SOMATID CYCLE REVEALED:
NAESSENS'S DISCOVERIES
OPEN NEW WORLD OF HOPE FOR PEOPLE WITH CANCER

From The Cancer Chronicles #24-25

Gaston Naessens is a Québec biologist who, many believe, has made fundamental discoveries relating to cancer, AIDS, and the nature of life itself. Through the use of a unique microscope of his own invention, named the Somatoscope, the 70-year-old French-born Canadian has discovered a primitive biological entity, which he calls the "somatid."

Naessens claims that the somatid is found in all biological fluids he has looked at, including plant sap and human blood. Over the last 45 years, he has also developed a number of promising new drugs, including G.N. 24, Anablast, and a stabilizer for the immune system called 714X. 714X is at present available to cancer and AIDS patients in Canada, but its legal position in the US is moot, due to restrictions of the FDA.

Naessens is best known for 714X, which some people believe has helped them control or even cure their cancer or AIDS. To Naessens and his followers, this is ironic, since 714X is only a byproduct of his more fundamental biological work. It is simply an attempt to help people in need, in accordance with his theory.

We have now made three separate visits to Naessens's Rock Forest laboratory. We have also visited the Cliniques Santé Levesque south of Montréal where people are trained in properly self-administering this product.

This special issue of The Cancer Chronicles is the result of an intensive, three-month investigation. We shall focus on Naessens's fundamental ideas rather than case histories of successes with 714X, although some of these can be found in Christopher Bird's book, The Persecution and Trial of Gaston Naessens (Tiburon, CA: H. J. Kramer, 1991)..

Naessens's ideas are so far-reaching that it would be naive to expect them to be instantly accepted by the scientific establishment. Yet opposition to Naessens, as well as to those espousing similar views, has gone almost beyond belief. Since the early 1960s, Naessens has been pursued with fury by medical authorities. In 1964, he was "escorted" out of his homeland, France, after a national uproar over another one of his medications, G.N. 24. After the beneficial effects of this drug were publicized, tens of thousands of people attempted to fly into Corsica, where Naessens had sought refuge at the time. This is still well remembered in France as l'Affaire Naessens.

Seeking peace to do his work, Naessens resettled in Montréal, Canada. With his wife and co-worker Françoise (who died in October, 1991), he eventually moved to more peaceful quarters in her family's cottage in Rock Forest, a suburb of the provincial town of Sherbrooke. Françoise, a trained laboratory technician, was co-developer of many of Naessens's innovative ideas.

Initially, Naessens was able to work quietly with the help of the McDonald Stewart Foundation of Montréal, a well-known supporter of innovative cancer research. His work was also investigated by Sherbrooke University until administrators there realized that he was the Naessens of l'Affaire Naessens. And, inevitably, this scientific revolutionary gained the attention, and hostility, of the Medical Corporation of Québec, and its determined former director (1964-94), Augustin Roy, MD.

In May, 1989, Naessens was suddenly arrested and thrown into a filthy jail cell: the charge was negligent homicide, as well as 64 counts of practicing medicine without a license. (In Québec, this can refer to not just treatment but diagnosis.)

The major charge stemmed from the death of a woman who had refused chemotherapy for her disseminated breast cancer in favor of 714X. The various charges added up to a virtual life sentence.This arrest galvanized public opinion in much of Québec. A group of Naessens's supporters organized mass demonstrations in Sherbrooke itself, and there was an unprecedented outpouring of international and celebrity support. In the end, Naessens was found innocent of all charges.

This incredible turn of events is reported in Christopher Bird's dramatic book. After the trial, in early 1990, patients successfully pressured Health and Welfare Canada to allow the distribution of 714X under their "Emergency Drug Relief Program." So far, in Canada, about 4,000 prescriptions have been written, by about 600 open-minded doctors.

OPPOSITION CONTINUES

Yet one should not suppose that the campaign of organized medicine against Gaston Naessens and his revolutionary ideas has ceased. In 1992, the US FDA issued an "Import Alert" against 714X, banning its importation for commercial or even for personal use [see p. 13]. And in July, 1994, six FDA agents raided a Rochester, NY company that was trying to educate the public about 714X, as well as to assist US patients in receiving this unique product. [THE HEAD OF THE COMPANY, CHARLES PIXLEY, WAS LATER SENTENCED TO PRISON FOR DOING THIS.--ED.].

