Researched by: Antonio Bernard

SANITATION VS VACCINATION



Leicester : Sanitation vs Vaccination

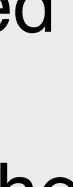
Its vital statistics compared with those of other towns, the army, navy, Japan, and England and Wales

"In the 21st century, there should be no need for anyone in developed countries to fear catching diseases that people contracted in the 1700, 1800, and early 1900s. Back then, the living and working condition of the masses were breeding grounds for diseases."

SANITATION versus VACCINATION

> J.T. BIGGS TRUNG NGUYEN

The Eradication of Diseases



Leicester : Sanitation vs Vaccination

Its vital statistics compared with those of other towns, the army, navy, Japan, and England and Wales

"They lacked clean-running water, electricity, garbage collection, and modern buildings. They defecated and urinated in their backyards. It wasn't vaccines that eradicated diseases but sanitation, hygiene, especially the modern amenities that wetake for granted today.

SANITATION versus VACCINATION

> J.T. BIGGS TRUNG NGUYEN

The Eradication of Diseases







Leicester : Sanitation vs Vaccination

SANITATION

versus

VACCINATION

J.T. BIGGS

TRUNG NGUYEN

Its vital statistics compared with those of other towns, the army, navy, Japan, and England and Wales

"As examples, soap, toilet paper, paper towel,toothbrush, shampoo, washing machine, shower, and supermarket. In developed countries, all these conveniences were available to the masses in the 1960s. These modern amenities significantly contributed to the increased standard of living and especially to the eradication of diseases."

The Eradication of Diseases









THE CASE AGAINST VACCINATION (1896) BY WALTER HADWEN



CASE VACCINATION

WALTER HADWEN

"Sanitation did for Prussia what 35 years of compulsory vaccination was unable to accomplish. At the present time in Prussia, smallpox is almost extinct. It is not that people are being vaccinated more; they are vaccinated less."

Sanitation in Prussia



Infectious Diseases spreads

"Infectious diseases spread predominantly in overcrowded, unsanitary conditions. People used to defecate and urinate in their backyards. They fetched dirty water from rivers for drinking and washing. They buried potatoes in the ground in winter to preserve them."

SANITATION versus VACCINATION

J.T. BIGGS TRUNG NGUYEN



Infectious Diseases spreads

"Animal manure was common in the streets. They burnt wood and coal for heating and breathed in the fumes. These were the perfect breeding grounds for diseases. **Disease rates in children were** high because they worked in fields and unsafe factories."

SANITATION versus VACCINATION

J.T. BIGGS TRUNG NGUYEN



SANITATION versus VACCINATION

J.T. BIGGS TRUNG NGUYEN

"Working and living conditions were inhumane and breeding grounds for diseases in the 18th and 19th centuries. Workers were known as peasants and serfs. Debtor prison and indentured servitude were common. The conditions were so horrific and unjust that communism was invented to create worker's rights."

Inhumane Conditions



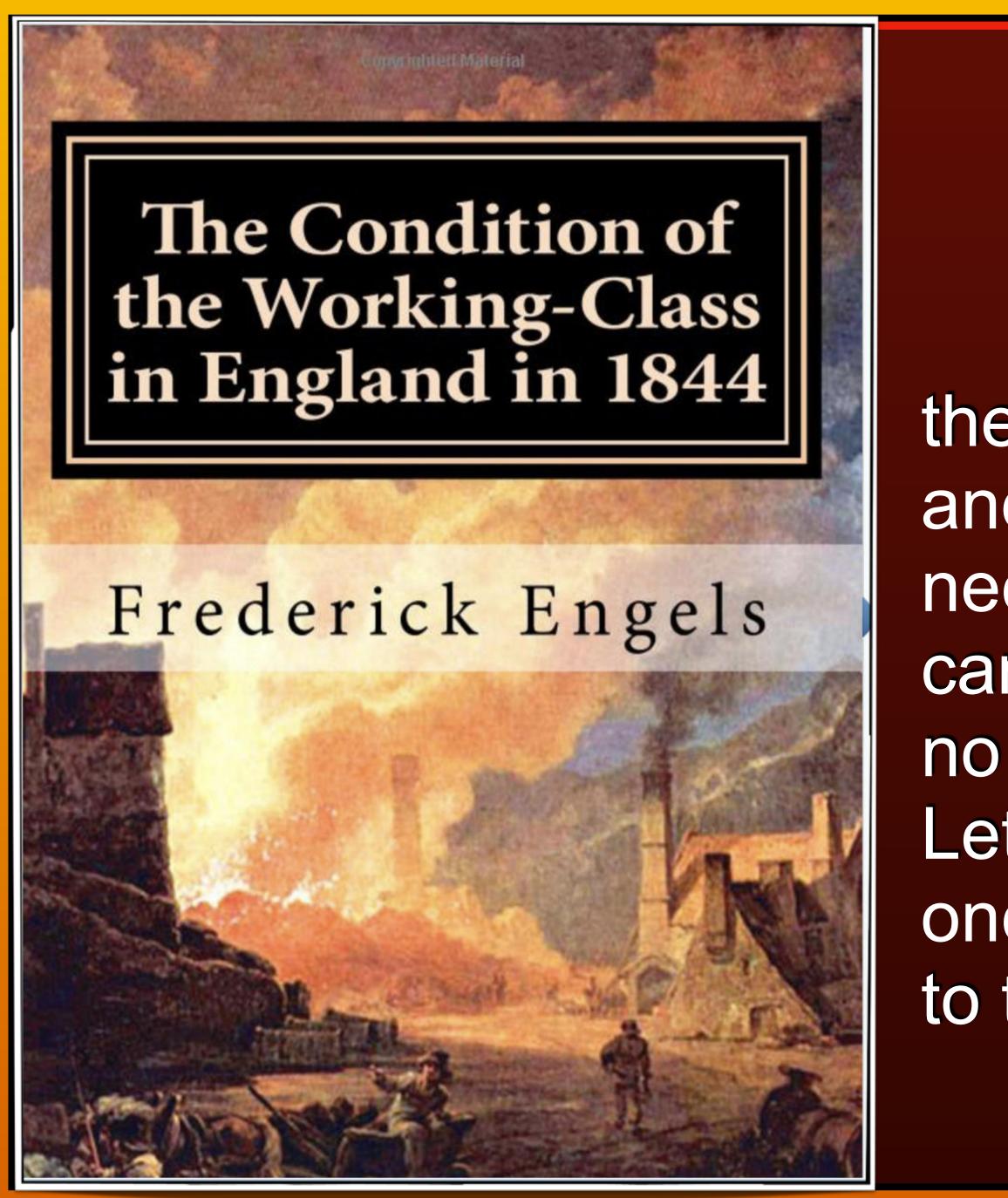
SANITATION versus VACCINATION

J.T. BIGGS TRUNG NGUYEN

"The eradication of diseases was primary due to sanitation and hygiene. For those who think otherwise, ask them to live without clean-running water, electricity, and garbage collection. They will not do it because they cannot imagine life without them because it was those amenities that eradicated infectious diseases"

Inhumane Conditions

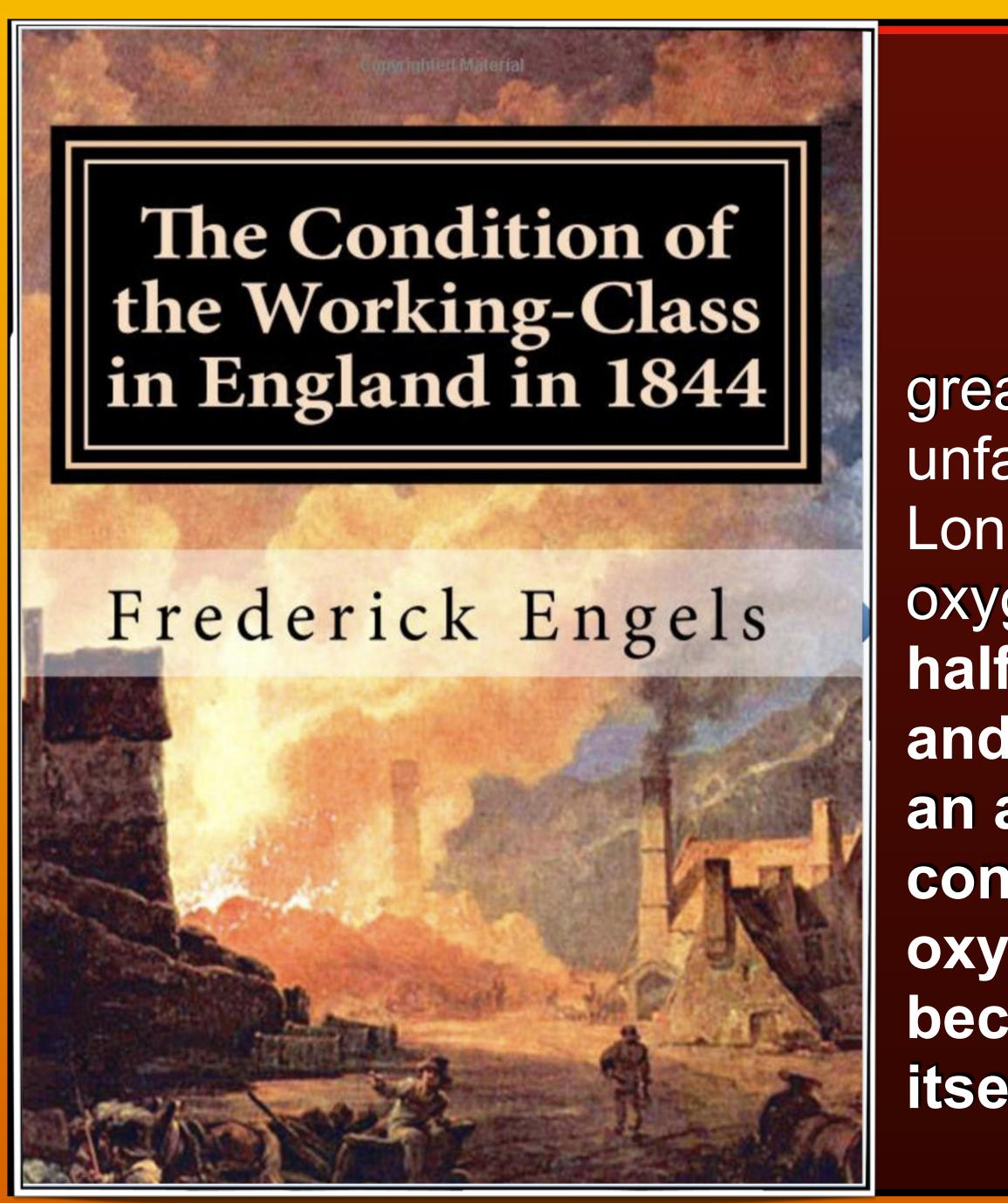




"That a class which lives under the conditions already sketched and is so ill-provided with the most necessary means of subsistence, cannot be healthy and can reach no advanced age, is self-evident. Let us review the circumstances once more with especial reference to the health of the workers."

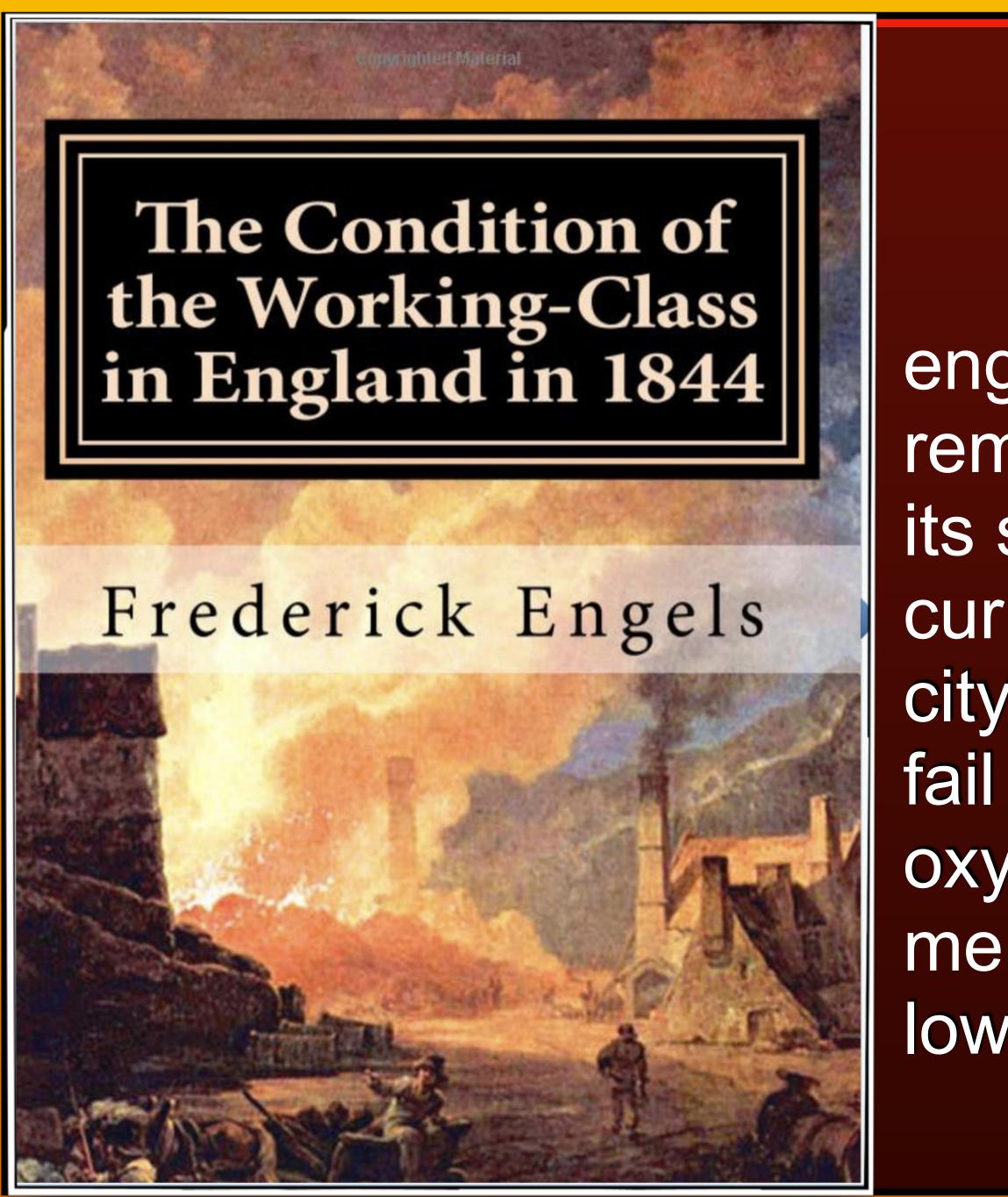
> -Frederick Engels,"The Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844."





"The centralisation of population in great cities exercises of itself an unfavourable influence; the atmosphere of London can never be so pure, so rich in oxygen, as the air of the country; two and a half million pairs of lungs, two hundred and fifty thousand fires, crowded upon an area three to four miles square, consume an enormous amount of oxygen, which is replaced with difficulty, because the method of building cities in itself impedes ventilation.

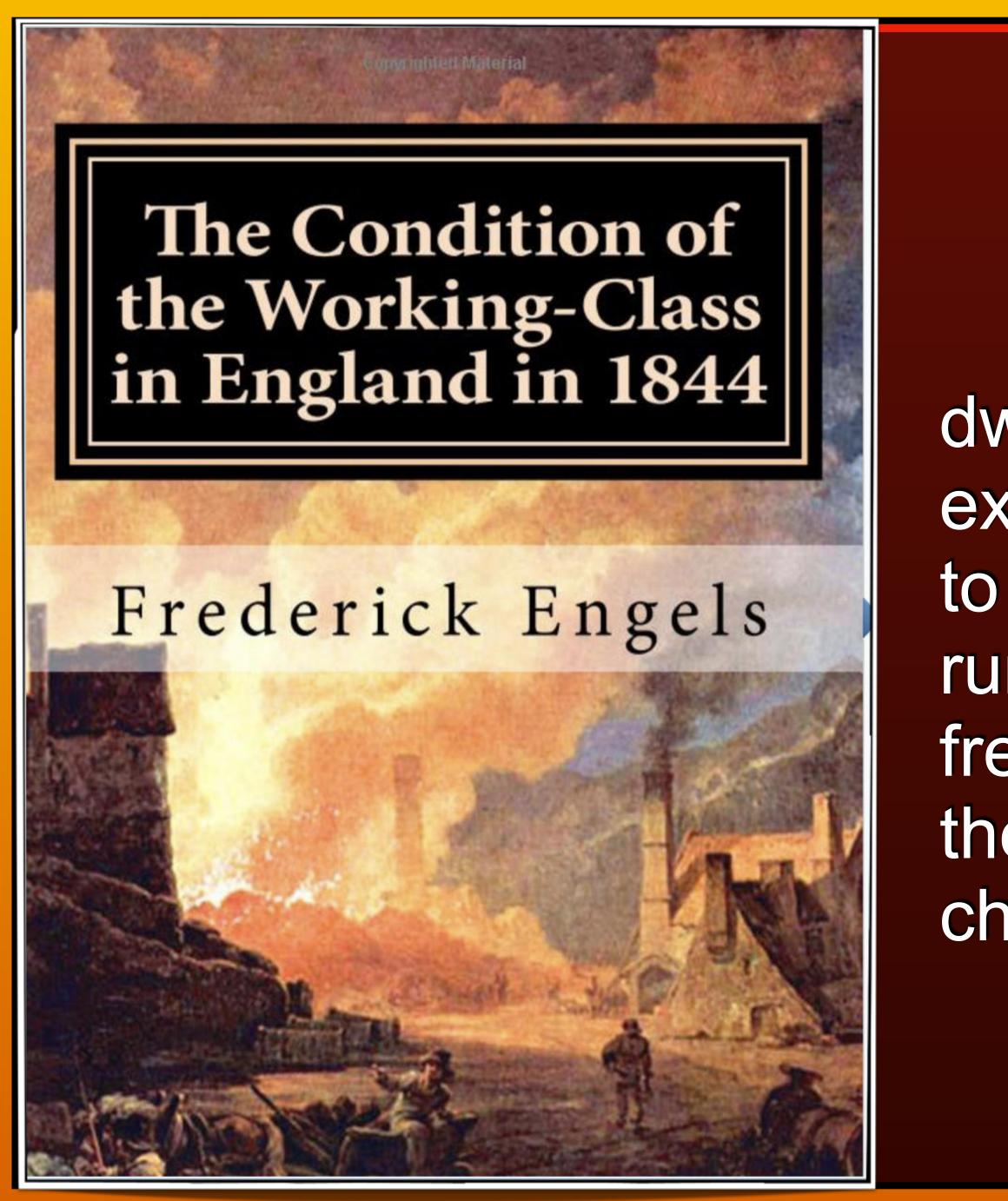




"The carbonic acid gas, engendered by respiration and fire, remains in the streets by reason of its specific gravity, and the chief air current passes over the roofs of the city. The lungs of the inhabitants fail to receive the due supply of oxygen, and the consequence is mental and physical lassitude and low vitality. "

> -Frederick Engels,"The Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844."

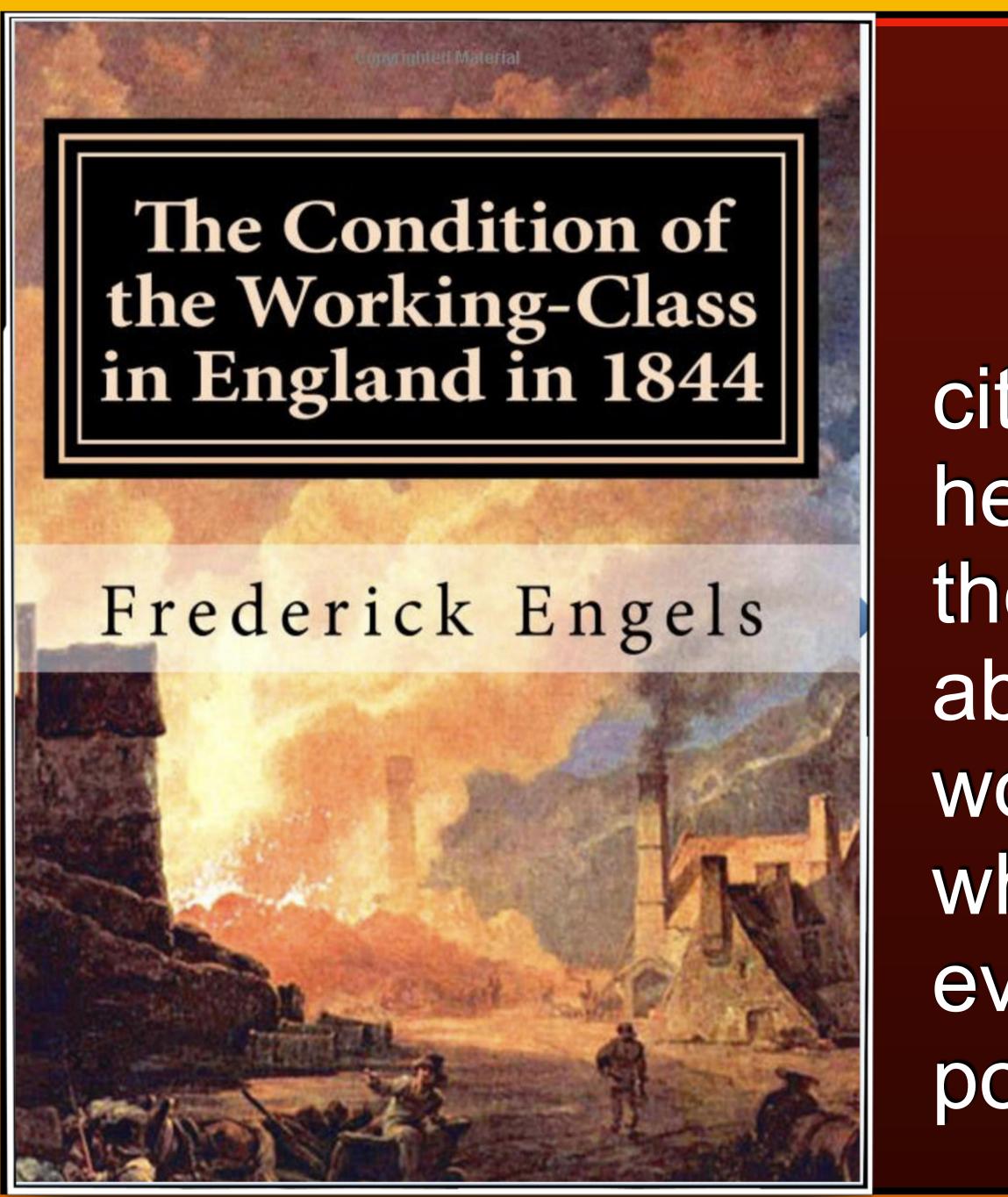




"For this reason, the dwellers in cities are far less exposed to acute, and especially to inflammatory, affections than rural populations, who live in a free, normal atmosphere; but they suffer the more from chronic affections."

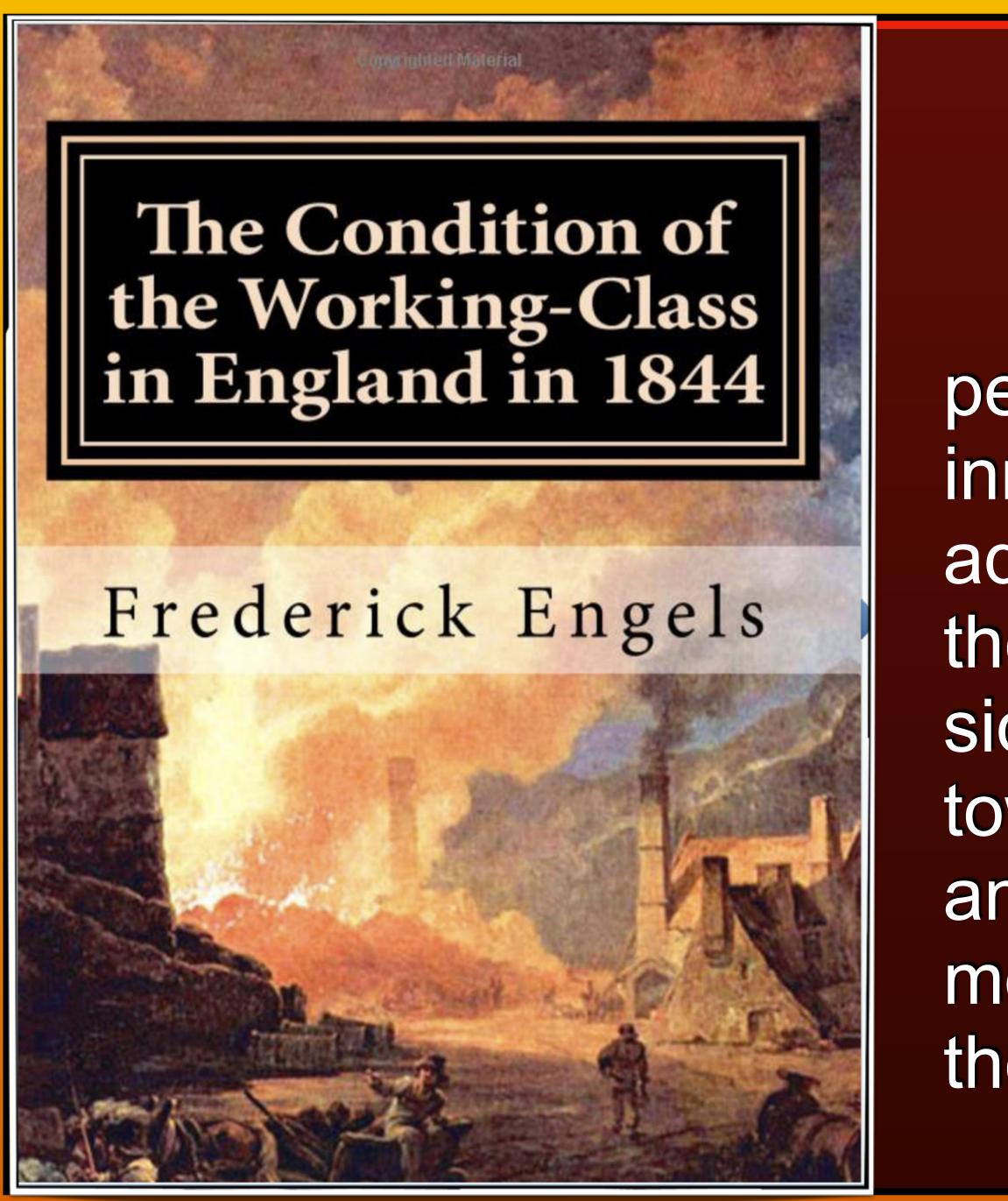
> -Frederick Engels,"The Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844."





