

# **PASTEUR EXPOSED**

**GERMS GENES VACCINES**

**The false foundations of modern medicine**

**By  
ETHEL DOUGLAS HUME**

**Founded upon MS.  
by  
MONTAGUE R. LEVERSON, M.D. (Baltimore), M.A., Ph.D.**

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## FOREWORD

I first discovered this book in 1988, and was lucky enough to buy the very last copy in print. Realizing it's immense importance, I immediately set about printing this new edition. The only changes I have made are a shortening of the preface, the new title, and a new foreword.

This is the only book I have come across which exposes Pasteur for what he really was. It irrefutably explains how and why our accepted ideas concerning health and disease are radically wrong. It demonstrates why anyone who critically examines the concepts of infection, immunity, degeneration and even genetics, will be faced with countless contradictions and innumerable unexplained "facts". It shows how nobody in the field of conventional medicine can really say why diseases occur.

Pasteur's ideas are the cornerstone of our present day medical thinking, but in her book "Béchamp or Pasteur" Ethel Hume proves they are false. Pasteur not only stole Béchamp's discovery of microzymas (microbes), but also completely misunderstood their significance. Very early on Béchamp noticed that germs exist in our bodies as well as outside, and it is only when there is an imbalance within the organism that infections and diseases come about.

While it is easy to see how cutting out an inflamed appendix can save a patient's life, or how penicillin might kill bacteria, the discovery that sickness is the result of some prior disharmony, fits in perfectly with the sciences of acupuncture, homoeopathy and even yoga, all of which always deal primarily with a weakness in the energy field, and never concern themselves with altering the chemistry directly, though it is ultimately readjusted. Yet the implications of Béchamp's work are more far reaching and radical.

Just as a stressed organism fosters harmful bacteria, and bacteria when destroyed break down into viruses, then it is

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likely a damaged virus will revert back to create mutated chromosomes, leading to genetic disorders.

Horribly enough, conventional medicine seems to be following this course. With relative ease bacteria are destroyed, and viral infections have been and still are on the increase. New and more terrible viruses are constantly appearing, and genetic defects are becoming almost commonplace.

Referring to vaccinations, (immunizations, inoculations) Béchamp said "All is danger . . ." and in fact the case against them is so overwhelming that we can only wonder that Pasteur's disastrous experiments were ever taken seriously. From even before his time and up to the present day, there have been no end of doctors and medical experts who have recorded the human suffering which follows in the wake of mass vaccinations. Unfortunately it is still a very profitable business.

Virtually every serious *and* minor ailment has been linked to vaccine damage and lately the consternation at the "unaccountable" connection between the AIDS epidemic in Central Africa and the massive vaccination campaigns which took place there, has not been resolved.

It seems to me about time our medical researchers gave up tampering with the biochemistry of disease, which is the result not the cause, gave up wasting unlimited sums of money, torturing and slaughtering billions of animals per year, and began investigating medicine from a completely different and more essential view point. We have discovered the gravity field of earth and the space-time continuum which pervades the universe; why aren't we looking towards the energy field which governs human life and health, then we can stop worrying about the germs and the genetics and the degeneration. The laws of homoeopathy are already known, the energy field of acupuncture meridians is mapped out; let us get into some wholesome and productive research along the lines of Béchamp and Hahnemann.

R. R. M. McKinnon-Lower

## PREFACE

MANY years ago in New York Dr. Montague R. Levenson chanced to come upon the writings of Pierre Jacques Antoine Béchamp. So greatly did he become imbued with the views of the French professor that he seized the first opportunity to travel to Paris for the purpose of making the latter's acquaintance. He was fortunate enough to arrive some months before the death of the great scientist and to receive from him in person an account of his discoveries and his criticisms of science, ancient and modern.

After attending in Paris, in 1908, the funeral of Professor Béchamp, Dr. Levenson found his way again to England. A year or two later I had the pleasure of making his acquaintance. We were both speakers at a meeting arranged by Lady Kathleen Bushe in Claridge's Hotel.

Dr. Levenson was still full of vigour; so much so that a little later, aged 80, he married for the second time. His enthusiasm for Antoine Béchamp was overwhelmed and outbounded only by his detestation of Pasteur. He talked much to me about "microzymas", but without explaining what was meant by this term. It was therefore incumbent on me to find out for myself.

I went to the reading room of the British Museum and sent for my long-suffering friend, Mr. R. A. Stretfeild.

"Have you ever heard of a great biologist, Professor Antoine Béchamp?" I asked him.

"Never", he answered. "These are all works on biology. I am afraid that is all I can do to help."

He left me standing in front of a row of large volumes on a main shelf. As though impelled by some external agent I stretched out my arm and withdrew one. I opened it at random. On the page before me I saw the name "Béchamp". My search was ended at the moment at which it had begun. From that one short reference to the great Frenchman I was enabled to investigate further and discover that "microzymas" are the cell granules observed by many cytologists.