Is Naessens indeed the master charlatan his enemies project? Or is he one of the greatest geniuses of our age? Is 714X just a worthless nostrum, with possibly dangerous side effects? Or is it an ingeniously designed and unique product,

which has the ability to stabilize or even reverse symptoms in people with cancer, AIDS, and other chronic illnesses?

Much is at stake here, for Naessens's ideas and discoveries could yield an entirely novel way of viewing the origin of cancer, AIDS, and other degenerative diseases—as well as life itself.

If even some of Naessens's claims are correct, this fact could lead to major advances in such diverse fields as optics, microbiology, hematology, and oncology.

It is hard to even estimate the potential leap in medicine. "Somatidian orthobiology" is truly paradigm-busting science. If Naessens is right, biologists won't have to rewrite their textbooks. They can throw them away.

WHO IS GASTON NAESSENS?

In the literature of quackbusters, such as the American Cancer Society and the National Council Against Health Fraud (NCHF), however, Naessens is demonized as an uneducated international faker, whose entire career has been devoted to hoodwinking the general public."Naessens has a long history of promoting dubious cancer remedies," says a 1993 NCHF article. It claims that he "peddles" secret formulas, making him "one of the folk heroes of the paranoid faction."

Yet, after days of intensive interviews, he and Ms. Levesque made a very favorable impression on us. Naessens is a calm and dignified man; as Chris Bird said, he has an almost aristocratic mien. For a person of 70, he is also remarkably youthful and buoyant.

Naessens and Levesque live in a modest, but attractive house on the banks of the tranquil Magog River. Ducks play in the backyard and there is a rowboat moored at the foot of the steps. Inside, the living quarters are airy and white, sparsely decorated. Naessens's laboratory is in the low-ceilinged but roomy basement, as it has been for the last 30 years.

World-class scientific research is about the last thing you would expect in such a bucolic locale. There are no visible signs of other hobbies or interests: everything suggests that science is his life. One also has the impression that no one is getting rich here, and that money is not the motive for him or his three stepsons, who run the Centre d'Orthobiologie Somatidienne de l'Estrie, Inc. (C.O.S.E.) next door.

Naessens speaks eloquently and with conviction, but in a non aggressive manner. He struck us as a formal and reserved, but hardly "secretive," man, which he is often accused of being. These are just impressions, but at least they

are based on some personal knowledge and are uniformly corroborated by others who know him much better.

His critics, on the other hand, generally condemn from afar, sparing themselves the bother of looking through his remarkable Somatoscope.Gaston Michel Naessens was born 3/16/24 in Roubaix, a textile town just north of Lille, France. His father was a local banker, who died when Gaston was only 10 years old. Early on, young

Gaston showed a penchant for nervy inventiveness. At the age of four, he attached an alarm clock to his Meccano set to create a moving mechanical device. As a teenager, he built a functional airplane, which his mother burned when she realized it really was going to fly. During the war, when gasoline was in short supply, he traveled on a motorcycle he had built that was entirely fueled by wood!

After graduating from the Collège de Marcq-en-Baroeul in 1938, Gaston began courses in physics, chemistry, and biology at the University of Lille. When World War II broke out, and the Nazis invaded northern France, Gaston, with his classmates and teachers, migrated to the south of France, where they reconstituted their school in Nice. Naessens continued his scientific education there, and on 5/4/45 received diploma #219 in engineering and biology from the Union Scientifique Nationale Française. However, after the war, in a youthful oversight, he neglected to convert this wartime diploma into a formal degree from the new deGaulle government. Such war-spawned confusion over records and diplomas has led to repeated charges that Naessens has no formal education, and therefore no ability to make scientific discoveries. His lack of credentials have often been used to discredit his message.

For instance, NCHF states that "Naessens claimed to have studied biology at the University of Lille, but records fail to verify this." As if World War II and the Nazi occupation never intervened! In 1946, Naessens found work as a technician in a blood analysis laboratory in Clermont-Ferrand, west of Lyons. It was here that he first glimpsed unexplained particles in human blood. Others dismissed these as "dross." But Naessens had an insight that such "dross" might have biological significance.

At this juncture, Naessens set up his own laboratory with his mother's financial help. The key problem was that conventional light microscopes could not provide a clear view of these particles. Standard microscopes barely showed them at all, and they would not take a stain. Clearly what was needed was a new way of looking at blood.

There were two ways of increasing the power of the conventional light microscope. The first was to increase the aperture of the lens, which was the direction being taken by all of the world's major optical firms. The second was to

alter the nature of the light source itself. This was the ambitious course young Naessens set for himself. In the late 1940s, he travelled to Germany, and obtained the aid of that country's artisans, with their long tradition of skill in optics.

