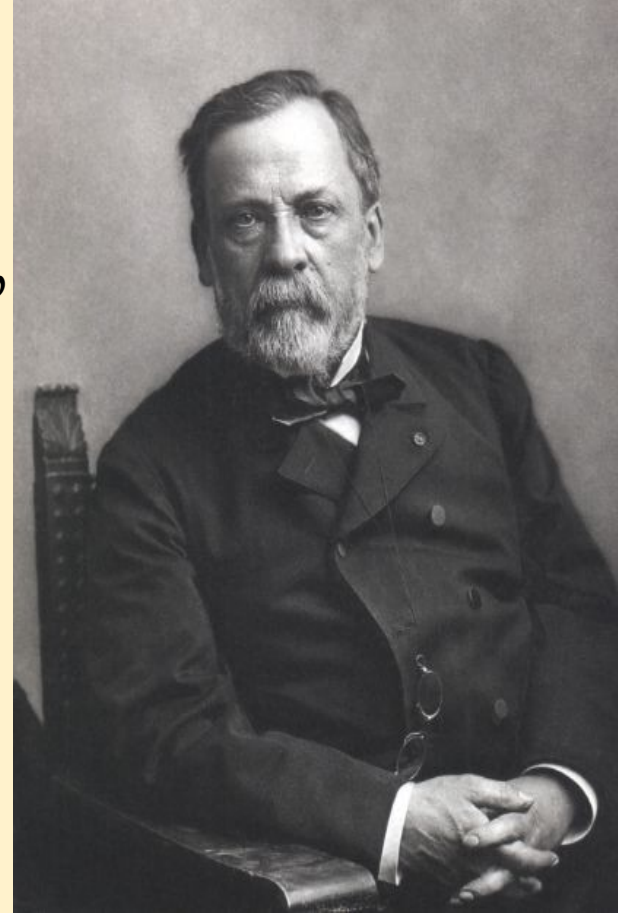


Bechamp v Pasteur

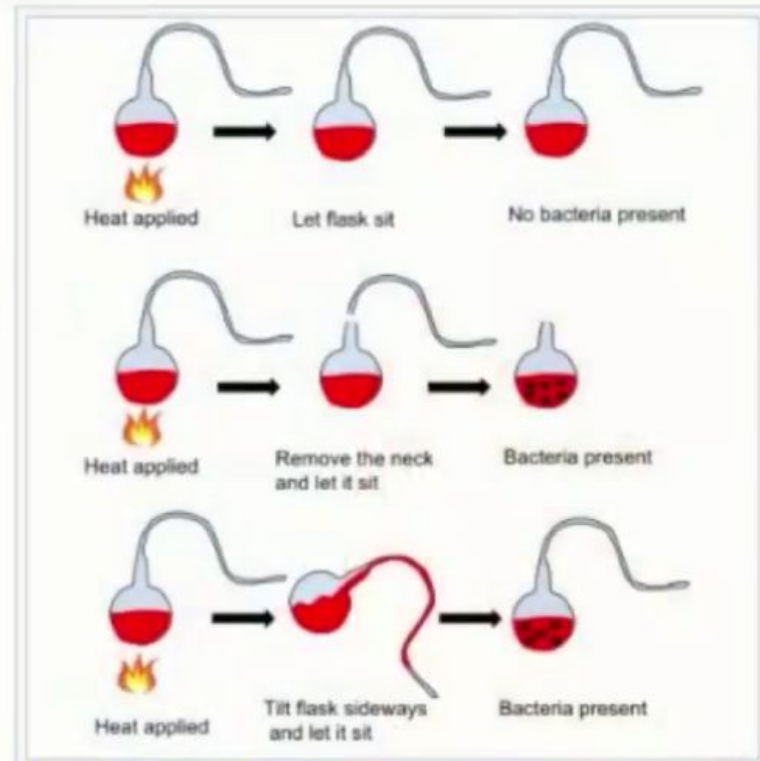
A History of Microbiology

Mr Louis Pasteur (1822-1895)

- French Chemist
- Predicated as one of the “Fathers of Germ Theory”
- A Healthy body is Sterile
- Microbes cannot be found on healthy tissues
- Microbes are spread through the Air
- Microbes are the cause of disease, externally
- Specific/Unchanging bacteria (Monomorphism)
- Plagiarized Antoine Bechamp
- Hated Animals
- Was a Total fraud



Real Conclusions from his experiments: If you Kill Bacteria, they won't grow. If they can't get to the broth, you won't see them. Bacteria are ubiquitous and will grow in nutrient broth.



