

UNICELLULA CANCRI: Sir Butlin's Parasite of Cancer

A Once Lost Perspective, Regained and Confirmed

by Prof. Charles McWilliams, ©2023

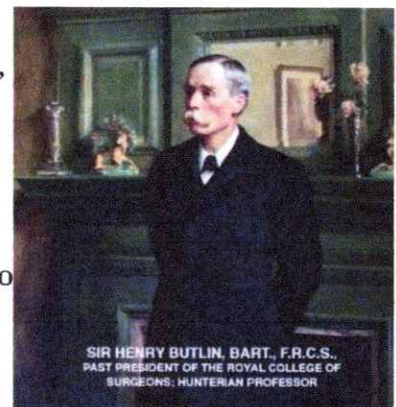
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When historians try to seriously consider how infectious diseases have shaped human history, they generally ignore much of malaria's devastation because its least understood. Infectious diseases beginning in earliest history with malaria kept life-expectancy abysmally low throughout time. When Van Leeuwenhoek, Bechamp and Pasteur showed the world that there were invisible, microbial, and infectious life forms all around us, advanced civilization and medicine could really begin. Dedicated researchers in the hundreds then showed that thriving microbes from the inner city filth as well as vector insects created epidemics and death; and it was largely a matter of hygiene, more than drugs or vaccines, to stop it. Mosquito eradication more than drugs, helped save millions of lives from malaria, yet while industrialization advanced forward, cancer became the new epidemic.

Man's drive to live unencumbered by the constraints of nature is limited by the mysteries of the disease process, notably today cancer, the common cold, and malaria. Smallpox has been fairly well controlled, self-limiting bacterial infections adequately managed by hygiene and antibiotics, and trauma medicine is a tribute to the medical profession. But cause and cure of cancer has evaded modern medicine for more than one hundred years in spite of a "war on cancer," first implemented in Germany by Hitler and Warburg; and later in the United States by President Nixon.

I make here a few excursions into the history of biochemistry, physiology, medicine, and microbiology in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries to show how much the influence of scientific misconceptions as structural and physicochemical explanations can skew the observers who peer down the tube of the microscope. The fact remains that nearly all of the observed conclusions of microbiological processes to date occur from looking at dead and stained microbes and tissues. This observation is to lend credibility to my thesis that thought modes are important not only as sources of inspiration for developing experiments, arguments, theories, and conclusions; but also develop misconceptions that occur in the process of science and delay progress.

The early scientific research into cancer is much more fruitful and extensive than popular media and academics present. Sir Henry Butlin, Past President and Hunterian Professor of the Royal College of Surgeons; and Consulting Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in his Bradshaw Lecture of November 1905, put forward the proposition that "the carcinoma cell is an independent organism like many a protozoon; that it lives a life which is wholly independent and proper to itself; and that it lives as a parasite in the body of the animal which is affected with carcinoma, deriving its nourishment from this host, and doing nothing to repay the host for the sustenance of which it robs him."



This line of thinking, viewing the cancer tumor and its metastases from a surgical point of view as a protozoan parasite which he called generically *Unicellula Cancri*, is a decidedly different viewpoint

than that taken in the last one hundred years. Frank Horsfall, MD, physician in chief of the Rockefeller Institute, gave a presentation in the fall of 1963 titled "Current Concepts of Cancer." It was an epic speech that summarized the prevailing and trendy theory regarding the origin of cancer and the central role of DNA. "Because the cancerous change in cells appears to be a permanent alteration, handed on to daughter cells through innumerable divisions, it seems probable that it reflects an abnormality in the transfer of information from cell to daughter cells. Transfer of information in cells is believed to depend on their genetic apparatus, and transfer of abnormal information implies that the genetic apparatus is not functioning normally." The global goal was now to understand the transforming power of tumor growth supposedly caused by viruses and became first in the order of importance to establish an all-encompassing genetic theory of cancer originating from the human cell. The human cell was now thought to devolve into a more primitive life form from whence it came. No more evolution for man, for now he is capable of biological degeneracy. Cancer researchers finally were convinced that viruses caused cancer by capturing a normal cellular gene, slightly altering it, and inserting the slightly distorted version of our own gene into our sacred DNA.