Back home in France, Naessens created the first working model of an entirely new kind of microscope, which he eventually dubbed the Somatoscope [see left]. A major advantage of the Somatoscope is that it reveals the dynamic behavior of living materials. Using this unique instrument, one can see right into the interior of living cells. For example, its view of the movement of some white blood cells is mesmerizing: not only does one see the amoeba-like movement of these cells, but every individual granule (lysosome) within the granulocytes—moving, vibrating, pulsating.

What you see in a conventional microscope is just dead matter. It seems obvious that Naessens has made a major advance over conventional microscopes, one that would boggle the mind of any sincere biologist who looked through this instrument. Yet this remarkable tool, and the inexpensive condenser derived from it, remain unknown to the vast majority of scientists.

The reasons for this are complex. On the one hand, Naessens is not interested in publishing in scientific journals, because he feels that completely new ideas cannot survive the so-called peer-review process. On the other hand, academics sometimes are unduly skeptical about the work of independent laboratories, such as Naessens's Centre Expérimental de Recherches Biologiques de l'Estrie, Inc. (C.E.R.B.E.). Another reason is that the Somatoscope's mathematical constants have, until now, not been elucidated, despite much difficult work expended on this question.

Thus, neither Naessens, nor anyone else, is yet able to give a rounded explanation of the physics or mathematics involved in this remarkable invention. That it does work, however, is indisputable.

Once Naessens had invented the Somatoscope, he was able to see more clearly the "dross" that he had first noticed in human blood. This turned out to be dancing particles, some no larger than viruses, normally present in tremendous profusion. Naessens called these particles somatids, a word he coined meaning "little bodies." In fact, on July 1, 1963, he registered his theory of the somatids with the French Academy of Sciences in Paris.

There was then, and is today, no conventional recognition, much less explanation, of this phenomenon. **It is one of the most extraordinary facts of modern science that such a prominent feature of blood, which can be seen by anybody using a Naessens condenser, is non-existent, according to every orthodox textbook.**

DEALING WITH ARTIFACTS

When Naessens was put on trial in 1989, it forced some doctors to confront the somatid. One explanation offered for these particles was that they were simply "artifacts." This explanation is illogical. Webster defines an artifact as a product, such as a structure on a prepared microscope slide, of artificial character due to extraneous (e.g., human) agency. Thus, artifacts by definition are not natural occurrences, but are things created in the act of staining or otherwise preparing tissues for microscopic examination.

However, remember that Naessens uses fresh blood—no stains, dyes, or colorants at all. After carefully rubbing the skin with alcohol, he pricks the finger, and then deftly touches the slide to the resulting drop of blood. He then quickly places a cover slip over that and examines it for about 20-30 minutes. And that's it. It is difficult to see how millions of artifacts could suddenly be created by such a simple, virtually sterile procedure.

Another, more intelligent objection is that somatids are merely lipoproteins of various densities, including chylomicrons, HDL, LDL, etc. The confusion is natural, since after a fatty meal there are a great number of chylomicrons in the blood. These often give it a turbid, milky appearance for a few hours.

However, Naessens has repeatedly examined blood samples and heated them as high as 70°C (158°F). This certainly immobilizes all chylomicrons and lipoproteins, yet large numbers of dancing somatids remain just as active after this procedure. (This is visible on the 1992 AIDS videotape from C.O.S.E.) This demonstrates that the somatids are not chylomicrons or other lipoproteins. It is also sometimes stated that the ceaseless life-like dance of the somatids can be explained as "Brownian movement," which is the erratic, nondirectional, zigzag motion of particulate matter. Even if somatids did move by Brownian motion this would hardly rule out their biological activity.

(Red blood cells, by analogy, have no independent means of locomotion.) However, this explanation of the somatid dance hardly accounts for some of the distinctly non-random properties one easily observes.

Under the Naessens microscope or the condenser, one can routinely see the somatids repelling one another. Naessens once captured a somatid under the electron microscope and found that it had a positively charged nucleus and a thin, negatively charged outer coating. And in fact, somatids are attracted to the positive pole of a magnet placed on one end of the slide. In addition, in videotaped experiments, one can see somatids (as well as their extended forms) emerging from red blood cells when these are stressed by heat.

