HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT FOR CANCER AND OTHER VIRUS, BACTERIA AND FUNGI

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RESEARCH LABORATORY DATA

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1. INTRODUCTION

Before my discovery of the cause of cancer and other diseases, I had sought to find such evidence with standard Research microscopes. I observed all types of malignant tissue to find some trace of the cause. I felt that the start of malignancy would be originated by some type of micro-organism.

It became obvious that in order to find the cause, better means of observation had to be developed. Thus five microscopes were designed and built in the laboratory with a range of 5,000 to 50,000 X. Working in magnifications of 17,000 X and higher revealed new cells and micro-organisms requiring much skill and patience to focus and photograph.

After the isolation of filtered virus and other pathogenic organisms, the idea was conceived, that it would be possible to create an electronic frequency that was in the correct coordination or resonance of the chemical constituents of a given organism or virus, and to devitalize with said frequency, the organism or virus in question.

The initial frequency instrument of this nature was first used and developed in the laboratory in 1920. Due to the great advancement in the field of electronics, these frequency instruments have steadily improved to the present day.

The isolation of cancer virus and other micro-organisms was an accomplishment with which I felt a great deal of pride. Finally in 1931, I discovered the transformation of the cancer virus and the successful treatment for cancer and other diseases by actual observation of the universal microscope while applying the frequency instrument. Thus, this data is presented for evaluation. With the frequency instrument treatment, no tissue is destroyed, no pain is felt, no noise is audible, and no sensation is noticed. A tube lights up and 3 minutes later the treatment is completed. The virus or bacteria is destroyed and the body then recovers itself naturally from the toxic effect of the virus and or bacteria. Several disease forms may be treated simultaneously.

2. General Discussion of Virus Observation.

The major portion of the cancer tests of the tumors used in the initial tests were procured from the Paradise Valley Sanatarium in National City, California. The pathology of these tumors was checked through their laboratory as malignant.

The prime reason that viruses have never been observed in their true form of their association with a disease is because the best standard research microscopes will not show them; first, on account of the lack of great enough magnification and second, owing to the minuteness of these particles, it is impossible to stain them with any known method or technique using acid or aniline dye stains hence a substitute stain was found. The viruses were stained with a frequency of light that coordinates with the chemical constituents of the particle or micro-organism under observation.

The variation of the light frequency is accomplished by use of a variable monochromatic beam of light that is tuned to coordinate with the chemical constituents of particle, virus, or micro-organism. Visibility of the particle, virus, or micro-organism is observed by use of the core beams from the patented Rife Microscope Lamps, which provide illumination through a series of rotating quartz prisms in the universal microscope and thence through the slide containing the specimens and on to the eyepiece. Rotation of the light beams in the quartz prisms controls the increase or decrease of the light frequency. With complete control of the illuminating unit, a frequency is created that is in coordination with the chemical constituents of the virus under observation and thus it is possible to observe the virus in its true chemical refractive index. The control of the illumination (in the universal microscope and the other Rife Research microscopes) is a most important factor in visualizing the virus of any pathogenic micro-organism. This cannot be accomplished by any conventional source of illumination. This points out why other research groups have failed to find cancer virus.

We believe and have proven to our satisfaction that the so-called virus is in reality the premodal cell of a micro-organism. We also have proven that it is the chemical constituents and chemical radicals of the virus under observation which enact upon the unbalanced cell metabolism of the body to produce any disease that may occur. We have in many instances produced all the symtoms of the disease chemically without the inoculation of any virus or bacteria in the

tissues of experimental animals.

We have classified the entire category of pathogenic bacteria into 10 individual groups. Any organism within its group can be readily changed to any other organism within the ten groups depending upon the media with which it is fed and grown. For example, with a pure culture of baccillus coli, by altering the media as little as two parts per million by volume, we can change that micro-organism in 36 hours to a baccillus typhosis showing every known laboratory tests even to the Widal retraction. Further controlled alterations of the media will end up with the virus of poliomelitis or tuberculosis or cancer as desired, and then, if you please, alter the media again and change the micro-organism back to a bacillus coli.

