4,680,000 Hertz. This carrier frequency would have worked very well had they understood the sideband method Philip Hoyland used. Since they lowered the audio frequencies instead of recalculating them to work on the sideband method then this also again reveals that they did not understand how Philip Hoyland's instrument really worked.

With the above understanding it is easy to see that the only reason you would use a 4.150 MHz RF carrier frequency is if you did not care what RF carrier frequency you used. The fact that they didn't really care what RF carrier frequency they used is without question since both John Marsh and John Crane have said in several documents and on audio tapes that the audio frequencies were the M.O.R. frequencies. The whole concept of using the sideband spacing method is to choose a carrier frequency that would work the best with all of the Rife Ray #4 higher frequency harmonics. Had John Marsh really understood the significance of the RF carrier frequency he would have chosen a different one. But just like the 1953 AZ-58 they changed it and relied on the square wave audio frequency harmonics rather than the sideband spacing method used in the original Beam Ray Clinical instrument. The Aubrey Scoon Beam Ray Clinical instrument replica was working on the sideband spacing method because the audio frequencies used with it were high enough to make the number of sideband harmonics reasonably low. So far Aubrey Scoon's instrument is the only instrument that we have seen, except for the original Beam Ray Clinical Rife Machine, which worked properly on the sideband spacing method.

It is clear that the 1953 AZ-58 was not working fully on the sideband principle even though it could have. It appears that just by chance or accident some of the frequencies, like the BX frequency, worked because the RF carrier frequency was set at about 3.2 MHz by Dr. Stafford. Just the fact that they lowered the audio frequencies by a factor of 10 and then depended solely on square wave audio frequencies showed they didn't understand Philip Hoyland's sideband method. Had Philip Hoyland revealed how his Beam Ray Clinical Rife Machine worked a lot of confusion could have been avoided. This machine of John Marsh's could have easily been changed to work properly on the sideband method. The audio frequency range was designed to go to 20,000 Hertz. If the RF carrier frequency was changed to 3,300,000 Hertz, which would have been easy to do, then most of the original audio frequencies could have been used. The only two that would need to have been re-calculated would have been the BX and the BY frequencies. This also would have been easy to do.

In the chart, shown below, the frequencies have been calculated for John Marsh's instrument. You will notice that the "Original 1950's AZ-58 Frequencies" (low audio frequencies) are almost a perfect match to the "Correct Sideband Frequencies." But before we place too much significance in this coincidence we need to keep in mind the "Number of Sideband Harmonics." These numbers are so high that almost any low frequency can be divided into the "Carrier Difference Frequency" and come out within a few Hertz of the "Correct Sideband Frequency." The audio frequency needs to be a great deal higher in order to make it so the sideband frequencies will work. This is due to the fact that power is lost in sidebands. We must keep in mind that the higher the audio frequency is, the lower the number of sidebands that will be created and the better they will work. So these low audio frequencies in the chart below are two low to work with an RF carrier frequency of 4.150 MHz. In fact they would be too low to work even if they were used with a 3.30 MHz RF carrier frequency as was used in the original Beam Ray Clinical instrument. Using the higher audio frequencies like Philip Hoyland used is the