One can also frequently see somatids `refusing' to emerge from red blood cells and instead `parasitizing' those cells in little nests—which look highly abnormal,

and seem to be a sign of present or impending illness.In our opinion, **the least likely explanation of somatids is that they are just unidentified garbage,** cellular debris with no possible significance. We should recall that a century ago platelets, now known to be a crucial element in the blood, were considered simply "debris derived from the degradation of other blood cells" (Beck, WS, ed. Hematology, MIT Press, 1994: 542).

The best hypothesis at the moment remains that of Naessens himself: that somatids are living entities of tremendous importance to medicine, and in some fundamental sense are an element necessary for the reproduction and growth of normal cells.

Certainly, many questions remain about the exact nature of these fascinating entities, their internal structure, and their chemical makeup, as well as their relationship to cancer and other diseases. And just because Naessens discovered and named them does not mean that all his current explanations are necessarily correct or could not be modified with new information or explanations. (Even Galileo at first thought that the moons of Jupiter were "four planets...which have their orbits around a certain bright star.") Naessens believes we are just at the beginning of understanding a vast new era. But a fuller explanation of somatids will go hand-in-hand with the development of ever more sensitive tools.

THE SOMATID CYCLE

After more than four years of work, Naessens developed his own technique for isolating somatids. When thus cultured in a Petri dish, somatids reveal a new picture. He observed that in the absence of blood inhibitors somatids do not remain somatids ad infinitum, but enter upon a definite life cycle. They routinely undergo a series of polymorphic transformations, which are predictable and have been repeatedly captured on the Somatoscope. Originally, to observe these changes took 90 hours of sitting at the microscope, but more recently, Naessens has employed a video recorder.

His persistent study of the somatids in culture has led Naessens to one of the most revolutionary aspects of his work: his claim that the little somatid particle is only the first stage in a string of polymorphic transformations.

In the blood of healthy people, the somatid cycle has but three phases after their formation in the red blood cells: somatid, spore, and then double-spore. But in people who have cancer or other degenerative diseases, or are in the process of developing these, Naessens claims that a kind of natural "gate" gives way, and the somatid unfolds 13 additional phases, for a total of 16 phases of the complete macro-cycle . That is why the existence of any of phases 4 to 16 in the blood is a sign of a weakened natural defense system.

Naessens considers the elucidation of this cycle one of the crowning achievements of his long career. He is the first to admit, however, that over the years others have also seen phases of this cycle. Between 1840 and 1900, for example, about 10 scientists wrote about them. Between 1900 and the present, there have been over 50 [See pp. 14-15]. Most of these dealt exclusively with the bacterial phase, believing that they were working with an externally generated "cancer microbe." Naessens has fully defined a sequence of changes that has only been suspected before: the pleomorphism of an organism normally resident in the human body.

RAISING HACKLES

Naessens also raises hackles when he says that the somatid "microbe" and some of its dependent phases inhabit normal blood. Every medical student learns that normal human blood is sterile. A profusion of living organisms in the blood would not be normal or common: in fact, it sounds like septicemia, a condition that would require immediate treatment with antibiotics.

But the most fundamental challenge comes in cancer. For it is the prevailing belief of oncologists that microbes have nothing to do with the onset of cancer. When they do occur in cancer patients' blood, it is only as an "opportunistic" infection or as a contaminant on a slide. The very idea of bacterial causes, once a popular hypothesis has now dropped out of the very consciousness of modern science. It goes unmentioned in DeVita's 2,747-page orthodox textbook on cancer.

All of this helps explain some of the resistance that Naessens has faced over the years. Yet, with all that, the blindness of orthodox medicine is hard to accept. There the Somatoscope sits, ready for close examination, just a few short hours from the leading cancer research centers of North America.

The Somatoscope offers startling vistas into health and disease. For example, the blood of a woman, who was part of a diagnostic research project, presented a shocking sight: a virtual "zoo" of living, swarming, micro-organisms in a single drop of live blood. None of these organisms, to our knowledge, is found in standard textbooks, yet one can readily recognize many of the forms Naessens describes in his somatid cycle. According to this woman's oncologist, however, she is not only free of infections, but is in remission of her cancer, as well!

We also saw the blood of people in the research program who were ostensibly well, yet who had various stages of the somatid cycle in their blood. Such people, Naessens claims, are in danger of developing some type of degenerative disease, including cancer. Protective factors have given way, allowing the somatid cycle to progress beyond its normal three stages and break into the danger zone.