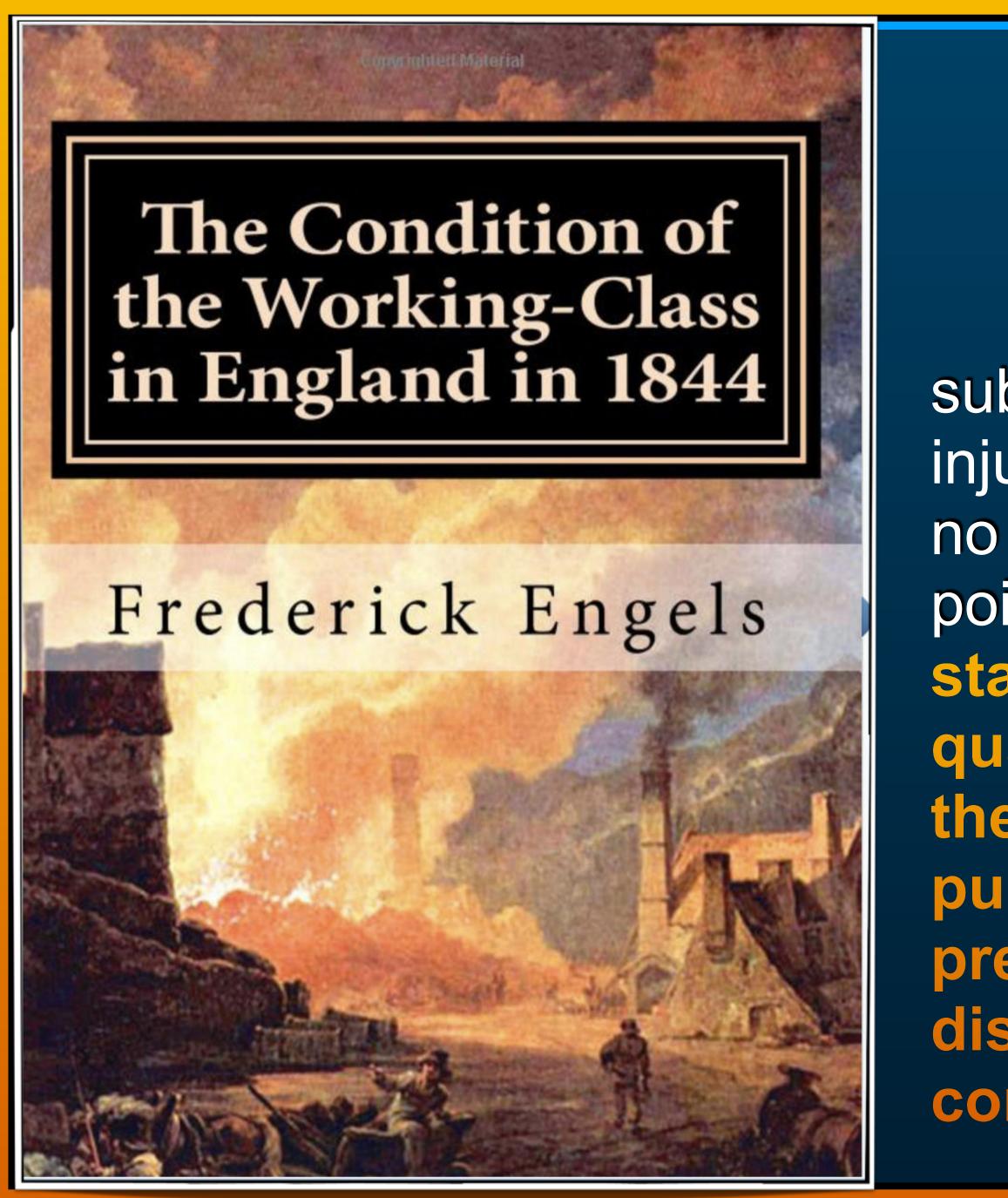
"And if life in large cities is, in itself, injurious to health, how great must be the harmful influence of an abnormal atmosphere in the working-people's quarters, where, as we have seen, everything combines to poison the air."





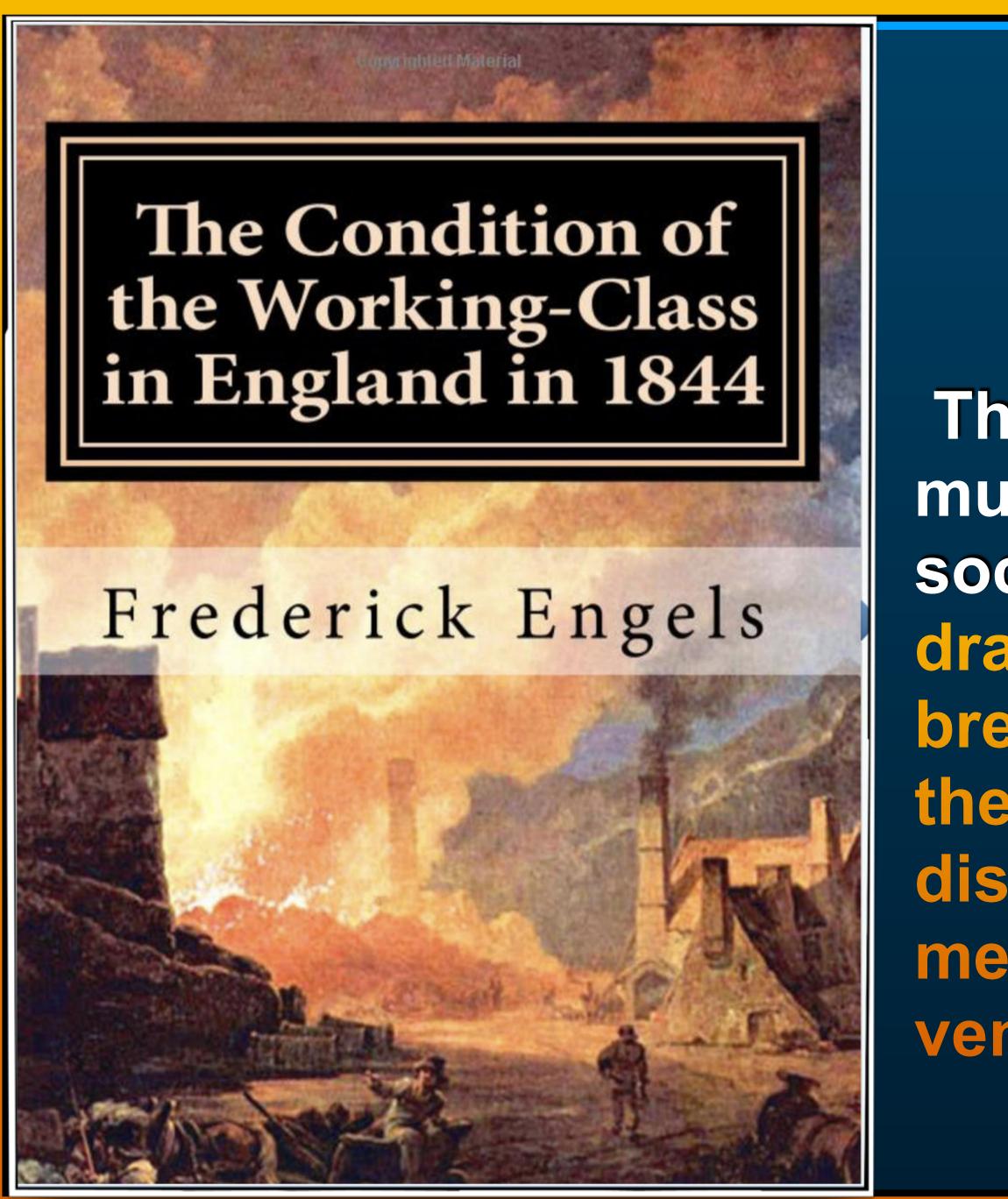
"In the country, it may, perhaps, be comparatively innoxious to keep a dung-heap adjoining one's dwelling, because the air has free ingress from all sides; but in the midst of a large town, among closely built lanes and courts that shut out all movement of the atmosphere, the case is different."





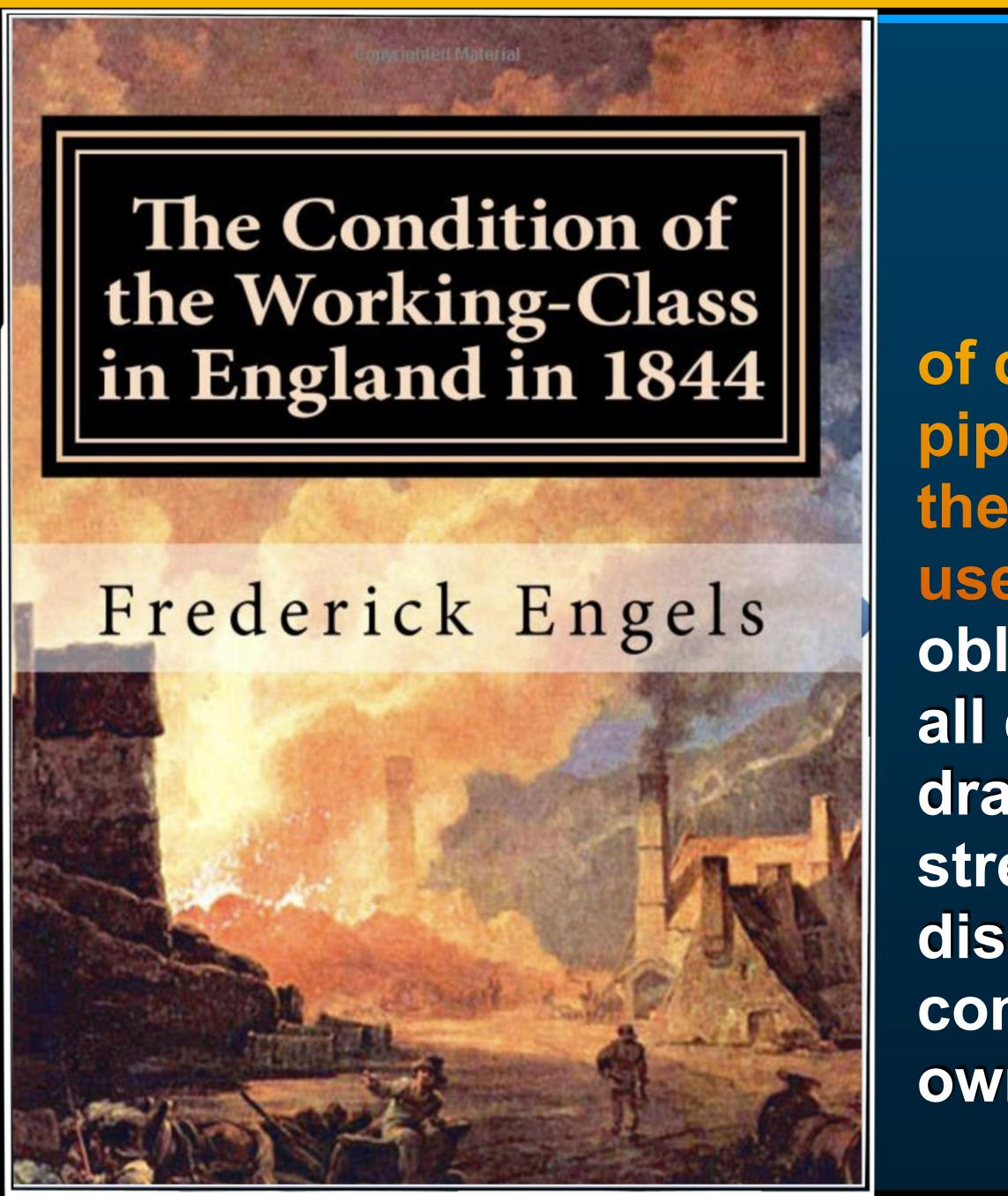
"All putrefying vegetable and animal substances give off gases decidedly injurious to health, and if these gases have no free way of escape, they inevitably poison the atmosphere. The filth and stagnant pools of the working-people's quarters in the great cities have, therefore, the worst effect upon the public health, because they produce precisely those gases which engender disease; so, too, the exhalations from contaminated streams."





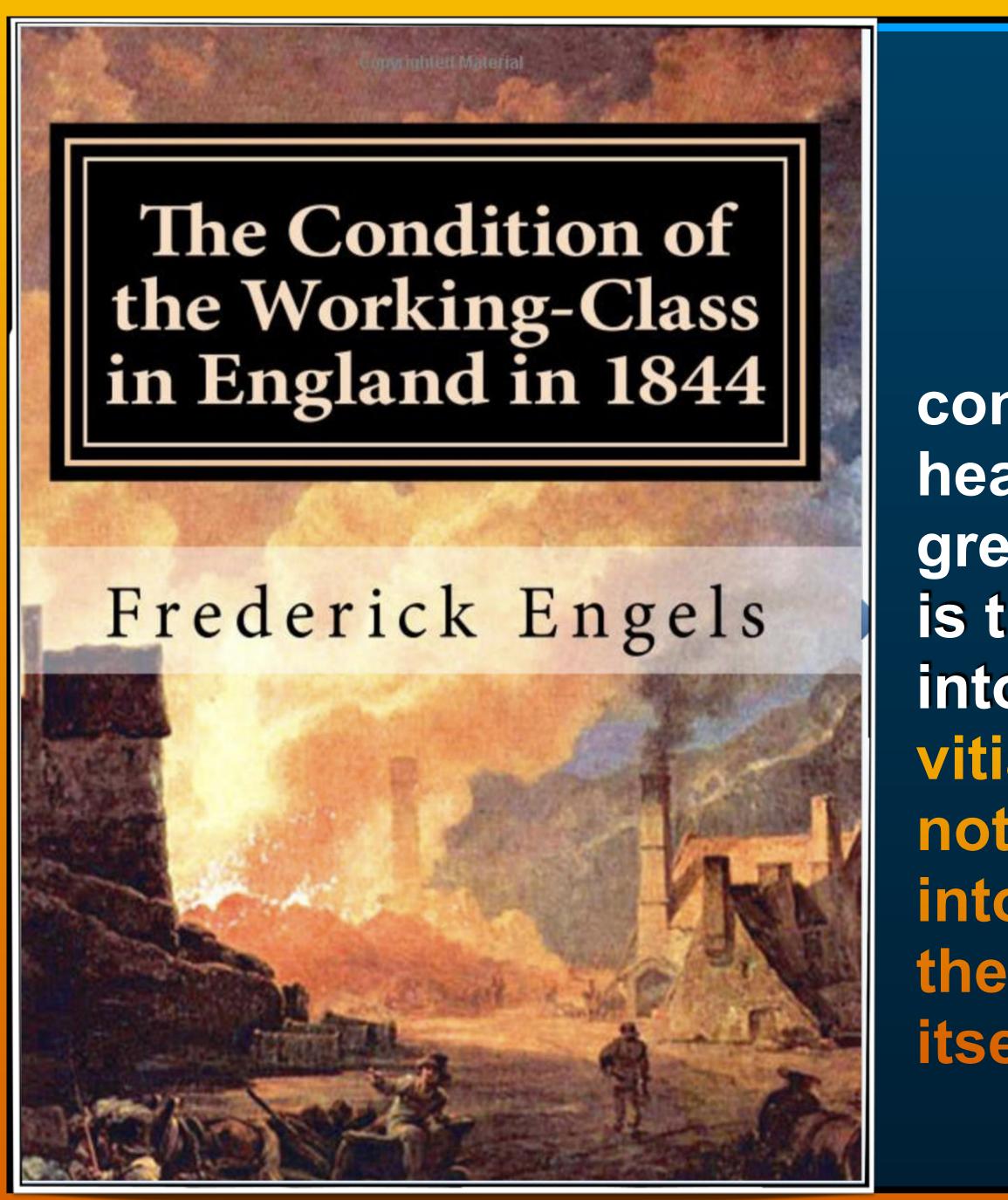
"But this is by no means all. The manner in which the great multitude of the poor is treated by society today is revolting. They are drawn into the large cities where they breathe a poorer atmosphere than in the country; they are relegated to districts which, by reason of the method of construction, are worse ventilated than any others ...?





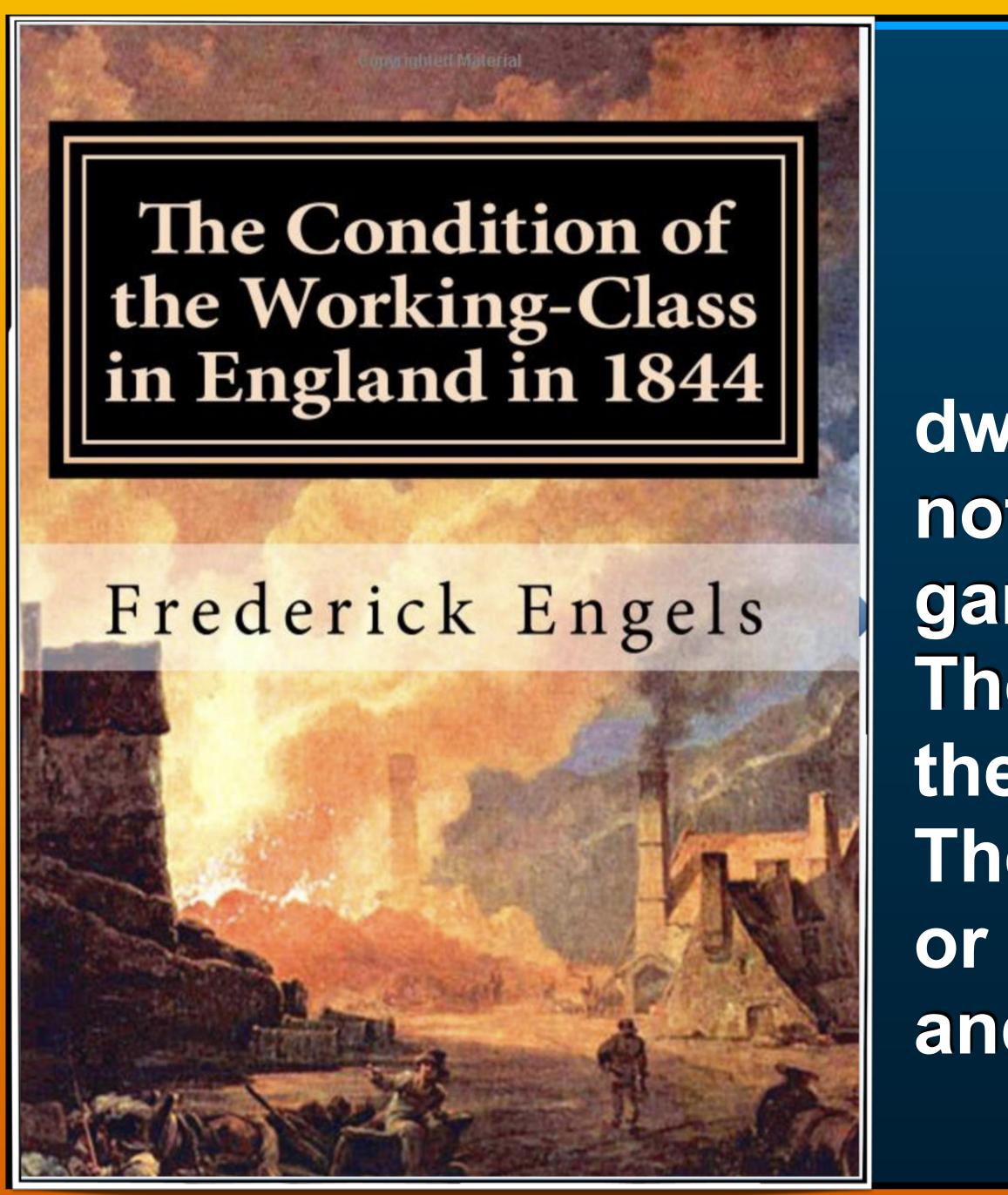
"...they are deprived of all means of cleanliness, of water itself, since pipes are laid only when paid for, and the rivers so polluted that they are useless for such purposes; they are obliged to throw all offal and garbage, all dirty water, often all disgusting drainage and excrement into the streets, being without other means of disposing of them; they are thus compelled to infect the region of their own dwellings."





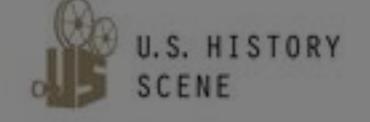
"Nor is this enough. All conceivable evils are heaped upon the heads of the poor. If the population of great cities is too dense in general, it is they in particular who are packed into the least space. As though the vitiated atmosphere of the streets were not enough, they are penned in dozens into single rooms, so that the air which they breathe at night is enough in itself to stifle them."





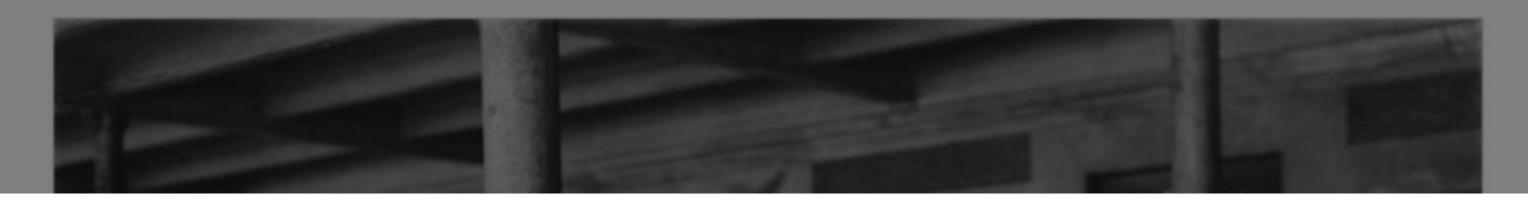
"They are given damp dwellings, cellar dens that are not waterproof from below or garrets that leak from above. Their houses are so built that the clammy air cannot escape. They are supplied bad, tattered, or rotten clothing, adulterated and indigestible food."





CENTURIES -CATEGORIES . RESOURCES MULTIMEDIA

Immigration and Health Concerns in Late Nineteenth Century America

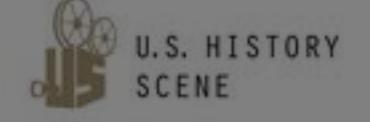


"Large waves of immigration in the nineteenth century, made New York City America's largest and most diverse city, but also its most unhealthy, as the large spike in population made it more susceptible to disease. Compared to other large urban areas, such as Boston or Philadelphia, New York's death rate due to disease was considerably higher. It was not until the middle of the century that New Yorkers realized that their poor living conditions might be the cause of the city's poor health."