John Marsh's Beam Ray Clinical Instrument Sideband Square Wave Audio Frequencies Based On A 4.150 MHz Carrier							
Organism	Rife Ray #4 Frequencies	Higher Harmonic Frequencies	*Carrier Difference Frequency	1/10 Of A Meter Freq.	Number of Sideband Harmonics	Original 1950's AZ-58 Frequencies	Correct Sideband Frequencies
Actinomycosis or Streptothrix	192,000 Hz	4,032,000 or 21st	118,000 Hz	12 Hz	151	784 Hz	781 Hz
Anthrax	139,200 Hz	4,176,000 or 30th	26,000 Hz	6 Hz	41		634 Hz
B or E Coli Rod	417,000 Hz	4,170,000 or 10th	20,000 Hz	58 Hz	25	800 Hz	800 Hz
B or E Coli Virus	770,000 Hz	3,850,000 or 5th	300,000 Hz	198 Hz	193	1552 Hz	1554 Hz
BX Virus Carcinoma	1,604,000 Hz	4,812,000 or 3rd	662,000 Hz	858 Hz	311	2128 Hz	2129 Hz
BY Sarcoma	?1,530,000 Hz	4,590,000 or 3rd	440,000 Hz	780 Hz	219	2008 Hz	2009 Hz
Gonorrhea	233,000 Hz	4,194,000 or 18th	44,000 Hz	18 Hz	62	712 Hz	710 Hz
Pneumonia or Spinal Meningitis	427,000 Hz	4,270,000 or 10th	120,000 Hz	61 Hz	155	776 Hz	774 Hz
Staphylococcus Pyogenes Aureus	478,000 Hz	4,302,000 or 10th	152,000 Hz	76 Hz	209	727 Hz	727 Hz
Streptococcus Pyogenes	720,000 Hz	4,320,000 or 6th	170,000 Hz	173 Hz	193	880 Hz	880 Hz
Syphilis	789,000 Hz	3,945,000 or 5th	205,000 Hz	207 Hz	311	660Hz	659 Hz
Tetanus	234,000 Hz	4,212,000 18th	62,000 Hz	18 Hz	517	120 Hz	120 Hz
Tuberculosis Rod	369,000 Hz	4,059,000 or 11th	91,000 Hz	45 Hz	113	803 Hz	805 Hz
Tuberculosis Virus	769,000 Hz	3,845,000 or 5th	305,000 Hz	197 Hz	197	1552 Hz	1548 Hz
Typhoid Rod	760,000 Hz	3,800,000 or 5th	350,000 Hz	192 Hz	492	712 Hz	711 Hz
Typhoid Virus	1,445,000 Hz	4,335,000 or 3rd	185,000 Hz	694 Hz	99	1862 Hz	1869 Hz

method that worked in the original equipment. If the frequency you want to hit is close to the RF carrier frequency then the lower the audio frequency you can use. But if the frequency is farther away from the carrier frequency then the higher the audio frequency you will need to use in order to make it work properly. Philip Hoyland could have used even higher audio frequencies since his audio oscillator in the original Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument would go to a little over 40,000 Hertz. He could have used frequencies up in the 30,000 to 40,000 Hertz range which would have worked with even less sidebands. But Philip Hoyland was also trying to hide the method he was using. So Philip Hoyland balanced his frequencies in order to make sure they would work and also not reveal the method he was using. He did accomplish his goal.

If you look at the “Number of Sideband Harmonics” it takes to hit the correct Rife Ray #4 “Higher Harmonic Frequencies” you will understand that this instrument could never work on the sideband spacing method using these low audio frequencies. None of the “Number of Sideband Harmonics” are less than 59 sideband steps and the highest is 750. The chance of this working would be almost zero. The best method to use with John Marsh’s instrument is the audio frequency square wave harmonic method. This is the method he used with his instrument.

Below in the chart is a list of the higher audio frequencies, 20,000 Hertz or lower, that could be used with John Marsh’s instrument and make it work using the harmonic sideband method. Many different audio frequencies could be calculated to work. We did the highest audio frequency for each organism. The BX and the BY frequencies probably would not work since the sidebands would have to go nearly 600,000 Hertz to hit the correct frequency. For this reason the RF carrier frequency should be changed. The best frequencies would always be the highest audio frequency you could use within in the 20,000 Hertz frequency range of the instrument.