DISSECTING THE SOMATID

In its cultured, resistant form the somatid appears to be crystalline and is remarkably resilient. For example, over the years Naessens has subjected such cultured somatids to high doses of radiation, to carbonizing temperatures (200º C), and to dissection. A cultured somatid broke three microscopic diamond knives before it was successfully cut in half. On the other hand, the somatid, as it normally appears in the blood, is quite vulnerable to destruction.

During one's lifetime, the concentration of somatids varies, depending on the strength of the natural defenses. Naessens also believes that cell division cannot happen without the growth promoters the somatids produce. That makes them essential to the existence of life.

SEEING IS BELIEVING:
USING 714X FOR PREVENTION:
ONE PERSON'S STORY

From The Cancer Chronicles #24-#25

The following is an interview with a person who took part in a research protocol at Naessens's laboratory. This person has asked for anonymity because of the pall that the FDA has cast over the legality of 714X in the United States.

Q. What was wrong with you when you went to Naessens?

A. Nothing that I knew about. In fact, I thought I was quite healthy. I generally exercised and took a lot of supplements. But when I looked at my blood under NaessensÆs microscope, I had the shock of a lifetime.

Q. What shocked you so?

A. Something wild. I should explain that my companions in the study all tested out fine. They had nice clean blood. But I had multiple problems. For example, my white blood cells (e.g., granulocytes) were immobilized, completely asleep!

Q. Were there any other problems?

A. There was a fungus in my blood. Perhaps this was paralyzing my immune system. There were very few platelets and the fibrin only appeared after almost half an hour, instead of about five minutes in my companions.

Q. How about your red blood cells?

A. Many of my red blood cells were shriveled up like crab apples. Crenelated. I understand that this is a sign of oxygen starvation. A great many of my red cells had also been ÆparasitizedÆ by somatids, four or five visibly ÆnestingÆ in each cell. Less than half my red blood cells looked like they were in any shape to carry oxygen. I was running on one cylinder, and was in fact often tired and out of breath.

But the scariest thing of all was that my somatids had clearly entered upon the famous 16-stage macro-cycle. I had plenty of stages 7 and 13 present.

Q. So what did you do?

A. I just couldnÆt believe it! But I stepped up my exercise and vitamins, thinking that that would certainly do the trick. And when I went back, the red blood cells were in fact rounder and plumper, and fewer were infested with somatids. But overall I was disappointed, because my white blood cells were still mostly immobile (just a little bit of activity). The outbreak of the somatid cycle was the same. And I still had the fungal infection.

Q. What did you decide to do?

I decided to proceed with 714X injections. Naessens never prompted me to do this: he is a research scientist, not a physician. But I couldn't deny the evidence of my senses. In other words, seeing is believing! So I learned how to give myself injections of 714X right into the lymph area above the groin.

Q. Sounds like fun!

A. Yes, really! I had my problems. First, there are a lot of things to remember. How to manipulate the needle, which I'd never done before. And then the alcohol, ice pack, cotton swabs, etc. The hardest part is finding the right spot to inject. Plus, the camphor in the product can sting quite a bit going in, especially if you don't hit the right area, or if for any reason the area is not sufficiently cooled. There can be real discomfort.

Q. Did you feel any physiological effects when you took it?

A. Definitely. By the fifth day, when I got up to the full dose, I felt something, welläflowing. It was a sensation that started in my right leg, then day by day moved over to my left leg, then to my arms and then the rest of my body. Perhaps this was my gelatinous lymph becoming liquid again. There were also big shifts in my mental outlook. I felt more optimistic and positive minded. I took care of some inter-personal problems that had lingered on.

Q. Any other side effects?

A. Nothing major, for certain. But occasionally I got muscle twitching and some deep bone pain, as if I had a healing wound. I felt as though my body were repairing different things, including its exhausted bone marrow. Some days, I really had to nap after I took the injection, as if my body required more time to relax, to recuperate, and to restore homeostasis.

Q. What about diet, exercise, supplements?

A. For the 21 days of the injections, as requested, I stopped taking supplements of vitamin B12 and vitamin E. I also decided to stop all heavy-duty exerciseãI just did walking. As much as possible, I avoided beef, pork, fried foods, white flour, white sugar, coffee, tea, cola, or any other stimulants. I tried to eat organically raised chicken, ocean fish, fresh foods and vegetables in large quantities, without becoming fanatical about it.