3. Methods of Culture and Technique of Isolation of the Virus of Cancer

The methods and principles that were used in this procedure were as herein related. An unulcerated breast mass that was checked for malignancy by their laboratory and ourselves came to our laboratory from the Paradise Valley Sanitarium of National City, California. The experiments of 1931 and 1932 were conducted in our Point Loma Laboratory, then known as the Rife Research Laboratory.

10 MM blocks of this tumor (in 1932) were placed in "K" media and incubated at 37.5° C with no results. After many long procedures and attempts to grow the cancer virus had failed, the discovery of the growth method of cancer virus was found. A test tube containing a sample from the unulcerated breast mass was sealed and placed in an argon gas filled loop with 15 MM vacuum and, activated with 5000 volts. This produced a decided change of ionized cloudiness in the media. (This media was of tyrode solution and dessicated slime intestine). This test tube was then checked for cancer virus, but at this point none were visible. Then the test tube was subjected to a 2 inch water vacuum and incubated for 24 hours. Upon examination the solution in the test tube was teeming with cancer virus which were the most highly motile and the smallest in size of any of the viruses previously isolated.

These BX or cancer viruses refracted a purplish red color with the mono chromatic beam.

We have not thoroughly determined the phenomena that takes place with this technic of culturization, but we believe that this method brings the organizm from the ultra violet band into the visibility of refraction. (This method does not alter the virulence of the virus in any way). This virus is bi-polar (and will attract to both the positive and negative poles), but requiring both the + & — parts to produce a reaction in the tissues of the experimental animals. Our

method used in this procedure was as follows:

Albino rats were generally used. The animal chosen for this experimental work is carried no less than 12 days thru quarantine. The animal is shaved at the point of inoculation and placed under a partial anesthesia. The needle for inoculation is filled with triple sterilized petroleum jelly and the inocleum and passed no less than 20 MM under the epidermis to the point of inoculation. In 3 to 4 days almost invariably there is an open legion which appears in the thyroid area. This recedes at the end of that time and the growth of the tumor starts at the seat of inoculation which is a mammory gland. These tumors develop very rapidly owing to the metabolic rate of the albino rat. In many cases these tumors have grown to weight exceeding that of the animal. Upon surgical removal of this mass and upon microscopical examination -- a true malignancy is shown. That proved that the virus was pathological. These experiments were carried thru no less than one hundred times with the same methods and careful technic with the same end results. We sincerely believe that this leaves no doubt as to the fact (that the BX organism initially isolated from the unulcerated human tumor and recovered from the tumor produced by that BX virus and that BX virus again recovered) that BX is the primary cause of cancer. We have in our own classification called this virus of cancer -- BX. We do not expect any laboratory to be able to produce BX on account of the technic involved and the lack of adequate optical equipment. This BX or any other virus cannot be seen with the conventional microscope and illuminating systems as we have explained often before. That these tiny live living entities (known as BX virus) cannot be stained with any of the conventional acid or aniline dye stains as they are much smaller in dim. than the molecular particles of said stain and can be seen only by a frequency of light which coordinates with their chemical constituents. All viruses require their own individual frequency of the mono-chromatic beam to make them visible to the human eye.

We have come to the conclusion that the control of the illuminant in the fields of high power microscopy is a more important factor than the high power in magnification of the microscope because without this source of illumination these particles called virus are invisible with any amount of magnification so we have used Cokes postulates in our methods of recovery which are that the organism inoculated into the host must again be recovered in its true form from the host and thus, as stated before this has been repeated hundreds of times proving to our own satisfaction that BX or cancer virus is the cause of malignancy.

This BX virus can be readily changed into different forms of its life cycle by the media upon which it is grown.

4. TUMOR CLASSIFICATION - (Histological)

Group I - Connective Tissue

(A) Fibroma	composed of connective tissue
(B) Chondroma	" " cartilage
(C) Chordoma	" " tissue of charda dorsalis
(D) Osteoma	" " bone
(E) Myxoma	" " mucous tissue
(F) Lipoma	" " fat tissue
(G) Angioma	" " blood vessels
(H) Lymphoma	" " lympatic tissue
(I) Sarcoma	a cellular tumor composed of anaplastic tissue of any of the above types.

