



By WILLIAM MILLER

The Super-Microscope now suggests that good nutrition and elimination are the best protection against "germ" infections

SINCE the days of Pasteur, the germ theory of disease has dominated medical thinking and practices. Believing that for every disease there is a specific type of germ, bacteriologists and other research scientists have been devoted to endless quests to discover and isolate specific germs, viruses and other micro-organisms which cause specific diseases. As a result they have found untold thousands of different kinds of germs, so many it is impossible to classify and enumerate them all. Undoubtedly there are thousands and thousands more they have not discovered.

With the advent of Pasteur's theories, an immense industry for the manufacture of drugs, serums, antitoxins, vaccines and germ killers of all descriptions came into existence. The fear of germs also became a phobia with

many people, a phobia that haunts them every minute of their lives. They scrub, scour and disinfect like mad until their homes smell like hospitals. A bit of dust can drive them into states of fear which in turn leads to a state of nervous exhaustion which also in turn leaves them more susceptible to germs and disease. So it becomes a vicious circle.

However with the discovery of vitamins and the rise of nutritional practices, the germ theory has weakened somewhat, but it is still very strong. Now, the theory leads to thinking that good sound nutrition builds up a resistance against germs and they cannot find a foothold in the systems of healthy, well-nourished people.

Germs...cause of disease?

Germ Theory Doubted

But among more independent scientists, there is a growing skepticism of the germ theory of disease which postulates that virulent germs exist in fixed and unchanging forms and when they invade the body, they cause disease. This theory now demands modification through the invention of the electronic microscopes and other types with focusing powers far beyond anything ever before available. Magnifications of 150,000 times now possible with ultra power microscopes permit observations never before possible.

These observations have disclosed that there is no conceivable limit to the different kinds, sizes and shapes of germs, but most important it has been discovered that germs have no fixed forms and can be put through many transformations. This naturally weakens the germ theory of disease.

Another consideration is the fact that disease germs are found only where there is disease; they cannot be found in a healthy environment but only where there is decay or toxic elements.

The new microscopes permit observing the transformations in size, shape and character of micro-organisms, and these changes in structure and character are shown to be related to the alterations in the nutriment and cultures in which they are grown. Data also points to the conclusion that there are really only a limited number of basic micro-organisms, probably about ten or twenty, but there is no limit to the alterations that can be made in them.

The importance of these findings cannot be exaggerated. Eventually they must work to completely modify the germ theory of disease.

This in turn will affect every branch of medicine and lead to new practices in hygiene, disease prevention and health culture. It behooves the intelligent and progressive minded layman to watch these developments with the greatest interest.

The gist of these discoveries will be outlined in this article but those interested in the bacteriology, biochemistry, or physics of the principles involved may find it worthwhile to send for Reprint No. 47 — "The Rife Microscope or Facts and their Fate" — published by the Lee Foundation for Nutritional Research. This reprint also contains an extremely technical article published in the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, "The New Microscopes," which contains the technical data.

The Béchamp-Pasteur Controversy

According to the Lee Foundation, the vital information that germs are not immutable forms has been either suppressed or ignored by powerful interests: Changes in the germ theory would involve incalculable changes in modern pharmaceutical practices, entailing possible commercial losses in investments and equipment, all based on following the Pasteur theories. Curiously, this revision of the germ theory goes back to one of the greatest though little known controversies in the history of science, that between Pasteur and Professor Pierre Béchamp.

Anyone interested in this highly important struggle over ideas should read the English author, E. Douglas Hume, on *Béchamp or Pasteur? A Lost Chapter in the History of Biology*. This fascinating work reveals how Pasteur who was an authoritative, head strong individual and extremely ambitious, appropriated Béchamp's ideas often without acknowledgment.

Mrs. Hume contends Béchamp was a far abler scientist than Pasteur which may have aroused his enmity. Béchamp was a biochemist and a physician whereas Pasteur was only a chemist. A tireless worker whose skill with the microscope was reputed to be phenomenal, Béchamp lived to over ninety and worked almost to the last day of his life.

Béchamp's Microzyma Theory

The Béchamp-Pasteur controversy now assumes greater significance because the new microscopes confirm the possibility that Béchamp was brilliantly correct in his theories of the *microzymas*. These he believed were the basic and indestructible forms of life; the elements which constructed cells and all forms of life.

He based his theory on several experiments in which he put the bodies of animals into sealed containers and then allowed them to decompose completely over a period of six or seven years. In each case when there was not a shred of tissue or flesh left, Professor Béchamp demonstrated that only minute life forms which he called *microzymas* remained.

These he said would never disappear and only needed new material to construct new forms of life. He also demonstrated that he could find these *microzymas* deep in coal mines attached to deposits that had been buried as long as 250 million years, during which they remained completely inert. Yet when put under the microscope they immediately displayed signs of life and motility.

Because of Pasteur's ascendancy, his greater publicity and influence, Professor Béchamp's ideas never were accorded recognition except by loyal students and a few discerning scientists. Eventually his theory of the *microzymas* was integrated into the discovery of the chromosomes, but the larger application of his ideas was overlooked for a long time.

Yet the theory that life is based on some elementary form of energy, probably atomic energy, is certainly logical. While the outer forms of life may take many different shapes in animals, insects and micro-organisms, the basic material is the same for all. This is the possibility the new ultra powerful microscopes may prove and thus substantiate Béchamp's brilliant ideas.

Dr. Rosenow's Experiment

As far back as 1915, Dr. E. C. Rosenow of the Mayo Clinic was on that track. He demonstrated transmutations within germs of the pneumonia group. He took strains from many different disease sources, such as puerperal sepsis, arthritis, tonsillitis, cow's milk and put them into one culture of a uniform media. After a while, there was no difference between the germs; they became all one class. Dr. Rosenow therefore concluded there was no particularly fixed species of different germs and they all had the capacity to change their structure with the changes in their nutriment.

