

Universal Oral Vaccine: The Immune Milk Saga

by Anthony di Fabio

Part I

An oral vaccine exists that is:

- 100% safe for 100% of those who use it;
- can be taken orally without any distaste;
- can be manufactured in virtually every country in the world with the technology available to each country;
- is so cheap that virtually everyone in the world can afford it;
- boosts the immune system, accelerates healing of injuries, helps repair nervous system damage, burns fat and builds lean muscle, increases vitality and stamina, and elevates mood;
- is ubiquitous, in that it will protect against any organism (including virus, rickettsia, parasite, protozoan, bacteria, mycoplasma, yeast/fungus, amoeba) or any allergen (including exogenous and endogenous sources), and might – just might – dry up to blow away a number of cancers?

Over 4,000 clinical studies worldwide describe and/or support the use of this oral vaccine for hundreds of different diseases. Would you like to have this vaccine?

Bessie, our former pet milk cow, lived in a small pasture of not more than three acres. She munched on uncooked grasses during the summer and uncooked dry hay during the winter,

licked mineral block, and drank from a rain-filled, surface-drained pond whose waters were loaded with a wide variety of microorganisms. The pond also held frogs, snakes, bugs, worms, snails, and so on. She often drank and urinated at the same time, recycling fluids from the pond even as she drank.

When she was ready to drop her calf, we led her to an old barn that had held forty head of cattle. One's nose almost stifled from sediments of dust, mold, fungi, and dried manure layered fifty years deep.

When Bessie's calf, Nina (pronounced "Neenya"), was born, she lacked effective defensive mechanisms against the blizzard of microorganisms that assailed her in every cubic inch of the air she breathed, the ground she stood on, or on the inexperienced tongue she extended to various surfaces. Almost by magic, thousands of potentially deadly microorganisms invaded her immature body.

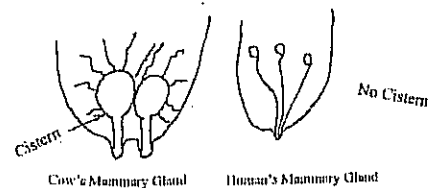
Nina, as with all calves, was also born with a leaky gut!

Now pay attention here, because I know that many readers have a leaky gut, a condition where the stomach lining is so thin that whole, undigested protein molecules pass directly from the stomach into the bloodstream. Once inside the bloodstream these protein molecules are identified as foreign

invaders, and we create antibodies to counteract them. This situation brings about food allergies.

Patients and their doctors both work very, very hard to get rid of the patient's leaky gut. Their leaky gut is considered the source of many degenerative diseases – or at least a major component of them. But Bessie and Nina had found a way to make the leaky gut a beneficial survival mechanism!

When Nina wobbled to her feet and gently nudged at Bessie's milk sac, the very first milk to come was colostrum. As Nina prodded the milk sac with her nose and sucked as saliva dripped, she also injected her blizzard of rapidly multiplying microorganisms into Bessie's teat, and up into Bessie's milk sac into a portion called the "cistern."



A main difference between Bovine Mammary Gland and Human, according to Herbert Struss, PhD. Cows have a large cistern.

Inside Bessie's cistern specialized cells that had been lying dormant came alive, and they started manufacturing – guess what? – "disease-specific antibodies," and "complement," and also flooding her cistern with "immunoglobulins" and "growth factors"!

Very shortly after Nina introduced her stream of potentially dangerous microorganisms into Bessie's teat – then into Bessie's cistern – her mammary biochemical factory stimulated specialized cells that became active and began to create disease-specific antibodies and activated complement that mingled with Nina's first fluids, the colostrum, which Nina sucked back into her leaky gut from Bessie's teats.

The immunoglobulins, growth factors and these disease-specific antibodies and their helpers, the complement, passed directly into Nina's

"Antibodies" are molecules designed to attach to antigens (invaders and their toxins), making them amenable to later decomposition.