Group II - Muscle Tissue - Myoma and Myosarcoma

(A) Leiomyoma	composed of smooth muscle tissue
(B) Rhabdomyoma	" " str iated " "

Group III - The elements of the nervous system

(A) Neuroma	composed of nerve fibers
(B) Neuroma Ganglionare	" " " " and Ganglion cells
(C) Glioma	" " Glia tissue
(D) Neuro-Epithelioma	" " Neuro Epitheliom

Group IV - Endothelium Endothelioma

Endothelium - pavement or glandular

(A) Papilloma	a tumor of pavement epithelium, with supporting tissue in normal arrangement
(B) Adenoma	A benign tumor of glandular epithelium with supporting tissue in normal arrangement
(C) Epithelioma	or epidermoid carcinoma - a tumor of epithelium in a typical arrangement
(D) Carcinoma	a tumor of glandular epithelium in a typical arrangement

Group V - Complex Tissues

(A) Simple mixed tumors	- composed of more than one type of neoplastic tissue, named according to composition, as Chandro-Epithelioma, Adenosarcoma
(B) Teratoma	composed of tissues and organs of one, two or 3 germinal layers, mono dermal, bi dermal, or tridermal types.
(C) Embryoma	composed of tissue from 3 germinal layers in more or less orderly imitation of a fetus.

5. The Process Used To Produce The Cancer Virus Photomicrograph

A pure culture of cancer virus is taken from a known tumor and filtered through a 000 berkfelt W porcelain filter under 10 mm vacuum. From this filtrate a sample is drawn off with a thin glass tube which has previously been heated, sterlilzed, and drawn to a fine orifice. One micro-drop is placed on a quartz slide and covered with a quartz cover slip. The slide is positioned on the stage of the universal microscope. The universal microscope is focused on the cancer virus and a 16 mm or 35 mm camera is mounted to expose the (positive) negatives. The (positive) negatives are developed and dried and then placed in a 1000 watt enlarger and exposed for .9 second to a 3 inch by 4 inch glass slide negative which is developed in microdol fine grain developer. From this slide, the photomicrograph copies are reproduced.

6. CHEMICAL RELATIVITY TO CARCINOMA

Coordinative Constituents

(A) Dibenzanthracene as a carcinogenetic agent.

1. Di-derivative of dis meaning separated by or doubling up.

2. Benz - (Benzene $C_6 H_6$)
Benzol as a $C_6 H_6$ derivative $C_6 H_6$ nCH_2

3. Anthracene - $C_{14} H_{10} = 3C_6 H_6 - C_4 H_8$ white solid Hydrocarbon used in preparation of indigo and alizarin.

(B) Naphthalene ($6_{10} H_8$) almost same as $C_{14} H_{10}$ (moth balls).

Cancer Virus Characteristics

1. Not destroyed by X-Ray, ultra violet ray or infra red ray.
2. Thermal death point in 24 hours is 42 deg. C or 107.6 deg. F.
3. Sporogenous.
4. Non liquifying (media).
5. Non chromogenic and non aerobic.
6. - (Cathode) polarization.
7. Width of ovoid or micro-organism is 1/20 u.
8. Length of ovoid micro-organism is 1/15 u.
9. Flagellated and non parasitic.
10. Highly motile and plastic.
11. Highly pathogenic.
12. Seen at 12 $3/16^{o}$ angle of refraction on universal microscope.
13. Color of chemical refraction is purple red, which results from the coordinative constituents reacting upon the degree of light frequency applied.

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RESEARCH SUMMARY OF BACTERIA AND VIRUS CHARACTERISTICS

Devised & Compiled by R. R. Rife 1920 to 1953
Retabulated by John F. Crane Nov. 16, 1953