Q. So what is your current status?

A. After 21 days of injections, I returned to Rock Forest to have my blood looked at. What I saw was simply incredible. Everything that had been abnormal in my blood was now gone! My blood looked completely clean. My red blood cells, even without exercise, were round and had no 'nests' of 'parasitic' somatids in them. The white blood cells were really active.

It was certainly a marvelous sight to see! The fibrin appeared after about four minutes of observation, which is normal. And above all there was a profusion of healthy somatids dancing in the background. It was obvious that the picture had completely changed since the previous examination. Now my blood was as perfectly normal as I had thought it would be at the beginning of this whole adventure.

Q. How do you feel after having gone through this experience?

A. You can hardly imagine. I was highly impressed by what the microscope revealed; the 714X had cleared up everything.

I feel like I have been given a new lease on life because of that product. I hope that the privilege I had, of joining in a research project at Naessens's laboratory, will soon be made available to the general public in Canada and America. To me, this is really preventive medicine at its best, and it is a crime to keep it from people who could use it.

AN INTERVIEW WITH GASTON NAESSENS

From The Cancer Chronicles #24-#25

Q: In 1989, you were facing life imprisonment. Why was this? And how have things gone for you since then?

A: In 1989, I faced life imprisonment after the Québec Medical Corporation led accusations against my work. But in December 1989 I was acquitted. In January 1990, following pressure from patients asking for the product, the Canadian government accepted 714X for distribution through the Emergency Drug Release Program. Since that time, 714X has been used by thousands of patients, and hundreds of doctors across Canada. Word has spread also through the United States and Europe. In spite of this demand, 714X is only legally available in Canada for patients who are considered to be in the terminal stages of a degenerative disease. So, as of today, the preventive use of 714X is not available anywhere.

Q: In a sense, the Office of Alternative Medicine was formed in part because of Congressman Berkley Bedell's interest in your work. How do you feel about OAM now?

A: We are certainly encouraged by its formation and appreciate the efforts of Mr. Bedell and many others in trying to get alternative practices evaluated. We also understand the difficulties encountered by those trying to evaluate alternative treatments using orthodox methods (e.g., the double-blind study). We certainly think that we can be rigorous and still respect the holistic vision of the alternative methods.

I want to reiterate that I myself am ready to cooperate with any investigations that I would consider honest and well-intentioned. But in my opinion, evaluation of alternative methods of intervention requires a different protocol of research than testing the effectiveness or the toxicity of a chemical compound.

Q: What do you say to charges that you are "commercializing your work" in the USA without FDA's permission?

A: Since international communications are now a fact of life, 714X is requested by more and more American consumers. We have not purposely installed any marketing strategy to ensure distribution of 714X. Rather, we think that social consciousness, progressively rising, is directly responsible for the increasing demand of doctors requesting 714X for their patients. In that respect, I think that the charge pertaining to my "commercializing" 714X is unfair.

We have indeed sent 714X to many American doctors who requested it for their terminally ill patients. But we were not aware that Americans might have less human rights than Canadians now have. As mentioned, during the last five years,

many Canadians have been able to receive it through the Emergency Drug Release Program (humanitarian section).

However, it was never our intention to commercialize this product without official governmental permission. We think that patients requesting the product are only asserting their individual freedom of choice. Also, we have always insisted on good communication between patients and doctors in order to guarantee that informed consent had taken place before any treatment was started.

Q: Why didn't you apply for an Investigative New Drug (IND) permit before beginning to distribute this drug?

A: Your question has two aspects to it and has to be answered in two parts. First, let me say that, being well aware of its unconventional status, we did not systematically create a network of distribution for 714X. We only responded to the open-minded attitude of many American doctors who recommend 714X to their patients, as do many doctors in various countries.

The second aspect of your question refers to an eventual IND status for 714X. You are well aware of the financial investments that would be needed to obtain such a permit. As a private laboratory, we certainly do not have the millions of dollars needed for such an accreditation.

On the other hand, it is important to realize that my main interest is in advancing fundamental research in biology, and not merely in manufacturing or commercializing various products.

The fact that a product has not gone through the whole IND evaluation process does not mean that the product is not effective. The lack of proof does not mean the absence of one. Sen. Daschle's bill, S2140, might make products like 714X more readily available to American patients.

Q: Recently, we have seen claims that 714X is nothing but camphor, and that since camphor is a very old herbal treatment,714X is also in the public domain. True?