Louis Pasteur's spontaneous generation experiment illustrates that liquid nutrients are spoiled by particles in the air rather than the air itself. These results of these experiments supported the germ theory of disease.

A Fraudulent Politician and Animal Abuser

Virus Mania-"In 1881, Pasteur asserted that he had successfully vaccinated sheep against anthrax. But not only does nobody know how Pasteur's open land tests outside the Paris gates really proceeded, but the national hero of la grande Nation, as he would later be called, had in fact clandestinely lifted the vaccine mixture from fellow researcher Jean-Joseph Toussaint, whose career he had earlier ruined through public verbal attacks" He used different concentrations of his vaccine with different groups of cows. The "unvaccinated " were given a very virulent dose of the shot, the "vaccinated " were given a less virulent "attenuated " vaccine. The unvaccinated would die within 24-48 hours and he'd trumpet the success of the vaccine. In efforts to prove anthrax caused disease (in which all his experiments failed) he used anthrax to induce disease and claim the microbe was the culprit.

Stole Antoine Bechamp's work multiple times, plagiarized it and sent it to the French Academy of Science

Used preparations made from diseased tissues of sick animals, injected those tissues and chemicals into healthy animals, saw them get sick, and trumpeted this as proof that the germs are the cause of disease.

Rabies, as an example

Pasteur postulated that Rabies must be a "Virus" because he couldn't find a bacteria that caused the disease.

He'd take rabid Dog Brain/Spinal cords and inject the mush into the brains of tied up dogs. When the dog would foam at the mouth and die, he'd claim success of proof of a pathogenic virus.

Bore holes into rabbits skulls, inject rabid tissues into their brains. No controls were done. Another experiment: He'd take Blood/Spit/Brain/Spinal samples from a case of rabies. Inject that into a rabbit, dry and age the cells from the rabbits spinal cord and use that as a Rabies vaccine.

Multiple Professionals like Dr Bruette and Dr Woods were against the use of the Rabies vaccine. Dr George Wilson called the vaccine a "deception". Lionel Dole said Pasteur had killed many people and saved none. Horace Judson states the vaccine caused rabies rather than prevent it.

Via the U.S Agricultural Dept, those who got the shot died 24 days quicker than those who didn't get the shot for rabies. Only 15% of those bitten by rabid dogs and not treated, develop the disease. Dr CW Dulles pointed out that over a 14 year period with over 1,000 bites, not one case of rabies resulted. Pasteur assumed success after one patient received an injection. However, leaves out that the patient had already had his wound treated and was healthy prior to.

1923 death rate in France, 19/100 people died from rabies after the shot. 4 deaths annually turned into 22 annually. Cases increased as the Pasteur institute was founded in France. Germany had next to no cases and no use of Louis Vaccine. Over 3000 people before 1902 had died when bitten by a dog and taken the Pasteur vaccine. Over 2,668 people treated without the shot, none developed rabies. Over 6,000 dog bites treated, only those who took the rabies shots had died. This led to multiple Pasteur Institutes being shutdown by a European commission once they investigated the vaccine. Many countries didn't even want a Pasteur institute in their land like Norway, Sweden, Australia, New Zealand, Denmark, Holland, Belgium etc.

What does a Failure do?

He followed Edward Jenner's footsteps in making vaccines. His Chicken Cholera, Rabies and Anthrax vaccines all failed. Throughout his fraudulent tenure, he recorded his experiments and details of them, and kept it to himself. He actually refused for anyone to read his experiments and papers. That is, until his Great Nephew made his research Public. (Private science of Louis Pasteur, where his fraud was made public in 1995 after decades of secretiveness of his "science"). "In truth, however, Pasteur was no paragon with a divinely pure clean slate, but rather a researcher addicted to fame acting on false assumptions and "he misled the world and his fellow scientists about the research behind two of his most famous experiments," as the journal The Lancet stated in 2004. -Virus Mania

Contagion Myth - In the notebooks, Pasteur states unequivocally that he was unable to transfer disease with a pure culture of bacteria (he obviously wasn't able to purify viruses at that time.) In fact, the only way he could transfer disease was to either insert the whole infected tissue into another animal (he would sometimes inject ground-up brains of an animal into the brain of another animal to "prove" contagion) or resort to adding poisons to his culture, which he knew would cause the symptoms in the recipients. He admitted that the whole effort to prove contagion was a failure, leading to his famous deathbed confession: "The germ is nothing; the terrain is everything."

He lies..

