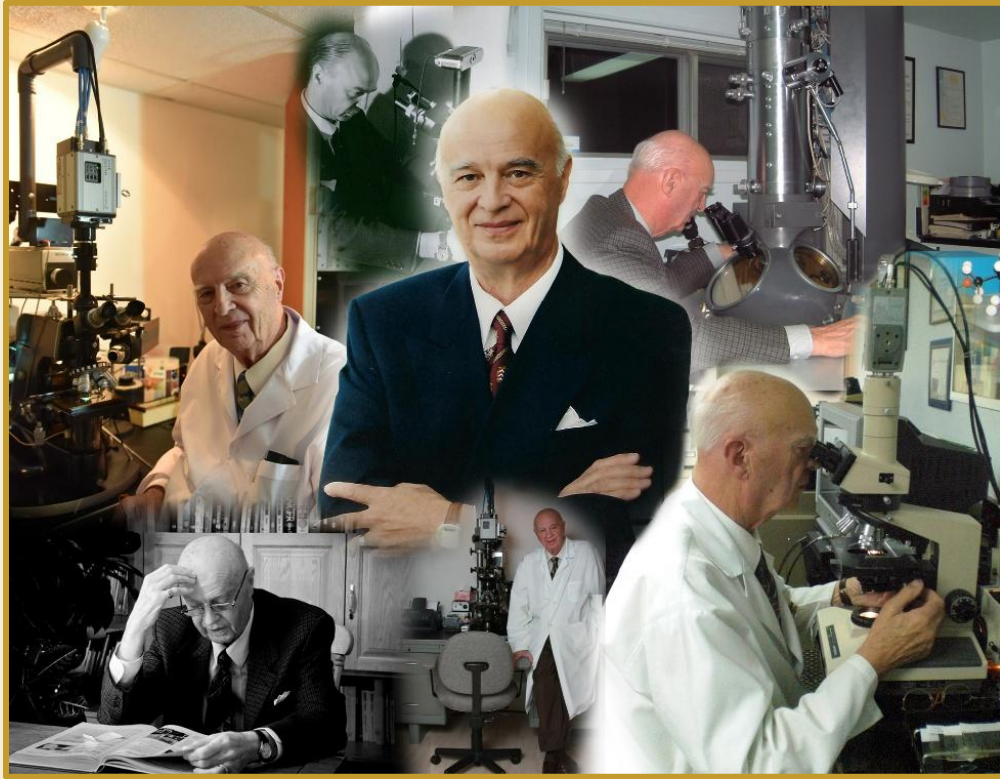




# Gaston Naessens

A Life Dedicated to the Living World



A visionary pioneer, Gaston Naessens devoted his life to exploring the invisible depths of human biology through the observation of live blood.

His bold research and inventive spirit opened an entirely new path to understanding life at its most fundamental level. Working at the intersection of conventional science, frontier science, and technological innovation, he made a groundbreaking discovery in live blood: the somatid. This living particle had been completely unknown until then.

What some might describe as a controversial journey, Gaston Naessens experienced as a deeply visceral quest — to better understand life through live blood and prevent disease before it could even manifest.

This is a glimpse into the remarkable story of a man who pushed the boundaries of knowledge and unlocked hidden secrets of life using a powerful optical microscope of his own design.

## Origins and Childhood

Gaston Naessens was born on March 16, 1924, in Roubaix, France, the youngest of four children. A solitary child with a naturally inquisitive mind, he quickly developed a passion for mechanics and demonstrated an exceptional aptitude for sciences.

Educated at home from the age of four in a well-off family, Gaston showed an early talent for dismantling, understanding and rebuilding complex objects — foreshadowing a remarkable future inventive mind.

A defining moment of his youth came when his older brother fell ill with poliomyelitis. Their father traveled daily to the prestigious French Pasteur Institute to obtain fresh experimental cell therapy for his son. The treatment ultimately saved his brother's life. Soon after, in January 1935, their father died suddenly. This profound loss deeply affected Gaston. From then on, his mother courageously took charge of the family's future.

By the age of fifteen, Gaston had already earned the first part of his science baccalaureate. With a growing interest in physics, chemistry, and biology, he pursued studies with the goal of becoming an engineer.

