

# Debunking the Germ Theory

Consequences of the failed Rosenau Experiments

A Mind & Body Upgrade paper by *Johan Cools*

*Quote of the Paper: 'Science dies when we stop questioning science' J.C.*

## Introduction:

This article relates to the ongoing discussion between two opponents: Louis Pasteur and Antoine Béchamp. These two opponents had developed their own distinctive opinion about the cause of diseases known as the germ theory and the terrain theory. This topic has already been discussed by the author in a paper that you can find on academia by clicking this [link](#).

The germ theory, championed by Louis Pasteur and Robert Koch, proposes that diseases are primarily caused by specific microorganisms, such as bacteria or viruses. According to this theory, these pathogens invade the body from external sources and directly lead to the development of illnesses. Pasteur's groundbreaking work on vaccination and Koch's postulates for identifying disease-causing microorganisms were instrumental in establishing the germ theory as a dominant framework in the field of medicine.

On the other hand, the terrain theory, advocated by Antoine Béchamp, takes a different perspective. This theory suggests that the internal environment of the body, known as the terrain, plays a crucial role in determining the manifestation of diseases. Béchamp emphasized that a weakened or imbalanced terrain could make an individual more susceptible to infections and other health issues. The terrain theory places significance on factors such as nutrition, lifestyle, and overall health as determining factors in the development of diseases.

It is worth noting that the terrain theory has connections to the field of epigenetics, which explores how environmental factors can influence gene expression and subsequent health outcomes. By understanding the germ theory and the terrain theory, we can appreciate the contrasting viewpoints surrounding the causes of diseases. In this short paper, we will discuss the historic experiment by M.D. Milton J. Rosenau.

## The Rosenau Experiment:

The experiment we are examining took place during the years 1918-1919, a pivotal period in history known as the time of the Spanish flu pandemic. This particular experiment holds great significance as it aimed to investigate and demonstrate the transmission of this infectious disease from person to person.

During the Spanish flu pandemic, understanding the spread of the disease was of paramount importance. The experiment we are exploring sought to shed light on the mechanisms of transmission, thereby trying to confirm the validity of the germ theory and providing evidence for the existence of a microorganism, such as a virus, that can be transmitted from one individual to another.

By conducting this experiment amidst the backdrop of the Spanish flu, the researchers aimed to contribute to the growing body of knowledge regarding infectious diseases, their modes of transmission, and the impact of person-to-person contact on the spread of such illnesses.

### **General setup of the experiments**

This Rosenau experiments detailed in this paper were carried out on an island located in Boston Harbor. To ensure the successful execution of the study, a dedicated group of officers, including Dr. G. W. McCoy, director of the Hygienic Library, Dr. Joseph Goldberger, Dr. Leake, and Dr. Lake from the U.S. Public Health Service, collaborated with a team from the U.S. Navy. The Navy team consisted of Dr. J. J. Keegan, Dr. De Wayne Richey, and myself, all specifically assigned for this purpose.

The chosen location for the research was Gallops Island, which serves as the quarantine station for the Port of Boston. This island offers ideal conditions for conducting such operations, as it provides adequate facilities for isolation, observations, and the necessary infrastructure to care for the large group of volunteers and personnel involved in the study.

The group of individuals who graciously volunteered for this study represented a diverse range of ages, with the majority falling between 18 and 25 years old. Only a small portion of the volunteers were around 30 years old, ensuring a well-rounded representation of age groups. It is worth noting that all participants were in excellent physical condition, ensuring that their overall health did not confound the study's findings.

Remarkably, none of the volunteers reported experiencing any symptoms associated with influenza. This conclusion was drawn from meticulous and comprehensive interviews conducted to gather their medical histories. It is important to note that a select few individuals, deliberately chosen due to their prior experience with a typical influenza infection, were included in the study for the purpose of immunity assessment and control analysis.

### **Methodology and Results**

The study began with 68 volunteers from the United States Naval Detention Training Camp at Door Island, Boston. These volunteers had been exposed to varying degrees to an influenza epidemic. Among them, 47 individuals had no history of influenza during the recent outbreak, while 39 had never experienced the illness at any point in their lives.

The experiments involved multiple approaches. Initially, volunteers were subjected to nasal instillation of a pure culture of Pfeiffer's bacillus, which did not elicit any noticeable reactions. Subsequent experiments involved inoculating nonimmune volunteers with a suspension containing different strains of Pfeiffer's bacillus, but again, no signs of influenza were observed.