Micro-Organism	Classification	Discovered By	Date	Sporo-genous	Chromo-genic	Highly Patho-genic	Liquifies (media)	Para-sitic
Syphilis	Treponema pallidum spirochete of syphilis	Schaudin & Hoffman	1905	no	no	yes	no	no
Tuberculosis	Baccillus Tuberculosis	Koch	1882	no	no	yes	no	no
Gonorrhea	Micro-coccus Gonorrhoeae	Neisser	1879	no	no	yes	no	no
Leprosy	Bacullus Leprea	Hansen	1879	no	no	yes	no	yes
Actinomycosis	Actinomyces Bovis	Langenbeck & Bollinger	1845,1846	no	no	yes	either	yes
Typhoid	Bacillus Typhosus	Eberth & Koch Gaffky	1880,1884	no	no	yes	no	no
Catarrhal Inflamation	Micrococcus Catarrhalis	Seifert & Kirchner	1890	no	no	yes	yes	no
Bacillus Coli	Bacillus Coli	Emmerich	1885	no	no	no	no	no
Bubonic Plague	Bacillus Pestis	Yersin & Kitasato	1894	no	no	yes	no	no
Tetanus	Bacillus Tetani	Nicolaier Kitasato	1884,1889	yes	no	yes	no	no
Diphtheria	Bacillus Diphtheriae	Klebs Loffler	1883,1884	no	no	yes	yes	yes
Symptomatic Anthrax	Bacillus anthraces symptomatice	Bollinger & Faser		yes	no	yes	no	no
Anthrax	Bacillus Anthracis	Pollender Davaine	1849,1863	yes	no	yes	yes	no
Pneumonia	Diplococcus Pneumoniae	Sternbert Pasteur	1880,1880	no	no	yes	yes	no
Spinal Meningitis	Diplococcus intracellularis meningitides	Weichselbaum	1887	no	no	yes	no	no
Glanders	Bacillus mallei	Loffler & Schutz	1882	no	no	yes	no	no
Cholera Spirillum	Spirillum cholerae asiaticae	Koch	1884	no	no	yes	no	yes
Typhus Murium	Bacillus Typhi Murium	Laffler	1889	no	no	yes	yes	no
Influenza	Bacillus Influenzae	Pfeiffer & Canon	1892	no	no	yes	no	no
Contagious Conjunctwitis	Koch-Weeks Bacillus	Koch & Weeks	1895	no	no	yes	no	no
Staphylococcus	Staphylococcus Pyogenes Albus	Rosenback	1884	no	yes	yes	yes	no
Streptococcus	Streptococcus Pyogenes	Rosenbach	1885	no	no	yes	no	no
Cancer Virus	Baccillus X (BX)	Rife	1932	yes	no	yes	no	no
Typhoid Virus	Bacillus Typhosus	Rife and Kendall	1932	no	no	yes	no	no
B. Coli Virus	Bacillus Coli	Rife and Kendall	1932	no	no	no	no	no
Polio Virus	Streptococcus Poliomyelitis	Rife and Roseenw	1932	no	no	yes	no	no
Herpes Virus	Herpes Encephalitis	Rife	1933	no	no	yes	no	no