19th CENTURY

Immigrants, Cities, and Disease

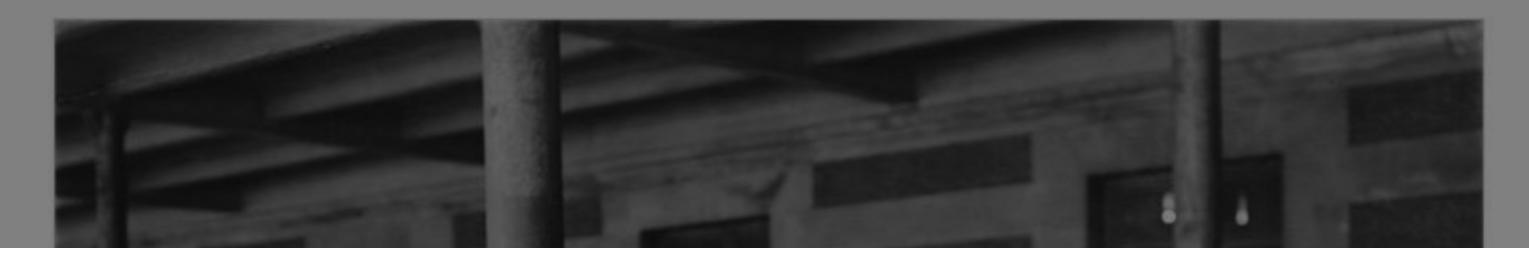




CENTURIES -CATEGORIES . RESOURCES MULTIMEDIA

Immigrants, Cities, and Disease

Immigration and Health Concerns in Late Nineteenth Century America



"By the 1840's high rates of disease were ascribed to the housing many of New York's poverty-stricken immigrants lived in. Fear spread that while disease was rooted in the polluted living conditions of New York's poorer communities, disease could easily spread to the more well off citizens too. Public health officials realized that the city's soiled streets and polluted sewers were a health risk to all New Yorkers."

19th CENTURY





CENTURIES -RESOURCES MULTIMEDIA CATEGORIES •

Immigrants, Cities, and Disease

Immigration and Health Concerns in Late Nineteenth Century America

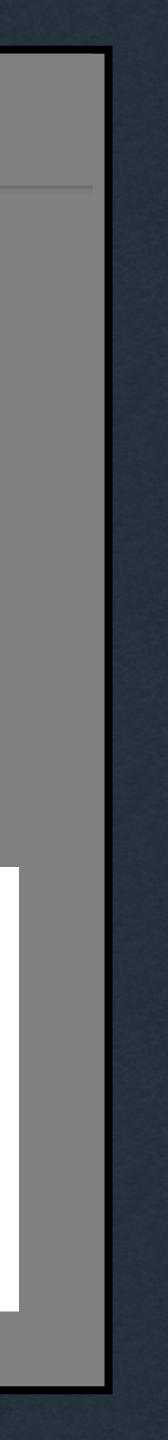


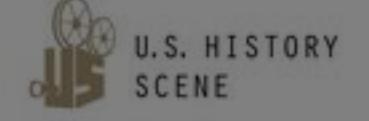


19th CENTURY

Ted Brackemyre

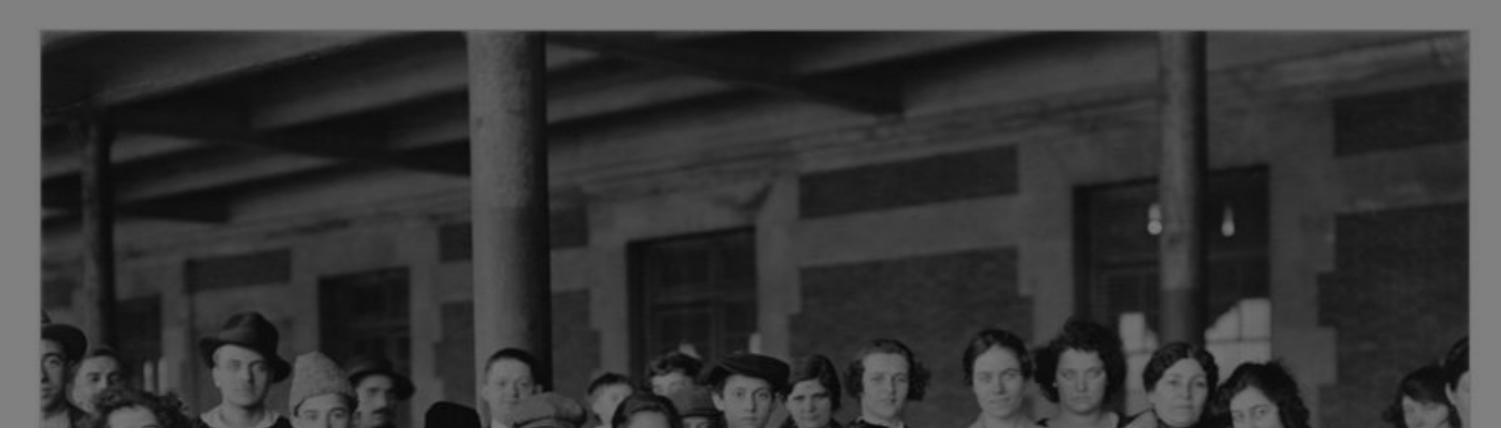
"In the mid- nineteenth century, New York possessed a primitive sewage system. Poorly planned sewers spanned the city, but most citizens' homes did not connect to these pipes. Instead, most New Yorkers relied on outdoor outhouses and privies. These outhouses were usually poorly maintained and covered in filth."





CENTURIES -RESOURCES MULTIMEDIA CATEGORIES .

Immigration and Health Concerns in Late Nineteenth Century America



"Poorer families did not even have the luxury of an outhouse." They simply dug a small trench into the ground outside of their homes. Trenches and outhouses were both unsavory solutions as waste was rarely removed from them and frequently flowed into the streets of the city."

19th CENTURY

Immigrants, Cities, and Disease

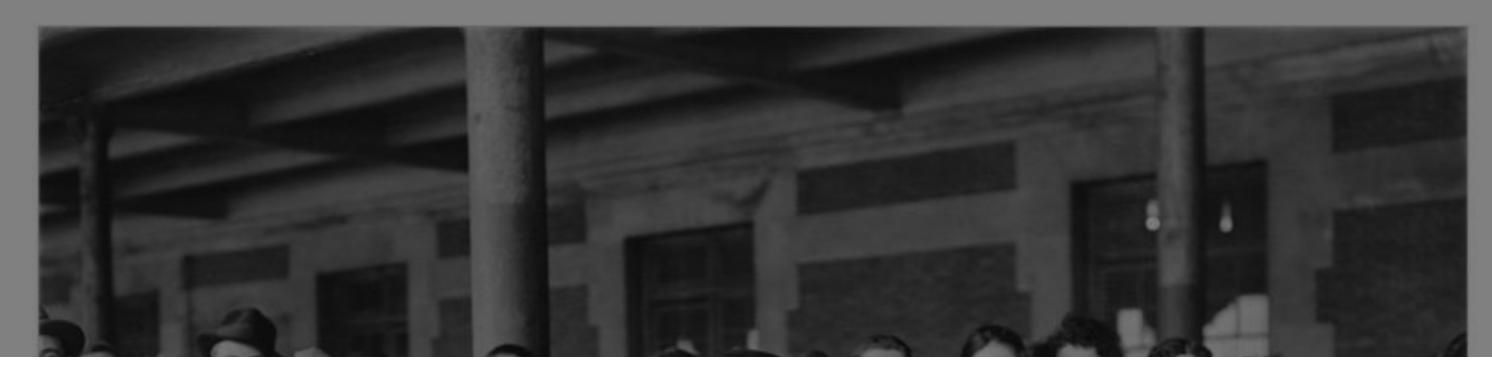




CENTURIES -RESOURCES MULTIMEDIA CATEGORIES .

Immigrants, Cities, and Disease

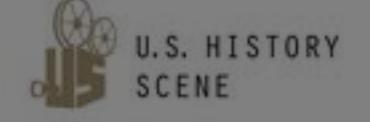
Immigration and Health Concerns in Late Nineteenth Century America



"Because of the high levels of unmanaged waste, epidemics of infectious diseases were commonplace in New York. The city battled outbreaks of smallpox, typhoid, malaria, yellow fever, cholera, and tuberculosis. In 1849, a rash of cholera struck the city, killing more than five thousand people. A wave of typhoid in the mid-1860's resulted in a similar amount of deaths."

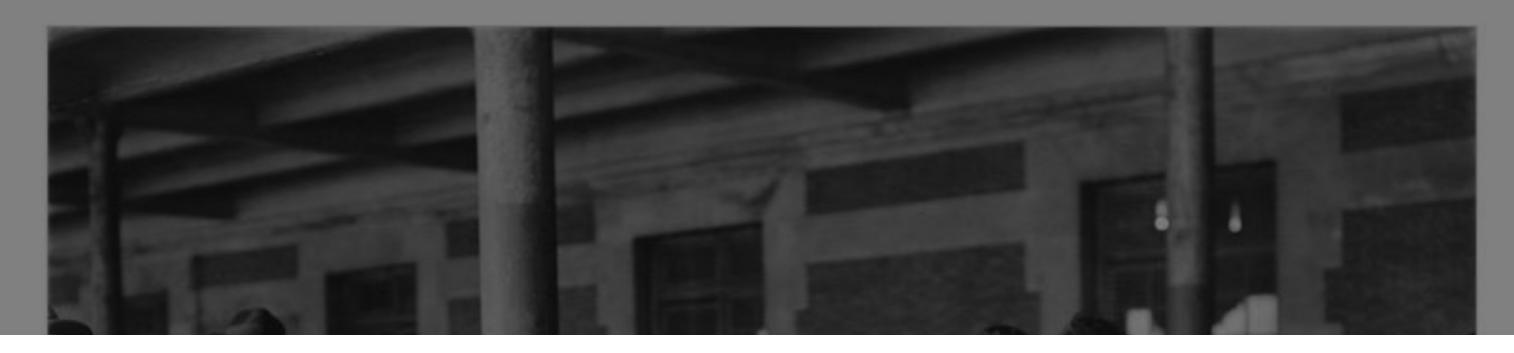
19th CENTURY





CENTURIES -CATEGORIES . RESOURCES MULTIMEDIA

Immigration and Health Concerns in Late Nineteenth Century America

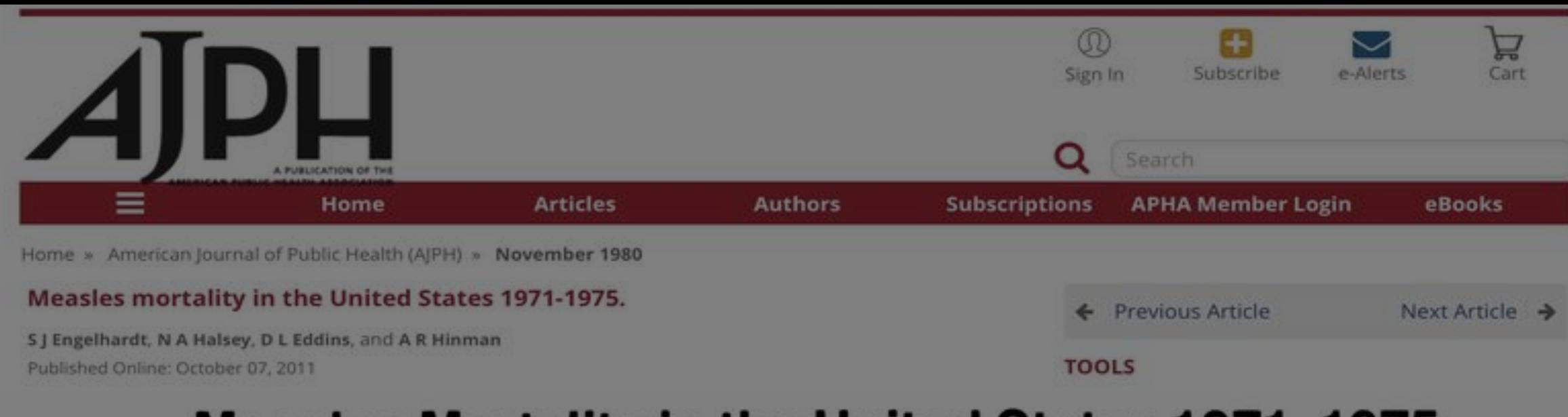


" Port cities and transportation hubs, like New York, were especially prone to outbursts of infectious diseases because of the high volume of travelers that passed through the city. Cholera, for instance, was never a problem in New York until the overseas shipment of goods and persons between Asia and New York drastically increased in the mid-nineteenth century."

19th CENTURY

Immigrants, Cities, and Disease



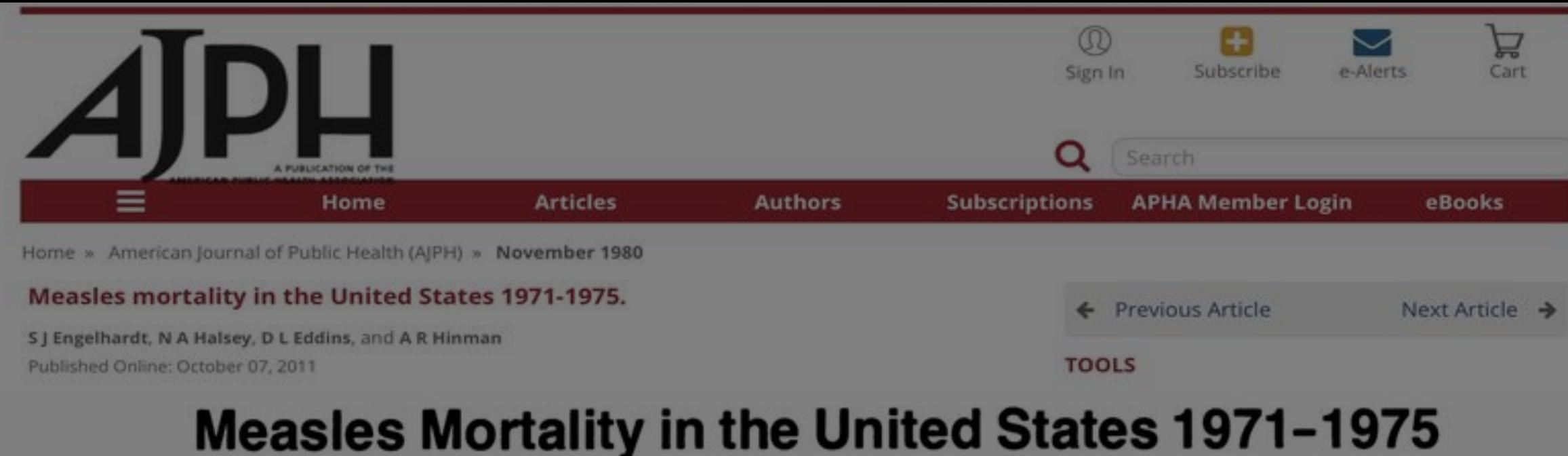


fo

Measles Mortality in the United States 1971–1975

"There was an inverse correlation between median annual family income of a county and measles death rates of a county, with measles death rates being nearly 10 times higher in counties where median family income was less than \$5,000 than in counties where median family income was over \$10,000..... This report reviews death certificate information recorded by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) for the period 1971-75."





The numbers cited related to death rates in the different economic sectors are as follows:

• Family incomes less than or equal to \$5,000/year, 1 death in 237,467 cases • Family incomes between \$5,000 and \$10,000/year, 1 death in 1, 009, 437 cases • Family income over \$10,000/year, 1 death in 2,190,837 cases

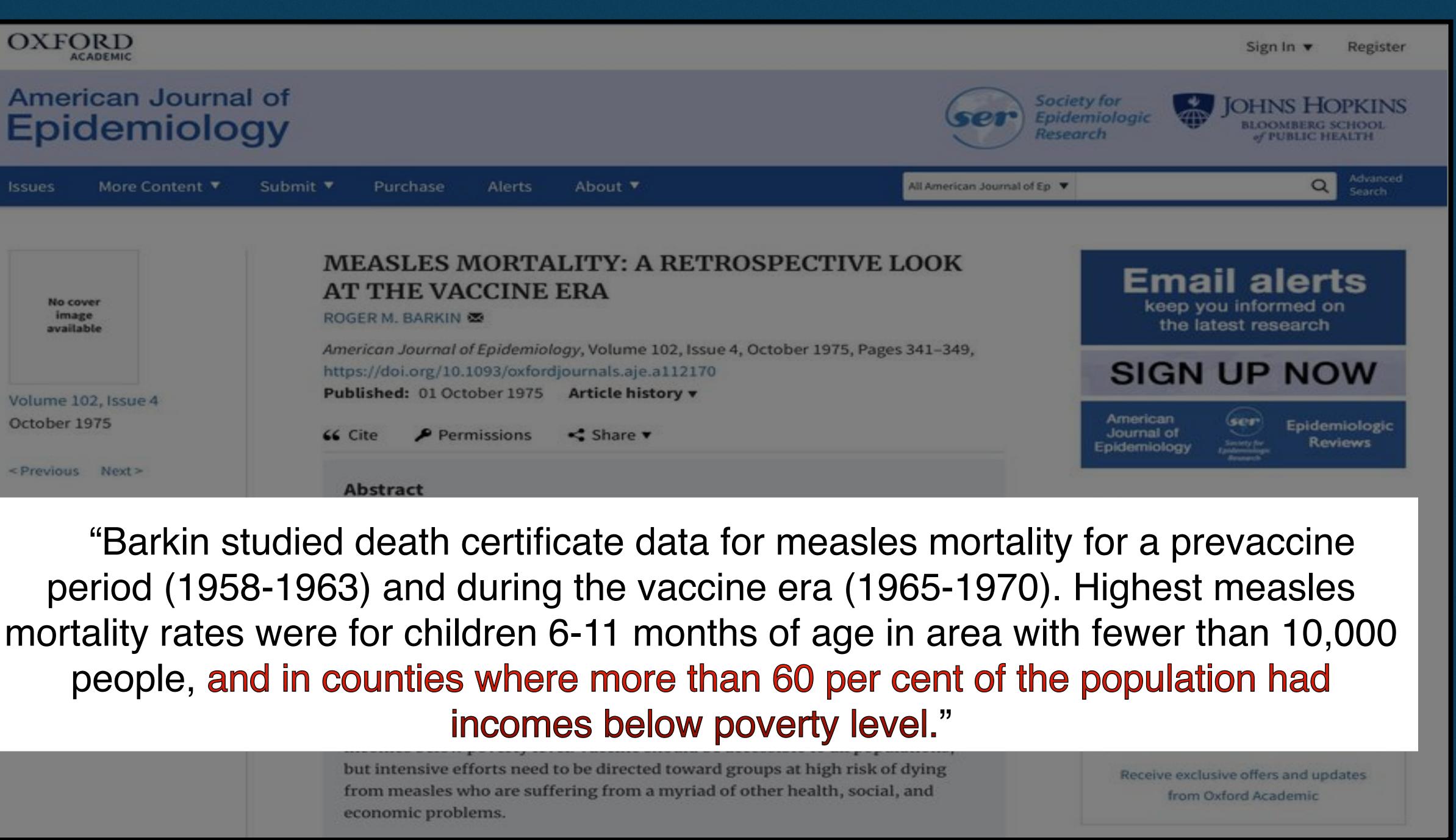




American Journal of Epidemiology

Issues	More Content 🔻	Submit 🔻	Purchase	Alerts	About 🔻		
		M	EASLES	MORTA	LITY: A		
No cover image available		AT THE VACCINE ERA					
		ROGER M. BARKIN 🕿					
		American Journal of Epidemiology, Volume 1 https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordjournals.aje.a					
Volume 1	102, Issue 4	Pub	lished: 010	ctober 1975	Article hist		
<pre>October 1975 < Previous Next ></pre>		66 (Cite 🎤 Pe	ermissions	< Share 🔻		
		Abstract					

but intensive efforts need to be directed toward groups at high risk of dying from measles who are suffering from a myriad of other health, social, and economic problems.

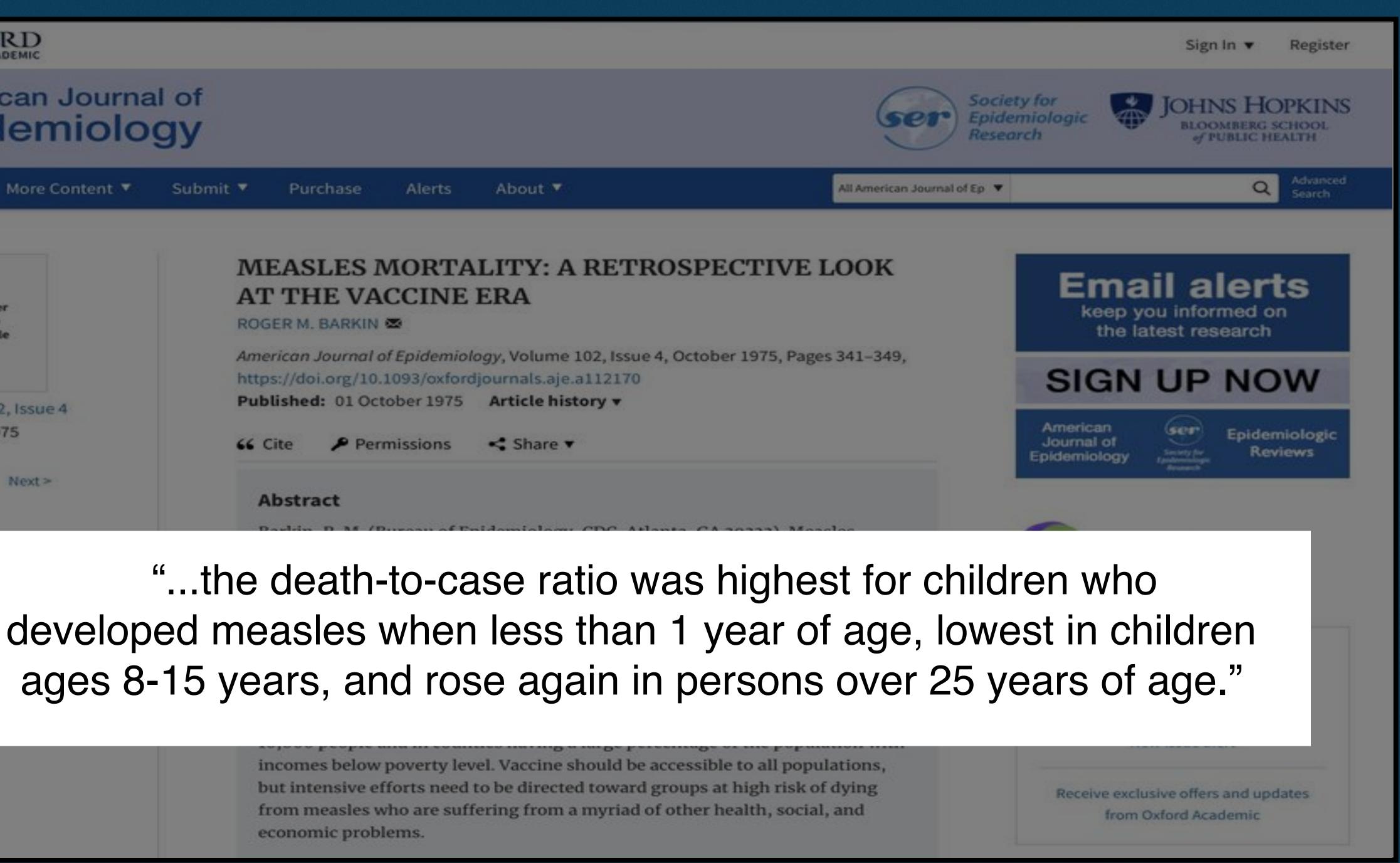




American Journal of Epidemiology

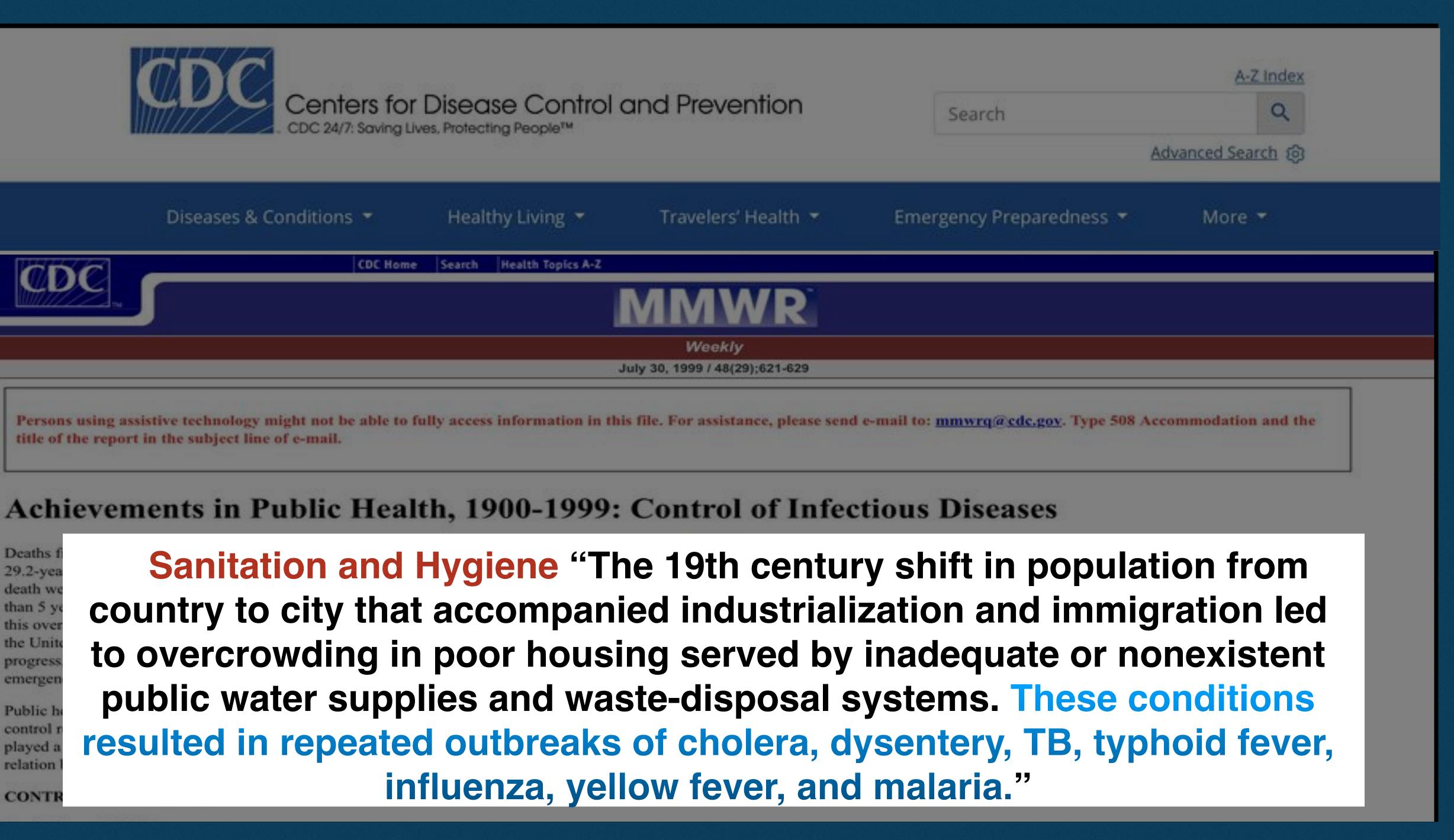
Issues	More Content 🔻	Submit	*	Purchase	Alerts	About 🔻	
No cover image available		MEASLES MORTALITY: A AT THE VACCINE ERA ROGER M. BARKIN 👁					
		American Journal of Epidemiology, Volume 1 https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordjournals.aje.a					
	Volume 102, Issue 4 October 1975 < Previous Next >		Publis		tober 1975	Article hist	
< Previous			Abstract				
			Par	drin D M /	Bureau of F	nidamialamu	

incomes below poverty level. Vaccine should be accessible to all populations, but intensive efforts need to be directed toward groups at high risk of dying from measles who are suffering from a myriad of other health, social, and economic problems.



