

# MOR or NOT MOR, that is the question

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It is a widespread idea the working principle of Rife machines is the so called M.O.R. (Mortal Oscillatory Rate). The legend says that each microorganism resonates at a specific frequency. When this frequency is too strong, energy keeps building up in the microbe causing its shattering, as it happens with a singer singing the resonant frequency of a glass, causing it to break.

The legends wants that, if you do not know the correct resonant frequency, you can use a sub-harmonic of it. If you are not too down in the harmonic list, you are likely to have enough energy to cause microbial shattering.

Rife frequencies spanned from the audio band to HF. Therefore, there is a debate whether one should use radio waves, or just lower frequencies suffice.

Now, let us leave the legend and examine facts. From Rife #4 videos, we see that Rife only used a single flash to kill microorganisms on a petri dish. This is also confirmed in many documents about him. That means, he was using a single pulse, a single flash. But not only this:

**RIFE WAS ACHIEVING MICROBIAL INACTIVATION WITH NEITHER RF NOR MORs**

**MOREOVER, A SINGLE PULSE WAS INACTIVATING \*ANY\* MICROORGANISM**

Rife's one flash technology was used to assess the effectiveness of microbial inactivation. Rife could determine the advised inactivation dose for each microorganism and the pulse shape. As he stated, "*Now the [high voltage] spikes that you see are the lethal part that kill and devitalize the virus*".

If this holds true, where did the legend of MORs come from? Perhaps it was used just to mislead people and hide the real working principle. At Rife's pulse repetition rates, the plasma tube could never go in off mode, as ionized plasma needs a certain time to settle. Therefore, it is misleading to think that repeated pulses, MORs, or square waves could achieve anything.

If we exclude low frequencies, RF, electromagnetism, what are we left with?

The answer is, two things: The light beam itself and its thermal induction. We can now say, with absolute certainty, that Rife's work revolved exclusively around the use of light, optics, microscopes, beams. It had nothing to do with other phenomena. The "frequencies" he often refers to are called by him "*frequencies of light*" – i.e. wavelengths – never audio or radio frequencies.

In this frame, MORs appear to be just a "reinforcement" of the first spike, or flash of light. They are meant to keep the microbe shaking after it receives the lethal ray, to ensure that it fragments opportunely. Long exposure times, in this case, are not important, as the MORs are not the working principle. Moreover, there is no difference which MOR you use. You may have read the contrary, but that could well be part of the legend to protect the secret.

What is clear is that:

**THERE IS NO NEED OF MORs, THEY ARE PURELY COSMETIC**

Rife demonstrated it with single hit technology!

**A RIFE MACHINE IS A QUANTUM MACHINE**

A true Rife machine emits a ionizing beam that can move electrons in the microbe's molecules to a higher energy level and orbital, causing chemical recombination, which in turn results in the disintegration of the microbial wall. Ionizing radiation is mostly in the UV segment.

If MORs were of no use, why did Rife employ them? Well, first he wanted to delay the microbial inactivation, so that the beam could be more tolerable *in vivo*. The idea was to cause a gradual buildup of energy instead of concentrating it all in a single flash.

Secondarily, he needed a means to alter the spectral output of the plasma tube, so that the beam could contain the required wavelengths at the required strength. He could achieve that with MORs, which is technically the most inefficient way, as it is known in the art nowadays.

As Rife used to say, “*An electronic gun and a reflector target*” (Rife/Thompson patent application 1956, page15). That is the same technique used in lasers nowadays. MORs just serve as a \*pump\* for the electron gun in order to achieve a spectral shift.

### **RIFE WAS COORDINATING THE COLOR OF THE BEAM WITH THAT OF THE MAIN CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS (MOLECULES) OF THE MICROORGANISM UNDER OBSERVATION**

That means, the MORs served to tune the machine, so that it could emit the same color that the main molecule comprising a microbe refracts. “*You need to understand that you must mimic the microscope in what it does to light up the virus so you can see them. The machine must work on the same principal as the microscope*” (John Crane to John Bedini). A microscope works on wavelengths, not on frequencies.

Therefore, MORs had a meaning in longer machine operation. They had no meaning in single flash operation, where energy was adjusted so that it could cause the correct spectral output in a single pulse.

### **EACH MACHINE REQUIRES CALIBRATION AND HAS A DIFFERENT MOR SET**

It is simply impossible to make two plasma tube alike, even with an industrial process. There will always be some difference in the emitted spectrum. Therefore, each machine needs to be calibrated, as Rife said. This is the reason there are many MOR sets and that all modern replicas fail – because nobody is calibrating them as they should.

### **THE LEGEND FED AN ENTIRE BUSINESS OF MORs AND FREQUENCIES THAT ARE SIMPLY NONSENSE AND WILL NEVER WORK**

This is pretty clear. The original early Rife machines could work in single hit mode. This was the only certain way to achieve microbial inactivation, which could be measured logarithmically – that is, how much population decrease in logs we have at each flash.

Multi-hit operation may or may not achieve a result. It is based on the total buildup of energy in a unit of time, but its reliability is conditioned by many factors. At the end, you may need a much higher exposure than with the single dose in one-hit operation. Therefore, the hazards may be even more. And this, if the machine were calibrated correctly.

Instead, people thinking that MORs are the key to Rife technology are just delusional, as their machines will fail to reproduce single-hit operation. And multi-hit operation will achieve nothing, as they fail to understand how to calibrate their machine and obtain the required spectral output.

As a final note, as Rife research took a very different bend from what its original author envisioned, it was found that RF and LF may have some germicidal effectiveness, even *in vivo*. Some pioneers are certainly James Bare and Antony Holland. However, those machines take hours of exposure to achieve anything. Therefore, they work on a different principle. Long exposure times also mean that effectiveness becomes random, difficult to measure and standardize.