Further investigations focused on inoculating volunteers with secretions from the upper respiratory tract of active influenza cases. These secretions, both unfiltered and filtered, were administered via spray, swab, or a combination thereof into the nose and throat of

30 volunteers. Despite reducing the time interval between obtaining secretions and inoculation to as little as 30 seconds, *none of the subjects developed influenza symptoms.*

In the next attempt they investigated the transmission of influenza through subcutaneous inoculation of filtrates from secretions and pooled blood samples obtained from typical influenza cases. Following exert describes the full details of this desperate attempt:

*Our next experiment consisted in injections of blood. We took five donors, five cases of influenza in the febrile stage, some of them again quite early in the disease. We drew 20 'c.c. from the arm vein of each, making a total of 100 cc, which was mixed and treated with 1 per cent, of sodium citrate. Ten c.c. of the citrated whole blood were injected into each of the ten volunteers. None of them took sick in any way. Then we collected a lot of mucous material from the upper respiratory tract, and filtered it through Mandler filters. While these filters will hold back the bacteria of ordinary size, they will allow "ultra-microscopic" organisms to pass. This filtrate was injected into ten volunteers, each one receiving 3.5 c.c. sub-cutaneous, **and none of these took sick in any way.***

In yet another attempt to simulate natural transmission conditions, one group of volunteers previously inoculated with secretions was exposed to active influenza cases in the wards of the Chelsea Naval Hospital. Each of the 10 volunteers had close contact with 10 selected influenza patients, engaging in conversation and allowing the patients to cough directly into their faces. However, *none of the exposed volunteers showed any signs of influenza.*

In closing, Lieutenant Commander Rosenau concluded his article in JAMA with the following humbling statement: *As a matter of fact, we entered the outbreak with a notion that we knew the cause of the disease, and were quite sure we knew how it was transmitted from person to person. Perhaps, if we have learned anything, it is that **we are not quite sure what we know about the disease.***

In conclusion, the comprehensive experiment, failed to produce the expected outcomes and challenged the unproven theory that influenza was an infectious disease.

## **Elaborating on this failed experiment**

In the realm of speculation, conducting a similar experiment to Rosenau's with regards to COVID-19 could provide valuable insights into the transmission dynamics of what is still considered a viral infectious virus. If we were to recreate a scenario where droplets from COVID-19 patients are intentionally exposed to individuals, we might observe the same results as Rosenau in the exposed participants.

By analyzing the respiratory secretions and conducting controlled exposures, we could potentially disprove the contagious nature of COVID-19 and provide empirical evidence demonstrating that the virus is not transmitted through respiratory droplets expelled by infected individuals. Such an experiment could help bolster the quest to dig deeper in the real cause of diseases like covid and influenza, while making the preventive measures, such as mask-wearing and social distancing and vaccination completely obsolete. However, considering that such study could potentially destroy the complete vaccine

industry. We doubt that there will be a scientific institution brave enough to conduct such experiment, and even if they would, there will be no scientific journal found to publish such disruptive study. The reason why has already been clarified in the paper about dogmas to which a link was added earlier on.

## Conclusions

Within the context of the Rosenau Experiment, conducted during the Spanish flu pandemic, the results failed to provide the expected outcomes and cast doubt on the infectious nature of influenza. This experimental endeavour raises questions about the validity of the germ theory and invites deeper exploration into the true causes of diseases like influenza and COVID-19.

Speculatively speaking, a similar experiment to Rosenau's, but concerning COVID-19, could potentially shed light on the transmission dynamics of this so-called infectious disease. By intentionally exposing individuals to respiratory droplets from COVID-19 patients and analyzing the outcomes, we might challenge the notion that COVID is caused by the spread and replication of a virus, and we could even question that it actually spreading from person to person by personal contact.

This hypothetical experiment, if undertaken, could potentially disrupt prevailing preventive measures such as mask-wearing, social distancing, and vaccinations. However, it is crucial to acknowledge the potential ramifications such findings might have on the established vaccine industry, making it unlikely that scientific institutions would undertake such a study, let alone find a reputable scientific journal to publish its disruptive conclusions.

## References

Milton J. Rosenau, 1919, Experiments to determine mode of spread of influenza, JAMA. 1919;73(5):311-313. doi:10.1001/jama.1919.02610310005002

## EndNote

For a more in-depth exploration of the real challenges humanity is facing, I refer to my book "BrainUpgrade for the BrainPandemic." This book provides insights into the existence of a BrainPandemic caused by learned helplessness, distorted perceptions of reality, and subconscious influences. It offers a range of tools, methods, and AHA moments that can enhance performance and facilitate adaptation in a rapidly evolving society. You find a free teaser of the book on [www.mindandbodyupgrade.com](http://www.mindandbodyupgrade.com).