"...the death-to-case ratio was highest for children who ages 8-15 years, and rose again in persons over 25 years of age."





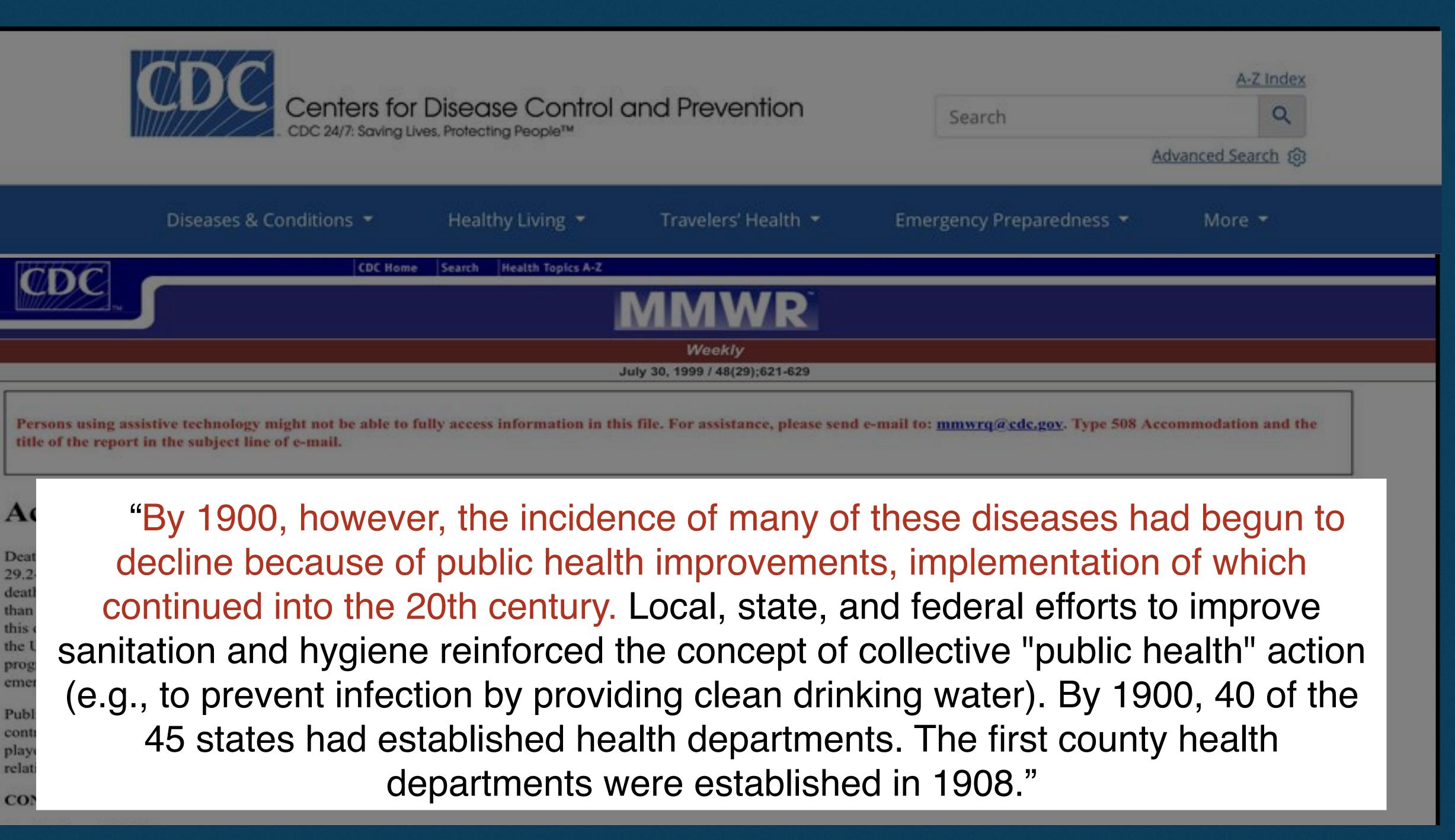
title of the report in the subject line of e-mail.

Achievements in Public Health, 1900-1999: Control of Infectious Diseases

Deaths t 29.2-yea death w than 5 y this over the Unit progress emerger

Public h control played. relation

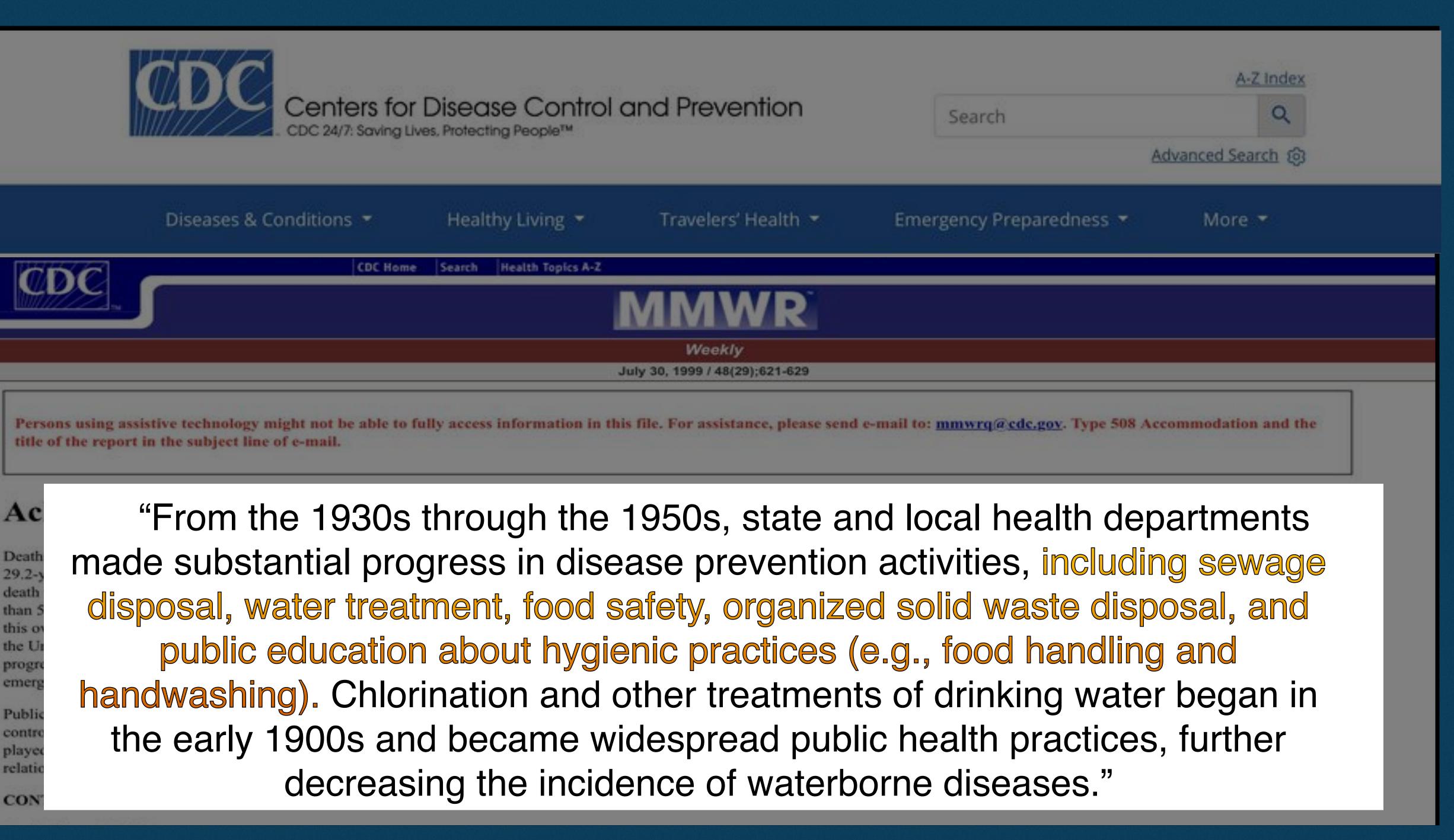




A

Dea 29. deat than this the prog eme con play rela



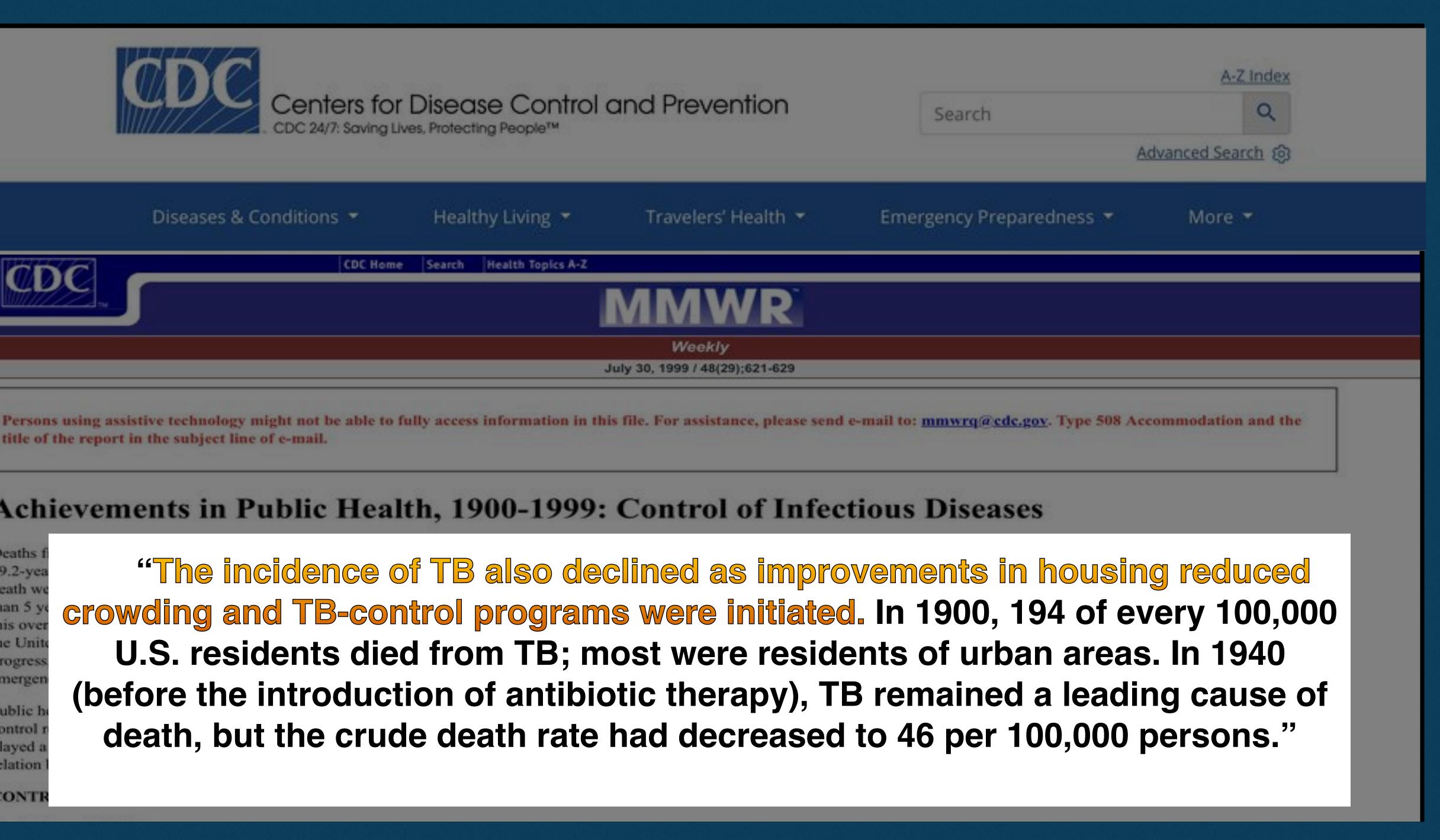


Ac

Deati 29.2death than this o the U progr emery

Publi contr playe relati





title of the report in the subject line of e-mail.

Achievements in Public Health, 1900-1999: Control of Infectious Diseases

Deaths : 29.2-yea death w than 5 y this over the Unit progress emerger

Public h control played : relation

CONTR

TRUTH PREVA

1200 Studies that refute vaccine claims



DR. ALAN PALMER

Version 2.5 - Updated 03-17-20

Nano compounds

"With the death rates from measles just prior to the prevaccine era being approximately 1 in 10,000 cases overall and the majority of deaths in areas of poverty, malnutrition and less than sanitary living conditions, one has to wonder what the death rate was if excluding all of those low-income case fatalities."



TRUTH WILL PREVALL

1200 Studies that refute vaccine claims



DR. ALAN PALMER

Version 2.5 - Updated 03-17-20

Nano compounds

"...study found the death rate 10 times higher in the **lowest-income communities** (poverty), I would propose that the death rate in persons that had optimal living conditions, good nutrition, good personal hygiene, clean water, sanitation and access to medical care if necessary, may have been somewhere near 1 in 100,000 cases."



TRUTH PREVA

1200 Studies that refute vaccine claims



DR. ALAN PALMER

Version 2.5 - Updated 03-17-20

Nano compounds

"Let's look at the logic behind that. In the years just prior to the release of the vaccine in 1963, the death rates were about 400 per year. If 90% of those, or 360 deaths were due to the living conditions impoverished children existed in, that would mean only about 40 deaths were in children that had higher living standards and better access to medical care. That is a death rate of 1 in 100,000 cases."



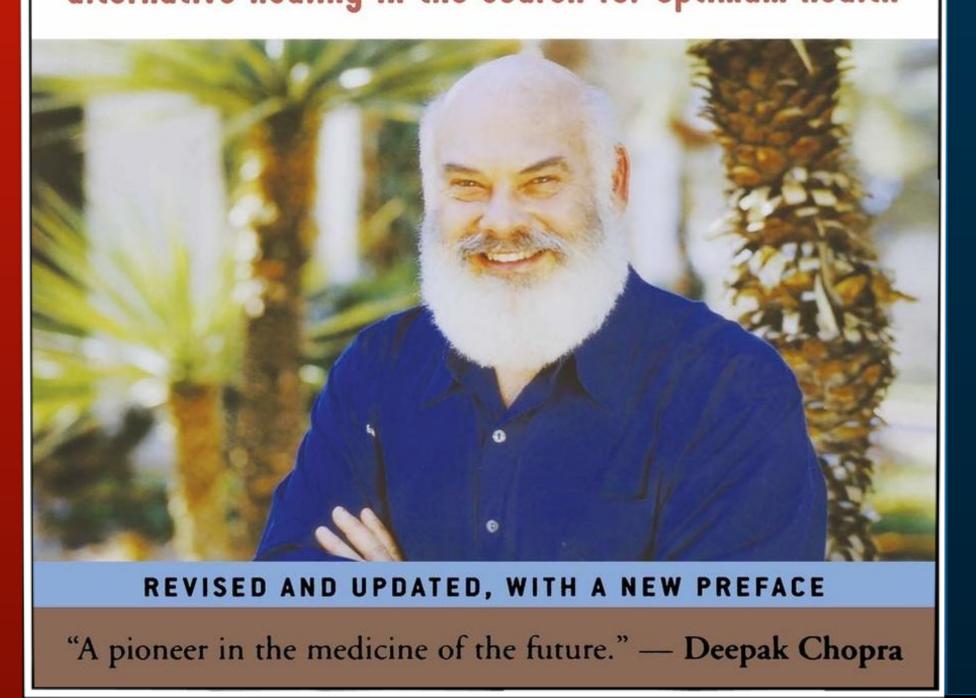
ANDREW WEIL, M.D.

More than 4 MILLION DR. WEIL books sold

The NATIONAL BESTSELLER by the author of Eight Weeks to Optimum Health

HEALTH

AND HEALING From herbal remedies to biotechnology, a survey of alternative healing in the search for optimum health



"medicine has taken credit it does not deserve for some advances in health. Most people believe that victory over the infectious diseases of the last century came with. the invention of immunizations. In fact, cholera, typhoid, tetanus, diphtheria, and whooping cough, and the others were in decline before vaccines for them became available — the result of better methods of sanitation, sewage disposal, and distribution of food and water." -Dr. Andrew Weil, Health and Healing: The Philosophy of Integrative Medicine and Optimum Health (New. York: Mariner Books, 2004), 82.

Medicine & Vaccines



HOW TO END the AUTISN FPIDEMIC

J.B. HANDLEY

-How to End the Autism Epidemic. by J.B. Handley, page 56

Medicine & Vaccines

"Vaccines didn't save humanity Improvement in sanitation and standards of living really did. Did vaccines contribute to a small decrease of certain acute illnesses? Yes, but their relative benefit is often exaggerated to an extreme."



HOW TO END the AUTISM EPIDEMIC

J.B. HANDLEY

"...anyone who studies public health can tell you, clean water, sanitation, plumbing, refrigeration, and proper food handling are far more important to reducing the spread of infectious disease, and it was the gains in thee standards of living in the United States that lead to a dramatic drop in death from infectious disease."

-How to End the Autism Epidemic. by J.B. Handley, page 53-54

Medicine & Vaccines



PEDIATRICS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS

Article

Annual Summary of Vital Statistics: Trends in the Health of Americans During the 20th Century

Bernard Guyer, Mary Anne Freedman, Donna M. Strobino and Edward J. Sondik Pediatrics December 2000, 106 (6) 1307-1317; DOI: https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.106.6.1307

Article	Figures & Data	Info & Metrics	Comments
Download F	PDF		
2 90	"vaccination mortality 0% of the JS childre	seen in decline n occur	the first in infec
and cirrho	osis. Together these lead	ling causes accoun	ted for 84% of all d



bunt for the impressive declines at half of the century.... Nearly ctious disease mortality among re 1940, whenfew antibiotic or ere available."

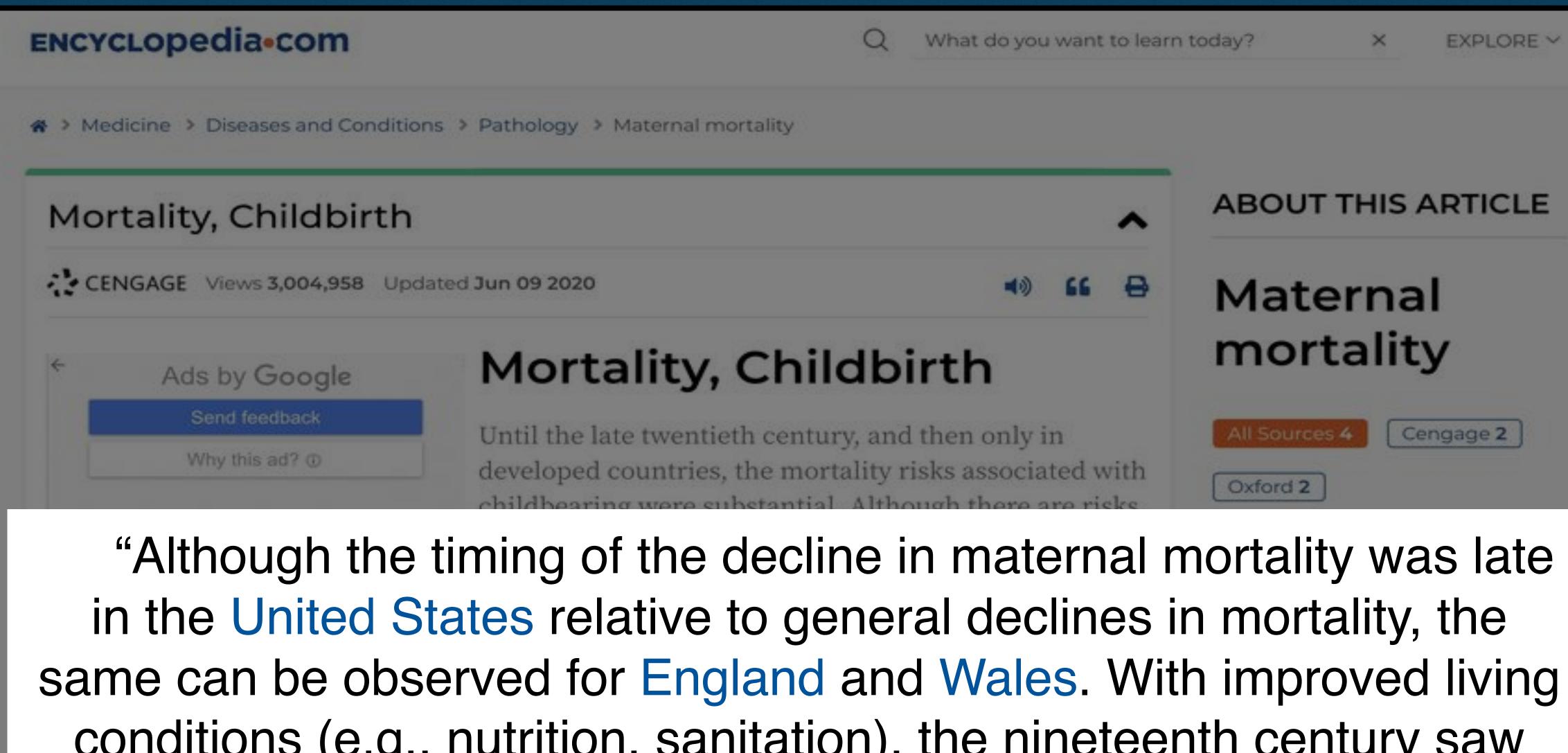
eaths.