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Micro-Organism	Motile	Flangellated	Polarity Anode +	Polarity Cathode −	Length u	Width u	Death Pt. Milliamps D.C.	Thermal Death Pt. (24hrs.) °C.	Thermal death Pt. (24 hrs.) °F.	Death by X-Ray	Death by infra-red	Death by ultra-violet	Dye	Aerobic	Acid Resisting (to dye)
Syphylis	yes	no		X	3.5-15.5	.33-.5	80	39.5°C	103.1	Slight	no	no	Silver Nitrate	yes	no
Tuberculosis	no	no	X		1.5-3.3	.2-.5	168	42.5	107.8	no	slight	no	Gentian Violet	yes	yes
Gonorrhea	no	no	X	X	1.6	.8	8.5	39	102.2	no	helps growth	slight	Carmine	yes	no
Leprosy	no	no	X		1.4-3.3	.2-3.5	53	42	105.8	slight	no	no	Carmine	yes	yes
Actinomycosis	no	no	X	X	Long	.3-.5	12.2	40	104	slight	no	no	Bismark Brown	either	no
Typhoid	yes	yes		X	1.3-2.4	.5-.8	28	39.5	103.1	no	no	no	Gentian Violet	either	no
Catarrhal Inflamation	no	no	X		2.0	1.0	75	47	116.6	no	no	no	Gichma	either	no
Bacillus Coli	yes	yes	X		1.3	.4-.7	7	45	113	no	slight	no	Gentian Violet	either	no
Bubonic Plague	no	no	X	X	1.5-2	.5-.75	140	48	118.4	no	no	increases culture	Silver Nitrate	either	no
Tetanus	no	no	X	X	2.4	.3-.5	64	51.5	122.9	no	slight	no	Silver Nitrate	either	slight
Diptheria	no	no		X	1.5-6.5	.3-.8	175	45	113	slight	no	no	Hematoxyline	yes	no
Symtomatic Anthrax	yes	yes	X		3.5	.5-.6	71	49.5	120.4	no	slight	no	Gentian Violet	no	yes
Anthrax	no	no	X	X	5.2	1-1.25	75	45	113	slight	no	no	Gentian Violet Ag_2NO_3	either	no
Pneumonia	no	no		X	.2-.5 Diam.		12	47	116.6	no	no	no	Hematoxyline	either	no
Spinal Meningitis	no	no		X	.2-.6 Diam.		11	48	118.4	no	no	slight	Silver Nitrate	either	no
Glanders	no	no	X		1.5-3	.25-.4	95	50.6	123.08	no	no	no	Bismark Brown	either	no
Cholera	yes	yes	X	X	.5-2.5	.1-.04	74	43	109.4	no	no	slight	Hematoxyline	either	no
Typhus	yes	yes	-	-	-	-	-	-				-	Bismark Brown	yes	no
Influenza	no	no		X	.5	.2	12	50	122	no	no	slight	Silver Nitrate	yes	no
Contageous Conjunctivitis	no	no	X	X	1-2	.25	89	42	105.8	no	no	no	Silver Nitrate	either	no
Staphlococcus	no	no		X	7 Diam.		89	40°	104	no	helps growth	no	Hematoxyline	either	no
Streptococcus	no	no	X		.4-1 Diam.		12	50	122	no	no	no	Hematoxyline	either	no
													Universal Microscope		
													Angle of refraction for light / color of chemical refraction		
Cancer Virus	yes	yes		X	1/15	1/20	17	42°C	107.6	no	no	no	-12 3/10° purple red	no	no
Typhoid Virus	yes	yes	X		1/8	1/11	12	41	105.8	no	no	no	+4.8° turquoise blue	yes	no
B. Coli Virus	yes	yes	X	X	1/8	1/10	86	43	109.4	no	no	no	+7° dark brown	yes	no
Polio Virus	no	no		X	1/10	1/14							+8.3° reddish brown	no	no
Herpes Virus	no	no	-	-	1/11	1/15							+14° coral pink	no	no

8.1. The Technic of "BX" Inoculation

Our method of inoculation of experimental animals with "BX", the virus of cancer, is as follows:

The animal is first shaved and sterilized with alcohol and iodine solution at the point of inoculation and placed under partial anethesia. This avoids subjecting the animal to shock. An extra long, very small needle is used. The needle is filled with sterile petroleum jelly and a hypodermic is then filled with the inoculum and the needle placed on the syringe. The needle is inserted no less than 30 MM from the point of inoculation under the epidermis. The point of inoculation is in most cases the mammory gland for the reason that the "BX" involved was recovered from an unulcerated human breast mass.

In 3 to 4 days a legion appears in the thyroid area. The cause of this is unknown, but the legion recedes and heals over and a growth starts in the mammory gland of the experimental animal. These growths or tumors have exceeded the weight of the experimental animal in many cases. The tumor is surgically removed and the "BX" is again recovered in all cases.

An important factor and check is to make at least 10 transplants from the initial isolation of "BX". These transplants are made at 24 hour intervals into the original "K" media. This increases the virulence and speeds the growth of the tumor. With these experiments that have been repeated on over 100 experimental animals, we are convinced that this method definitely proves the virulence and pathology of "BX" virus.

If there are any workers interested in following this technic, we will furnish them with the formula of "K" media and all of the basic principles involved. However, it is beyond the scope of the average microscope to visualize these minute virus.

8.2. The Treatment of "BX" or Cancer

The actual cure of cancer in expermental animals occurs with the use of our frequency instrument. To attain these astounding results, a long and tedious process is started to determine the precise setting of the frequency instrument that is the mortal oscillatory rate of this virus. When the setting is found, it is repeated 10 consecutive times after the frequency instrument has been placed back to the same setting before a specific frequency is recorded. These results are observed under the high power of the universal microscope and when the mortal oscillatory rate is reached, the "BX" forms appear to "Blow Up" or disintegrate in the field. The inoculated animals are then subjected to the same frequency to determine if the effect

is the same on the "BX" virus in the tissues of the experimental animals. The results are precisely identical with experimental animals as with the pure culture slides; these successful tests were conducted over 400 times with experimental animals before any attempt was made to use this frequency on human cases of carcinoma.

