

The Therapeutic Power of ‘Organic Silica’ developed by Loic Le Ribault

Co founder of the Ireland Laboratory LLR G5, Silicium Organique G5

*-his persecution from the medical orthodoxy, the justice system
and pharmaceutical corporations*

“I shall continue my actions of distributing OS5 despite all opposition. I do it for all those patients for whom I have the opportunity and honour of caring, those who were abandoned by modern medicine which was unable to offer them cure or who found the orthodox treatments offered worse than the illness itself.” Loic Le Ribault

We hear from time to time, of exceptional geniuses whose contributions to humanity and the welfare of our environment, have been thwarted by the greed and abusive power of those whose objective it is to serve a political and economic agenda. Amongst these many geniuses, we find Nicola Tesla, Rife, Max Gerson, Harry Hoxsey, Gaston Naessens, and many others who in their struggle to reveal the truth, and help humanity, have been forced onto the road of persecution, and in some instances, have even been the subject of unusual death circumstances. Loic le Ribault’s story, is once again another example of how attempts to suppress the truth have been made without regard whatsoever to individual rights and the humanitarian needs of the people. When we reflect on how the medical establishment, controlled by pharmaceutical companies, has sabotaged and suppressed some of the most ground breaking achievements in potential cures, it comes to no surprise, why more and more people are looking towards alternative therapies, since the trust in medical science is significantly diminishing as we become more aware of the complex web that exists, to ensure control and monopoly by the pharmaceutical industry.

About Loic Le Ribault

In 1985 while working as an independent forensic scientist for the French judiciary, Le [Ribault](#) joined forces with a highly acclaimed research chemist, Professor Norbert Duffaut from the University of Bordeaux. Between them, they hoped to develop their common work on organic silica, a substance which they believed had a wide range of therapeutic uses.

After twelve years work together, perhaps as a consequence of their work on the new therapy, Duffaut was dead, poisoned in suspicious circumstances and Le Ribault himself had suffered two months solitary confinement in a French jail." ' Following the unusual death of his work partner, Professor Norbet Duffaut in 1993, Loic became the leading expert in the study of “organic silica and remained so, up till his death June 2007.

Whilst still in his twenties, Loic Le Ribault had proven to be an outstanding scientist. He was France’s most renowned forensic scientist and geologist, producing groundbreaking papers published by the French Academy of Sciences. At the age of 24, in 1971, he discovered a new function of electron scanning microscope (ESM) which had the capability of discerning the entire history of a grain of sand: where and when it had originated, how it had been formed,, where and how it had been transported, where it had next lodged, and how it had stayed in place. Previous electron scanning microscopes had been used in biology and medicine, but not to look at rocks. Le Ribault’s field of work later became extremely

specialized that it would take 3 years to train a scientist in the technical knowledge for carrying out tests. His technical knowledge in this area, attracted the interest of the US Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and so he then worked as a forensic consultant to them.

In 1982, he established his own private national laboratory for electron microscopy, called CARME, and quickly became France's most noted forensic scientist. CARME became the principal laboratory used by police service, the judiciary and the French Home Office. At the height of CARME's work, Le Ribault was a nationally acclaimed figure with a high public profile, working and commenting on some of France's most intriguing criminal, military and political cases. His increasing popularity in the press, tacit control over the Home Office forensics, and willingness to make information accessible to primary, secondary schools as well as universities, made the French Home Office uneasy.

During the 1980's Le Ribault had begun research into the therapeutic properties of silica, after immersing his hands in organic silica solution and discovering his psoriasis was cured. He discovered that the layer of water-soluble amorphous silica which contained micro-organisms covered the surface of some sand grains. He found that these micro-organisms and the secretions that they left on the sand contained 'organic silica'. Organic silica differs from mineral silica which makes up the majority of the Earth's crust, in that it contains carbon and can be readily assimilated by animals.

At the time, Le Ribault had been skeptical about the long term therapeutic value of his discovery, until he took an interest in the research that had been going on since the 1930's into healing properties of organic silica. His encounter with Professor Norbet Duffaut, who had been treating people successfully with organic silica for 15 years, reinforced his confidence in the therapeutic effects of 'organic silica'. Both Le Ribault and Duffaut joined forces in 1982 and began working together.

Duffaut, was a chemist and research engineer situated in the University of Bordeaux, who had successfully synthesized a molecule of organic silica which was capable of being absorbed by the human body, and thus had started treating patients since the 1950's. He had often offered his invention free to the French State and its medical research organizations. All of his approaches were met with utter, seemingly deliberate silence. By the time Le Ribault and Duffaut had met, Duffaut had been manufacturing litres of 'organic silica' for thousands and thousands of patients. Together in 1985, they took out an international patent to protect the therapeutic use of organic silica. In 1987, as publicly concerned scientists outside the pharmaceutical companies, they made representations to the French minister for research, asking that they consider their discovery for trials in cases of AIDES-related illnesses. So determined were they to force 'government recognition' of the health-giving properties of silica that they had their request, and the evidence to support it, legally served on the minister. Duffaut and Le Ribault received no reply.