In this issue

565 265 A.2 512 17715

Pediatrics





conditions (e.g., nutrition, sanitation), the nineteenth century saw reductions in infant mortality and in deaths due to infection, with little benefit from medical advances."

termination; if a woman is not receiving any medical care in the immediate postpartum



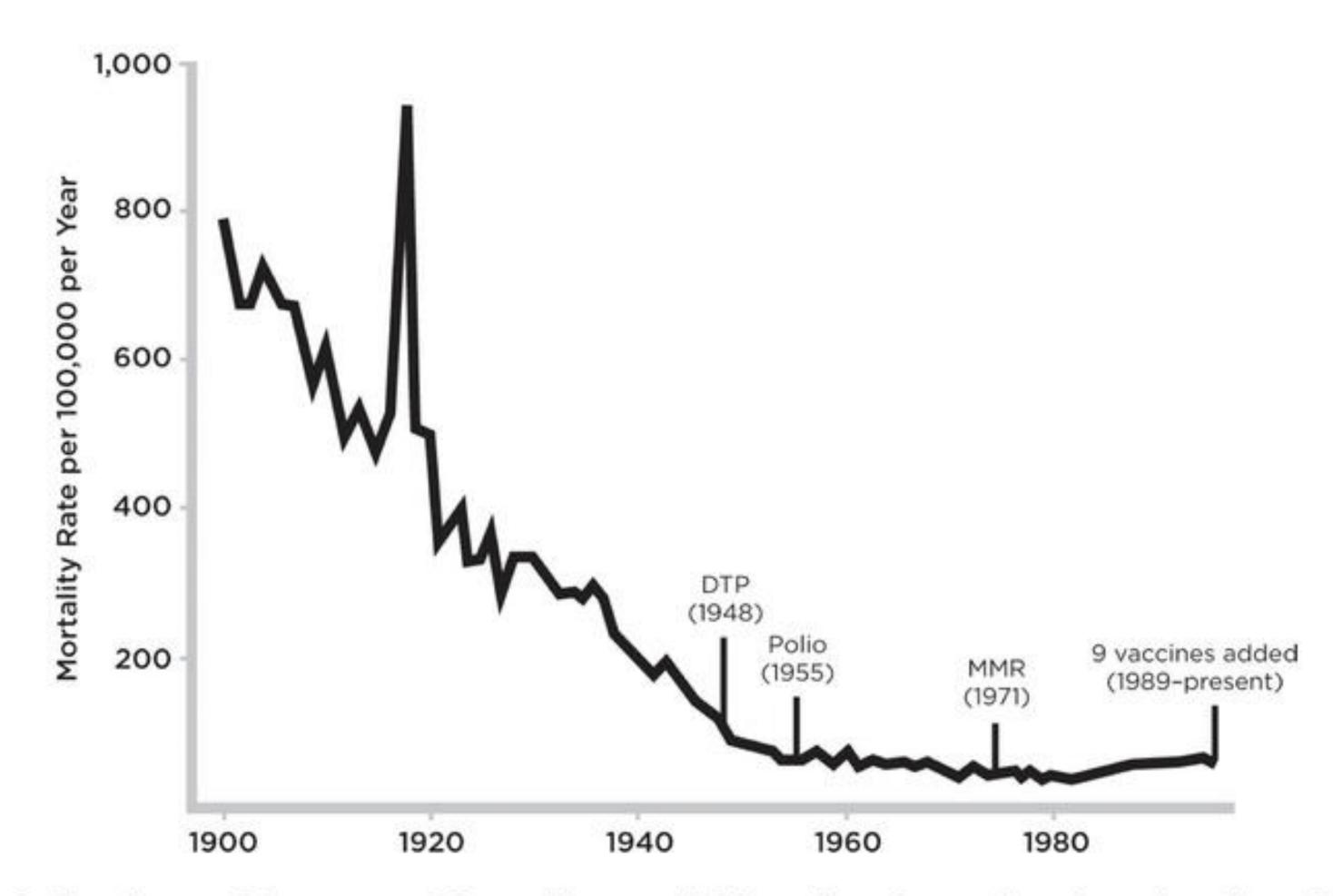


Figure 2.2. Infectious Diseases Mortality and Vaccine Introduction in the 20th Century. Note: Infectious disease data extends through 1996 only. Data from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Graph adapted from "Trends in Infectious Disease Mortality," *Journal of the American Medical Association, JAMA*. Gregory L. Armstrong, MD; Laura A. Conn, MPH; Robert W. Pinner, MD, 1999; 281(1): 61–66.



Leicester : Sanitation vs Vaccination

SANITATION versus VACCINATION

J.T. BIGGS TRUNG NGUYEN

"Leicester has furnished, both by precept and example, irrefutable proof of the capability and influence of Sanitation, not only in combating and controlling, but also in practically banishing infectious diseases from its midst."

Nothing protects from infectious disease like proper. sanitation, He explained:



Leicester : Sanitation vs Vaccination

"... A town newly planned on the most up-to-date principles of space and air, and adopting the "Leicester Method" of Sanitation, could bid defiance not to small-pox only, but to other infectious, if not to nearly all zymotic diseases."

SANITATION versus VACCINATION

> J.T. BIGGS TRUNG NGUYEN

Nothing protects from infectious disease like proper. sanitation, He explained:







WIKIPEDIA The Free Encyclopedia

Main page Contents Current events Random article About Wikipedia Contact us Donate

Contribute

Help Community portal Recent changes Upload file

Tools

What links here **Related chang** Special pages Permanent link Page informati Cite this page Wikidata item

Languages

Print/export

Download as P Printable versi

Article Talk

Zymotic disease

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Zymotic disease was a 19th-century medical term for acute infectious diseases,^[1] especially "chief fevers and contagious diseases (e.g. typhus and typhoid fevers, smallpox, scarlet fever, measles, erysipelas, cholera, whooping-cough, diphtheria, [et]c.)".[2]

Zyme or microzyme was the name of the organism presumed to be the cause of the disease.

As originally employed by Dr W. Farr, of the British Registrar-General's department, the term included the diseases which were "epidemic, endemic and contagious," and were regarded as owing their origin to the presence of a morbific principle in the system, acting in a manner analogous to, although not identical with, the process of fermentation.[2]

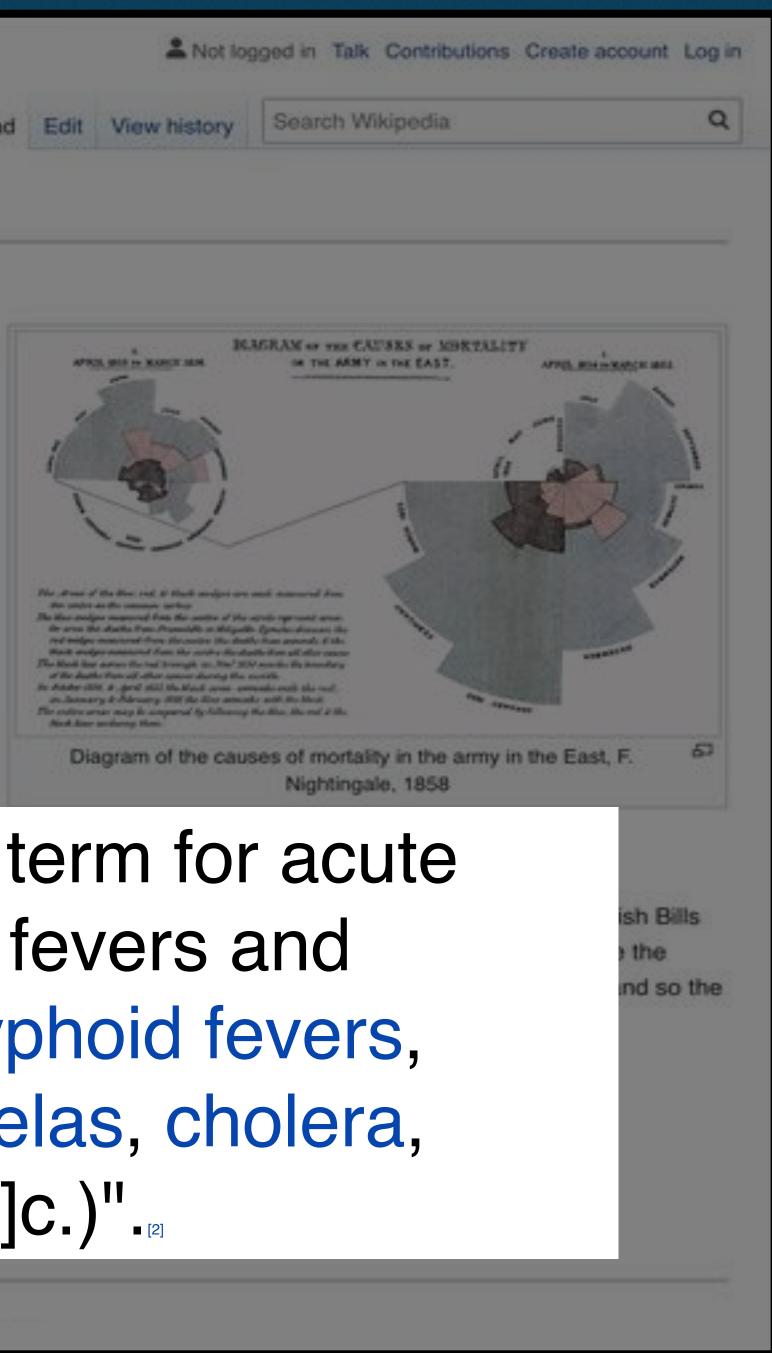
In the late 19th century, Antoine Béchamp proposed that tiny organisms he termed microzymas, and not cells, are the fundamental building block of life. Bechamp claimed these microzymas are present in all things-animal, vegetable, and mineral-whether living or dead[when?]. Microzymas are what coalesce to form blood clots and bacteria. Depending upon the condition of the host, microzymas assume various forms. In a diseased body, the

disease was a 19th-century medical term for acute infectious diseases, especially "chief fevers and contagious diseases (e.g. typhus and typhoid fevers, smallpox, scarlet fever, measles, erysipelas, cholera, whooping-cough, diphtheria, [et]c.)".

References [edit]

1. * Kennedy, Evor (1869). Hospitalism and Zymotic Diseaset? (2nd ed.). London: Longmans, Green, and Co.

Logged in Talk Contributions Creat					
	Read	Edit	View history	Search Wikipedia	





WIKIPEDIA The Free Encyclopedia

Main page Contents Current events Random article About Wikipedia Contact us Donate

Contribute

Help Community portal Article Talk

Zymotic disease

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

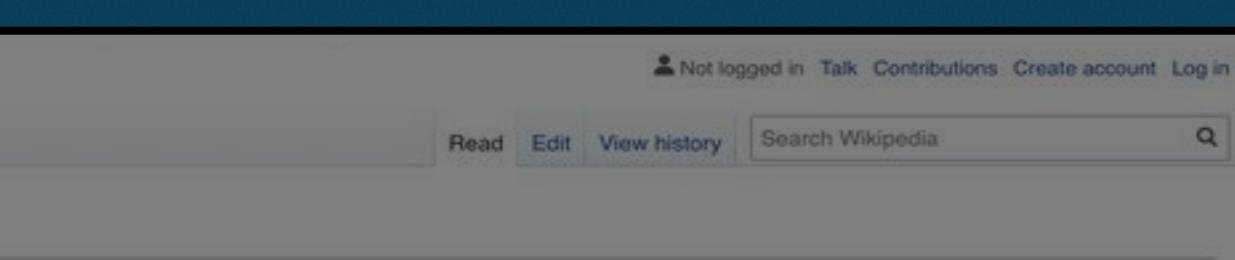
Zymotic disease was a 19th-century medical term for acute infectious diseases,[1] especially "chief fevers and contagious diseases (e.g. typhus and typhoid fevers, smallpox, scarlet fever, measles, erysipelas, cholera, whooping-cough, diphtheria, [et]c.)".[2]

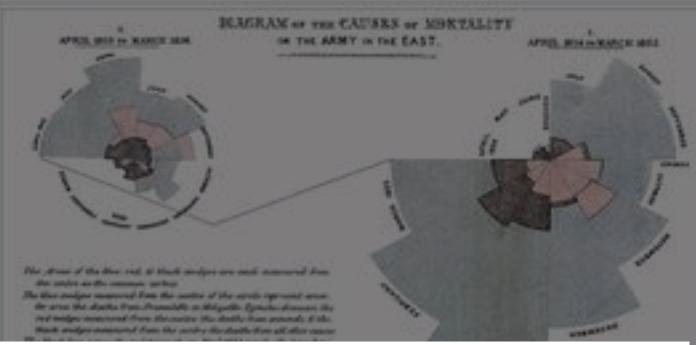
Zyme or microzyme was the name of the organism presumed to be the cause of the disease.

As originally employed by Dr W. Farr, of the British Registrar-General's department, the term included the diseases which were "epidemic, endemic and contagious," and were regarded as owing their origin to the presence of a morbific principle in the system, acting in a manner analogous to, although not identical with, the process of fermentation.[2]

References [edit]

1. * Kennedy, Evor (1869). Hospitalism and Zymotic Diseased? (2nd ed.). London: Longmans, Green, and Co.





Zyme or **microzyme** was the name of the organism presumed to be the cause of the disease. As originally employed by Dr W. Farr, of the British Registrar-General's department, the term included the diseases which were "epidemic, endemic and contagious," and were regarded as owing their origin to the presence of a morbific principle in the system, acting in a manner analogous to, although not identical with, the process of fermentation.^[2]



Leicester : Sanitation vs Vaccination

SANITATION versus VACCINATION

J.T. BIGGS TRUNG NGUYEN

ZYMOTIC DISEASES "The seven principal zymotic diseases areSmallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Simple Fevers, and Diarrhoea. ... From this historical data we knowthat vaccines had no role in preventing zymotic (infectious, contagious) diseases. Vaccines did not eradicate smallpox."



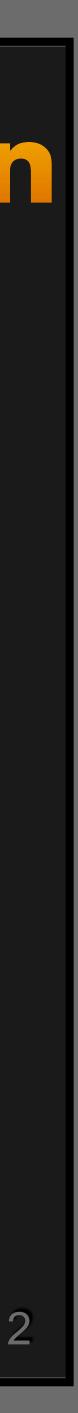
COMPULSORY VACCINATION THE GRIME AGAINST THE SCHOOL CHILD

CHAS. M. HIGGINS TRUNG NGUYEN

Smallpox & Sanitation

The question is, "Did vaccination prevent or eradicate smallpox?" According to official statistics, the answer is **NO.Vaccination did not** prevent or eradicate smallpox.

----Dr. C. Killick Millard, M.D., D.Sc., "The Vaccination Question in the Light of Modern Experience", 1914, chap. 2



COMPULSORY VACCINATION THE CRIME AGAINST THE SCHOOL CHILD

CHAS. M. HIGGINS TRUNG NGUYEN

Smallpox & Sanitation

"It is clear that the mortality from both causes fell very remarkably, and that in the case of smallpox as well as in the case of 'other zymotics' the decline had set in before the end of the eighteenth century—in other words before the beginning of the vaccination era."

> ----Dr. C. Killick Millard, M.D., D.Sc., "The Vaccination" Question in the Light of Modern Experience", 1914, chap. 2



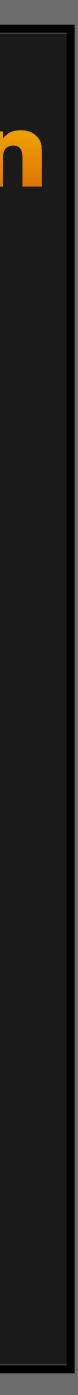
COMPULSORY VACCINATION THE CRIME AGAINST THE SCHOOL CHILD

CHAS. M. HIGGINS TRUNG NGUYEN

"Vaccination has not protected us; it could not do it, because the smallpox had already left us and the nonvaccinated world, before its introduction...Vaccination proves itself, in the history of humanity, to be the greatest crime committed in this last century! "

Smallpox & Vaccination

—Dr. C. Charles Schieferdecker, MD, "The Evils of Vaccination", 1856



COMPULSORY VACCINATION THE GRIME AGAINST THE SCHOOL CHILD

CHAS. M. HIGGINS **TRUNG NGUYEN**

Smallpox & Sanitation

"Smallpox attained its maximum mortality after vaccination was introduced. The mean annual mortality for 10,000 population from 1850 to 1869 was at the rate of 2.04, whereas after compulsory vaccination, in 1871 the death rate was 10.24. In 1872 the death rate was **8.33** and this after the most laudable efforts to extend vaccination by legislative enactments."

> —Dr. William Farr (1807-1883), Compiler of Statistics of the Registrar General of London



COMPULSORY VACCINATION THE CRIME AGAINST THE SCHOOL CHILD

CHAS. M. HIGGINS TRUNG NGUYEN

ABREE HISTORY

"One of the medical profession's greatest boasts is that it eradicated smallpox through the use of the smallpox vaccine. I myself believed this claim for many years. But it simply isn't true."

> -Dr. Vernon Coleman, MB, ChB, DSc, FRSA, GP, Anyone Who Tells You Vaccines Are Safe And Effective Is Lying. Here's The Proof, 2011



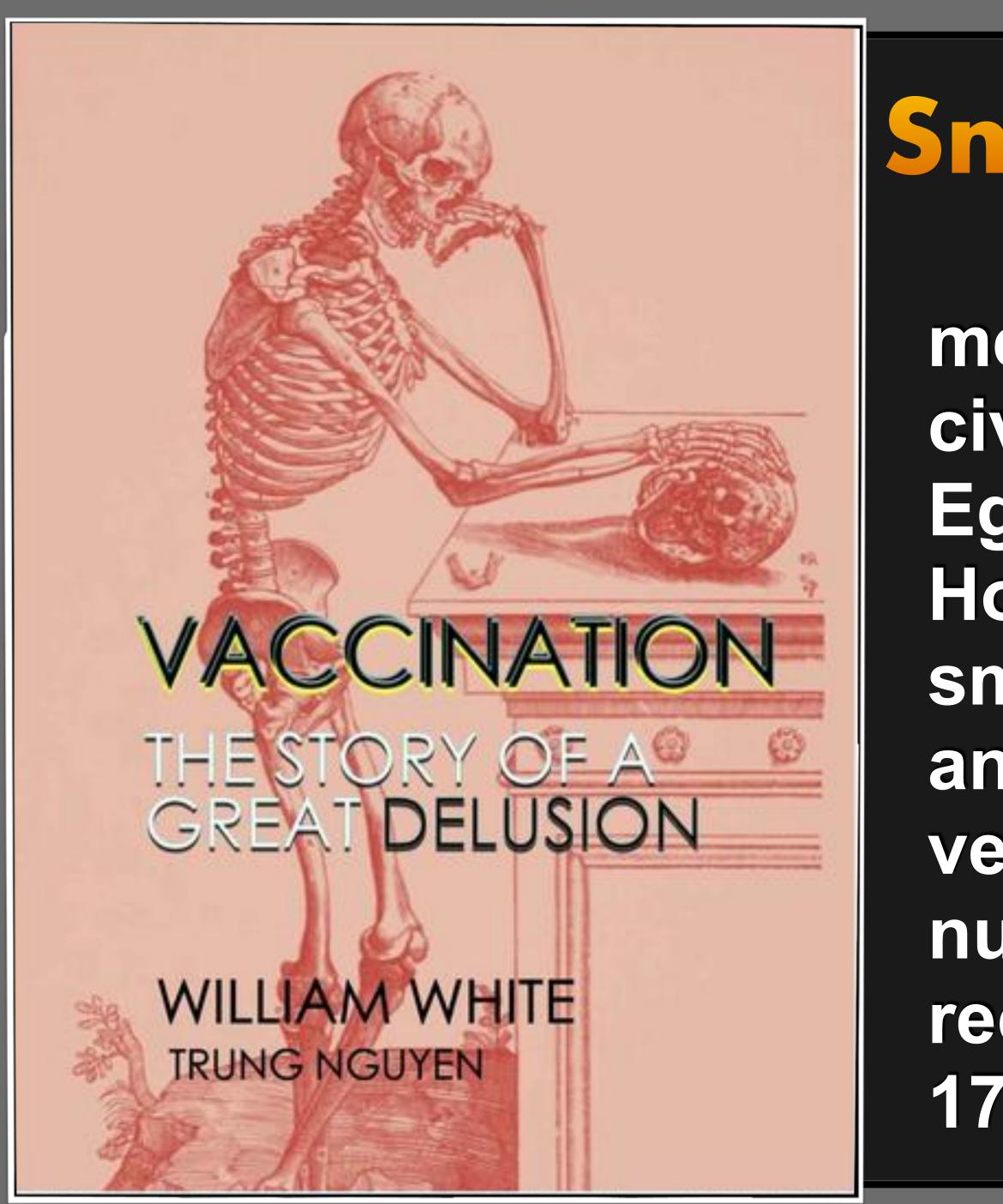
COMPULSORY VACCINATION THE CRIME AGAINST THE SCHOOL CHILD

CHAS. M. HIGGINS TRUNG NGUYEN

"Smallpox had been mentioned in different civilizations, from the ancient Egyptians, Aztecs, and Chinese. However, there were no smallpox epidemics recorded in ancient times that could be verified. Smallpox epidemic numbers were only accurately recorded in England from the 1700s to the 1900s."

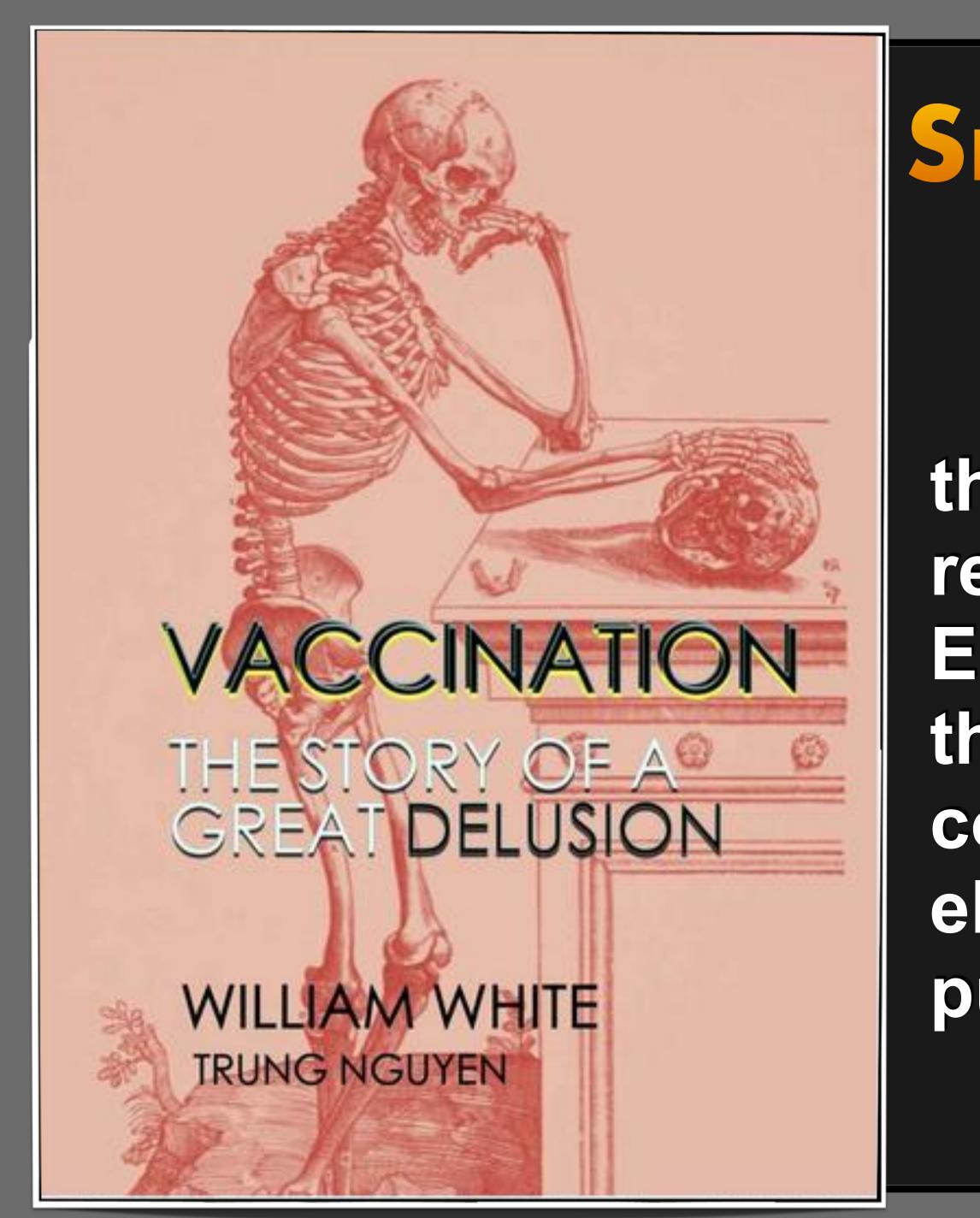
Smallpox & Sanitation





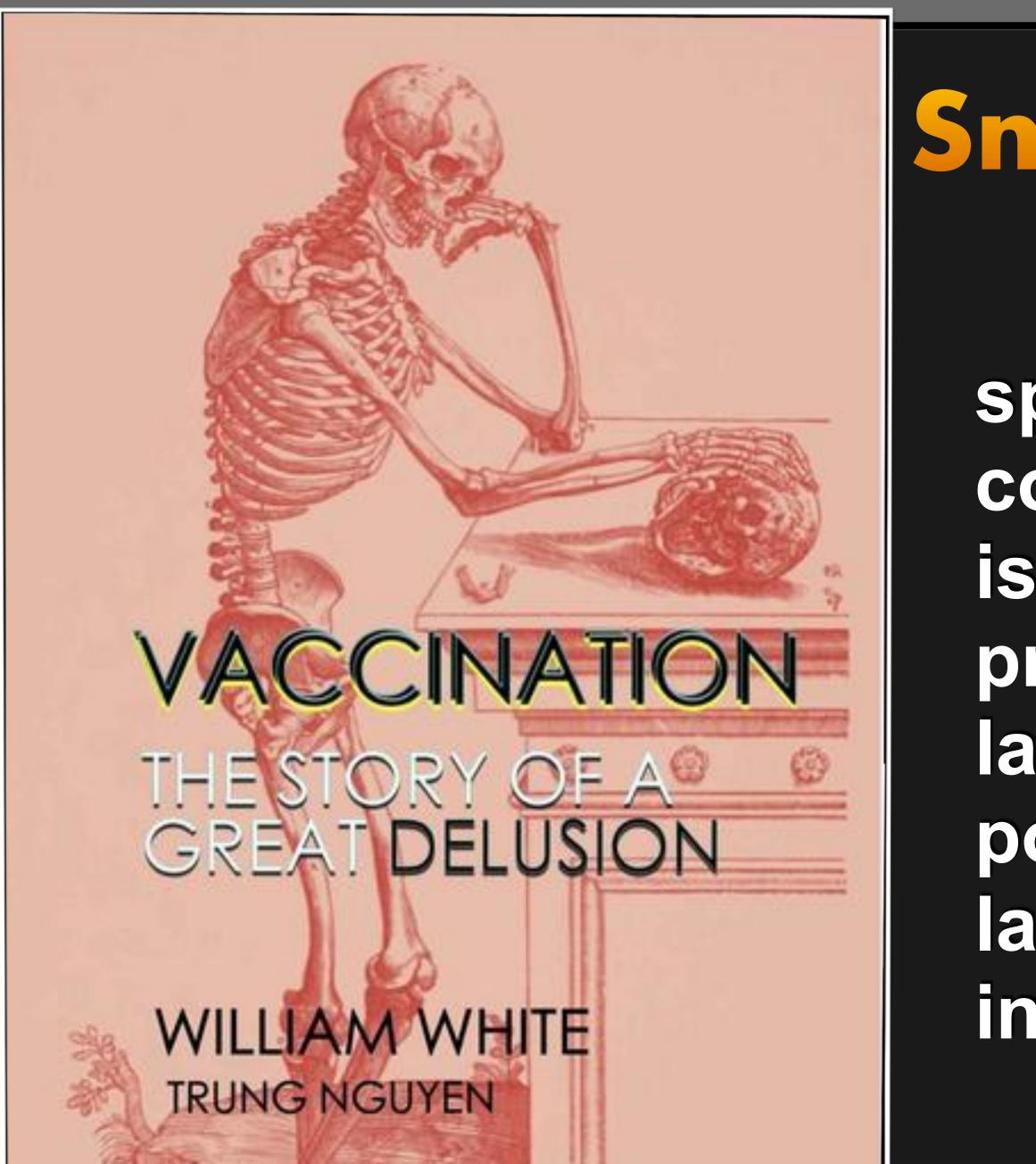
"Smallpox had been mentioned in different civilizations, from the ancient Egyptians, Aztecs, and Chinese. However, there were no smallpox epidemics recorded in ancient times that could be verified. Smallpox epidemic numbers were only accurately recorded in England from the 1700s to the 1900s."