John Marsh’s Beam Ray Clinical Instrument Higher Sideband Square Wave Audio Frequencies Based On A 4.150 MHz Carrier			
Anthrax	13,000 Hz	Streptococcus	18,889 Hz
B or E Coli Rod	10,000 Hz	Steptothrix	19,667 Hz
B or E Coli Virus	20,000 Hz	Syphilis or Treponema	18,636 Hz
BX Virus Carcinoma	19,471 Hz	Tetanus	15,500 Hz
BY Sarcoma	19,130 Hz	Tuberculosis Rod	18,200 Hz
Gonorrhea	14,667 Hz	Tuberculosis Virus	19,062 Hz
Pneumonia or Spinal Meningitis	17,143 Hz	Typhoid Rod	19,444 Hz
Staphylococcus	19,000 Hz	Typhoid Virus	18,500 Hz

Chapter Summary: The fact that John Marsh built these Beam Ray replica Rife Machines and used different RF carrier frequencies with the same audio frequencies conclusively proves that he never understood how the instrument was really intended to work. This also shows that John Crane didn't really know how the instrument was intended to work either. John Crane was doing the same thing that John Marsh was doing. The fact that Philip Hoyland did not reveal how the Beam Ray Clinical instrument really worked has affected Rife's work in a negative way to this very day.

In the next chapter we will look at the ray tube instrument that John Marsh built back in the 1980's when he lived in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Chapter #16

John Marsh's 1980's Ray Tube Rife Machine



1. Used a ray tube.
2. Carrier frequency was ?
3. Square wave audio frequencies modulated onto a sine wave carrier frequency.
4. Power usage was about 125 watts. Output to the ray tube about 25 to 30 watts.

This style of ray tube instrument Model JLMSQ-101, which was built in the 1980's, was the last design that John Marsh built before his death. All of his Rife Machines and Rife information were given to his nurse before his death. His equipment and documents were obtained from her in 2012. Since we were able to obtain this instrument we have been able date it and take better photos of the complete instrument. Some of this information and new photos are shown below and are now included in this report.

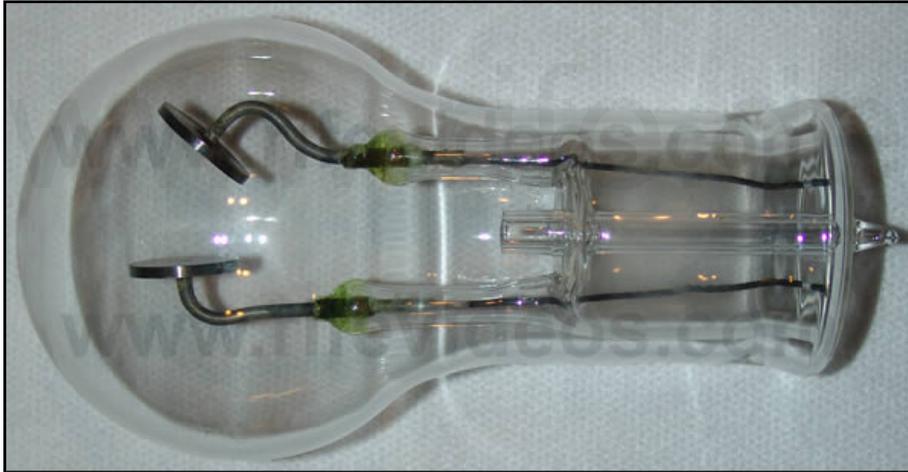
John Marsh built two different models of this style of Rife Machine. In the next two photos, shown below, we see the first model of this style of instrument. The instrument was a mix of both old vacuum tube technology and modern solid state technology. The audio oscillator was a solid state variable audio oscillator with a digital readout for displaying the frequencies. The frequency range went from about 20 Hertz to 20,000 Hertz. The instrument used the same low square wave audio frequencies that were used in the 1950's AZ-58 Rife Machine built in 1953. Those thirteen frequencies were 120, 660, 712, 727, 776, 784, 800, 803, 880, 1552, 1862, 2008, 2128. The RF carrier frequency section was built using old vacuum tube technology. The RF carrier frequency was set at 2,200,000 Hertz. This RF carrier frequency again shows that John Marsh did not understand the harmonic sideband method that Philip Hoyland used in the original Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical Rife Machine sold by the 1938-1939 Beam Ray Corporation. His earlier 1971 instrument which was discussed in Chapter 15 of this report used a 4.150 MHz (4,150,000 Hertz) RF carrier frequency. Both of these RF carrier frequencies (2.2 MHz and 4.150 MHz) clearly show that Philip Hoyland's sideband method was not used. What became of this instrument is not known. John Marsh most likely sold it to someone because he was building these for a few people who wanted them.