A: This line of reasoning is absolutely false. It is true that 714X contains a form of camphor. But that does not make it camphor, any more than table salt is equal to "sodium" or "chlorine," being in fact neither one of them. In Canada, I patented 714X in August, 1980, showing again that 714X is not simply camphor, but is a unique compound with specific chemical properties purposely created to normalize the somatidian cycle. You have to understand that camphor as found in 714X is present in a physiological concentration altogether different than the simple square piece of camphor you might buy at the pharmacy.

Some Naessens Phone Numbers

- Centre d'Orthobiologie Somatidienne de l'Estrie (C.O.S.E.),
- 5270 Mills St., Rock Forest, PQ, J1N 3B6: 1-819-564-7883
- Centre Expérimental de Recherches Biologiques de l'Estrie,
- 5260 Mills St., Rock Forest, PQ, J1N 3B6: 1-819-564-0492
- Cliniques Santé Levesque Clinic, 526 Boulevard du Séminaire Nord, Suite 202, St. Jean-sur-Richelieu, Quebec, J3B 5L6, for a
- 5-day training program in the use of 714X: 1-514-348-4305
- Emergency Drug Release Program, Health Protection Branch, Ottawa: For Canadian physicians only: 1-613-941-2108

EXPERTS START TAKING NOTICE OF NAESSENS

From The Cancer Chronicles #24-#25

Despite medicine's hostility to everything associated with the name of Naessens, his contribution has begun to be recognized by a few brave experts from other fields.For example, in 1989, Rolf Wieland, a senior product specialist for the famous firm of Carl Zeiss (Canada), wrote that Naessens's microscope "is a remarkable advancement in light microscopy, showing amazingly many details in the specimen...." Wieland added: "It seems to be an avenue of microscopy that should be pursued for the betterment of science."

Thomas G. Tornabene, the director of the School of Applied Biology at the Georgia Institute of Technology, wrote that Naessens's "microscope and his expertise should be immensely valuable to many researchers...." In 1994, two professors at Auburn University published an article in a peer-reviewed American Chemical Society journal in which they credited "Naessens dark-field condenser" for its role in their US Army- supported work. They thanked Naessens for "his expert technical assistance"in their work (Langmuir 1994;10:1354-1357).

On 6/14/94, Auburn Prof. Vitaly Vodyanoy wrote Naessens that his ultramicroscopic condenser was "absolute wonderful. The resolution and quality of the images we have with your condenser are superb."Despite such accolades from recognized experts, groups such as the NCHF still claim that Naessens is a fraud and his achievements simply the illusion of "desperate patients and ding-a-ling freelance writers who spin yarns about the grand medical conspiracy."

NAESSENS'S PREDECESSORS

From The Cancer Chronicles #24-#25

Patients hearing about Naessens's remarkable work for the first time often say, "If this were true, my doctor would have told me about it." Scientists ask, "How is it that nobody else has seen this somatid in human blood?"

In fact, many researchers over the years have grasped pieces of this puzzle and have associated these pieces with the origin of cancer. But for complex reasons the news hasn't reached the average physician.

Throughout much of the nineteenth century it was in fact assumed that cancer was caused by a microbe. NCI historian Michael B. Shimkin has written:

"In the early [18]90s, it appeared to have been a question, not so much as to the infectious origin of cancer, but rather as to which of the many parasites was the real causative agent."

In his classic 1907 textbook, Neoplastic Diseases, James Ewing listed a total of 38 different organisms, including bacteria, cocci, and mycetes found in cancer. Almost no one knew how, if at all, these organisms related to one another.

Partly because of such confusion, and partly due to a growing enthusiasm for radium and x-ray treatments, the whole "cancer microbe" search went out of favor.

In fact, scientists then flip-flopped and it became very bad form to even mention microbes and cancer in the same breath. For decades, this prejudice held up the discovery of cancer-related viruses. Peyton Rous, who discovered the chicken sarcoma virus in 1910, was almost universally derided by his peers. Vindication came only in 1966, when at the age of 87 he received the Nobel prize.

Belief in the bacterial theory persisted, however. In the 1920s, a brave Scotsman, Dr. James Young, recognized that some of the conflicting claims could be the result of pleomorphism. He wrote:

"Some at least of the organismal forms previously obtained from cancer by different workers are in reality isolated alternative phases in the same cancer organism...."

In our own day, Dr. Virginia Livingston-Wheeler led a school of pleomorphic thought, including Drs. Irene Diller and Eleanor Jackson. Livingston called her organism Progenitor crypotocides, i.e., a hidden killer that also brings life. This was very similar to the somatid.