The first clinical work on cancer was completed under the supervision of Dr. Milbank Johnson M.D. which was set up under a special medical Research Committee of the University of Southern California. 16 cases were treated at the clinic for many types of malignancy. After 3 months, 14 of these so-called hopeless cases were signed off as clinically cured by the staff of five medical doctors and Dr. Alvin G. Foord, M.D. Pathologist for the group. The treatments consisted of 3 minutes duration using the frequency instrument which was set on the mortal oscillatory rate for "BX" or cancer (at 3 day intervals). It was found that the elapsed time between treatments attains better results than the cases treated daily. This give the lympatic system an opportunity to absorb and cast off a toxic condition which is produced by the devitalized dead particles of the "BX" virus. No rise of body temperature was perceptable in any of these cases above normal during or after the frequency instrument treatment. No special diets were used in any of this clinical work, but we sincerely believe that a proper diet compiled for the individual would be of benefit.

8.3. The Determination and Diagnosis of Cancer

We can determine in over 90% of the cases of persons having carcinoma by the examination of a blood smear (with the technic heretofore explained) in 30 minutes. We have also found that in many types of epithelioma that the carcinoma tissue carries no conductivity with a pendulum galvonometer which enables us to outline and determine the location of a tumor without the use of X-Ray photographs. It has also been determined that any case of malignancy treated with either X-Ray or radium or other radio-active materials shows decided radio-activity and harmful tissue effects for many months after the treatments have been given. Destroyed tissue or tissue that has been harmed is a natural parasitic feast. We have also found that tumors treated with this method respond less readily to the treatment of our frequency instruments.

8.4. Research on Bacillus X (Cancer Virus) and Methods and Technic of Isolation

In 1920 to 1925, some 20,000 pathological tissues were sectioned and stained in the most precise and careful manner, but failed to show any unknown bacteria or foreign material under the highest power of our No. 1 microscope. Attempts were made to culture blocks of tissue taken in the most sterile manner from an unulcerated breast mass of proven (BX) malignancy. These blocks were cut in 5 mm cubes and placed in test tubes containing "K" media. (This media is made from dehydrated, dessicated pig intestine and a tyrode solution. "K" media has the faculty of transforming most organisms into their transitional state and is used with micro-organisms to liberate their virus or premodal cells.) The tubes were incubated at various temperatures from 30 to 40 degrees C with no results. Then one of the experiments showed results. The test tubes were placed in an Argon gas filled loop excited by 5000 volts and again examined after 24 hours. There was a decided change and a cloudiness in the culture media, however microscopic examination showed no organisms were visible. By chemically analyzing the "K" media, it was concluded that the electronic bombardment had produced an ionization in the "K" media. To counteract this ionization, the test tubes were placed in a 2 inch water vacuum and incubated at 37.5 degrees C for 24 hours. Subsequent examination at 20,000 X revealed the "K" media to be teeming with the smallest of any forms observed. These forms of the cancer virus were called "BX" and refract a purplish red in a monochromatic light beam of the microscope.

This method of ionization and oxidation brought the chemical refraction of "BX" out of the ultra-violet and into the visible band of the spectrum. Owing to the fact that these test tube specimens had gone through so many trials, we again started from scratch and repeated this method 104 consecutive times with identical results. The "BX" virus was given a complete breakdown to determine its chemical constituents and characteristics, which are previously noted in this report.

By continued microscopical study and stop motion photographs, it was found that the "BX" virus had many changes and cycles as so with other micro-organisms. The virus can be readily changed to other forms or cycles of themselves by the media upon which they are grown. By altering the "K" media slightly acid, we no longer have a "BX" as we have classified this cancer virus, but we have what we term a "BY". In this stage or form, it is still a virus, but considerably enlarged from the initial "BX". Still retaining a purple red refractive index, but will no longer pass the porosity of the W porcelain or diatomaceous earth filter. In this stage, the "BY" requires a much coarser "N" filter.

The next stage finds this micro-organism, now known as the monococcoid form in the monocytes of the blood of over 90% of carcinomotous individuals. This form can be readily seen when properly stained with a combination of a silver nitrate and gentian violet with the standard research microscope.