So what we have here is a question of the origin of the cancer cell: either a Virchowian concept that all disease starts and ends with the endogenous cell of its host; or the cancer cell in fact a new creature, not confined by the controls of endogenous tissues, and behaving *as if* a protozoal infection (exogenous source). In biology, an atavism is a tendency to revert to an ancient or ancestral trait; a modification of a biological structure reappears after having been lost through evolutionary change in previous generations. In rare instance, atavisms have been observed in humans, such as with infants born with vestigial tails, called a "coccygeal process". Atavism can also be seen in humans who possess large teeth, thought like those of other primates. But nothing has been seen to where a human, eucaryote cell reverts to a primitive, protozoan life form, reverts to binary fission, and passes through different stages of life cycles, circulating through the human fluids. Cancer researchers and biologists who have studied cancer practically all agree and believe that the cancer cell is derived from the host's cells of the tissue part where it appears to take its origin, and they are bent on finding an explanation of the reasons which lead the cancer cell to behave so differently from the cells from which it is derived. Escaped from natural restraints, the acquirement of the cancer habit of growth, the theory of embryonic, endogeneous origins of cancer rests on perceived morbid changes in the DNA by chemical, viral, or electromagnetic stimulation.

To this question, if the cancer cell has fashioned itself out of its own tissues and it becomes a veritable "Frankenstein's monster", bent on the destruction of its host, Butlin writes; "how can any of them account for the vital difference which I will express in two short sentences? Implant the normal cell, and you cannot make it live. Implant the cancer cell, and you cannot kill it... At present, the cancer cells can only be implanted with success in animals of the same species as the animal from which they were taken. In this respect, again, they resemble certain of the Protozoa... Cancer cells, like the parasitic Protozoa, are never transformed into tissues of the host, and the structures which they cause to be built up are for their own service, not for the service of the host. They are not themselves transformed into any other kind of tissue, nor do they transform the cells of the body into cancer cells. From the moment they are first unmistakably cancer cells, they remain cancer cells, and from that moment they pursue only those two objects which are pursued by the Protozoa — to live and to reproduce. And if they fail in these objects, both the individual and the species perish. Of this, ample

evidence has been furnished in these last years, particularly by the Imperial Cancer Research for animals, and by Sir Alfred Pearce Gould for man. In reproduction, they breed as true as any Protozoon. Not only do carcinoma cells reproduce carcinoma cells, and not sarcoma cells, but it is invariably the same variety of cell which is reproduced, with the same properties and powers and characteristics.” (Henry Butlin, THREE LECTURES ON UNICELLULA CANCRI. THE PARASITE OF CANGER. H. K. Lewis, 1912, London)

Researchers like Dr. George Papanikolaou (who developed the Pap smear) and many others observed repeatedly that cancer cells didn't just suddenly appear but underwent a predictable, step-by-step progression toward malignancy. Long before the malignant form of cervical cancer occurred, Papanikolaou noticed populations of “pre-malignant cells” burst through the confines of normal growth restraints. Although they were not yet invasive, it was easy to visually see by microscopy that they were well on the way by changes in the size and shape of the nucleus that would become typical of a cancer cell seen on biopsy. At least that is how it appears because, of course, the PAP stain kills cells dead, so there is no observation ‘of the alive’ progression of an individual cell taking on these changes directly.

An important basis of this endogenous concept of genetic devolution of the cell to turn primitive and cancerous was the growing belief that the genetic information of organisms is encoded in the sequence of the building blocks of nucleic acid. The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA, 2006), supervised by the National Cancer Institute, is a project to catalogue the genetic mutations responsible for cancer using genome sequencing and bioinformatics. In 2003, Bert Vogelstein at Johns Hopkins University, who was ranked as the most highly cited scientist in the world during the previous twenty years, shaped and then destroyed the image of cancer as a genetic disease, as he researched the ephemeral border of cancer's genetics. In 2006, as the massive sequencing machines sprang to life, constructing cancer genes bold new atlas, Vogelstein became the voice of the colossal project. Vogelstein wanted to demonstrate that cancer was a step-by-step process driven by a progressive series of endogenous genetic mutations nicely graphed out by Papanikolaou. Researchers worldwide expected to see as the data from TCGA poured in “Vogelstein-like” models for each form of cancer, a tidy sequence of mutations, a distinctive signature defining the transformation of a human cell from a normal cell to a killing cell.