Le Ribault's career as France's most eminent forensic scientist came to a sudden end in 1991 when the French Home Office decided to integrate its own regional forensic laboratories equipped with electron microscopes. As a result, he lost his laboratory, which he had employed 30 odd people, and his home which he had mortgaged as surety for the laboratory. Le Ribault immersed himself more into the therapeutic uses of 'Organic silica' with Duffaut. By the mid-1990's, between them they had treated well over 10,000 people, firstly with organic silica poultices and then as a drinkable tonic.

In November 1993, Duffaut was found dead in his bed by neighbours. A post mortem revealed potassium cyanide was found in his system. Police concluded that it was a case of

suicide, despite no letter was found, and witnesses who had seen him the night before, had commented that he was in good spirits.

Determined to make his findings public, Le Ribault arranged personal meetings in America with the chairmen of the main pharmaceutical companies. One executive of the pharmaceutical company offered him 1,000 pounds just to bury the discovery. After traveling to many places, many showed interest, promising to get back to him, but they never did. After 15 years, he is still waiting.

At the end of 1994, now working on his own, Le Ribault was producing organic silica molecule, called G5. It was Le Ribault's opinion that he did not need a licence to practice medicine, since he was using a natural non-toxic substance, more or less, a tonic or dietary supplement.

Soon after Le Ribault began distributing G5 in 1995 he was approached by a journalist, Jean –Michel Graille, who with the agreement of the editor published a detailed account of Le Ribault's work and the suppression of his findings. The publication of this article resulted in devastating consequences for Le Ribault personally, despite the extraordinary response in 35,000 phone calls, letters and visiting patients. The response was so high, that he was obliged to seek assistance to help manage the number of phone calls. The local telephone service broke down, and phone lines to police stations and post offices were blocked for days. Immediately upon the release of the article, other newspapers were warned not to publish his articles. He received frequent death threats, his house was burgled and his collaborators were threatened.

In the three months that followed the article, Le Ribault did his best to treat thousands of patients. The pharmacies in the area were said to have lost over 35% of their turnover in this tidal wave.

Many unfounded allegations were made against Le Ribault involving other companies producing 'non authentic' organic silica, which later Le Ribault tested at a public laboratory and found these products to be toxic, unstable and dangerous. Fraudulent means, illegal advertising, and faked signatures and photographs of Duffaut and Le Ribault were used to implicate Le Ribault, resulting in a warrant for arrest.

The tyranny of persecution

The article had other, more sinister results. Following the publication of Graille's story, many individual sent money, in total 500,00 pounds to enable Le Ribault to build a clinic. Amongst those who suddenly appeared as wanting a piece of the action, were a group of business men who convinced Le Ribault to transfer control of the new company to nominee shareholders, and that they would set up a clinic in Antigua. He was promised a diplomatic passport, since his passport was stolen after the burglary, and bank accounts were going to be opened. He was told that the Prime Minister there would be waiting for him, and he would be free to travel. However, when he arrived, there was no one there, no clinic, no bank accounts. He had only 3 small bottles of 'organic silica' that he used to treat the rich, which enabled him accumulate funds. Le Ribault's success in treating people was so astounding that the Prime Minister granted him permission to start a health centre. When he received regulatory agreement to produce and use G5 in Antigua, he ensured that the issues were brought to the attention of the French press. Within two days of the issue reaching the French newspapers, French police raided the house of his elderly mother in France. She died two weeks later following the trauma of vigorous interrogation.

In 1997, Le Ribault felt obliged to go back to France to recover the personal and work documents which he needed to continue his work in Antigua. Knowing that there was a warrant for his arrest, he decided to return covertly.

When he arrived in France, two of his friends arranged for him to give a lecture on G5 to a select audience, resulting in his immediate arrest. The judge declined to hear his case on the day and he was taken to Gradignan prison. As Christmas was approaching, they could not tell him when his case was to be heard, and so there was no time limit to how long he would be held in prison. . He was kept in solitary confinement up till his court case which was several weeks, where he suffered forms of deprivation and subjected to appalling conditions.

Upon his second and final court hearing after 2 weeks, more charges were laid: including selling of toxic substances, illegal experimentation in biology and advertising a medicine in the press. He was finally released in the High Court, but conditions were imposed; he was to surrender his passport and report to the police station twice a week. After his release from prison, attempts on his arrest continued for some time. It took him one month to get across the Belgium border. From there, he spent months in an isolated house in the middle of the Ardennes forest. From Belgium, he secretly went to England and from there to Jersey.

“My friends have helped me because I have absolutely nothing. I have no money, no relatives, I am an illegal person, a stateless alien”

It is not medical authorities that should be deciding the fate of sick people. It is the sick themselves, and only the sick to make such decisions. The ‘right to choose’ rests in the individual and not the State.

Reference: **The Persecution and Resistance of Loic Le Ribault**, by *Martin J. Walker*