

Comment on the Codex Alimentarius Commission: Meeting of the Codex Committee on Food Hygiene

Irucka Embry, E.I.T.

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Important Quote for Regenerative Agriculture Rather than death agriculture (industrial agriculture)

“A deeply interesting tribute to his teaching by Lord Geddes may be found in a reprint of speeches in the House of Lords on February 2nd, 1944, on a motion standing in the name of Lord Teviot, asking whether the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the birth rate and trends of population would cover, in its terms of reference, the condition of the soil in relation to the health of man, animal and plant:

“Lord Portsmouth moved the motion in the absence through illness of Lord Teviot. Lord Glentanar and Lord Hankey supported the motion, as did Lord Geddes. Lord Geddes referred to the controversy regarding the food required and the use of chemical fertilizers. He said it goes back for nearly a century and has been made a very difficult controversy to follow by the dominance for so many years of the German school of biology.

“The German school – Virchow, Schwann, Liebig – laid the emphasis upon the cell out of which, in their millions, our bodies are created, and they regarded food for the cell as all that was required. Apart from that, and really obliterated and eclipsed by the German school, very likely as a result of the Franco-Prussian War and the prestige the Germans got through that war, there was a French school, of which Professor Béchamp was the leader, working at Montpellier in the 'fifties of last century. This school had a quite different idea about the structure of the body and the vitality and vigour of the body, and I think it was a great pity that, as a result of the Franco-Prussian War and various things that followed it in the 1870s, a great deal of the work of Professor Béchamp was entirely ignored and overlooked.’

“Lord Geddes then described the great contribution Professor Béchamp made, a contribution his lordship had been familiar with for over thirty years, to the whole idea of life, namely, that the cell is *not* the fundamental unit of life, but that there is a much smaller, more minute unit of life, which he called, in his later reports to the Academy of Science, the *microzymas*, but which in his earlier reports he always referred to as the ‘little bodies’.

“Lord Geddes showed how these little living bodies have the power of organising life, and he suggested that as they are not present in artificial chemical manures, the German school – which we have in this country largely followed in biology for many years – overlooked something of great importance; something which may be necessary for our human bodies, if they are to maintain their full vitality by receiving in their food a continuous supply of the little living bodies.

“Lord Geddes emphasised that there is a real divergence of opinion between two schools which have existed for a long time, one of which has become dominant and out of whose practice and beliefs the whole of the chemical industry has arisen and has been able to show results of the most remarkable kind in boosting production in the

plant's growth and those portions of the food that are required as fuels. But he suggested that the composters had got hold of the real source of vitality. The little bodies could be seen in drops of blood under a microscope, and during the course of that week he had examined a great many and had seen most extraordinary differences between people fed in different ways and in different states of health.

"He proposed that the research that was needed was investigation of the question: *Is the supply of these little living bodies in the food essential to the continued vitality of human beings, or is it not?*

"He thought there was the possibility – many think the extreme probability – that the presence of these little living bodies in the food is essential to health.

"He went on to describe how these little bodies are found in the most antique remnants of life, and how they can start organisation in a sugar solution that is sterile and dead; and concluded by saying that the problem could best be answered with a combination of research by the Agricultural Research Council, and of observation carefully conducted and carefully checked by way of studies of groups of people fed on different diets."

–from *Béchamp or Pasteur?: A Lost Chapter in the History of Biology* By Ethel D. Hume [Prefaced by *Pasteur: Plagiarist, Imposter: The Germ Theory Exploded* By R. B. Pearson], ISBN 978-1-46790-012-6, Pages 258-260

Questions for the Committee

- 1) How exactly is "food hygiene" defined? It appears that "food hygiene" assumes that "germs cause dis-ease" which is based off of the fraudulent work of Louis Pasteur.
- 2) Does "food hygiene" concern itself with the contamination of the food supply by
 - microplastics (due to food being transported and/or stored in plastic),
 - nanoparticles (including in the various forms of precipitation due to the global geoengineering activities),
 - precipitating aerosols due to global air pollution,
 - toxic (bio)pesticides,
 - water sources that contain many micro- and/or nano- contaminants (the current methods of water treatment do not remove all contaminants because they are not designed to do so),
 - genetically engineered organisms (including genetically engineered animals and seeds) released into the biosphere,
 - synthetic "biological organisms" released into the biosphere,
 - certain electromagnetic fields (emanating from 1G - 6G cell phone towers & masts, from power lines generating "dirty electricity", satellites in our Earth's orbit, etc.),
 - other sources of contamination of the global food supply.
- 3) Does "food hygiene" concern itself with food being washed prior to be stored in a plastic bag?
- 4) Does food decompose faster in the anaerobic & hydric environment of a plastic bag (due to food being washed & not being dried completely or water added to the plastic bag) rather than being in an aerobic and dry environment on a wood box?
- 5) Does the increased decomposition of food lead to greater food loss (waste)?
- 6) Is it really "microbiological contamination" if all Life are composed of the same 'microbes' that we're supposed to be afraid of?

These are just some questions to consider if this Committee is really concerned about the health of people around the world with regards to the global food supply.

Thank you in advance for your time and consideration.

Irucka Embry, E.I.T. (Engineer-in-Training)