"Complement," plasma proteins, are molecules which assist (or complement) antibodies to overwhelm and to destroy foreign invaders, and they consist of 20 immunologically and chemically distinct forms capable of interacting with one another, with antibodies, and with cell membranes.

"Immunoglobulins" are a system of closely related proteins that can act as antibodies, and are identified as five major classes (with subclasses within), IgG, IgA, IgM, IgD, and IgE, each with different molecular weights.

According to research data, there are as many as 83 known substances (components) in colostrum, including growth factors, lipids, lactoferrin (iron-binding protein with antimicrobial qualities), cytokines [released from T cells, they inhibit replication of viruses and chemicals (cytotoxins) that kill the infected cell], etc.

The immunoglobulins (IG's) are only one type of substance, and may not be the most important component.

"Immune milk" is a "natural medicine" that has been subjected to more than 40 years of research and yet there is much more research to be mapped.

stomach, and there they attached themselves to whatever corresponding organisms were present inside the gut, killing many.

Because of Bessie's leaky gut many of these specially prepared biochemicals also passed directly into Nina's bloodstream, and within her blood plasma they attached themselves to whatever microorganisms they'd been designed to destroy, thence a cascade of complement resulted, overwhelming the microorganisms one by one, so that never once was Nina placed in danger from the surrounding hostile environment whose every biological niche was filled with a wide variety of deadly microorganisms.

Growth factors in Bessie's colostrum also helped to heal Nina's leaky gut, and also strengthened Nina in other ways.

According to Herbert Struss, PhD, former Senior Chemist, Food Chemistry Laboratory, Minnesota Department of Agriculture Laboratory Services Division - and also a scientist who was involved in much of the early clinical work testing this wondrously universal vaccine - those interested in "immune milk" (as it is called) during the '60s, made their astounding oral vaccine discoveries when they were trying to answer the question: "What's the survival advantage to being a mammal?" After all, beetles have developed a wide variety of survival mechanisms that take up the major share of environmental niches allotted to insects; birds developed wings to escape ground predators, and, of course, microorganisms have adapted and thrive in virtually every imaginable niche, from deep rock, inside the hottest springs, beneath arctic cold, throughout fleecy white clouds above us, in us, and on us, and so on.

But why did mammals survive? What's the advantage to being a mammal?

Clearly, Nina's suckling at Bessie's teat, drawing a blood-like liquid called "colostrum" from Bessie's cistern was a possible answer to their question. The survival advantage was simply that an "acquired" or "adaptive" immunity could be transferred from mother to offspring and that this adaptive immunity would extend for some period of time, thus providing the offspring with a distinct survival advantage.

Human milk may not be necessary for survival, as it is with multilayered placentas such as horse, goats, and cattle. But some immunity does pass from the mother to the human child. It's since become clear that a breast-fed human baby usually has an advantage over bottle fed, as the human mammary gland provides the same kind of acquired immunity to the child as that

supplied by the cow to its calf. During the fifties and sixties pediatricians recommended against breast feeding. Those nurtured by bottle, rather than breast, did not receive a necessary boost to immune and digestive systems, or growth factors required after puberty. Vulnerability to disease and allergies was clearly greater. ➤

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Universal Oral Vaccine

So now that Nina is safe, and the survival of mammals seems assured in this aeon, a second question was posed in the 50's and 60's: Could Bessie's protective immunoglobulins and disease-specific antibodies and complement also be used by other species, such as ours?

The answer to the question of Bessie's disease-specific antibodies and complement being transferable to other species turned out to be an unequivocal YES!

Why? Because (1) the end products desired from all vaccinations against microorganisms are disease-specific antibodies and complement that can surround, attach to, and overwhelm its counterpart invader one by one; and, (2) *this disease-specific antibody and complement is the same regardless of whether or not it comes from a mouse, guinea pig, horse, cow, human, goat, lion, or any mammal on earth*, so far as is known.

