

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE

with

DR. R. R. RIFE, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

OCTOBER 16-17, 1932

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Dr. Rife examined, with his microscope and also with his polarizing tubes, material which I presented to him and made the following notations and comments at that time:

PETRIE DISH #16

He stated that there was a considerable amount of precipitate around the crystals which he was able to see in the specimen. He remarked during the first part of his examination of this specimen that he felt this carried a different index under the polarizing light - specimen presented a blue (turquoise) to orange, requiring 104 degrees to polarize (from 214 to 100 degrees).

Dr. Rife explained that this was probably due to the lime oxidation which had taken place in the specimen.

With the compensator in use, with the

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prism blocked or open and the specimen rotated in any degree, the yellow in the specimen remained the same throughout.

Dr. Rife feels that the main contents of the crystals in this specimen are iodine.

PETRIE DISH #15

Dr. Rife found in this specimen the same predominating factor of iodine. He also stated there were two other elements found in this specimen. Nitrogen crystals were very definite, which are of a light greenish blue -- which are characteristic of nitrogen. In this specimen were some woolen fibers, which had settled on the specimen. These woolen fibers could also be polarized and gave the same characteristic yellow, which remained constant under all conditions.

Dr. Rife explained that this was due to the fact that the woolen fibers had absorbed some of the iodine.

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PETRIE DISH #2 - T₂ CRYSTALS

The crystals found in this specimen were able to be polarized, giving definite, alternating red and green colors throughout the specimen, which, naturally, gave a very beautiful picture. Reverse polarization gave constant colors only in reverse order. Dr. Rife stated this was significant of sulphur.

PETRIE DISH #13

Crystals found in this specimen were of a cube, pyramid type. The crystal, itself, would not polarize, although the top of the pyramid had the appearance of a cross, which gave a faint brownish or yellowish color. Due to this fact, there is a question as to whether or not there is a small amount of iodine deposited in this area of this pyramid. Further tests will show -

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if so, the amount is very small, not more than 1/20 of one per cent.

WATCH CRYSTALS

Crystals of which we had no photographs.

Polarization of these crystals showed practically pure iodine. There was no change, as stated before, in the yellow color in polarization. Color remained yellow when prism was blocked or full (Nicol may be drawn in full arc with some coloring remaining.)

PETRIE DISH #14

Crystals found in this specimen showed the same characteristics as those in Petrie Dish #13. Dr. Rife stated that a great deal of sediment was shown around the crystals and that the crystals showed no polarization - that further examination would have to be made.

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SLIDE #11

In this specimen diamond shaped, as well as parallelogram crystals were found.

The diamond shaped crystals, under polarization, showed a purple and yellowish color, although they held the yellow longer. There was a question as to a very small amount of iodine in the specimen and the question of copper sulphate in the precipitate. Further study is to be done of these as well as the hexagonal crystals, which were found.

These examinations were quite tedious and required a great deal of time Monday afternoon and we worked until about 5:30. This work was done at the Paradise Valley Sanitarium, I think about ten miles outside of San Diego. We drove back to Los Angeles, arriving just in time to catch the 10:10 train to San Francisco.

Dr. Rife expressed a wish that I leave these specimens with him so he might carry on

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further study and attempt photography with his own apparatus, which he had in his San Diego laboratories.

I told him we would return to San Diego in two or three weeks and we would then study the spectroscopic angle of these specimens.

Dr. Rife also demonstrated to Dr. Starr and me, an attachment which he is making for us which can be added to my own microscope, raising its present maximum magnification of 2,300 to about 5,000. It will not only be a tremendous addition to this equipment but is also going to mean a tremendous advance in microscopy if this attachment is made practical on ordinary microscopes in research laboratories.

JOHN D. HUMBER, M. D.

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