LvB from Laleva.org-Pasteur stated later in his career that germs and bacteria are not the exact and primary cause of disease. He abandoned his earlier beliefs on the Germ Theory and became convinced that **the disease came first, the germ second**. He stated, "The presence in the body of a pathogenic agent is not necessarily synonymous with infectious disease." Pasteur was aware that fermentation (which he studied extensively while formulating his germ theory) only occurs in injured, bruised or dead material, and that bacteria are a natural result of fermentation, not the cause. He realized later that **germs and bacteria change their form according to their environment**. Unfortunately, the stepping-stones of modern-day medicine were already in place and Pasteur could not reverse the situation.

Torsten Engelbrecht and Dr Köhnlein provide a possible motive in the extremely revealing quote from Dr Geison's book in summary of the situation that states, "The conclusion is unavoidable; Pasteur deliberately deceived the public, including especially those scientists most familiar with his published work."

<https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.259.5098.1117.b>

Pasteur Notebooks Reveal Deception

In 1878, Louis Pasteur told his family never to show anyone his laboratory notebooks. For nearly a century, those instructions were followed. But Pasteur's last surviving grandson donated the documents to the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris in 1964 and a decade later a few historians were granted limited access to them. Now one of those historians, after deciphering hundreds of pages of Pasteur's tiny, crabbed handwriting, has found a possible explanation for the great scientist's recalcitrance: evidence of potential scientific misconduct and ethically dubious human experimentation.

In a speech at the AAAS meeting, Princeton University historian Gerald Geison revealed evidence that in at least three instances, Pasteur broke what were even in the mid-1800s standards of scientific and medical conduct.

■ In one highly publicized 1881 trial, Pasteur inoculated half a flock of sheep with an experimental anthrax vaccine, then exposed the entire flock to the disease. The vaccinated half survived, a result that brought Pasteur international accolades. But Geison discovered passages in Pasteur's notebooks showing that the vaccine used in the trial was not created by Pasteur's own method of oxygen inactivation, as he had claimed at the time

a method of chemical inactivation invented by a competitor, a veterinarian named Toussaint. A few months after the trial, Toussaint suffered a nervous breakdown and died.

■ As Pasteur was developing a vaccine against rabies, two patients who already appeared to be suffering from advanced symptoms of the disease came to him for help. Although he had not yet tried the vaccine in symptomatic animals, he nevertheless injected it into both patients. "Even his experiments trying to prevent rabies [with that technique] were inconclusive at the time," Geison said. One patient, a young girl, quickly died, while the other, who recovered, may not have actually had rabies, according to Geison.

■ In 1855, when two young boys came to him shortly after being bitten by rabid dogs, but before exhibiting any symptoms of rabies themselves, Pasteur injected them with a new experimental vaccine, based on virus grown in the spines of rabbits. Again, he had not conducted animal trials with the vac-

had guessed right about the safety of the method." Both boys survived and neither exhibited any symptoms of rabies. But that's not surprising: Some five out of six unvaccinated people who are bitten by rabid animals don't come down with the disease. Given the possible risk of the untested treatment and the fact that the patients were not even

known to have the disease, Pasteur's own assistant, Emile Roux, refused to participate on the grounds that the trials were unethical.

After reviewing more than 100 laboratory notebooks stored in the Paris library, Geison concluded that "Pasteur's research often failed to adhere to the standard scientific method" of his time.

Pasteur himself advocated scientific and medical ethics, including the need for animal trials before human trials. Although Geison argued that Pasteur's conduct, at least in the case of the symptomatic rabies patients, reflected desperation in the face of a uniformly fatal disease, he said that doesn't excuse the other cases. "The ethical standards he violated," Geison said, "were his own."



Misconduct? Louis Pasteur comes under fire.

Sir Robert Koch (1843–1910)



- A German Bacteriologist who improved laboratory techniques for isolating bacteria and photographing them.
- Created “Koch's Postulates”:
 - 1 The microorganism must be found in abundance in all organisms suffering from the disease but not found in healthy organisms.
 - 2-The microorganism must be isolated from a diseased organism and grown in a pure culture.
 - 3-The cultured microorganism should cause disease when introduced into a healthy organism.
 - 4-The microorganism must be re-isolated from the now diseased experimental host which received the inoculation of the microorganisms and identified as identical to the original specific causative agent.
- Killed SO many people with “Tuberkulin”
- Created Tuberculin to heal Tuberculosis, actually killing thousands of people from the drug. He had trumpeted that Guinea Pigs in his studies showed efficacy with regard to this medicine, yet he never provided said evidence. VM-Historian Christoph Gradmann said that Koch “cleverly staged” Tuberkulin’s launch. Everything seemed to have been planned well in advance. In late October 1890, during the first wave of Tuberkulin euphoria, Koch had taken leave of his hygiene professorship. In confidential letters, he requested his own institute—modeled on the Institut Pasteur in Paris—from the Prussian state in order to be able to research his Tuberkulin extensively.