"Therefore, because of the lack of official smallpox records and statistics in the English-speaking world, only the records from England are considered reliable. Anything else is, without official data, is pure speculation."

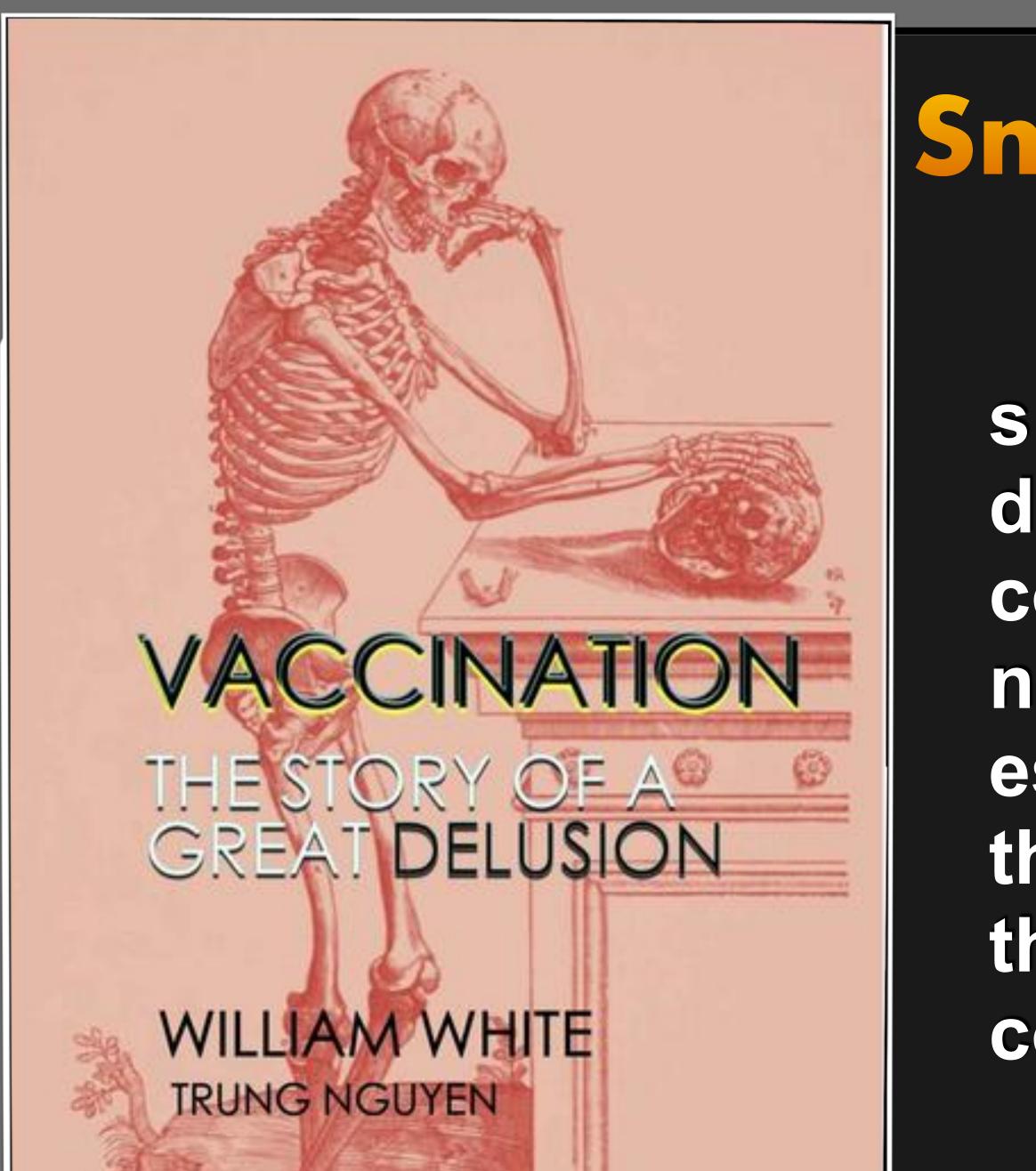




"It is a matter of pure speculation as to when the condition first appeared, but it is unlikely to have done so prior to man's establishment of large townships coupled with poor nutrition, overcrowding, lack of sanitation and inadequate hygiene."

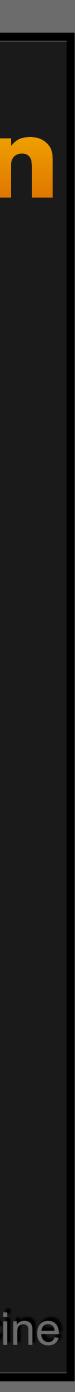
-Dr. Michael Nightingale, Traditional Chinese Medicine

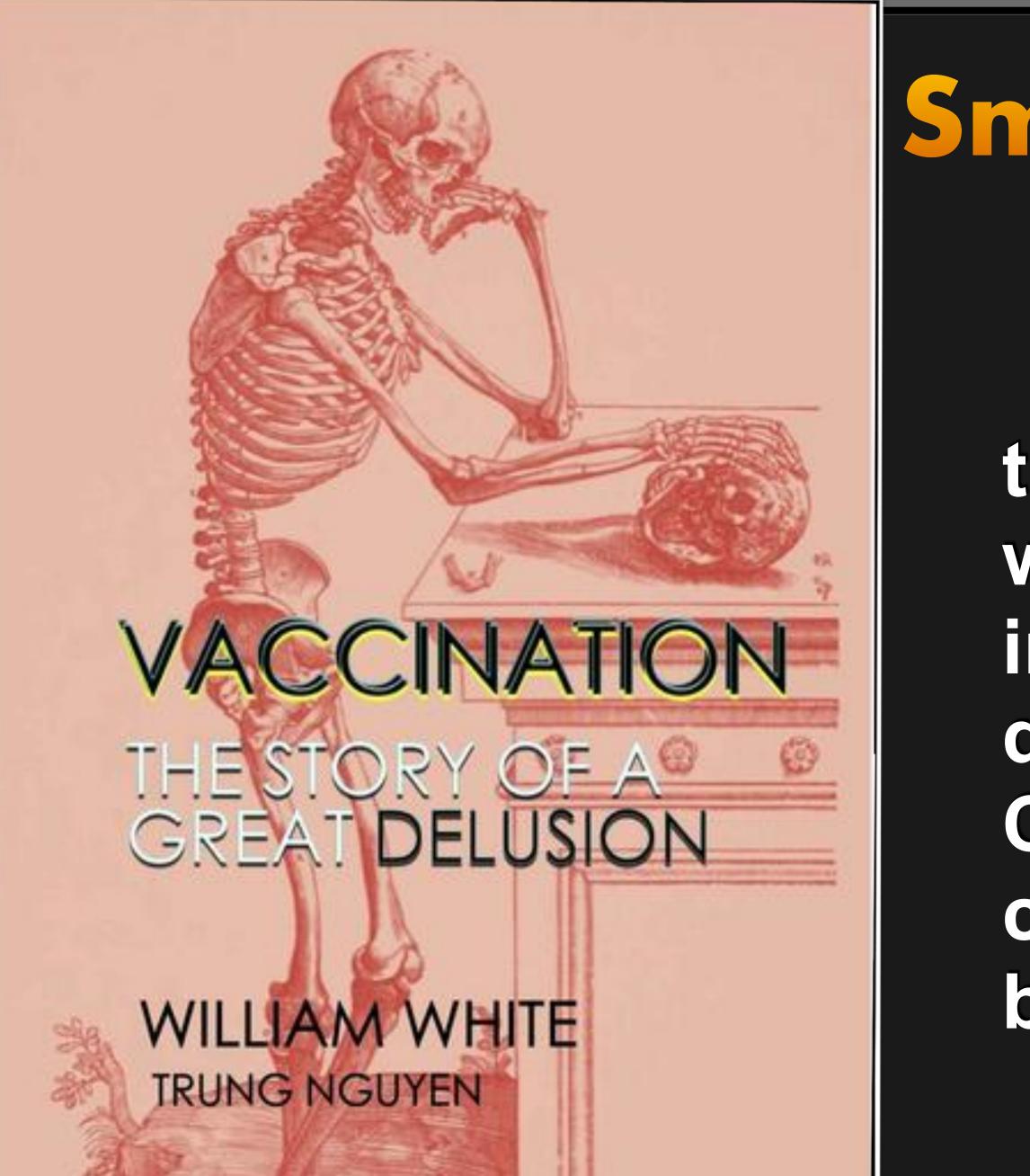




"Keeping people, such as slaves and prisoners, in disgusting and sub-human conditions may have been the necessary ingredient for the establishment of the virus but there is virtually no doubt that the aforementioned adverse conditions..."

-Dr. Michael Nightingale, Traditional Chinese Medicine

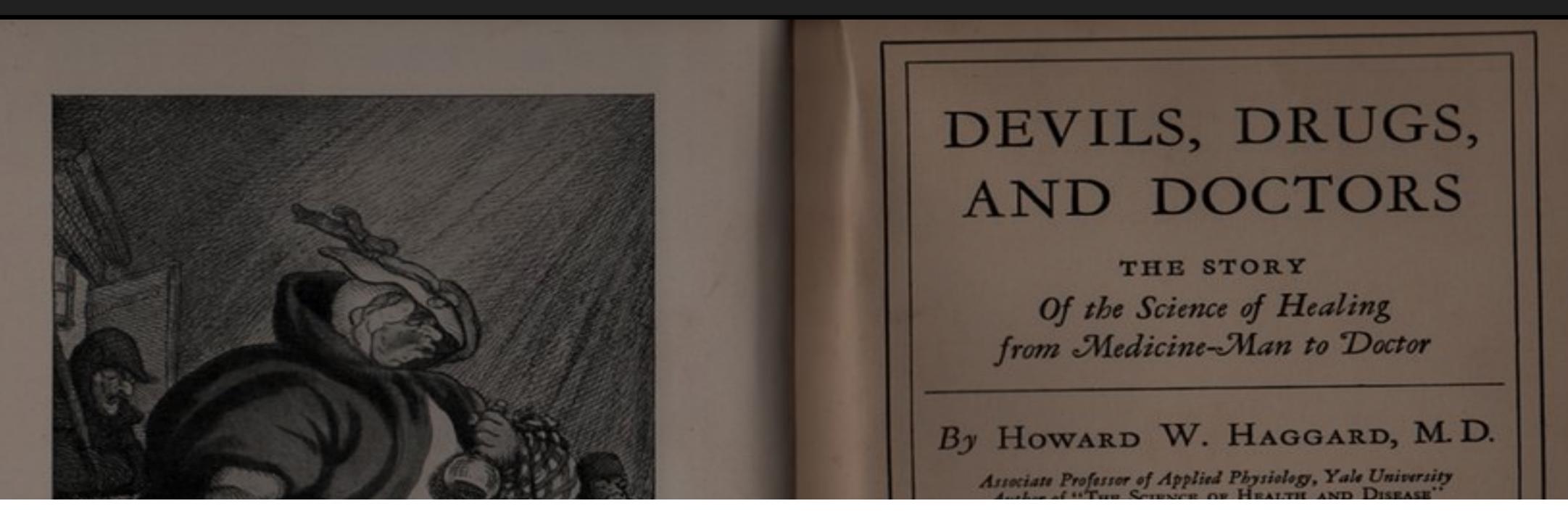




"...were responsible for the epidemics of smallpox as well as for its endemic nature in certain areas until its recent demise. It was recorded in Chinese history and was certainly prevalent in the west by the sixteenth century."

-Dr. Michael Nightingale, Traditional Chinese Medicine





The deathscaused by smallpox were greatly exaggerated (disease mongering), even fabricated, in medical textbooks and in general. For example,

"Queen Mary II of England died of smallpox in 1694. In the century following her death 60 million persons in Europe died of smallpox." —Howard Haggard, "Devils, Drugs, and Doctors", 1929





PROVED USELESS AND DANGEROUS



FROM 45 YEARS OF REGISTRATION STATISTICS

ALFRED R. WALLACE, LL.D ALEXANDER WHEELER TRUNG NGUYEN

However, Mr. Haggard's assertion is refuted by Dr. Jennifer Craig (BSN, MA, PhD),

"The population of Europe was 130 million in 1762 and 175 million in 1800. The death rate from smallpox in that period was 18.5%."

Declining Diseases





PROVED USELESS AND DANGEROUS



FROM 45 YEARS OF REGISTRATION STATISTICS

ALFRED R. WALLACE, LL.D ALEXANDER WHEELER TRUNG NGUYEN

Declining Diseases

"If 60 million deaths occurred with an 18.5% death rate then it would require 319,148,936 cases of smallpox in Europe and that would be 144,148,936 more cases of smallpox than there were people living in Europe at the close of the 18th century."

Again, vaccination is a fraud based on fear, greed, and revisionist history.



IMPAIRED HEALTH

ITS CAUSE AND CURE

A Repudiation of the Conventional Treatment of Disease

J. H. TILDEN, M.D.

"There is no question that perfect sanitation has almost obliterated this disease (smallpox), and sooner or later will dispose of it entirely. Of course, when that time comes, in all probability the credit will be given to vaccination."

SAALLPOX*

-Dr. John Tilden (1851-1940), MD



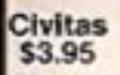
A M RAMSAY and R T D EMOND Foreword by J W HOWIE

SECOND EDITION

PHARMACEUTICAL BORNOT SAVE US

"It is a widely held fallacy that mortality from infectious disease only commenced to fall with the advent of modern [pharmaceutical] agents."





HANS RUESCH SLAUGHTER **OF THE** INNOCENT

Animals in Medical Research

- . The myth
- The perpetrators

Robert S. Mendelsohn, M author of Confessions of a Medical He

The damage to human health

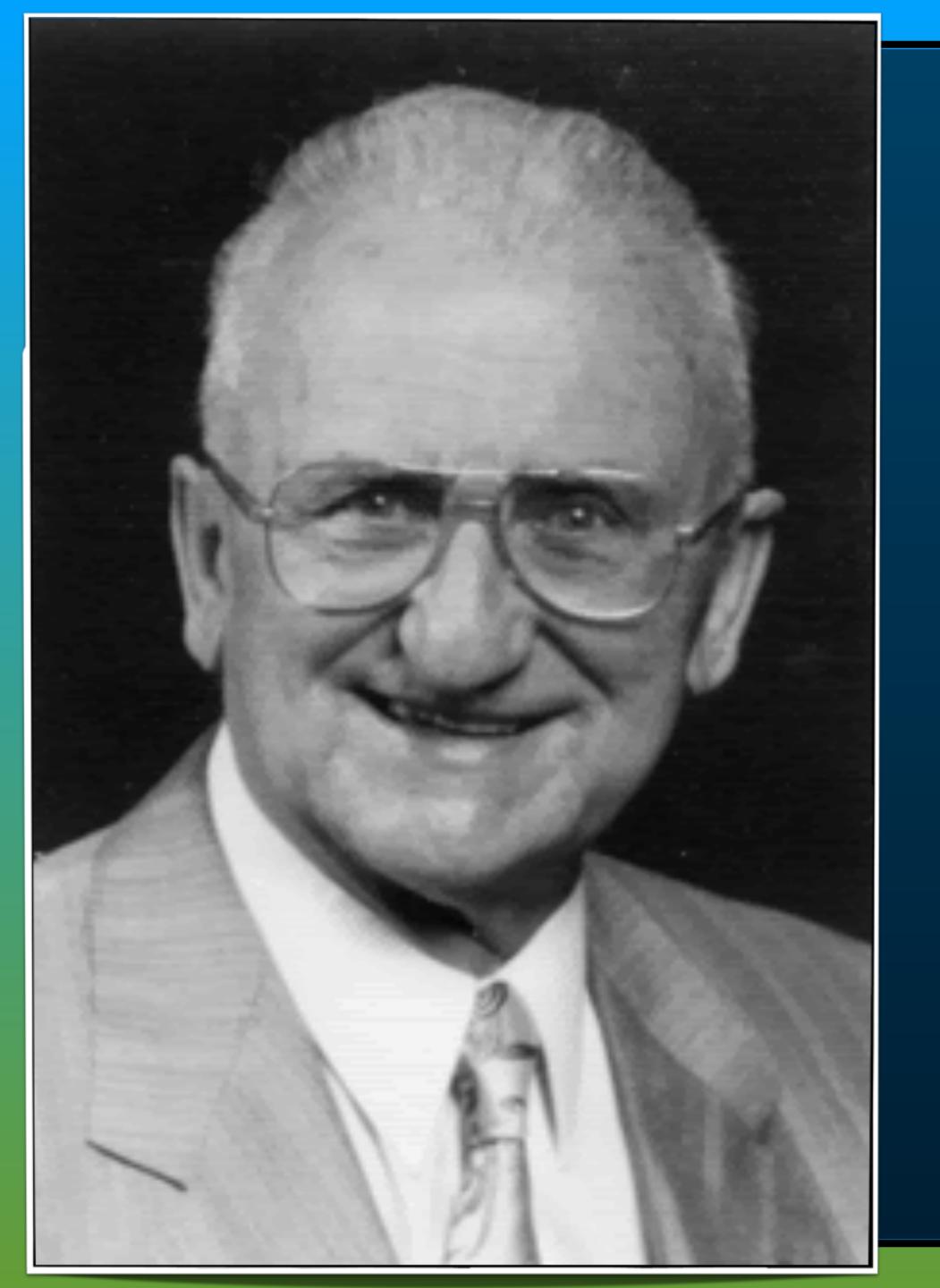


"The medical historians of our century... agree that the decline of the epidemics which had wrought havoc in the Middle Ages was not due to the introduction of vaccination, but of hygiene, for they had diminished long before large-scale inoculations had begun...

VACCINES PLO NOT

-Hans Ruesch, 'History of Medicine', Slaughter of the Innocent, CIVIS, 1991, p.194





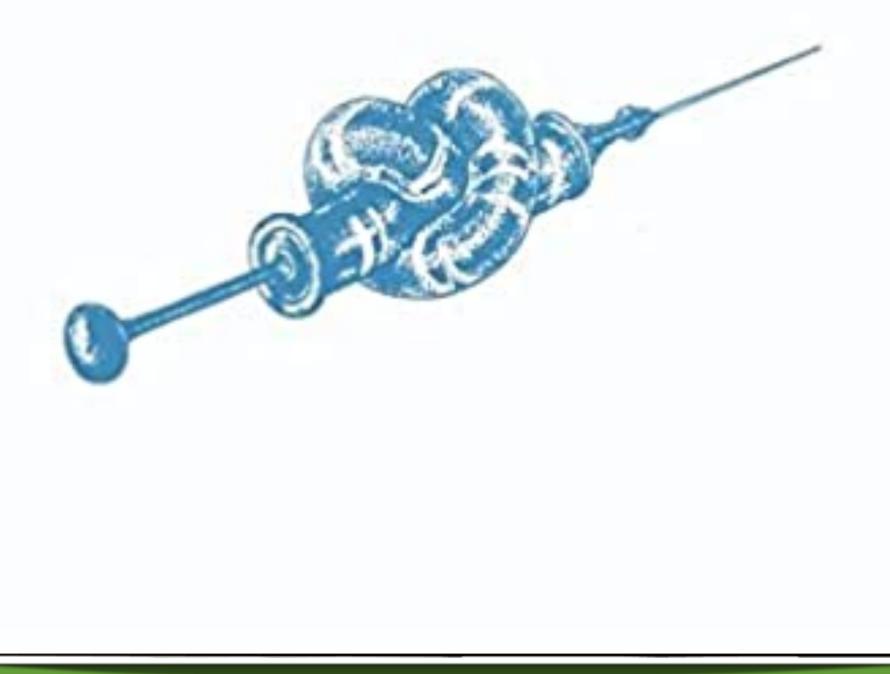
"The decline in infectious diseases in developed countries had nothing to do with vaccinations, but with the decline in poverty and hunger."

VACCINES PIB NOT



Dr. Gerhard Buchwald M.D.

The Decline of **Tuberculosis** despite "Protective" Vaccination





"The reason vaccinations are promoted with such intensity is to prevent people from realising that vaccines do not protect and also in the event of an outbreak or an epidemic the vaccinated are as much at risk of becoming infected as the unvaccinated."

VACCINES PIZINOT

-The Decline of Tuberculosis despite "Protective" Vaccination by Dr. Gerhard Buchwald M.D. p101



Dr. Gerhard Buchwald M.D.