In the first photo, shown below, we see John Marsh's second style of Rife Machine. This is the same machine shown in the first photo of this chapter. This machine John Marsh used until his death in 1987. This machine was given to his nurse. We now have this machine and know how it worked. The instrument uses the same low square wave audio frequencies that were used in the 1953 AZ-58 Rife Machine. This instrument was unique because he did not have it built with a variable audio oscillator. Instead it had a dial which had 13 different positions for the 13 different audio frequencies which he used. John also had this instruments RF section built using old vacuum tube technology. The RF carrier frequency was also set to 2,200,000 Hertz (2.20 MHz). The fact that this instrument is still being used even after about thirty years speaks of its quality of construction. In the second photo, shown below, we see John Marsh with this instrument in the 1980's shortly before his death.



The ray tube used with this instrument has an interesting design because it was designed to stand up. In the new photo, show below, you can see an up close view of this ray tube.



Below is a photo of the inside of the case that held the ray tube. You will notice that the ray tube is darkened. This happens to this type of ray tube because the metal electrodes are on the inside of the ray tube. When the ray tube is lit the metal comes off of the electrodes and over time slowly contaminates the gas and the interior of the tube. The metal deposits or coats the inside of the ray tube and then the ray tube becomes less effective. In many cases the ray tube begins to sputter requiring it to be replaced or cleaned out and re-gassed. The photo of the new ray tube, shown above, is one of the extra ray tubes that John had built for this instrument. Many people no longer use ray tubes with internal electrodes because of this problem. The tubes without internal electrodes last for many years without any need of replacement. Some people have used them for more than 15 years and the ray tubes are still working without any problems.



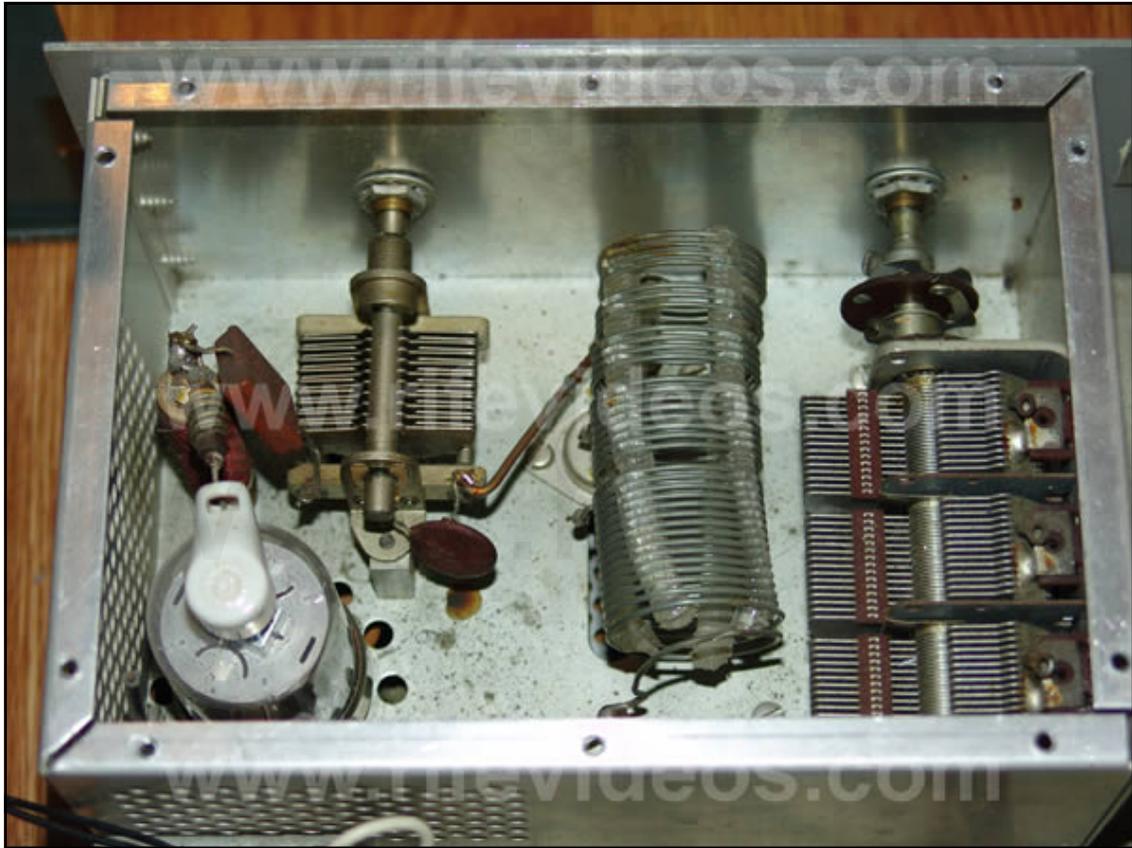
The photo, shown below, is the underside of the instrument with the bottom removed.



