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# *Louis Pasteur*

## *And the Myth of Pasteurization*

If you surf the web, no doubt you will find dozens of web sites singing the praises of Louis Pasteur.

Here is something we found at: [http://www.accessexcellence.org/AB/BC/Louis\\_Pasteur.html](http://www.accessexcellence.org/AB/BC/Louis_Pasteur.html)

If one were to choose among the greatest benefactors of humanity, Louis Pasteur would certainly rank at the top. He solved the mysteries of rabies, anthrax, chicken cholera, and silkworm diseases, and contributed to the development of the first vaccines. He debunked the widely accepted myth of [spontaneous generation](#), thereby setting the stage for modern biology and biochemistry. He described the scientific basis for fermentation, wine-making, and the brewing of beer. Pasteur's work gave birth to many branches of science, and he was single-handedly responsible for some of the most important theoretical concepts and practical applications of modern science.

Pasteur's achievements seem wildly diverse at first glance, but a more in-depth look at the evolution of his career indicates that there is a logical order to his discoveries. He is revered for possessing the most important qualities of a scientist: the ability to survey all the known data and link the data for all possible hypotheses, the patience and drive to conduct experiments under strictly controlled conditions, and the brilliance to uncover the road to the solution from the results.

From [http://ambafrance-ca.org/HYPERLAB/PEOPLE/\\_pasteur.html](http://ambafrance-ca.org/HYPERLAB/PEOPLE/_pasteur.html) we got the following:

Louis Pasteur was born on December 27, 1822 in Dole, in the region of Jura, France. His discovery that most infectious diseases are caused by germs, known as the "germ theory of disease", is one of the most important in medical history. His work became the foundation for the science of microbiology, and a cornerstone of modern medicine.

Pasteur's phenomenal contributions to microbiology and medicine can be summarized as follows. First, he championed changes in hospital practices to minimize the spread of disease by microbes. Second, he discovered that weakened forms of a microbe could be used as an immunization against more virulent forms of the microbe. Third, Pasteur found that rabies was transmitted by agents so small they could not be seen under a microscope, thus revealing the world of viruses. As a result he developed techniques to vaccinate dogs against rabies, and to treat humans bitten by rabid dogs. And fourth, Pasteur developed "pasteurization", a process by which harmful microbes in perishable food products are destroyed using heat, without destroying the food.

UNESCO proclaimed 1995 as "The Year of Pasteur." Just prior to that, Pasteur's family proudly released his notes and research. Gerald Geison, a science historian, was among the first people to thoroughly review those notes. In 1995, The Year of Pasteur, Geison wrote an article in the *New York Times* proclaiming that Pasteur had lied about his research on vaccines and germs and that most of his ideas had been plagiarized from his contemporaries. His article, "Pasteur's Deception" claimed that Pasteur was, in the end, a fraud.

Now this is a terrible proclamation to make over anyone, especially one so highly revered in modern medicine. The French erected statues and built an institute dedicated to this great man. What on earth would make anyone wish to believe he was a fraud?

Personally, it's not an easy task to rewrite history, as it is not easy to denigrate someone of Pasteur's stature. When faced with two opposing viewpoints, I've often been accused of taking the side of the most pernicious, the least favored, and the most dramatic. In reality, an investigative journalist is only as good as the information s/he digs up. What is truth and what is fiction must be determined by the facts. And as "Deep Throat" of Watergate fame said, "Follow the money."

In researching medicine, following the money has always led to the truth. The money, in Pasteur's case, has led to unnecessary and mandatory vaccination programs. Wouldn't we all like to own a company that gets support from a government that will enact laws to make the purchase of our product mandatory?

Where to begin? Well, let's begin with the Germ Theory.

As discussed in **The Lost History of Medicine**

([http://www.mnwelldir.org/docs/terrain/lost\\_history\\_of\\_medicine.htm](http://www.mnwelldir.org/docs/terrain/lost_history_of_medicine.htm)), the Terrain is more important than the Germ.

Pasteur described germs as non-changeable. We know today, from the use of Darkfield Microscopes that microorganisms are pleomorphic, that they can change and often do. A virus can become a bacterium which can mutate into a yeast or fungus. Modern medicine has yet to acknowledge this because it would turn the pharmaceutical interests on their backs like a helpless tortoise. Again, we follow the money.

Medical tests take your blood and then fix it with a dye. They freeze the blood in a fixed state. The germs therein are frozen in time. This is not real life. Germs change, blood moves; life is a process, not a fixed state.

It was Bechamp who discovered the pleomorphic nature of germs, and later on Bernard described the "milieu" or environment that affected/caused those changes. Bernard is the one responsible for our theories today on pH and how the nature of the microorganisms change as the body moves from an alkaline pH to an acidic pH. (This is covered in depth in our article *The Lost History of Medicine*.)

On his deathbed, Pasteur recanted, saying that Bernard was right; the Terrain is everything, the Germ is nothing.

However, since the Germ is so profitable, the medical world has written off his final statements as the madness of a dying man. We should all be so mad.

Another problem with the Germ Theory of medicine is discovered when we look at Koch's Postulates:

- The germ which causes a disease must be found in every case of the disease under the conditions which could explain the disease.
- The germ must not be found in other diseases or healthy people.
- The germ could be isolated and used to induce an experimental disease in animals which resembles the original disease in humans.