Even at that time, Dr. Rosenow believed his findings would have important repercussions in bacteriology, epidemiology and medicine because they pointed to the possibility that diseased bodies transform germs into virulent forms, instead of the other way around. The new approach of healing disease would concentrate on finding the sources of infection, and he wrote:

"It would seem, therefore, that focal infections are no longer to be looked upon

merely as a place of entrance of bacteria but as a place where conditions are favorable for them to acquire the properties which give them a wide range of affinities for various structures."

The truth of that idea has been demonstrated in countless instances in sanitary practices. When typhoid fever was discovered to come with contaminated water, pure water quickly eliminated typhoid. The same is true of puerperal fever which killed so many women in childbirth. Though Semmelweis had a hard time convincing physicians they were spreading the disease with their contaminated hands and instruments, puerperal fever was eliminated as soon as such sources of infection were removed.

In recent years, Dr. Rosenow's researches have been duplicated by Dr. Rife, inventor of the Universal Microscope. His researches proved again that alterations in the media in which germ cultures were grown produced very significant changes in the character of the germs and could transform virulent forms into beneficial or harmless forms. The same was found true in germs taken from experimental animals. Changes in metabolism appeared to work corresponding changes in the germs infecting these animals. When the metabolism improved, the germs lost their virulence; with a lowered metabolism the germs became more deadly.

Germs Lose Their Identity

Experiments were carried out which involved many changes in media. To each, the germs responded with changes in structure and morphology. This was carried out many times, until the germs produced were impossible to identify and would not respond to standard laboratory tests. In other words, the experimenters would create new forms of life.

Since our intestinal tracts are known to nourish various beneficial forms of bacilli, they are liable to become disease bearers if there is a marked change in body metabolism. This has been proven in the Rife experiments by taking a pure culture of a colon bacillus and transforming it into a typhoid germ by changing the culture as little as four parts to a million.

It was also shown that the virus of cancer, like the viruses of other diseases, could be put through a series of four changes. The first enlarged the virus, the second enlarged it more but the third transformed it into a fungi identical to that of the orchid and mushroom. A fourth change in the media brought the most marvelous result of all —

a change to the well known *Bacillus Coli*. These changes could naturally also be reversed back to the cancer virus, which leaves some grounds for serious thinking.

A Thought-Provoking Conclusion

What does this mean to you and me and our health? As the Lee Foundation circular implies, first it calls for scrapping the germ theory of disease. It is not the bacteria that produce diseases, but the chemical constituents of these micro-organisms working upon the unbalanced cell metabolism of the human body which actually produces the disease. Therefore if the metabolism of the body is perfectly balanced or poised, disease cannot enter.

In other words, the human body itself is chemical in nature, being comprised of the many chemical elements which provide the media upon which the wealth of bacteria normally present in the human system feed. These bacteria are able to reproduce. They, too are composed of chemicals.

Therefore if the media upon which they feed, that is the chemicals produced by the human body becomes changed from the normal, it stands to reason that these same bacteria will also undergo corresponding changes. When they feed upon something which is not normal to them or when they become supplied with too little or too much of what they need to maintain a normal existence, they will emerge as a new form. Thus a normal inhabitant of the body can be transformed into a virulent parasite.

Now while the scientific principles upon which these experiments were based may be extremely complicated, their practical effects are very evident. It means that a sluggish elimination can accumulate toxic materials in the human system which can poison our internal bacilli and they turn upon us, pouring out toxins of their own. It also means that when we ingest foods that are too concentrated such as starches, devitalized flour or sugar, they are poor media and will cause changes in metabolism with corresponding changes in bacteria.

The most important conclusion resulting from Dr. Rosenow's and other similar experiments is that the germ theory is false and misleading. Germs can only be related to the kind of environment in which they live. A typhoid environment breeds typhoid germs; a cancer environment, cancer viruses, and so on. All the efforts to kill germs, the use of serums, vaccines, wonder drugs of all kinds are therefore useless unless there is also instituted measures to restore the body metabolism and eliminate the conditions which breed

disease germs.

Essentially these are the ideas that nutritionist and hygienists, men like Drs. Alsaker, Royal Lee, Norman, McCarrison, Mellanby, Albrecht, Price and many others have been advocating for many years. The revision of the germ theory will not call for any revision of their ideas, but will serve to fortify their truths.

Unfortunately where accepting such a new approach to the concept of disease requires the scrapping of many old ideas, there is usually great resistance. The tragic example of Semmelweiss is proof of that. It took almost a hundred years before the medical profession was willing to accept the truth of his observation that doctors were themselves con-

taminating women in childbirth with puerperal fever.

However in this age of widespread education, the intelligent layman's interest in preserving and maintaining his bodily health and vigor need not wait for the die-hards of the medical profession to get around to changing their theories. By realizing that beneficial forms of micro-organisms can become dangerous as well as the fact that virulent forms can be tamed, a layman need not be burdened with a germ phobia and live in dread of them. Maintaining a good state of metabolism through good nutrition and elimination is the best and only protection he needs against germs.

THE END

For additional information on this subject, we recommend the following literature which is available from the Lee Foundation for Nutritional Research - 2023 West Wisconsin Avenue - Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin:

- 'Protomorphology' by Royal Lee and William Hansen - \$8.50
'The New Microscopes' by Seidel and Winter (The Rife
Microscope or Facts and Their Fate) - Reprint 47 - \$.25
Critical Review - 'The Protective Ferments of the Body'
by R. L. Mackenzie Wallis from The Quarterly Journal
of Medicine - \$.10

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