The next picture, shown below, is a photo of the instrument with the top cover removed.



The next photo, shown below, is a close up of the RF carrier frequency section showing the RF tank coil and the two variable tuning capacitors for tuning the RF carrier frequency to 2.20 MHz and for tuning the ray tube resonance.



In the next photo, shown below, you can see the two brass colored nuts with regular screw driver slots. The one on the left labeled "Load" was for tuning the ray tube and the other on the right which is labeled "Tune" was for tuning the carrier frequency.



The next photo, shown below, is a side view of the instrument showing the electronics for the thirteen square wave audio frequencies.



In the next photo, shown below you can see the tuning dial for each of the thirteen square wave audio frequencies. The dial started with the lowest audio frequency and went to the highest. The audio frequencies went in clockwise order from the first setting to the last setting 120, 660, 712, 727, 776, 784, 800, 803, 880, 1552, 1862, 2008, 2128.



The final photo, shown below, is of the machine with the ray tube lit. The ray tube would be a lot brighter if the tube was in new condition.



Chapter Summary: This instrument built by John Marsh used the same frequencies as the 1953 AZ-58. It also worked on the same low audio frequency square wave harmonics method as the AZ-58. The power level was lower than the AZ-58 and his 1970's AZ 58 replica discussed in chapter 15 of this report. This instrument was the last ray tube instrument John Marsh built before his death in 1987.

The next chapter will be a summary of the complete "Rife Machine Report."

Chapter #17

Summery of the Rife Machine Report



In summary, with all the historical information that has come to light in the past few years we finally know the truth about which frequencies were Dr. Rife's M.O.R.s. We also understand the audio frequency sideband spacing method used in the Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument which hit the high harmonics of Dr. Rife original RF M.O.R. frequencies. Because Philip Hoyland hid how his instrument worked these audio frequencies, due to lack of knowledge, were lowered and used with a square wave waveform in the 1953 AZ-58. These lower square wave audio frequencies may not work as well as Dr. Rife's original frequencies but they have accomplished a lot of good helping many people. With the use of even more square wave audio frequencies a whole new field of frequencies are now available for our use. Having said this, we still need to remember Dr. Rife still maintained his true M.O.R. frequencies were in the RF band of frequencies. Even though Dr. Rife, John Crane and John Marsh tested these square wave audio instruments in the 1950's and early 1960's to see how well they would work. It wasn't until after John Crane and John Marsh were released from prison that they received Dr. Stafford's report showing the limited capability of the low square wave audio frequencies on cancer.