The Decline of **Tuberculosis** despite "Protective" Vaccination



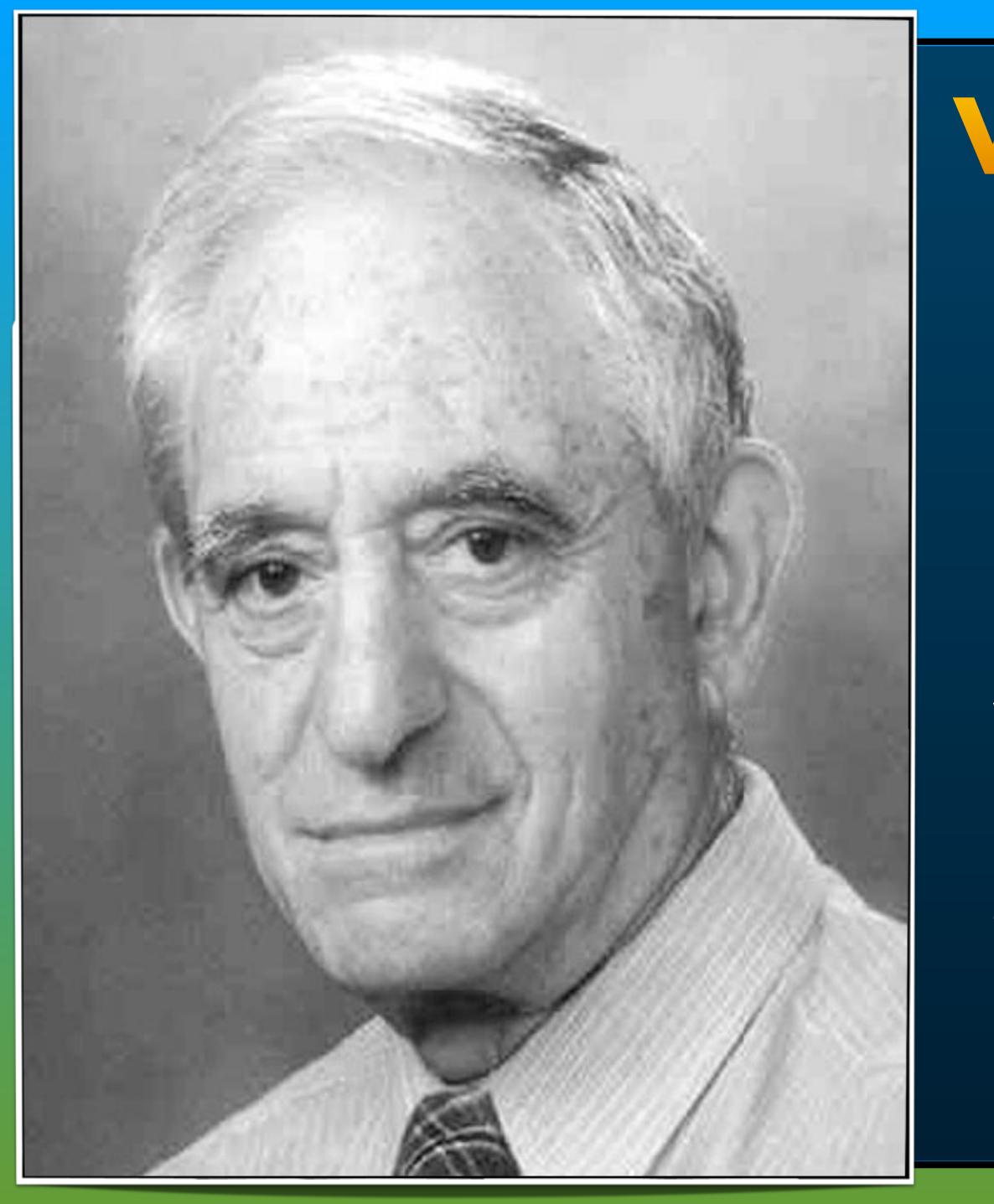


"The truth can be kept hidden if people's vaccination status remains unknown and if everyone is vaccinated, making a comparison with unvaccinated people impossible. This is also the real reason for the relentless push to vaccinate as many children as possible."

VACCINES PIQ NOT

-The Decline of Tuberculosis despite "Protective" Vaccination by Dr. Gerhard Buchwald M.D. p101





VACCINES DID NOT

"Up to 90% of the total decline in the death rate of children between1860-1965 because of whooping cough, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and measles occurred Before the introduction of immunizations and antibiotics."

----DrArchie Kalokerinos, M.D.



VITAL STATISTICS IN THE **UNITED STATES** 1940-1960

DISEASES AND VACCINATION

ROBERT D. GROVE ALICE M. HETZEL



THEORY OF DISEASE

"medicine has taken credit it does not deserve for some advances in health. Most people believe that victory over the infectious diseases of the last century came with. the invention of immunizations. In fact, cholera, typhoid, tetanus, diphtheria, and whooping cough, and the others were in decline before vaccines for them became available — the result of better methods of sanitation, sewage disposal, and distribution of food and water."



SANITATION versus VACCINATION

J.T. BIGGS TRUNG NGUYEN "In 19th century France, while Pasteur was advocating the notion of germs as the cause of disease, another French scientist named Antoine Bechamp advocated a conflicting theory known as the 'cellular theory' of disease."

"Bechamp's cellular theory is almost completely opposite to that of Pasteur's."

Cellugr Theory &

----www.MaroneWellness.com



SANITATION versus

VACCINATION

J.T. BI TRUNG NGUYEN

Cellu gr Theory &

"Bechamp noted that these germs that Pasteur was so terrified of were opportunistic in nature. They were everywhere and even existed inside of us in a symbiotic relationship.

Bechamp noticed in his research that it was only when the tissue of the host became damaged or compromised that these germs began to manifest as a prevailing symptom (not cause) of disease."

----www.MaroneWellness.com



SANITATION versus VACCINATION

J.T. BIGGS TRUNG NGUYEN

"To prevent illness, Bechamp advocated not the killing of germs but the cultivation of health through diet, hygiene, and healthy lifestyle practices such as fresh air and exercise. The idea is that if the person has a strong immune system and good tissue quality (or "terrain" as Bechamp called it), the germs will not manifest in the person, and they will have good health."

Cellugr Theory &

----www.MaroneWellness.com



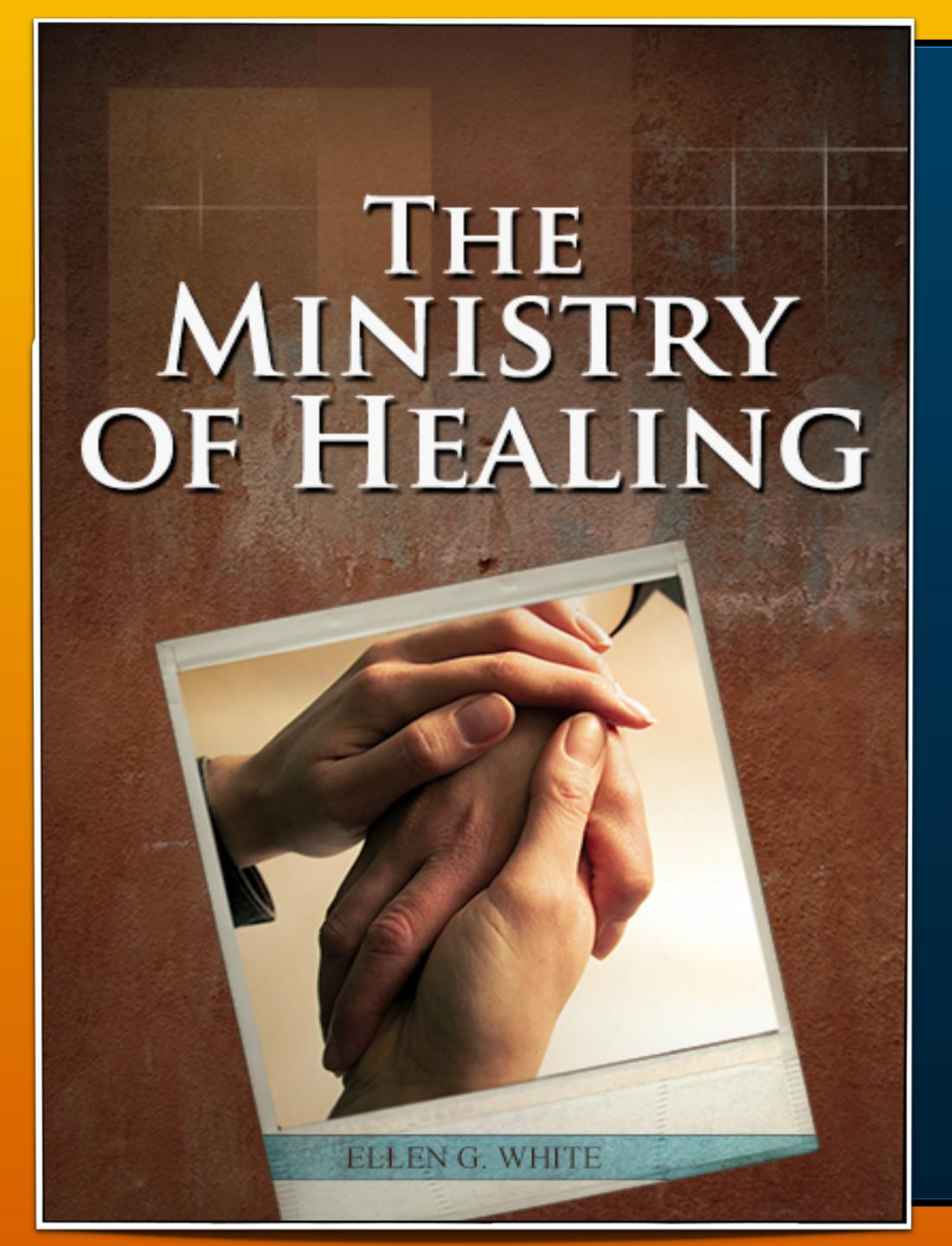
SANITATION versus VACCINATION

J.T. BIGGS TRUNG NGUYEN "It is only when their health starts to decline (due to personal neglect and poor lifestyle choices) that they become victim to infections."

Cellugr Theory &

----www.MaroneWellness.com

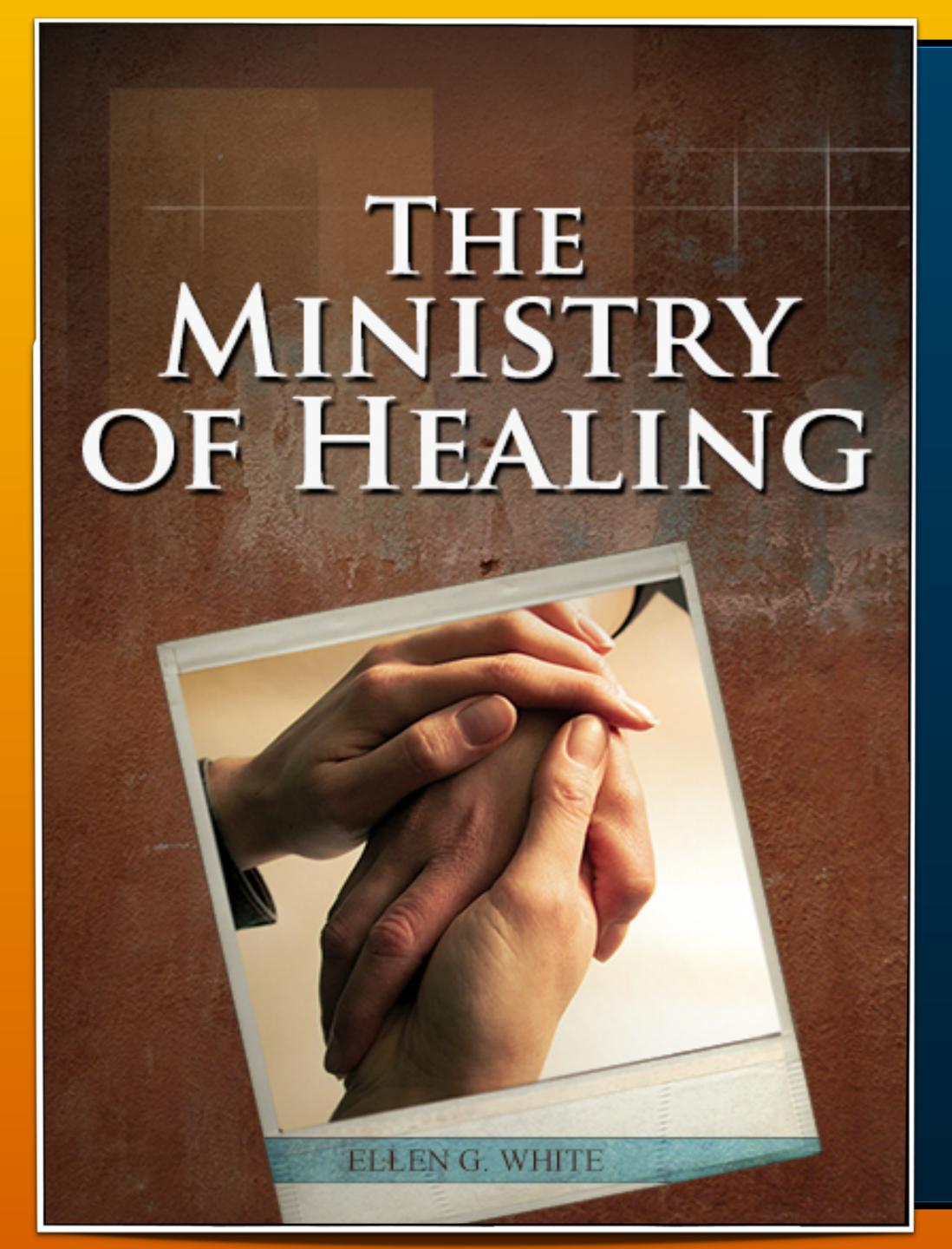




"Disease never comes without a cause. The way is prepared, and disease invited, by disregard of the laws of health. Many suffer in consequence of the transgression of their parents."

The True Cause of Disease

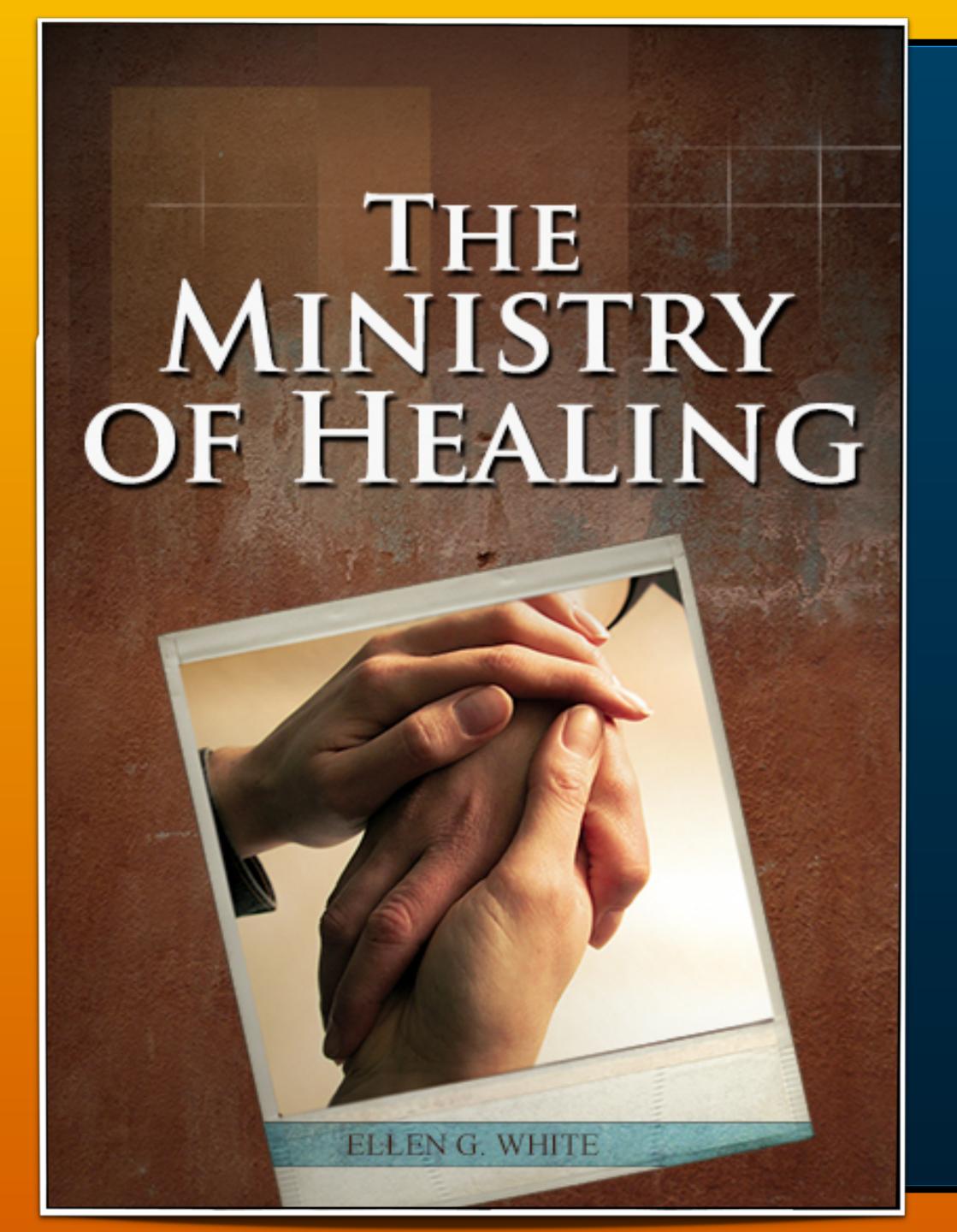




The True Cause of Disease

"While they are not responsible for what their parents have done, it is nevertheless their duty to ascertain what are and what are not violations of the laws of health. They should avoid the wrong habits of their parents, and by correct living, place themselves in better conditions."

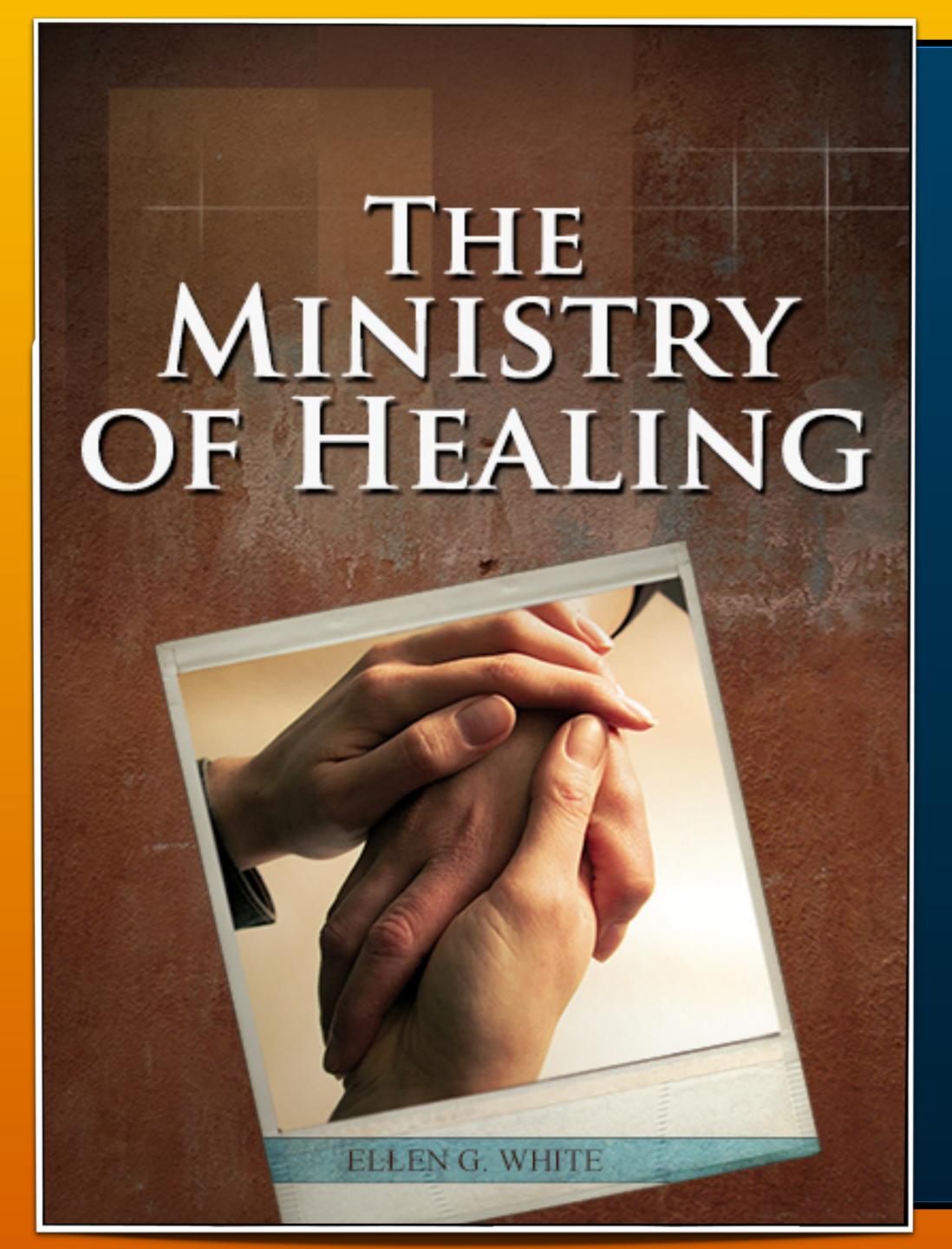




The True Cause of the o

"The greater number, however, suffer because of their own wrong course of action. They disregard the principles of health by their habits of eating, drinking, dressing, and working."

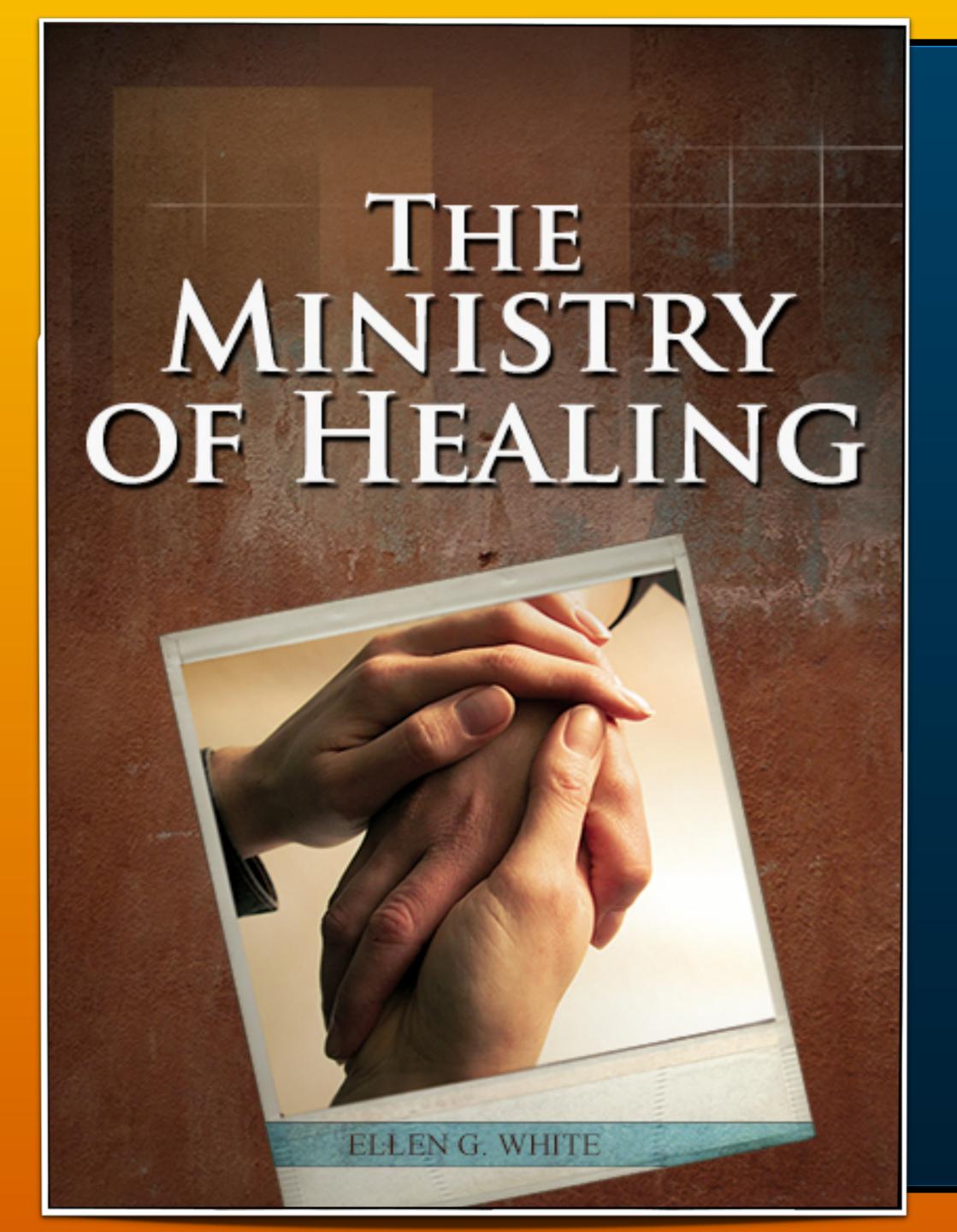




"Their transgression of nature's laws produces the sure result; and when sickness comes upon them, many do not credit their suffering to the true cause, but murmur against God because of their afflictions. But God is not responsible for the suffering that follows disregard of natural law."