Naessens always credits some of the more prominent West European scientists who have worked in this area. But the three thinkers who bear the closest resemblance to Naessens were a 19th century French professor; a German museum curator; and an eccentric San Diego inventor, known for a `ray-gun' treatment device.

Antoine **Béchamp** (1816-1908) was a full professor at Montpellier, Strasbourg, and Lille, and an unsuccessful rival of the great Pasteur. His crowning achievement came in 1866 when he identified "microzymas" in the blood. These are almost certainly identical to Naessens's somatids, which is remarkable considering the crudity of the tools with which the older Frenchman had to work.

Béchamp wrote that "the microzymas are the only non-transitory elements of the organism...." Although Naessens is also French, he never heard of Béchamp's microzymas until author Christopher Bird brought the work to his attention in 1981. Then as now, standard scientific texts did not mention Béchamp.

Guenther **Enderlein** (1862-1968) was curator of the Zoological Museum in Berlin and the author of more than 500 scientific publications. He too saw a "thousand-headed monster" in human blood and believed that a particle, which he called the "protit," represented an essential part of its life cycle.

As one interpreter has put it: "Any severe change or deterioration of the body's internal environment could enable the otherwise non-harmful microbes to evolve through specific states of cyclic development into disease-producing forms..." (Erik Enby).

"Protits" can be seen under a dark-field microscope as tiny shining points. Enderlein called the protit's life cycle the endobiosis complex, made up of 14 (rather than Naessens's 16) stages, and said it was fundamental to many diseases. But Enderlein identified the protit with Mucor racemosus Fresen, a common mold.

Royal Raymond **Rife** (1888-1971) began his career as a talented tinkerer. In the 1930s, sponsored by a wealthy employer, he invented a unique "Universal Microscope" based on complicated prisms. There is a complete, dispassionate description of this remarkable instrument in the Journal of the Franklin Institute, February, 1944.

Rife also saw strange organisms swimming in the blood. He focused on a tiny "cancer microbe," which refracted purplish-red light. He called this "microbe" BX.Rife also invented the Rife Generator, which, when set to a particular frequency, could allegedly explode cancer cells. People were said to have been cured in this way in the 1930s at the Scripps Clinic.

Rife ran into fierce opposition and died a broken man. Since publication of Barry Lynes's book, The Cancer Cure That Worked! there has been intense interest in reviving Rife's pioneering work.

TWO ODD EXPERIMENTS

From The Cancer Chronicles #24-25

Afficionados of the bizarre will relish the following odd experiments performed over a decade ago in Naessens's laboratory. In a quart jar on Naessens's window sill, absorbing the sunlight, sits a piece of what appears to be meat. Naessens explains that many years ago he injected a piece of rabbit muscle the size of his fingertip with cultured rabbit somatids, then vacuum sealed this small sample in the jar and left it to soak up the sun.The sealed-up meat then began to grow, until it filled the whole bottom of the jar, about three inches deep.

Last winter [1993], there was a particularly bitter cold snap in Québec, and the specimen froze and turned black. But after a few days, a section of it was literally 'in the pink' again. We examined the sample closely on two occasions. The "meat" definitely looks alive. Naessens has opened the jar and analyzed it under the microscope and reports that the specimen has the morphological structure of normal rabbit tissue. The date on the top of the jar is December 9, 1977.

Naessens believes that this sample represents the conversion of energy from sunlight into matter. He is as aware as anyone that this is "impossible" according to the conventional understanding of matter-to-energy conversions. Yet he is a good enough scientist not to turn his back on the evidence of his senses.

In another jar, soaking in formaldehyde, are about five hideously deformed newborn rabbits. Naessens had injected their mother with somatids from a duck some time before she became pregnant. Then every baby rabbit was born deformed. Naessens believes that such experiments demonstrate that somatids are in some sense the precursors of DNA, although they themselves do not contain any nucleic acids.

Wild? Perhaps. But not to be dismissed out of hand just because it conflicts with current beliefs, no matter how strongly such beliefs may be held. At this time in biology, no belief is held more fervently than faith in DNA. Yet orthodox scientists now find themselves uncomfortably grappling with a new class of entities called prions. These cause a number of hereditary ailments such as Jakob-Kreutzfeldt disease or scrapie in sheep and goats. Yet prions have no demonstrable nucleic acid, but contain some form of protein. Therefore, they shouldn't cause hereditary diseases—but, alas, they do.

The moral is that true scientists follow the data, and park their dogmas at the laboratory door.