When World War II broke out and Germany invaded France in May 1939, Gaston's family fled to the southern part of the country to escape the conflict. Thanks to the relocation of his school during these turbulent times, Gaston was able to continue his education with his former teachers in a new and safer setting.

In 1945, he graduated with honors from the French National Scientific Union, receiving a diploma as a biological sciences engineer, marking the official start of his scientific career.

## First Laboratories and the Conception of the Somatoscope

After graduation, Gaston briefly worked as a technician at a clinical hematology laboratory in Clermont-Ferrand, France. This experience was short-lived, and with financial support from his mother, he soon established his own laboratory.

Curious and driven by relentless scientific rigor, Gaston became fascinated by dark-field optical microscopy, determined to improve its light source to achieve greater clarity of image.

Through years of experimentation, he designed a revolutionary dark-field microscope with unprecedented resolving power. This innovation allowed him to observe live material, including live blood from a completely new perspective. He named this unique instrument the **somatoscope**, in honor of his discovery of the somatid.

## Birth of Somatidian Orthobiology

By the early 1950s, now living in the suburbs of Paris, Gaston continued to refine his microscope and deepen his research into the living particles he observed.

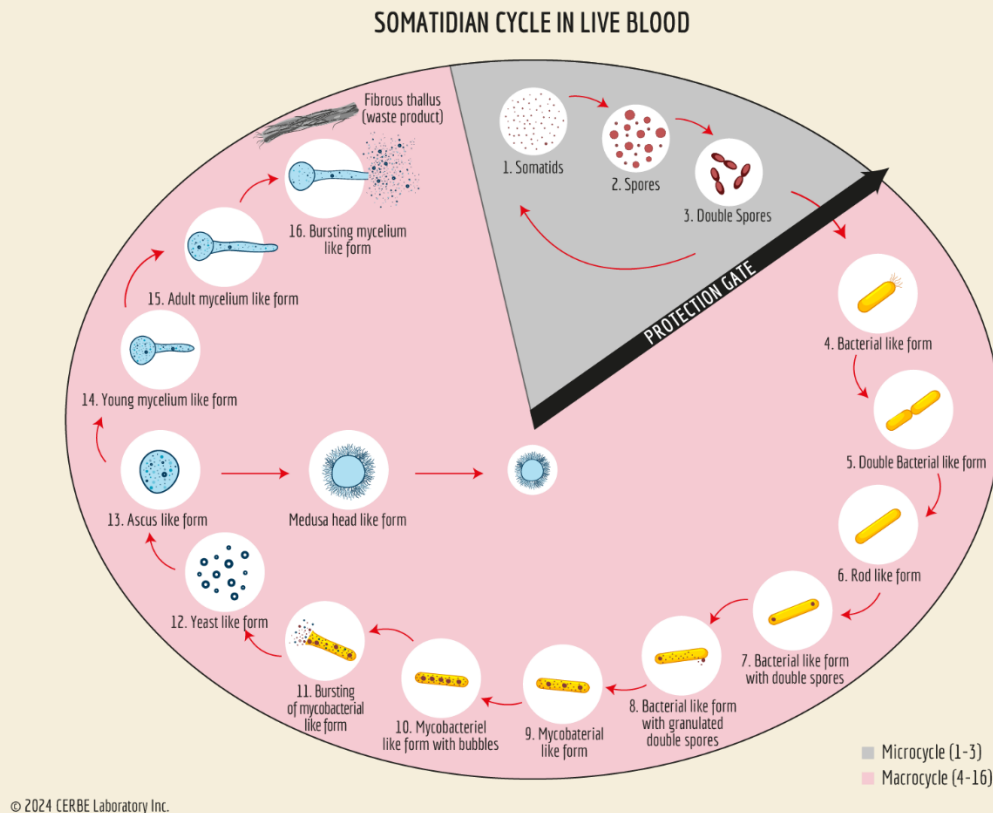
He meticulously studied the somatid: its behavior, growth, and stages of evolution, documenting each step with the utmost rigor, having no scientific parameters nor references to guide him. This painstaking, groundbreaking work gave rise to a new biological theory — somatidian orthobiology.

In collaboration with several Parisian physicians, Gaston conducted rigorous double-blind studies to explore the correlation between the phases of the somatid present in live blood and various diagnosed pathological conditions.