From about 1964 on, John Crane and John Marsh continued to build the audio frequency instruments even though they had the evidence from Dr. Stafford which showed the audio frequencies alone didn't work on cancer like the original high RF frequencies. Even though John Crane and John Marsh said the square wave audio frequencies were Dr. Rife's true M.O.R.s this does not change the fact that

we now know the true purpose of the audio frequencies. The evidence in this report proves that Dr. Rife, John Crane and John Marsh really didn't understand how Philip Hoyland's Beam Ray Clinical instrument worked. This lack of understanding caused them to miss the truth when it was right before their eyes. We would still be in the dark had it not been for the original instruments found and the written documents that revealed Dr. Rife's high frequencies. Add to this the audio tapes which have Dr. Rife's own voice on them telling us his frequencies ranged from the audio to the broadcast bands. Dr. Rife was a pure scientist and only believed what he could prove. Had he seen Dr. Stafford's final report we feel certain he would have considered the cancer tests a failure. Dr. Rife said "he never fooled himself". It is entirely possible that Dr. Rife would have insisted they go back to his original high frequency design used in the Rife Ray #4 or put the 1953 AZ-58 RF carrier frequency back on 3.30 MHz and use Philip Hoyland's audio frequencies.

The most important information that has been obtained from the original Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument and Aubrey Scoon's Beam Ray replica instrument is the fact that the audio frequencies used in these instruments had nothing to do with the treatment of disease. To put it bluntly, all of us have been led down the primrose path because we did not understand how the Beam Rays Clinical instrument really worked. The mistakes made have major implications since the audio frequencies used with the AZ-58 (120, 660, 712, 727, 776, 784, 800, 803, 880, 1552, 1862, 2008 and 2128 Hertz) have no ability to eliminate the diseases we thought they would eliminate. In all reality these audio frequencies should be replaced with higher frequencies that are true harmonics of Dr. Rife's original high frequency M.O.R.s instead of clinging to the old dogma. Those who are really trying to do what Dr. Rife did should no longer promote the concept that these AZ-58 audio frequencies are M.O.R.s and by so doing put many people at risk. The best frequencies to use would always be the original high frequency M.O.R.s followed by lower audio frequencies that are exact lower harmonics of the high RF M.O.R. frequencies. For the most accurate list of Dr. Rife's original high RF frequencies go to the first chart on page 223. These frequencies were set by Philip Hoyland in Dr. Rife's laboratory using his microscope.

Hopefully this information will help make a change and in the future we will begin to see what Dr. Rife's original high frequency M.O.R.s will do. Many helpful people have provided the records and resources so this new information could be brought to light: the release of the John Marsh information from John Marsh's nurse; the Beam Ray Trial Papers from Steven Ross; the many photos from Jason Ringas of the Rife Research Group of Canada; the great benefit from Dr. Larry Low who allowed us to purchase the original Beam Ray Clinical instrument; the British Rife group and their work on the Aubrey Scoon replica instrument; the help of James Cunningham along with the great detective work done by James Peters in figuring out that Dr. Rife was using the Kennedy company Model 110, 220 and 281 receivers. We also want to recognize the great work Jim Peters did on the schematic of Dr. Gruners original Beam Rays Laboratory instrument. His recognition of the second variable Hartley Oscillator made it possible to rebuild an instrument that works like the original Beam Ray Laboratory instrument.

The spectrum analyzing of these machines has finally given us the answers to how all these different instruments really worked. I believe the recognition of the Kennedy equipment and the locating of the original 1938-1939 Beam Ray Clinical instrument along with the Beam Ray Laboratory instrument schematic correction and rebuilding are three of the greatest pieces of information we have yet discovered about Dr. Rife. No longer are we guessing in the dark. We have purchased the Kennedy Company equipment Models 110, 220 and 281 along with the original Beam Ray Clinical instrument for all of this testing. We plan on doing more extensive spectrum analysis work on this equipment. We have built, into one case, the Beam Ray Clinical and Laboratory instrument designs. We wish also to give special thanks to Henry Rogers the owner of the Western Historic Radio Museum (www.radioblvd.com). He allowed us the opportunity to come and test the Kennedy receivers that he owns. As more information comes out we will update this article as necessary.

For those who would like a complete list of Dr. Rife's frequencies output by the Rife Ray #3, Rife Ray #4, Philip Hoyland's Rife Ray #5 or Beam Ray Clinical instrument, Aubrey Scoon's 1950's Rife Ray #5 and the AZ-58 Beam Ray replica instrument we have listed them in a chart on page 222. Other charts that may be of interest are included on pages 223 and 224.