In 2006, Vogelstein's lab published the results. As the data from TCGA were analyzed, researchers quickly realized that a tidy series of mutations simply wasn't there, even though Vogelstein's model suggested that it was and hypothesized what they should see. More alarming, the data failed to reveal any sort of consistent genetic pattern at all. It contained a degree of randomness that caught everyone by surprise, sixty plus years of endogenous speculation, tedious research, billions of dollars, up in speculative smoke. Cancer was always characterized by its complexity, but researchers thought that at the fundamental level of mutations, that the genomic cause of chaos would turn to clarity and understanding would prevail and lead to cures. Decades of work had led to this moment, all of it collapsing on the dogmatic beliefs that cancer was a genetic disease. Just as it appeared that the tide was turning in the researchers' favor and they would know cancer in its entirety—one year into the largest government project ever to elucidate the nature of the disease—cancer collapsed their microscopic dreams. It took what they thought they knew about the genetics of cancer and scattered it into the aethers like a bad dream. Back to day one, time to critique Virchowian cell biology, and maybe

what the humoral and alternative doctors had been saying for decades, some that sacrificed their reputations if not their lives, contained elements of truth and common sense.

Accordingly, contemporary research by Peter Duesberg, Professor of molecular and cell biology at the University of California in Berkeley ("Are cancers newly evolved species?" by Robert Sanders, July 26, 2011), cancer tumors could be seen with new light, as he also declared cancers are parasitic organisms which represent a newly evolved parasitic species. He stated cancer cells are like parasites, the same as Butlin. They feed on the host, and develop chromosomes that differ markedly from human cells. The prevailing view was that the original cancer cell is caused by a handful of genetic mutations is simply not true. Duesberg argued that the cancer cell is initiated by a disruption of the entire chromosome, which leads to duplicates, deletions, breaks and omissions, and other chromosomal damages that alter the balance of tens of thousands of genes. The result is a cancer cell with totally new and primitive traits with a chromosomal number that differs radically from our normal healthy human cells, which contain a total of 46 chromosomes. In Henry Butlin's 1911 paper he declared, "There is one, and only one, explanation of the conduct of the cancer cell has become an independent creature, a new creation of a living thing."

For over 100 years there has been the theory that parasites could cause cancer by genetic damage; or even becomes the cancer itself. This exogenous theory was of late was confirmed in 1962, Dr. Alfons Weber and team, in that he proved by living microscopy, in elaborate and repeated detail (so recorded on video), that **in every tumor tissue** there are microparasites and can easily be seen by anyone with the acumen, the microscopic ability, and scientific sense. What researchers with the "genetic eye" had long thought were "cellular organelles," some in fact are living microbes. However, when you consistently and repeatedly study dead cells, stained by heavy metals, as is done in electron microscopy, you see nothing that is alive; only static images, shadows, and artifacts subject entirely to interpretation.

When Alfons Weber (M.D.) finally shared his groundbreaking discovery, the evidence was not accepted by the medical establishment, naturally. The theory of "degenerate" human cells, devolving into primitive cancer cells, first put forward by Prof. Rudolf Virchow more than one hundred years ago, had already become embedded in medical consensus and there was no willingness to completely rethink, after more than 60 years of research on a theory so deeply fixed in the eyes of the beholders.

The new observation developed that Dr. Weber who discovered infectious microorganisms are some of the cell organelles, not unlike the symbiotic mitochondria. This theory was put forward because it was observed that the supposed "organelles" caused the cells to burst alive with microparasites if so patiently watched and stimulated. Weber countered by showing images in which the microbes actually caused the cell to burst open, even when dead, but shortly afterwards they took over a new cell – quite normal for parasitic life forms, which is impossible for cell organelles. He also demonstrated that the microparasites multiply within the cell, as by fission, which organelles do not as well.

In such a simple experiment, Weber simply took what appeared to be normal blood of a sick person, burned the glass slide of a standard blood smear under a 160-degree bunsen-burner flame. All human

cells are of course completely destroyed by the heat. Weber simply added a glucose solution to the dead organ material on the glass slide, and a short time later the microparasites were found moving on the glass plate. In every case of cancer, of every type, on thousands of repeated experiments, these microbes can be found, in all cases of cancer. Simply too simple, for the stupid to understand?

This experiment silenced most critics, but Weber's research was still not recognized and hushed up in the usual fashion, but first taking his medical license, with threat of arrest, etc. The doctors' interest was aroused as they observed the foreign cells and what they found was that the cells behaved **like parasites**. They invaded blood cells, changed their shape and multiplied in the cell, filmed right on graphic video documentation. The parasites could then be found **in any diseased tissue** (including tumor tissue). The researchers also found that the microparasites caused a lack of oxygen as Warburg had shown induces the state of cancer. And today's improved microscopes with cameras and video screens, dark field microscopy, etc. even reveals a lot more. Not many therapists are able to differentiate blood cells from parasites, since they have been hypnotized, but more and more people are even showing odd life forms, and even worms in their blood, as if they had been on a safari in Africa.