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After some days of study I put the results together in the form of an article. This I lent to Dr. Walter R. Hadwen, who then wrote on the subject in a subsequent number of *The Abolitionist*, a magazine he edited. I, however, was dissatisfied with my first presentment of the matter, and entirely rewrote my treatise, which, under the title *Life's Primal Architects*, was accepted for publication in *The Forum*. It was afterwards reproduced in *The Homoeopathic World*, and translated into Spanish for *Hispania*, a South American periodical. The late Mr. Arnold Lupton, at one time Liberal Member of Parliament for Sleaford in Lincolnshire, then asked to be allowed to publish it as a pamphlet. In this form it ran through a couple of editions.

In 1915 I had an invitation from Mr. Lupton to attend with him and his wife, as his guest, the meetings of the British Association in Manchester. I was delighted to accept. Time passed quickly. It was not until the morning of the day of departure that Mr. Lupton made known the real purpose of his kind hospitality. Without seeing it, he had promised to publish a work on Béchamp by Dr. Levenson. On receiving the typescript he found that this would be impossible, and therefore asked me to edit it. In the circumstances it was difficult for me to refuse, although I, too, was in ignorance of the nature of the proposed task. When the typescript reached me I found that it consisted of a jumble of quotations, chiefly from Béchamp's writings, without any references.

"There is no book to edit," I was forced to tell Mr. Lupton. "The book has still to be written."

He pressed me to carry out the work.

Immediately, a divergence of opinion arose with Dr. Levenson. He wished an account to be given of what he termed a "fake experiment" by Pasteur. Both Mr. Lupton and I considered Pasteur's misdemeanours to be of less consequence than Béchamp's achievements, except where the two had bearings one on the other. So the "fake experiment" was left out, which vexed Dr. Levenson. He was then living at Bournemouth, to which place he asked for his typescript to be returned, with most of the books that he had lent me. I kept a few that were essential for my purpose, and sent off the rest together with his typescript, which had been in my keeping only

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for a few weeks and which I never saw again. I had secured for myself Béchamp's works from Paris, and, at my request, the authorities in the Department of Printed Books bought and included the same in the Library of the British Museum, where they continue to be available.

After naming the work on which I was engaged *Béchamp or Pasteur? A Lost Chapter in the History of Biology*, my first efforts were concentrated on acquiring details about Béchamp's life. A long correspondence followed with his relations, and finally, from his son-in-law, M. Edouard Gasser, I obtained all the particulars that are included in the introductory chapter of my book. A thorough examination of the reports of the meetings of the French Academy of Science was my next task. In this I was greatly helped by the kindness of the British Museum authorities, who put at my disposal a long table in the North Library, where the massive volumes of the *Comptes Rendus* were allowed to remain until I had done with them.

When I came to the end of my work I read it through with Mr. Lupton, who made some helpful criticisms. The typescript was also submitted to Mr. Judd Lewis, who checked the scientific matter and kindly enabled me to see the workings of the polarimeter, the instrument of which, in his investigations, Béchamp made such great use. In another laboratory I was shown under the microscope the different stages of *Karyokinesis*. All this while World War I was raging. The period was unsuitable for publication. My typescript was relegated to the bottom of a trunk, while I married and went to live in Scotland. For the moment my mind was distracted from Béchamp.

Eventually, on my return to England, I rewrote the whole book; indeed, redid a great part of it for a third time. Then came tiresome business arrangements, in which I could not have done without the help of my husband. As my *Life's Primal Architects* had already, without reference to me, been made use of as a chapter in an American work on therapeutics, it seemed necessary for *Béchamp or Pasteur?* to be published in the United States for the sake of obtaining the American copyright.

At last, in 1923, the first edition appeared. Dr. Levenson, though still alive, was past knowledge of the event. When the

first two thousand copies were sold Mr. Lupton was eager for a second edition. This came into being not long after his death in 1930. A few days before his end I was privileged to see him. Never shall I forget the wonderful blessing he bestowed upon me for my pains. I shall always be grateful to him for forcing upon me an attempt that has succeeded far better than I would have dared to hope. My gratitude also goes out to others most kind in their assistance, particularly to Her Grace, Nina, Duchess of Hamilton and Brandon.

Much encouragement has come from Béchamp's own country. First and foremost from Dr. Paul Chavanon, author of *Nous les . . . Cobayes* and other eminent medical books. He is anxious that *Béchamp or Pasteur?* should be translated into French. The book also met with high approval from Dr. Gustave Rappin, Director of the Pasteur Institute of Nantes. As a young man he was present at the stormy sessions of the Academy of Science, when Pasteur thundered at all who dared to oppose his views. The subsequent investigations of Dr. Rappin confirmed him in his strong support of the opinions of Béchamp. Gustave Rappin died during the Second World War at the age of 92.

ETHEL DOUGLAS HUME  
(MRS. HEDLEY THOMSON)

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