None of the sets of the low audio frequencies are true M.O.R.s and were originally used to create the proper sideband spacing frequencies. The square wave audio frequencies used by the AZ-58 were used in a different manner or method relying only upon the harmonics from the square wave waveform. This method has been used with very good results over the past 50 years by many people, but, these audio frequencies have never produced the true M.O.R. effect of devitalizing organisms. The correct high RF M.O.R.s are the frequencies that should be used since we know what these frequencies are. If people are determined to use the lower audio and ultrasonic range of frequencies below 50,000 Hertz then they should at least use the highest harmonic frequency of the true M.O.R.s. At the very least we should make sure that all frequencies used are true harmonics of the fundamental M.O.R.s that Dr. Rife found.

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Rife's M.O.R Frequencies And Audio Sideband Frequencies

Microorganisms From Rife's Lab Notes And Other Documents.	Square Wave Frequencies for Rife, Crane, Marsh 1950s AZ-58 Beam Ray Replica. Built by Verme Thompson.	Sideband Frequencies For Aubrey Scoon's 1940s Beam Ray Replica. Built by Verme Thompson. Used with 3.30 MHz	Sideband Frequencies For Original Beam Ray Clinical Instrument. Built By Philip Hoyland 1938-1939. Recovered in 2008. Used with 3.80 MHz	High RF Frequencies For Dr. Rife's Rife Ray #3 and #4 Instruments. Correctly read in 1935 By Philip Hoyland*. Rife Ray # 4 built by*.	1/10th Of One Meter Frequency Tolerance.	Rife's Misread Lab Note Frequencies Before 1935.	Rife's Misread Lab Note Meter Frequencies Before 1935. Meters	Rife's Misread Lab Note Meters Converted To Hertz.
Actinomycosis or Streptothrix	Square Wave 784 Hz	Sine Wave 7,870 Hz	Sine Wave 10,000 Hz	Sine Wave 192,000 Hz	12 Hz	Sine Wave 678,000 Hz	Sine Wave 1,607 M	Sine Wave 186,554 Hz
Anthrax			8,320 Hz	139,200 Hz	6 Hz	900,000 Hz	1,100 M	272,539 Hz
Anthrax Symptomatic						400,000 Hz	18,000 M	16,655 Hz
B or E Coil Rod	800 Hz	8,020 Hz	7,833 Hz	417,000 Hz	58 Hz	683,000 Hz	943 M	317,914 Hz
B or E Coil Virus	1,552 Hz	17,220 Hz	16,667 Hz	770,000 Hz	198 Hz	8,581,000 Hz	27 M	11,103,424 Hz
BX Virus Carcinoma	2,128 Hz	21,275 Hz	39,467 Hz	1,604,000 Hz	858 Hz	11,780,000 Hz	17.6 M	17,033,662 Hz
By Sarcoma	2,008 Hz	20,080 Hz	37,000 Hz	? 1,530,000 Hz	780 Hz			
Bubonic Plague						160,000 Hz	585 M	512,466 Hz
Catarh						1,800,000 Hz	175 M	1,713,100 Hz
Cholera Spirillum						851,000 Hz	312 M	960,873 Hz
Contagious Conjunctivitis						1,206,000 Hz	148 M	2,025,625 Hz
Diphtheria						800,000 Hz	275 M	1,090,154 Hz
Glanders						986,000 Hz	407 M	736,591 Hz
Gonorrhea	712 Hz		14,400 Hz	233,000 Hz	18 Hz	600,000 Hz	1,990 M	150,649 Hz
Influenza						1,674,000 Hz	154 M	1,946,704 Hz
Leprosy						743,000 Hz	1,190 M	251,926 Hz
Pneumonia						1,200,000 Hz	785 M	381,901 Hz
Pneumonia or Spinal Meningitis	776 Hz	7,660 Hz	8,600 Hz	427,000 Hz	61 Hz	927,740 Hz	167 M	1,795,164 Hz
Staphylococcus Pyogenes Aureus	727 Hz	7,270 Hz	8,000 Hz	478,000 Hz	76 Hz	988,740 Hz	540 M	555,171 Hz
Staphylococcus Pyogenes Albus							546 M	549,070 Hz
Streptococcus Pyogenes	880 Hz	8,450 Hz	8,333 Hz	720,000 Hz	173 Hz	1,214,000 Hz	142 M	2,111,214 Hz
Syphilis (Treponema Pallidum)	660 Hz	6,600 Hz	6,591 Hz	789,000 Hz	207 Hz	900,000 Hz	108 M	2,775,856 Hz
Tetanus	120 Hz	1,200 Hz	11,200 Hz	234,000 Hz	18 Hz	700,000 Hz	19,000 M	15,779 Hz
Tuberculosis Rod	803 Hz	8,300 Hz	8,462 Hz	369,000 Hz	45 Hz	583,000 Hz	554 M	541,142 Hz
Tuberculosis Virus	1,552 Hz	16,000 Hz	16,910 Hz	? 769,000 Hz	197 Hz			
Typhoid Rod	712 Hz	6,900 Hz	100 Hz	760,000 Hz	192 Hz	900,000 Hz	345 M	868,964 Hz
Typhoid Virus	1,862 Hz	18,620 Hz	38,214 Hz	1,445,000 Hz	694 Hz	9,680,000 Hz	21.5 M	13,943,835 Hz
Worms		2,400 Hz						