The knowledge that cancer is stimulated or even caused by parasites has flared up again, thanks to another open minded researcher, a Russian chemist, epidemiologist and microbiologist Ms. Tamara Lebedewa. Because she lost her entire family to cancer and none of her family members was cured by conventional medicine, she researched the disease "cancer" for herself the last 15 years.

Since she found that there was no causal cancer explanation in conventional medicine and the theory about "degenerate human cells" was never proven, she started her research from scratch. Obviously, in 100 years of cancer research, no real progress had been made by state and corporate sponsored research. Lebedewa became convinced that so-called cancer cells are actually **unicellular parasites**, of the protozoal family **Trichomonas**. The flagellates have exactly the properties of so-called "cancer cells" and will eventually be identified as such by every oncologist, she states (she has written several books available in German).

It is important to understand that not everyone infected with protozoa, trichomonads, or even malaria automatically develops cancer. Lebedewa, like Weber, found out that certain **triggers** let the microparasites proliferate. These include poisons, drugs, radiation, and a suppressed (lowered) immune system. According to these scientists, and so many other "alternative doctors", the body reacts to the irritations, and in time malignant growth with **encapsulation** occurs, which is called "tumor" in conventional medicine. Protective measures prompts the body to stop the overgrowth, and often successfully devours and removes the microtumor. But once the tissue is mortally injured by poisons, viruses, radiation, etc.; the tumor is damaged, behaves like a protozoal parasite and progeny can leave the tumor, and continues to spread, which is called malignancy. The body will try again to encapsulate the "spread cancer" in what is called "metastasis".

We in our medical school of Monastic Medicine, will be exploring a comprehensive course of study on this issue beginning in January 2024. I invite all members to audit this course, along with our core students actively enrolled now for one year in this program. A one week microscopy workshop will be held on campus April 22-28, 2024 and many patients will be examined as well as each student. Further,

a 3 day symposium is planned for Quito Ecuador, May 17-19, 2024 (pending) as a course wrap up and international exchange with our Brothers and Sisters there. The pertinent, and hard to obtain German texts, have already been scanned and posted on the school website. In addition, the study course includes a comprehensive video series with accompanying textbook on medical parasitology, probably the most ignored study in the world's medical curricula. Further, and most importantly, are examined the treatment protocols of Weber and Lebedewa. Since the onslaught of the Covid "vaccine," strange objects and artifacts are being witnessed in blood microscopy by hundreds of microscopists. It is vital that progressive doctors take on this study now of parasitology along with the new bacteriology and virology.

Here is the online course agenda for those members who wish to enroll or audit:

World's most unique course in Parasitology, Cancerology, & Natural Hygiene -- Diploma Course

includes opportunities in training for functional light microscopy for:

- Live blood analysis LBA.
- Heitan dry blood HDB.
- Weber flame blood smears WFB.
- Weber Parasite blood smears WBS.
- PAP smears.

Applicant must be a Church Member and have prior education in basic biology.

1. Parasitic Diseases Video Course, a 45 video lecture series (~30 hrs.) that explores the biology and pathogenesis of eukaryotic and protozoal parasites. Includes Z-Library link to the instructors supplementary textbook.
2. Doc's zoom lecture series on GAIA biology, microscopy screening, cancerology, cell biology, and natural therapeutics.
3. Bowel Ecology & GI Tract Healing a 30 video lecture series (~30 min. ea).
4. Cancerology For the Vitalist & Hygienist. Online course with lectures and texts, a treasure trove of information and treatment protocols. Provides a historical education on the "other schools" who early on went against the mainstream and the choke-hold held by Big Pharma and the American Medical Association. Thus, one can expect only to learn gems for practitioners who will struggle against the monster called cancer.
5. Selective download of rare books, translated materials, etc. not available elsewhere.
6. Unique composite podcasts [Doc's Monastic Medical] on parasitical diseases, food & waterborne illnesses, etc.
7. Training available for functional light microscope for Weber blood mounts (includes on board video monitor, blood charts); Heitan ROT mounts, PAP smears, Live Blood Cell analysis, Urinoscopy; etc.

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