

## PASTEURISING THE TRUTH

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*Pasteur's germ theory doesn't hold water . . . it is a distorted version of what he plagiarised from Bechamp.*

Telling doctors that Louis Pasteur was wrong is like the Pope breaking it gently to the College of Cardinals that there is no God.

After all, hasn't this great French chemist's discovery that disease is spread by germs saved countless millions of lives?

Hasn't his work on inoculation helped rid the world of almost every major crippling disease?

Now two Australians claim that Pasteur stole the work of another Frenchman, and in doing so turned what they regard as a work of genius on its head.

In August, Dr. Archie Kalokerinos, a health officer with the Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Dr. Glen Dettmann, a Mentone biologist, will deliver their latest paper on the subject to the International Academy of Preventive Medicine in Phoenix, Arizona.

In Australia, Drs. Kalokerinos and Dettmann have been called quacks and worse. At the Phoenix conference they will be made honorary fellows of the academy.

"It's the old problem of being prophets in your own land", Dr. Dettmann says.

"Overseas, a number of people are beginning to realise that Pasteur's old germ theory doesn't hold water, and is a distorted version of what he plagiarised from a brilliant man called Bechamp".

Pasteur, history has it, proved the presence of bacteria in the atmosphere and how health depended on being protected from them.

And he gained fame by demonstrating the principle of preventive inoculation.

But, according to Dr. Dettmann, Professor P. J. A. Bechamp was almost certainly the brains behind the man who has been called the father of modern medicine.

Whereas, Pasteur talked of disease being transmitted by germs, Bechamp held that bacteria were simply the product of diseased cells he called microzymas.

There were no separate diseases, he said, only different disease states.

Pasteur held that the hazard of disease exceeded the hazards associated with immunisation, although some people feel that position may now have been reversed.

In Britain, for instance, the effects of the widely used triple antigen for

diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough are coming under increasing suspicion.

In Australia there has been recent publicity over the need for young women to be immunised against rubella, or German measles, because the disease during pregnancy can cause brain damage to babies.

But a Brisbane study has shown that in one group of people immunised against rubella, 80 per cent later came down with the disease.

Recently in Townsville, Drs. Kalokerinos and Dettman surveyed a group of Torres Strait Islanders who volunteered for flu shots.

One man died shortly after receiving his injection. In another small tribe, the doctors claim six Aboriginals died within 48 hours of having their flu shots.

So what is the answer?

If Pasteur and therefore generations of doctors since really were wrong about the nature of disease, is there a logical alternative?

The Kalokerinos-Dettmann paper to the IAPM in August suggests that Bechamp was right, and that the nutritional status of the cell—the microzyma—is all important in preventing and treating disease.

And the best way to do that, they suggest, is by improving everyone's intake of vitamin C.

Dr. Kalokerinos worked for eight years among Aboriginals at Collarenebri, in outback NSW.

Despite his efforts, Aboriginal children continued to die from a host of diseases, and in despair he left his practice for the opal fields of Coober Pedy.

He returned to Collarenebri in 1967 and realised one day that the basis of suffering was infantile scurvy, an acute deficiency of vitamin C.

He administered large doses of ascorbic acid, and whereas once every second Aboriginal child in the area died, there was not a single infant death for two years.

Dr. Dettmann was sent to investigate what seemed to be extravagant claims, and he came back convinced that Dr. Kalokerinos was right.

Since then he has been an avid supporter of vitamin C for the treatment of just about anything and believes it is the vital factor in maintaining the condition of Bechamp's microzymas.\*

"I know we are right about this," Dr. Dettmann says, "But the attitude of the medical profession is that we've supported Pasteur, adulated him, and now we can't let him down."

—*Herald*, 27th June 1977 (An evening paper, Melbourne). Through Dr. J. Moger.

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\* Is it not like falling from one fad to another?—Ed.