(Contagion Myth) Dr Koch turned his attention to tuberculosis (TB). According to a historical article published in *World of Microbiology and Immunology*: In six months, Koch succeeded in isolating a bacillus from tissues of humans and animals infected with tuberculosis. In 1882, he published a paper declaring that this bacillus met his four conditions—that is, it was isolated from diseased animals, it was grown in a pure culture, it was transferred to a healthy animal who then developed the disease, and it was isolated from the animal infected by the cultured organism. When he presented his findings before the Physiological Society in Berlin on March 24, he held the audience spellbound, so logical and thorough was his delivery of this important finding. This day has come to be known as the day modern bacteriology was born.³¹ In 1905, Dr. Koch received the Nobel Prize for proving that TB was an infectious disease. Except he didn't. In fact, he could find an organism in infected tissue only by using special staining methods after the tissue was heated and dehydrated with alcohol. The stain was a toxic dye, methylene blue, and the solution he used contained another toxin—potassium hydroxide (lye). When he injected the organism stained with these poisons into animals, they got sick. But what caused the illness, the bacillus or the poisons? And TB does not even satisfy Koch's first postulate. Only one person in ten who tests positive for TB actually develops the disease; those who don't are said to have "latent TB."

Tuberculosis, as an example: .

- Experiments prior to Koch simply injected tuberculos matter into animals, and claimed this proved TB Bacillus was contagious.
- Koch stained TB tissues, found TB bacteria and claimed causation. Injected cultured TB Bacillus into lungs of animals, claimed success.
- Dr Walter Hadwen in 1921 showed that in 50% in cases of TB, the bacillus isn't found. “Nobody has ever found a tubercle bacillus in the earliest stages of tuberculosis.
- Dr Miller and Ashford in “Chemical exposures” says: During the 19th century, researchers collected samples from patients with Tuberculosis but were unsuccessful in culturing any organism”. Koch had difficulty as well, until a specialized culture medium was created from Agar, and after weeks, cultured TB Bacteria.
- TB bacteria is widely known to be Pleomorphic
- Those with TB Bacteria have a 5-15% chance of developing the illness
- One quarter of the world's population has latent TB

Koch was one of Pasteur's many contemporaries of Germ Theory, which subsequently means, he was just as fraudulent. Like Louis, Koch saw in autopsy, that some who had died of a disease, had found specific bacteria. So, he Postulated that the Germ MUST be the cause of this disease. What he fails to mention, is he also saw healthy people with the same "Germ", along with sick people who had died that did not have this same "Germ". So, his postulate is automatically null and void. In response to the disease he dubbed, "Tuberculosis", he created a medicine called "Tuberculin", which he never publicly showed the ingredients of. As a result, thousands died and Koch was forced to flee Germany.



During his excommunication, the British had seized the Suez Canal, which allowed them to control Trade routes and exert Military/Political Power over Germany, while have easy access to India. In response, Otto Von Bismarck paid Koch 100,000 Bismarck, to have him create a false argument, that the British were "bringing back diseases", which would allow the Germans to shoot at British Ships and take over their ports.

Same Ol' Same Ol'?



Koch's Experiments weren't too different than his contemporaries, like Pasteur. Koch actually set up a specific set of Postulates to try and Prove that a specific bacteria were the cause of a specific disease. Dubbed, Koch's Postulates, sadly, these Postulates NEVER worked, and have never been fulfilled to this day. In his Experiments, Koch would inject Mice with toxins from a dead animal corpse, he'd also inject lab created anthrax into his subjects. He created anthrax using a Bovine Broth and rotting sick cow blood. When the mouse would die from the injection, he'd claim it was due to the Bacteria and NOT the toxins in the poison injections. He'd then take the inflamed spleen of the mouse, expressing the toxins and enzymes, and transplanted it into a healthy frog. When the frog dies, he'd claim that Anthrax was the cause and NOT the lab created toxins.