Dr. Rife's Original High RF Frequencies Fine Tuned To The Precise Frequencies By Philip Hoyland.

Actinomycosis (Streptothrix)	191,803 Hz
Anthrax	139,200 Hz
B. Coli (Rod form)	416,510 Hz
B. Coli (Filterable virus)	769,035 Hz
Bacillus X or BX (Cancer Carcinoma)	1,607,450 Hz
Bacillus Y or BY (Cancer Sarcoma)	1,529,520 Hz
Gonorrhea	233,000 Hz
Spinal Meningitis	426,862 Hz
Staphylococcus Pyogenes Aureus	477,660 Hz
Staphylococcus Pyogenes Albus	549,070 Hz
Streptococcus Pyogenes	719,150 Hz
Syphilis	788,700 Hz
Tetanus	234,000 Hz
Tuberculosis (Rod)	369,433 Hz
Tuberculosis (Virus)	769,000 Hz
Typhoid Fever (Rod)	759,450 Hz
Typhoid Fever (Virus)	1,445,180 Hz

Philip Hoyland's Audio Frequencies Used With 3.30 MHz To Produce Through Sidebands Dr. Rife's Frequencies

B or E Coli Rod	8,020 Hz	Syphilis or Treponema	6,600 Hz
B or E Coli Virus	17,220 Hz	Tetanus	1,200 Hz
BX Virus Carcinoma	21,275 Hz	Tuberculosis Rod	8,300 Hz
BY Sarcoma	20,080 Hz	Tuberculosis Virus	16,000 Hz
Pneumonia or Spinal Meningitis	7,660 Hz	Typhoid Rod	6,900 Hz
Staphylococcus	7,270 Hz	Typhoid Virus	18,620 Hz
Streptococcus	8,450 Hz	Worms	2,400 Hz
Streptothrix	7,870 Hz		

**Philip Hoyland's New M.O.R.s.
Used In The Beam Ray Clinical Instrument.**

B or E Coli Rod	3,332,080 Hz	Streptothrix	3,260,650 Hz
B or E Coli Virus	3,076,140 Hz	Syphilis or Treponema	3,154,800 Hz
BX Virus Carcinoma	3,214,900 Hz	Tetanus	3,276,000 Hz
BY Sarcoma	3,059,040 Hz	Tuberculosis Rod	3,324,897 Hz
Gonorrhea	3,262,000 Hz	Tuberculosis Virus	3,076,000 Hz
Pneumonia or Spinal Meningitis	3,414,900 Hz	Typhoid Rod	3,037,800 Hz
Staphylococcus	3,343,620 Hz	Typhoid Virus	2,890,360 Hz
Streptococcus	3,595,750 Hz		