As we change the media again and this time going from a fluid to a hard base media (using a sparagus or tomato agar), we no longer have a "BX", "BY", or monococcoid micro-organism, but we have a crytomyces pleomorphia fungi. Any of these forms can be changed back to "BX" within a period of 36 hours and will produce in the experimental animal -- a typical tumor with all the pathology of true neoplastic tissue, from which we can again recover the "BX" micro-organism. This complete process has been duplicated over 300 times with identical and positive results.

After one year, we take this same stock culture of dormant crytomyces pleomorphia fungi and plant it back on its own asparagus base media; there is no longer a crytomyces pleomorphia, no longer a monococcoid organism such as is found in the monocytes of the blood, there is no longer a "BX" or "BY" form, but there is, from the initial virus isolated directly from an unulcerated human breast mass, a BACILLUS COLI, that will pass any known laboratory methods of analization.

We are positive from our careful work and technic, that the causitive agent of malignancy can be definitely identified as bacillus coli* as the basic form.

"BX" is a bipolar virus, that is, retraction occurs to both positive and negative poles, but both the positive and negative forms of this virus are required to produce tumors in experimental animals. We have never publically announced that "BX" is the cause of cancer, but we have succeeded in producing from its inoculation the tumors as stated before with all the true characteristics and pathology of neoplastic tissue from which we have repeatedly recovered the "BX" virus. Many researchers have attampted to repeat this technic but have failed for the prime reason of the lack of an adequate microscope.

8.5. The Life Cycle and Treatment of Tuberculosis

The purpose of this paper is to describe some of the principles and methods of the isolation and culturization of the Bacillus of Tuberculosis and its treatment. This particular organism is one of the more complicated of the pathogenes and its process of development. We classify this organism in the Furgoid Group although it is not considered in the same field of micology as it has no spores or askis-spores. This organism was isolated in pure culture in 1879 by Robert Cock and remains to this day, a masterpiece of patient work. He succeeded in isolating the bacillus of tuberculosis in pure form by devising a method of plating technic. He was the first to contrive and pour the agar petri dish plates. By this method of isolating the colonies, as they would appear on the surface of the plates, he was able in due time to continually produce a pure strain of the organisms. These organisms in the pure state pass from the initial rod form through nine stages in the fungoid group. Most all observers have seen the more common forms in the branching and mycylian stages. These forms were recorded & photographs of same were made by the writer and Dr. A.I. Kendall M.D. in Dr. Kendall's laboratory in North Western University in 1932 and from these initial forms, we succeeded in isolating by the alteration of the media, the other eight branching forms. Before succeeding in the attainment of the virus form, we considered this virus form as the primodal cell of the bacillus of Tuberculosis, For Example: If the initial rod form of the organism is inoculated into the experimental animal, the lymphatic chain produces in from 10 to 12 weeks all the symtoms of the disease and by inoculating the virus or premodal cell form, the same symtoms are noticed in 36 to 48 hours. This was repeated many times by the writer in 1932 with 100% identical results. Tests point out that this occurs not only with the bacillus of Tuberculosis, but in many cases with other organisms; in this form, they also produce the disease. The Universal microscope shows that virus,under refractive light to be a jade gree in color, highly refractive, and non-motile. We find with this organism, the same as with all pathogenic organism, that if the parent rod is motile, the virus of that parent rod is motile. If non-motile, both are non-motile. There is no other form of these fungoid growths through the complete life cycle that was found to produce the disease. So as we have often stated, the so-called incubation period of a micro-organism is in reality a cycle of reversion. Until that organism grows to a transitional or premodal state, it does not produce the disease. We have found that this virus of the bacillus of tuberculosis is the so-called poison molecule of Voghn. In experimental work with anti-toxins and vaccines, Voghn found, as did Robert Cock, that they could definitely destroy the rod form of the organism, but the experimental animals would invariably die. We feel that the phenomena that they created with their anti-toxins and vaccines was merely releasing from the rod form, the virus, which in this form re-enacts upon the dead body of the rod and produces toxemia and death to the patient. With our Frequency Instrument treatment for this disease in question, the devitalizing frequencies of the rod form and virus form are used simultaneously and the results attained have been successful on experimental animals and on human individuals. There is much that can be accomplished by the continuence of this research and experimental work on one of the most complicated of the pathegenic micro-organisms.