Through this research, he identified what he called the normative somatidian cycle, a sequence of three stable evolutionary forms naturally present in healthy blood. A balanced and harmonious cycle, corresponding to stages 1 to 3, reflects a state of good health.

When the cycle becomes disrupted and progresses beyond these initial stages — reaching phases 4 through 16 — it indicates a biological imbalance. Gaston also observed that certain advanced stages were closely associated with severe, well-established pathologies such as cancer and autoimmune diseases.

Between stages 3 and 4, he described the presence of a virtual protective barrier. This barrier represented the body's natural defenses, including the immune system, and played a crucial role in maintaining overall health.



On July 3, 1963, Gaston Naessens officially submitted his complete theory of somatidian orthobiology to the Academy of Sciences in Paris, where it remains preserved today.

## From Discovery to Application

This pioneering work laid the foundation for two major potential applications:

- A preventive screening test to evaluate the state of the immune system
- A therapeutic product: 714X designed to restore the disrupted somatidian cycle and thereby reestablish the balance of the biological terrain: 714X

Driven by these two promising applications, Gaston dedicated himself consistently to fundamental research, always with the ambition of making them accessible to humanity through a compassionate and caring approach.

## A Family Crisis Leads to Therapeutic Innovation

When a close relative was declared incurable by conventional medicine, Gaston was deeply moved by his family's urgent pleas. Touched by the trust they placed in his research, he set out to design, for the very first time, a therapeutic product aimed at restoring the biological terrain. This first product marked the beginning of a lifelong journey devoted to therapeutic innovations.

After careful consideration, fully aware of all risks of anaphylactic shocks, he still chose to develop a serotherapy that used horse blood circulation to stimulate an immune response, which would then be reinjected into the human body.

The process began with the injection of a sample of the patient's blood into a horse. Over the course of approximately 45 days, the horse's immune system naturally produced antibodies in response to the foreign proteins of cancerous cells highly present in the injected sample.

Once these antibodies had developed, they were carefully extracted from the horse's blood and reinjected into the patient's peripheral blood circulation. This procedure was carried out with the utmost medical precautions to prevent the risk of anaphylactic shock and was performed strictly under medical supervision.

The initial results were remarkable, providing strong encouragement to continue developing this innovative approach. In early 1964, Gaston partnered with a team of highly skilled French physicians in Corsica to conduct preliminary clinical trials. The therapy's growing success quickly drew increasing numbers of patients to the island, coming from various parts of the world in search of a promising treatment.

However, before the official publication of the results, a breach of confidentiality led to the French government intervention. The experiments were abruptly halted, and Gaston was prosecuted for the illegal practice of medicine, even though all medical procedures had been performed by qualified French doctors.

The situation quickly escalated, with desperate patients demanding treatment and law enforcement deployed by the French government to restore social order in Bastia. Gaston eventually left Corsica and returned to Paris to face his trial with courage and dignity.

## A New Chapter in Canada

In the summer of 1964, seeking a more open scientific environment, Gaston relocated to Montréal, Québec. After a brief return to France for his trial, he permanently returned and settled in Canada.

He was living in Sherbrooke when he met David Stewart, patron of the MacDonald Stewart Foundation. Stewart's support allowed Gaston to establish a private laboratory and continue his groundbreaking research in a peaceful setting.

## The Conception of 714X and the Legal Challenges

In the 1970s, Gaston developed 714X, a non-toxic injectable product free of foreign proteins.

In 1978, his innovation underwent anonymous testing by Fernand Séguin's team at the BioResearch laboratory, confirming its safety.

As Gaston applied his 714X product to patients in his Sherbrooke Laboratory, he once again faced legal challenges. In 1984, he was charged with illegal medical practice, and much later, in 1989, he was criminally accused of involuntary manslaughter.

After a notorious three-week trial, Gaston Naessens was fully acquitted by a jury on December 1, 1989, clearing him of all charges and allowing him to continue his research freely.

Following the trial, and at the request of the College of Physicians of Québec, Naessens ceased treating himself patients in his private laboratory.

Thanks to the many favorable testimonies regarding 714X collected during the trial, Gaston Naessens and his lawyer, Mr. Conrad Chapdelaine, requested its inclusion in Health Canada's Emergency Drug Release Program, which was granted.

