

The Somatid Cycle of Life by Naessens

Somatids are tiny micro-organisms (germs) that feed upon the poisonous material which they find in the sick organism and prepare it for excretion. These tiny organisms are derived from still tinier organisms called “somatids” by Gaston Naessens. Other researchers discovered these same microbes and called them protits, microzyma, etc.

Somatids are present in the tissues and blood of all living organisms, and also in plant sap, where they remain normally quiescent (quiet and not acting) and harmless. When the welfare of the human body is threatened by the presence of potentially harmful material, a transmutation (change) takes place called pleomorphism. The ‘somatid’ changes into a bacterium, and other forms, which immediately goes to work to rid the body of this harmful material. When the bacteria have completed their task of consuming the harmful material, they automatically revert to the somatid stage.

If the environment in the body becomes toxic, polluted, or doesn’t have the nutrients it requires to maintain health these “tiny bodies” hook together into long threads and change into the bacteria and finally the fungi (candida albicans) that clean up a corpse, if things get that bad.

The 16 Stages of the Somatid Life Cycle (as seen in live blood)

1) The Somatid - originally the Microzyma [A. Bechamp]; aka Nanobe [P. Uwins], Protit [G. Enderlein], Bion [Wilhelm Reich]

2) Spores -

3) Double Spores -

-----PROTECTION GATE ----- (see hormone “trephone”)

4) Bacterial Form -

- 5) Double Bacterial Form -
- 6) Rod Form -
- 7) Bacterial Form with Double Spores -
- 8) Bacterial Form with Granular Double Spores -
- 9) Mycobacterial Form -
- 10) Mycobacterial Form with Bubbles -
- 11) Bursting (of mycobacterial) -
- 12) Yeast Form -
- 13) Ascus Forms -
- 14) Young Mycelial Form -
- 15) Adult Mycelial Form -
- 16) Bursting Mycelial Form ending as Fibrous Thallus -

Interview - Gaston Naessens - 24 Jul 2010(?)

A Somatid is a basic living particle... it is indispensable to life.

We find it in both the animal and vegetable kingdoms.

Without it, cellular division can't take place.

It is polymorphic. [pleomorphic - Bechamp] We were able to grow it in a culture - and that is where we observed its polymorphism.

In 2 cycles - First there is a micro-cycle during which the reproductive hormone [trephone] that permits cellular division is **developed**. And this cycle is stopped by inhibitors in the blood and during certain illnesses, including degenerative 'diseases'.

This micro-cycle keeps going, in 3 stages, and becomes a 16-phase cycle. [When certain conditions permit the reduction of blood inhibitors].

1949 - Working in hematology - "I had the 'feeling' I wasn't seeing everything there was to see in the blood. I saw something moving but I didn't know what it was. The optic methods available to me fell short of what I needed. I tried to delve better into what I could see. This led to German optics companies. I could either work on the lens aperture or the wavelength of light to solve the problem. Everyone was already working on lens apertures so there was only one available choice - I started working on the wavelength of light. I perfected a system and the Somatoscope.

I was now able to isolate the components that I previously could not identify.

The very etymology of the word ortho-biology indicates that it is a kind of biology that is adapted to the Somatid theory. It's impossible to understand ortho-biology if you don't understand the Somatid theory. But, to understand the Somatid theory, you have to

have the proper means of observation and you especially have to understand the basic principle of the Somatoscope.

Everyone is familiar with the electron microscope and its possibilities, which magnifies more than 400,000 times, with a resolution of 50 angstroms. With the electron microscope you can work on dead tissue/fixated tissue. The Somatoscope allows you to see living cells, follow their development, follow their polymorphism... the Somatoscope is filling a gap between the electron microscope and the optical microscope.

Without the Somatoscope it would be very difficult to conceive of the Somatid theory. Many others have worked in this direction like I did, but they saw things in different ways... they concentrated mainly on chemistry. Some also worked in optics, some incredible characters.

[Interesting story about someone who could only see particles at a particular time of the year (summer) at noon – thought to be nuts – but at this time the sun's rays contained a large degree of ultra-violet light (much shorter wavelength)!]

I created similar conditions electronically using ultraviolet rays and various kinds of mechanisms. By decreasing the wavelength of light and increasing the resolution and therefore see particles that would otherwise be invisible!

The principle of the Somatoscope is an increase in the frequency of light. Two light sources – one incandescent with a wavelength of 3,300 angstroms, and an ultra-violet light with a wavelength of 1,850 angstroms, begin to pulsate producing a third wavelength. This is passed through a monochromatic filter that produces a ray. The ray is subjected to a magnetic field and split into parallel lines by the Zeeman effect. One of these parallel lines enters a Kerr Cell where its frequency is increased. This light source which is invisible to the naked eye analyses the sample to be studied.

Shows slides of the 'industry standard' blood analysis of dead blood and the Somatoscope version of live blood taken within 10 minutes of extraction, including the rapidly motile Somatids.

If under the effects of stress or any other biological perturbation, the blood's inhibitors are diminished to any considerable degree the cycle advances (13 additional phases):

[Notation on Macro-cycle as viewed from slides]

4. Bacterial – round ended tubes
5. Double Bacterial – either bent rounded or sharp articulated (bulbous ends)
6. Rod – Looks like bacterial but longer and its cytoplasm seems empty
7. Bacterial with Double Spores – Possesses 2 terminal spores
8. Bacterial with Granulated Double Spores – Possesses a cytoplasm with granulations that begin to move
9. Mycobacterial – Self-developing cytoplasm; this stage well known to microbiologists
10. Mycobacterial with Bubbles – Advanced to include 'bubble-like enclaves'
11. Bursting of the Mycobacterial – Releases cytoplasm into the media

12. Yeast-like Forms – Result from the bursting of the Bubble Mycobacteria and have a diameter of 4-5 microns; even at this stage they give evidence of a centrosome [a small region near the nucleus in the cell cytoplasm, containing the centrioles]

13. Ascospore [Ascus] – Yeast-like formations proliferate and become ascospore forms; precursors of mycelial elements

14. Early Mycelial Form – From the Ascus form we can observe the formation of a Thallus in which the cytoplasm gradually takes shape to constitute the Young Mycelial Form

15. Adult Mycelial Form – It is through a conjuncture and with peristaltic movements that the young mycelial form develops a thallic cytoplasm and eventually becomes an adult mycelial form [shown 30,000X resolution]

16. End of Cycle [Bursting Mycelium] – When this Mycelial element reaches full maturity, its cytoplasm becomes extremely active; when it bursts, it releases an enormous quantity of new particles into the medium, each particle capable of repeating the entire cycle.

Fibrous Thallus (waste) – Emptied of its cytoplasm, the Thallus has a fibrous appearance; incidentally, it is this residue, from the Somatidian Cycle, that is often observed in blood smears and is dismissed as an artifact of coloration.

It must be underlined that these forms of mycelial characteristics do not answer to any of the criteria of fungal growth. In fact, they are not affected by massive doses of amphotericin B, fungizone or any other anti-fungal substance.

The preceding observations lead to a series of postulations:

- 1) The Somatid is endowed with polymorphism – a polymorphism controlled by blood inhibitors.
- 2) Growth hormones are generated by the Somatidian Cycle [trephone – Micro-cycle].
- 3) In both the animal and plant kingdoms, cellular division requires the presence of the Somatid.
- 4) When blood inhibitors are lacking, growth hormones are allowed to increase until they threaten cellular metabolism.
- 5) All degenerative diseases are a consequence of this disorder.

References:

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Somatidian Cycle as seen in blood