The Interactive Farm Ecology

Lee Beck, PhD, president of Stolle Milk Biologics International, Blue Ash, Ohio, a company that holds about 300 patents related to the extraction, standardization, packaging and use of protective immune milk factors, provides a useful analogy:

Not more than a few generations ago humankind was predominately centered around a farm community. Large families were the rule, each person having responsible chores for the good of the whole.

Farmer Brown's cattle grazed on open pasture, sharing and resharing microorganisms with all the other cows, calves and bulls.

Farmer Brown, or his wife and children, fed their cattle personally. Each of them transmitted many of their own microorganisms to the cattle. As they ate the meat and drank the milk produced by the cow, they received many of these same microorganisms back into their bodies.

Some of the cow's milk was fed back to the pigs and some milk was simply thrown away, or lapped up by their pet dog and cat.

Brown's pigs rooted in the cow manure. What the pigs didn't eat, the chickens and ducks scrambled for,

inadvertantly picking up a massive amount of shared microorganisms.

Farmer Brown killed, cleaned and ate some of the chickens and ducks, and again unknowingly and, through handling and other contact means, he inadvertently received an infusion of their jointly shared microorganisms.

At least once a year, Farmer Brown and his family hitched up Dobbin to a wagon, and their work horse hauled their creaking wagon to the cow barn where Farmer Brown and his sturdy sons heaved cow manure into the wagon bed.

The wagon moved out at last, and Farmer Brown and sons generously spread manure all over their garden-to-be. Microorganisms worked their way into the soil which was tilled, planted and later, brought forth abundant crops, many of which were eaten by the Brown family as well as their many animals. Some of the microorganisms dried and blew back into the air breathed by farmer Brown and his family, as well as his close-knit family of farm animals.

In short, this generous *ecological sharing* and re-sharing of both foods and microorganisms formed an almost closed ecological system, so that vaccination and revaccination of Brown's family and his farm animals became a continuing on-going event.

Stories abound of isolated farm families who sustained great health until after a visit by a traveling stranger who was normally welcomed with open arms. Of course, an isolated Farmer Brown and family would not have had time to acquire immunity to the strange microorganisms brought into their ecological fold, and sometimes these tiny microbes devastated whole families, indeed, even whole communities, and sometimes tribes or nations.

Today we have predominately an urban environment. Rapid means of transportation, congested populations and a sparsity of loving, sharing farm animals that could process and reprocess our disease-causing microorganisms daily have all conspired together to bring about a different worldwide ecology. This ecology consists of a multiplicity of microorganisms, humans, and animals, interacting, sharing one with the other, modifying, and sharing again.

A disease – Hong Kong flu, for example – appearing at one part of the globe can sweep toward any other part as fast as it takes airplanes to fly. We're all of us one huge ecological farm, called "Earth" without help from Bessie, Dobbin, or any other common farm animals, except in isolated farm communities. Our primary reliance seems to be on a deceptive, over-protective FDA and the veracity and assumed grace of giant pharmaceutical companies.

Suppression of a Vaccine with Broad Scope

Back in the '50s and '60s – stemming from University of Minnesota research – a general solution to all infections and allergies was discovered, implemented, and suppressed.

Suppressed by whom?

– by the FDA, of course!

While succeeding admirably during these early days with FDA approved clinical studies on rheumatic disease, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, and allergies, the initial approval granted was suddenly revoked without a rational excuse.

But the FDA was not alone this time. When charged with repeating a study to substantiate a key patent claim related to "immune milk," members of the US Department of Agriculture deliberately falsified experimental results, according to court records.⁵⁴

To emphasize further: this general solution encompassed all known antigens, bacterial, viral, yeast/fungal, amoebic, mycoplasmal, pollen, and simple protein.

In other words *if you have a health condition that is based on any microorganism or allergen, and some chemical sensitivities, there is already known a simple, inexpensive process to solve the problem.*

**Next issue part 2:
Scope of Protection – Immune Milk**
References appear in final part

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