Thus, as of December 19, 1989, 714X became legally accessible in Canada through this compassionate program, allowing Canadian physicians to request it for the benefit of eligible patients on humanitarian grounds.

To date, over 22,000 authorizations for the 714X product have been issued to 1,570 physicians, benefiting 4,350 patients across Canada, under the patronage of Health Canada, with no adverse side effects reported.

## Scientific Recognition and International Patents

Over the years, Gaston shared his discoveries at international conferences in the United States, Australia, and Europe. He gradually gained recognition from researchers and integrative health specialists seeking to better understand the immune system through the study of live blood analysis.

Advances in immunology, including the discovery of the role of cytokines, supported Gaston Naessens's microscopic observations. They provided valuable confirmation of the mode of action of 714X on lymphatic circulation and on the blood's cellular components, particularly the leukocytes (white blood cells).

In 1996, at the request of Gaston Naessens's clinical trial consultants, new immunological tests available in the United States enabled researchers to demonstrate the immunomodulatory and anti-inflammatory effects of 714X.

This breakthrough marked a major scientific milestone. It validated decades of microscopic observations, strengthened the credibility of Naessens's understanding of the cancerization process, and laid the foundations for a new paradigm in health.

Following this scientific validation, international patents for 714X were granted in four jurisdictions: the United States, Europe, Canada, and Japan, firmly establishing the scientific credibility of his work.

A few years later, Dr. Jeffrey White, representing NCI-OCCAM (National Cancer Institute – Office of Cancer Complementary and Alternative Medicine, United States), invited Gaston Naessens to participate in the *Best Case Series* program. This initiative aimed to gather and evaluate the most promising clinical cases reported by users of 714X to encourage greater recognition and openness toward the product.

At the same time, in Canada, an important research partnership led to a tripartite collaboration between the Université de Montréal, represented by Moïse Bendayan, the Lucie and André Chagnon Foundation — represented by

Mr. André Chagnon — and the CERBE Laboratory, represented by Gaston Naessens.

This project, focused on the study of somatidian orthobiology, was placed under the scientific direction of Moïse Bendayan, PhD, professor emeritus and renowned researcher. The study aimed to characterize the living nature of the somatid to provide an academic and institutional foundation for Naessens' work.

Unfortunately, despite the promising results achieved with Université de Montréal, the research project had to be discontinued at the express request of the senior leadership of the university's Faculty of Medicine.

## Final Years

In 2010, Gaston suffered a transient cerebral incident (TCI). He made a swift recovery and was able to continue his research, albeit at a slower pace. Later, an episode of ocular shingles significantly weakened his eyesight, preventing him from pursuing his work on a regular basis.

In May 2015, he suffered a severe stroke that left him with swallowing difficulties and reduced mobility. Despite these challenges, he continued his work at his pace with unwavering dedication and passion for his research.

In January 2018, during a hospitalization for atrial fibrillation, Gaston contracted a hospital-acquired infection at the emergency department, at a time when an epidemic was spreading. After a long convalescence, marked by influenza B contracted in this hospital setting, he returned home physically weakened but remained fully lucid and mentally sharp. He stayed deeply concerned with global developments regarding 714X until just a few days before his passing, which occurred at his home on February 16, 2018, at the age of 93.

Gaston Naessens did not truly die... Yes, his exhausted body has passed away, but his pioneering spirit lives on — a spirit devoted to inspiring humanity to a major shift in the prevailing health paradigm, and more specifically a new understanding of the origin of cancer.

Today, his mission continues through the CERBE Laboratory, led by his wife, Jacinte Levesque Naessens. She is dedicated to promoting his scientific discoveries and humanistic vision so that his legacy continues to inspire future generations.

## Note

At Gaston Naessens' request, no details of his private family life are included here to protect the privacy of his loved ones.

*“If I take a quick look back over the last 40 years,  
I believe that, without boasting, I can look at you all and say:*

***Mission accomplished.”***

*“Even if in this room there were only one single person whose life was extended  
one year, two years, five years, or ten years thanks to my work, I would not hesitate  
to undertake the same long and difficult journey all over again.”*

***— Gaston Naessens***

Excerpt from the Gaston Naessens Support Committee Video (July 1989)

[View the excerpt](#)