Just like Louis, He never did proper controls. In fact, just like everyone in history has proven, when the bacteria were isolated, they NEVER resulted in disease. Koch is also dubbed appropriately, the father of antibiotics. In his research, he would acidify tissues and saw that Dyes and specific chemicals would kill bacteria and prevent them from replicating, this would be the reason why so many antibiotics are colorful. due to their history in coming from Dyes.

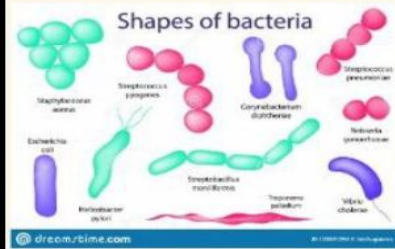
Antoine Bechamp

- French Bacteriologist (With a brain)
- Microorganisms are Pleomorphic, are ubiquitous and the proliferation of them, is entirely dependant on the medium they reside in.
- Found “Microbial Stem Cells” called them, Microzyma. Renamed “Somatids” by Gaston Naessens.
- Pleomorphism was well known throughout Microbiology..until it wasn't.
- When he died, it took 8 pages of a scientific journal to list his achievements.
- LVP- He described the process of fermentation for what it is: a process of digestion by microscopic beings. He was the first to assert that the blood is not a liquid, but a flowing tissue. He developed; a cheap process for the production of aniline which was the foundation of the dye industry.
- Example: In the primary stages of inflammation (pus formation), the bacteria present are streptococci but as blood cells and tissues further disintegrate, the "strept" turn into the staphylococcus--changing into forms native to their new surroundings of dead tissues. **Bacteria do not have any action on live cells; only dead cells.** They are not the cause of disease but the result thereof. That's why in many cases of **pneumonia; the pneumococci don't appear on the scene until 36 to 72 hours after the onset of the disease.**

Team Terrain

Antoine Bechamp was the contemporary of these men, and was actually working on the exact OPPOSITE of what they were trying to prove. Bechamp was a humble and successful man, and did not rely on bias or fraud in his Experiments. Bechamp discovered Microzyma, basically some of the smallest structures of life, and saw that germs were a RESULT of disease and not the CAUSE. He found throughout his experiments, Germs cleanse the Human System and free it of toxins, mucoid and diseased tissues. If germs are SOO harmful, why do we take in tens of thousands of them in every breath we take?

Bechamp saw that Bacteria do not have any action on live cells, rather dead cells and toxins. Under the microscope, Bechamp saw these germs would change their form, depending on the environment they are in, part of the body and toxic load they digest. He found, these microbes all start off as Microzyma, and change their species dependent on what they are doing. This, was called "Pleomorphism". No specific germ caused any specific disease, germs would change depending on what disease causing agent was in the area. They were not CAUSING anything, but the result of something else. Bechamp saw these microbes would come from Within the human, and not from outside, these germs were scavengers and sought to detoxify the body of waste.



The True Nature Of Germs

Along with Bechamp proving CONCLUSIVELY, Bacteria are not disease causing, we've also had many other scientists validate this hypothesis. Dr Fraser and Dr Powell have experiment with Millions of isolated bacteria, and have not been able to cause any disease, same holds true with Dr Waite. Other past scientists like: Gustave Jacob Henle, Max Pettenkofer, Roseneu and others all came up with the same conclusion as Bechamp.

1-Bacteria are the bodies Janitors. They adapt to their environment and change their species.

2-Bacteria do not produce toxins, but products of their fermentation and waste products do. They are scavengers and do not digest healthy or live tissues.

3-Bacteria digest and detoxify Toxins, Metabolic Waste and Malnourished tissues. As a result, our body begins detoxification via expulsion, also know as symptoms.



THE
TRUTH

Example:

LVB-Most all textbooks of bacteriology reveal that the NORMAL throat routinely carries:

1. *Alpha-hemolytic streptococci* 2. *Neisseria (gonorrhoea and meningitis)*

3. *Coagulase-negative staphylococci* 4. *Staphylococcus Aureus*

5. *Group A streptococcus* 6. *Hemophilus hemolyticus*

7. *Yeasts, diphtheroids and anaerobes* 8. *Pneumococci and gram-negative bacillus*

9. *Gamma Streptococci*

Most infectious pathogenic bacteria, yeast, mold, and fungus, thrive in an imbalanced pH. The following bacteria, all well known enemies of modern science's war on bacteria, grow optimally on pH imbalanced media:

staphylococcus (staph infection), meningococcus (meningitis),

streptococcus (strep throat), corymbacterium diphtheria (diphtheria),

pneumococcus (pneumonia) clostridium tetani (tetanus),

h. influenza (the flu) and others