Pasteur never quite fulfilled all the rules. He was not able to find the germ in all cases of a disease, and this is where his research became fraudulent. Additionally, many so-called pathogenic germs are often found in healthy people. And finally, when Pasteur passed a germ from one animal to another to cause the disease, he did not pass the germ alone, but took some blood with it. Injecting toxic blood from one animal to another will guarantee the receiving animal becomes sick.

One of the first books published that took a serious look at the work of Pasteur in an unfavorable light was *Bechamp or Pasteur*, written by Ethel Douglas in 1923. It has since then been reprinted under the heading, *Pasteur Exposed*, a more dramatic title that would guarantee more sales.

Douglas's book describes Pasteur as an ambitious self-promoter. She shows how Pasteur plagiarized Bechamp's work in unraveling the mysteries of fermentation and the causes of disease in silkworms. But Pasteur wasn't as bright as Bechamp and made some very serious mistakes in both his interpretation of Bechamp's work and subsequent theories and practices which he later espoused.

Joseph Lister, the young surgeon who developed antiseptic surgery methods wrote to Pasteur thanking him for his research in sepsis. We know this to be true since many of Lister's early surgeries, using carbolic acid at the strengths advised by Pasteur, ended successfully, though the patient died. Bechamp was the first person to experiment with carbolic acid, and he warned against its toxicity. Pasteur poo-pooed this fear and presented his own theories to the world that Lister had picked up on. It took Joseph Lister a few more years of refining his techniques and using less and less carbolic acid to finally produce an antiseptic surgery in which the patient survived.

While Bechamp spent years proving that germs were the consequence of disease and not the cause, Pasteur's theory was much simpler and highly profitable. It made economic sense. It made money.

Another book that came out on this subject is *The Dream and The Lie of Louis Pasteur*, and can be found on the web in a few locations. Here is just one: <http://www.sumeria.net/dream/7.html>. If you are interested in learning more about the fraudulent research of Pasteur, this is where to start.

Pasteur instructed his family never to release his lab notes. After his grandson died in 1975, they were finally released. This was when Professor Gerald Geison got a hold of them and presented his findings in 1993 to the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The *New York Times*, seeing how UNESCO had named 1995 the Year of Pasteur, felt that this would be the proper time to release Gerald Geison's research. Don't you just love a good drama?

## **The Myth of Pasteurization**

One more thing before we go. Our second reference above makes this statement: "Pasteur developed 'pasteurization', a process by which harmful microbes in perishable food products are destroyed using heat, without destroying the food."

This is not entirely true. Pasteurization does NOT kill ALL harmful microbes in milk and it DOES harm the milk.

In her book, *The Medical Mafia*, Dr Lanctôt debunks pasteurization with a one-two punch:

1. The temperature is not high enough.
2. The temperature is too high.

First off, Dr Lanctôt points out that germs that bring us typhoid, coli bacillus, and tuberculosis are not killed by the temperatures used, and there have been a good number of salmonella epidemics traced to pasteurized milk.

Secondly, the heating process injures the milk. She points out that pasteurization destroys milk's intrinsic germicidal properties, not to mention healthy enzymes. She goes on to state that 50% of milks calcium is unusable (the body cannot assimilate it) after pasteurization. So much for all those milk commercials.

Here's something we found online that was drawn up for a Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors concerning outbreaks from pasteurized milk:

1997, 28 persons ill from Salmonella in California, ALL FROM PASTEURIZED MILK.

1996, 46 persons ill from Campylobacter and Salmonella in California.

1994, 105 persons ill from E. coli and Listeria in California

March of 1985 19,660 confirmed cases of Salmonella typhimurium illness FROM CONSUMING PROPERLY PASTEURIZED MILK. Over 200,000 people ill from Salmonella typhimurium in PASTEURIZED MILK

1985, 142 cases and 47 deaths traced to PASTEURIZED Mexican-style cheese contaminated with Listeria monocytogenes. Listeria monocytogenes SURVIVES PASTEURIZATION!

1985, 1500 persons ill from Salmonella infection

August of 1984 approximately 200 persons became ill with a Salmonella typhimurium from CONSUMING PASTEURIZED MILK

November of 1984, another outbreak of Salmonella typhimurium illness from CONSUMING PASTEURIZED MILK

1983, over 49 persons with Listeria illness have been associated with the consumption of PASTEURIZED MILK in Massachusetts.

1993, 28 persons ill from Salmonella infection

1982, 172 persons ill (100 hospitalized) from a three Southern state area from PASTEURIZED MILK.

1982, over 17,000 persons became ill with Yersinia enterocolitica from PASTEURIZED MILK bottled in Memphis, Tennessee.

It is the author's conclusion that pasteurization is simply a quick fix that allows large cartels to profit from the sales of milk. Instead of relying on safe, sterile handling procedures of raw milk (which would make the costs of milk much more expensive), we've incorporated this quick fix, which might or might not work, but certainly helps the cartels profit. If you live near a farm, go get yourself some raw milk. Heck, I'd even drink that!

### **References And Further Reading:**

Dr Ghislaine Lanctôt, *The Medical Mafia* – To order a copy, you can call the publishers at: 450-297-3930.

Ethel Douglas, *Bechamp or Pasteur* (later published as *Pasteur Exposed*) – there are copies on the web; here is just one place: [http://www.healthresearchbooks.com/pages/book\\_detail.php?pid=1102](http://www.healthresearchbooks.com/pages/book_detail.php?pid=1102)

R B Perason, *The Dream and Lie of Louis Pasteur* – can be found online at: <http://www.sumeria.net/dream.html>