The True Cause of Disease



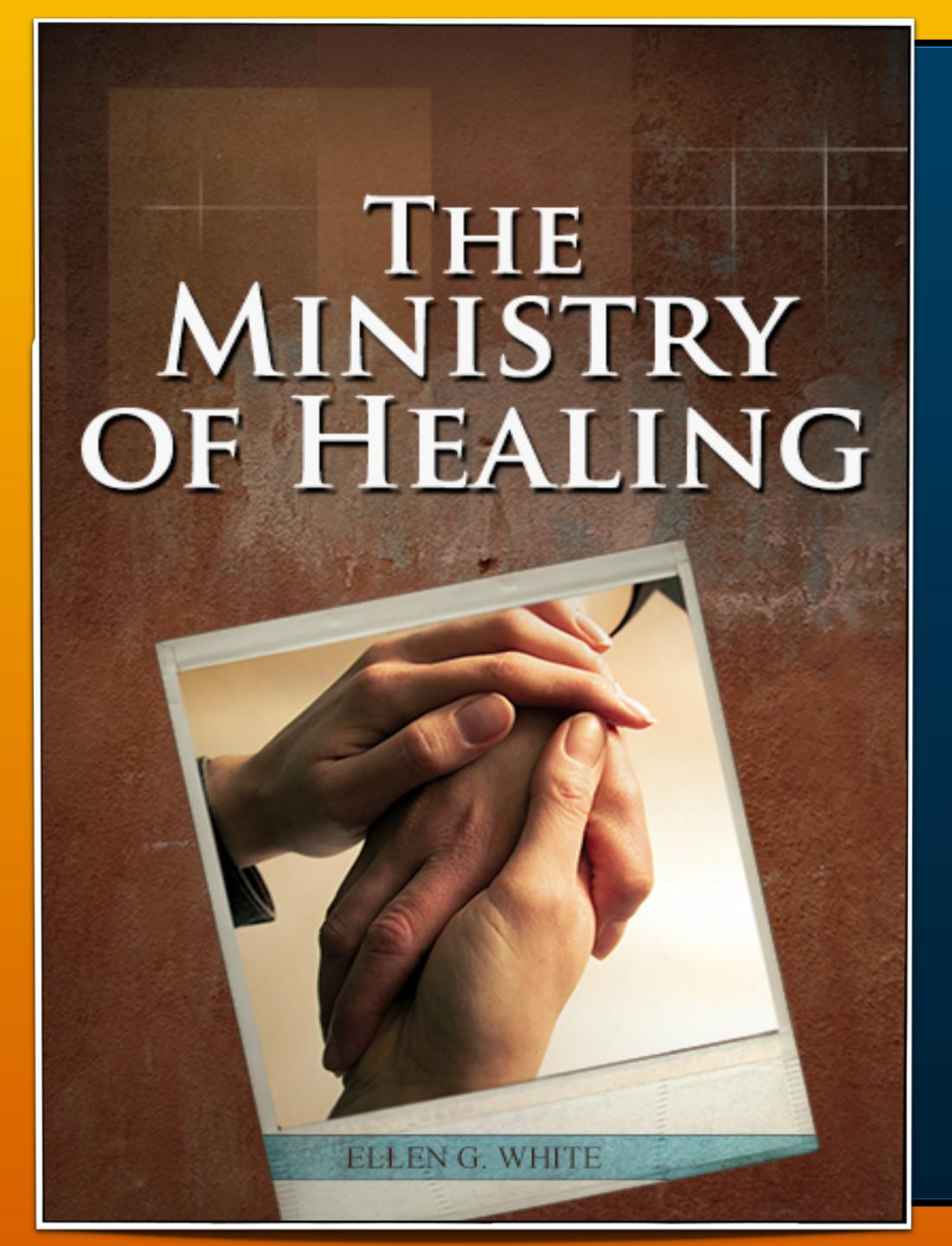


The True Cause Disease

"Pure air, sunlight, abstemiousness, rest, exercise, proper diet, the use of water, trust in divine power—these are the true remedies. Every person should have a knowledge of nature's remedial agencies and how to apply them. It is essential both to understand the principles involved in the treatment of the sick and to have a practical training that will enable one rightly to use this knowledge."

—The Ministry of Healing, 127



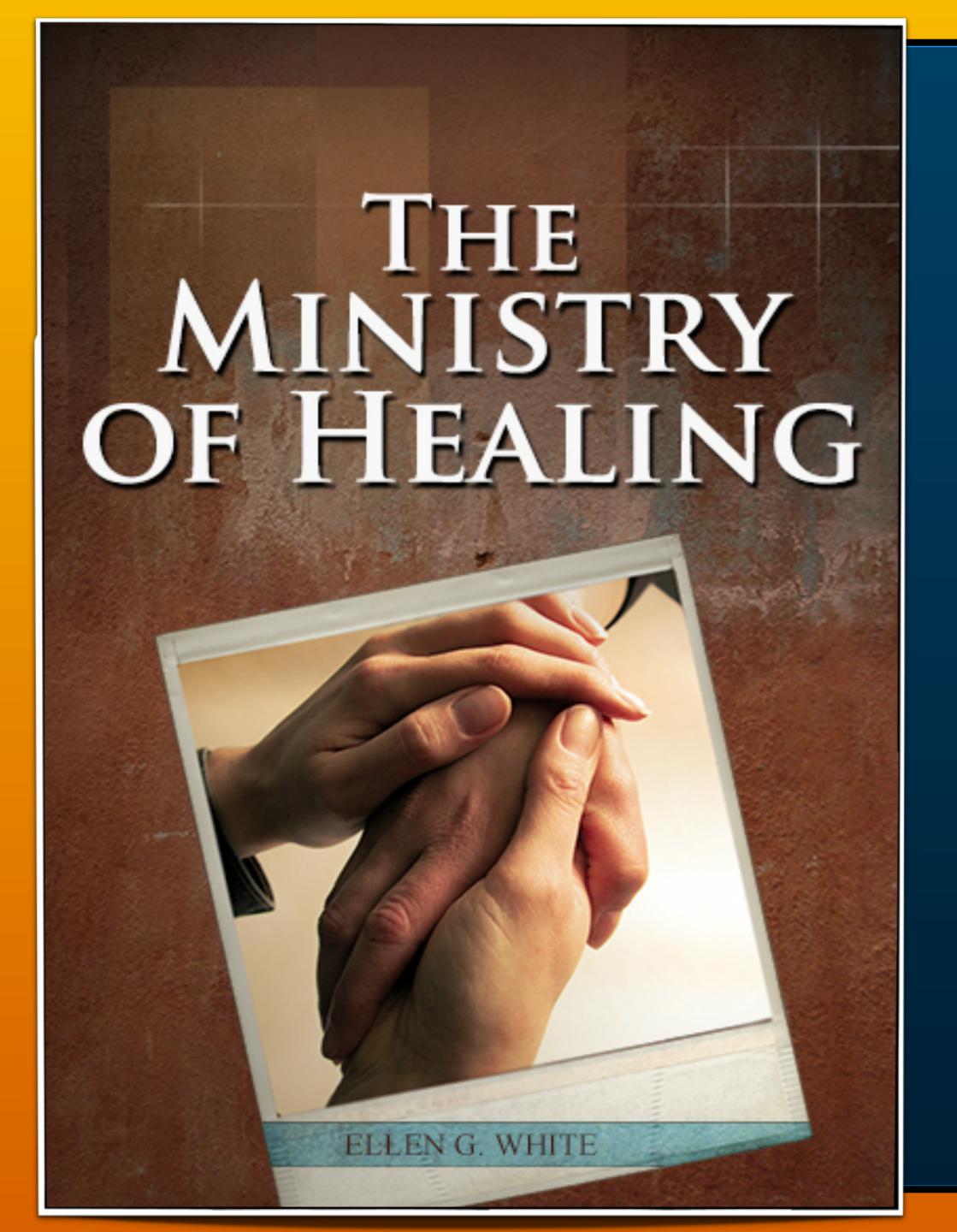


"The only hope of better things is in the education of the people in right principles. Let physicians teach the people that restorative power is not in drugs, but in nature. Disease is an effort of nature to free the system from conditions that result from a violation of the laws of health."

The True Cause of Disease

----The Ministry of Healing, 127





The True Cause of Disease

"In case of sickness: (1) the cause should be ascertained. (2) Unhealthful conditions should be changed, (3) wrong habits corrected. (4) Then nature is to be assisted in her effort to expel impurities and to re-establish right conditions in the system."

—The Ministry of Healing, 127



CLASSIC REPRINT SERIES

The Sanitary Condition of the Laboring Population of New York

With Suggestions for Its Improvement; A Discourse (With an Additions) Delivered on the 30th December, 1844, at the Repository of the American Institute

by John H. Griscom

Forgotten Books

CLASSIC REPRINT SERIES

The Uses and Abuses of Air

Showing Its Influence in Sustaining Life, and Producing Disease; With Remarks on the Ventilation of Houses, and the Best Methods of Securing a Pure and Wholesome Atmosphere Inside of Dwellings, Churches, Court-Rooms, Workshops, and Buildings of All Kinds

Vol. 1 of 2

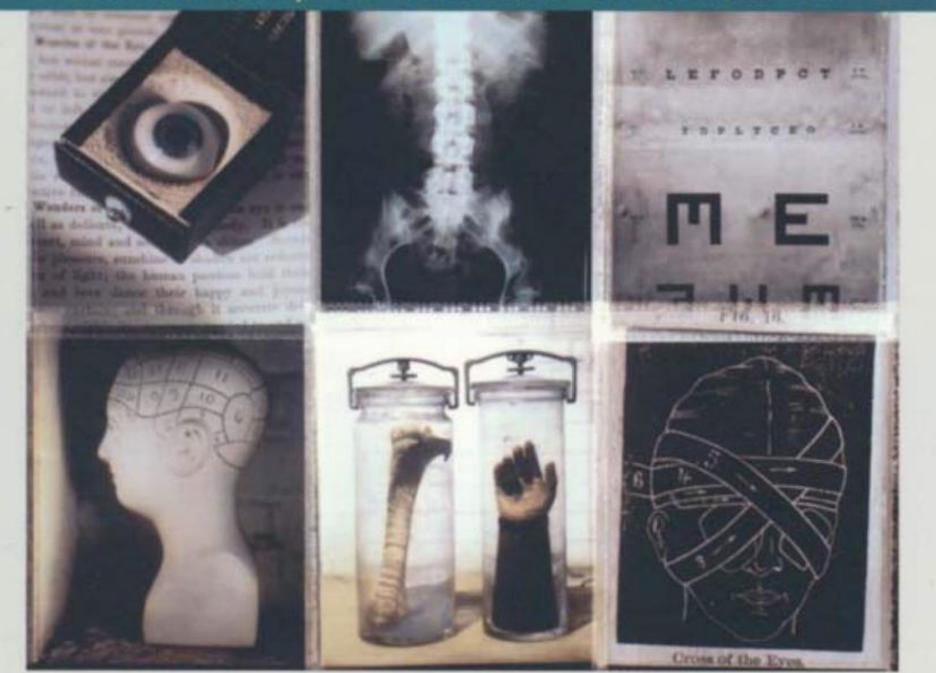
by John H. Griscom







Disease in America



GERALD N. GROB

A History of Disease in America

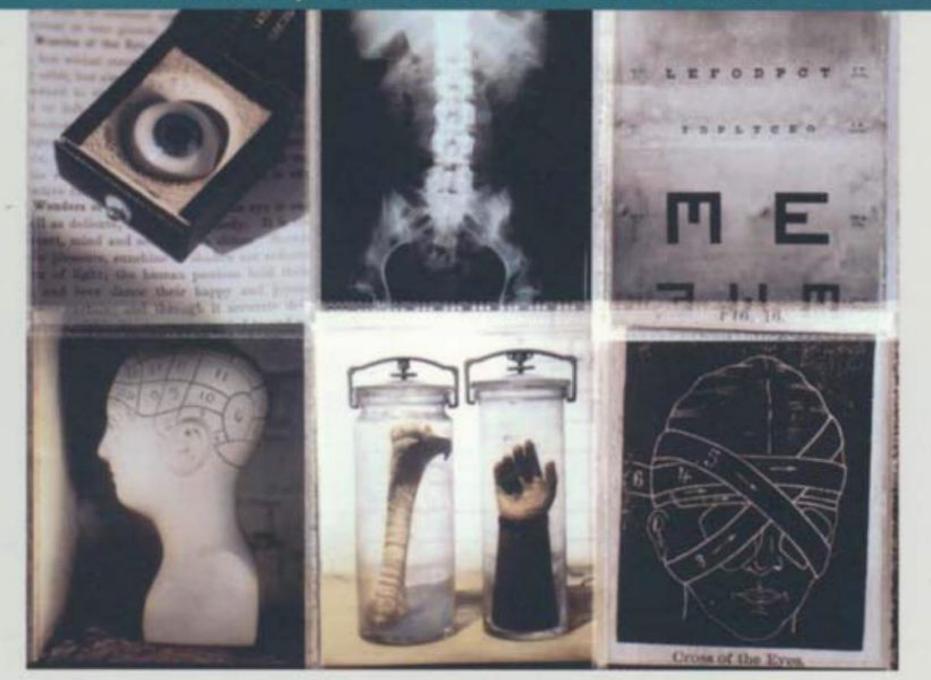
"The relationship between crowding, housing conditions, poverty, and typhus was well known in the nineteenth century even though the etiology of the disease remained a mystery."







Disease in America



GERALD N. GROB

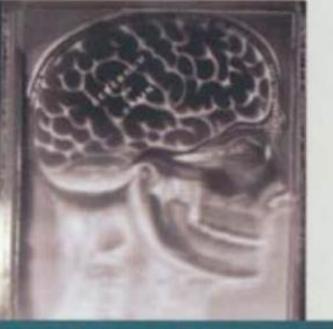
A History of Disease in America

"Conditions of urban life during the first half of the nineteenth century were also conducive to the emergence of such infectious diseases as typhus. Known by a variety of names (e.g., jail fever, war fever, camp fever, or ship fever), typhus fourished amidst crowding and unhygienic conditions."

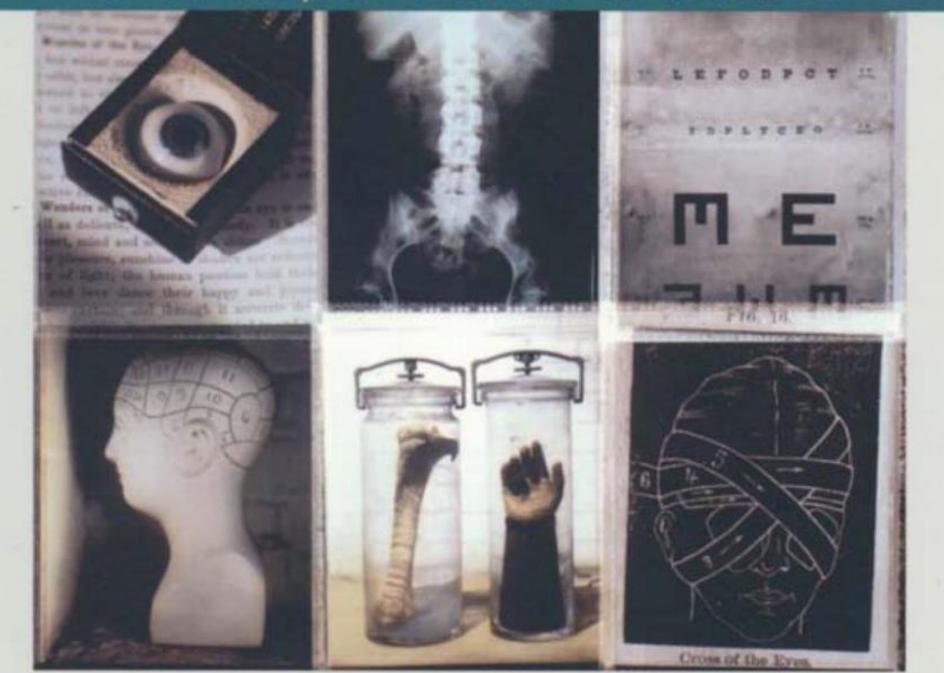








Disease in America



GERALD N. GROB

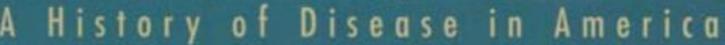
A History of Disease in America

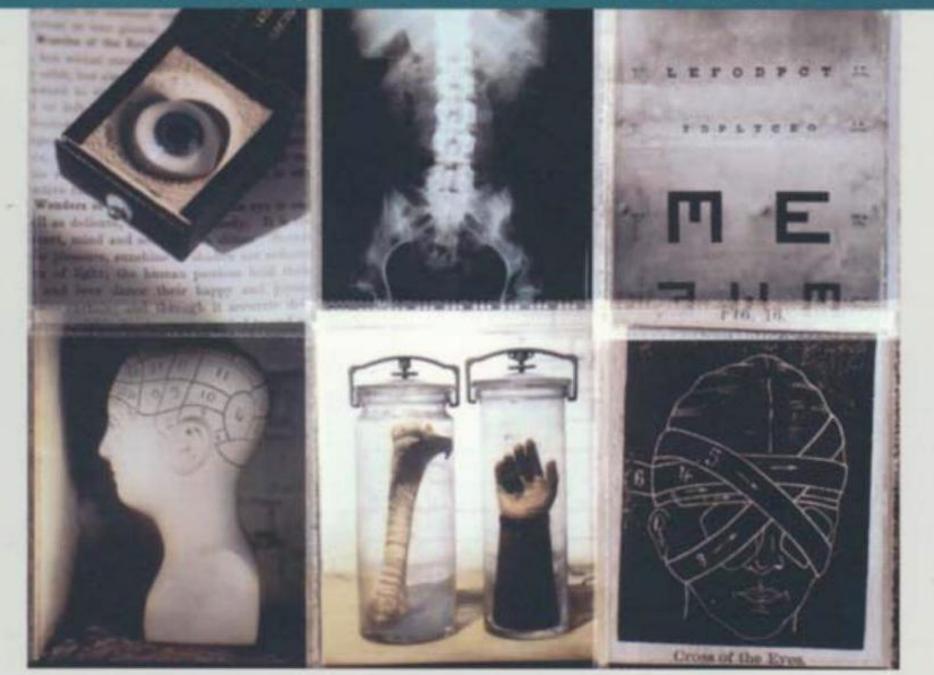
"Like viruses, the causative organism, Rickettsia prowazekii, requires living cells for growth. It is transmitted to humans by a body louse, which thrives when facilities to wash clothes and bathe are absent."











GERALD N. GROB

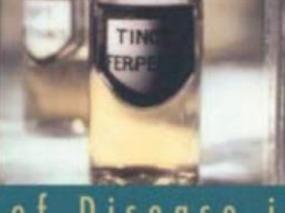
A History of Disease in America

"...there exists an almost universal neglect of Sanitary regulations; the streets, courts, and alleys generally filthy, the gutters obstructed, the housedrainage defective, and the sewerage faulty; while in the tenant-houses of such localities are found numerous cases of typhus, smallpox, and all varieties of pulmonary and infantile maladies, which can be perpetuated and rendered fatal by overcrowding, domestic uncleanliness, and lack of ventilation."

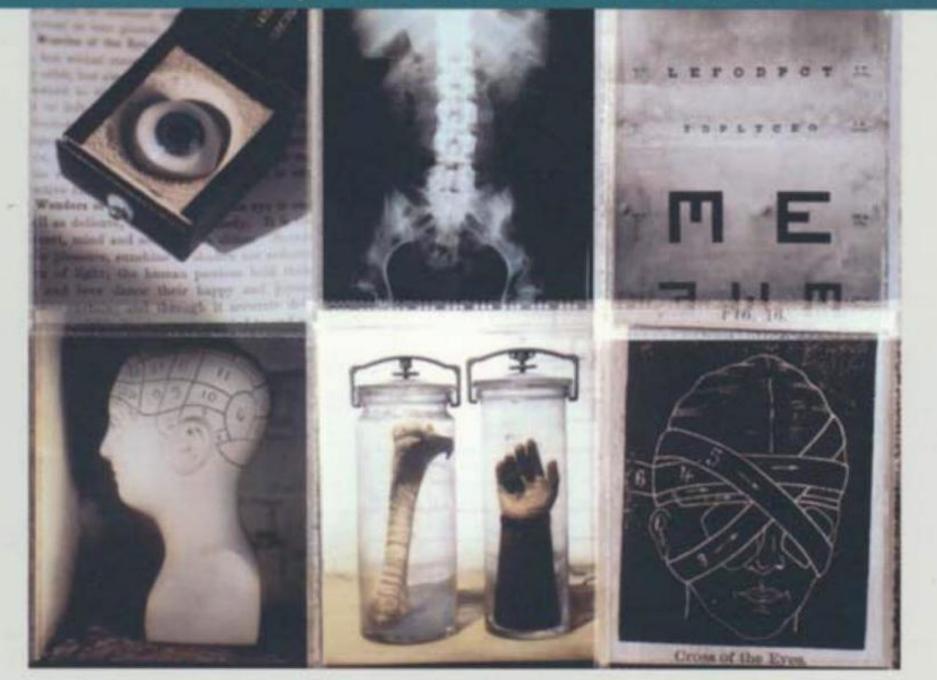








Disease in America



GERALD N. GROB

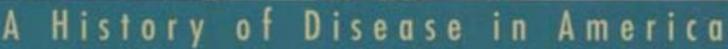
Nashua River basin

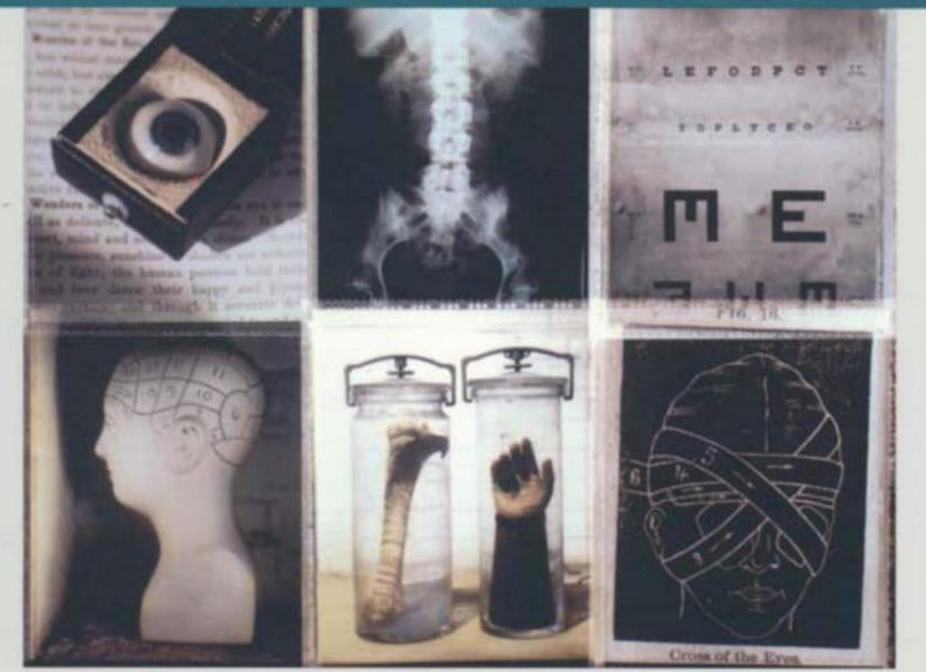
"The water of the Nashua, in passing this city, is extensively polluted by the wash of nine paper mills, four woolen mills, two cotton mills, gas works, and other manufacturing establishments . . ."











GERALD N. GROB



Nashua River basin

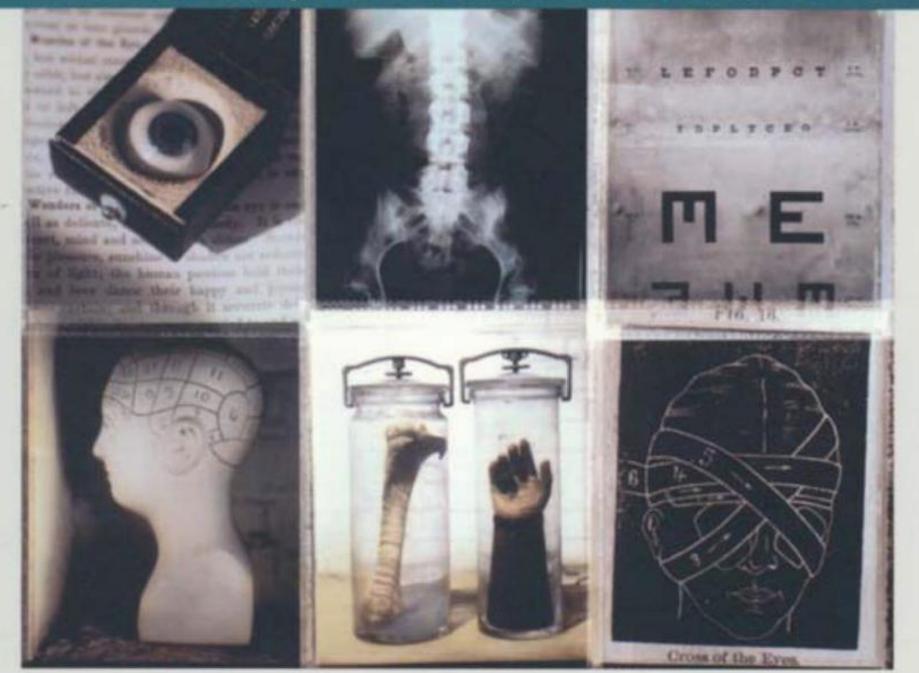
"The water presents a dirty appearance ... it receives the whole sewage of the city...all the chemicals employed in paper mills and different manufacturing establishments excrement, dyestuffs, etc., and street washings—and their way directly into the stream. The extent of the pollution is great."







in America



GERALD N. GROB



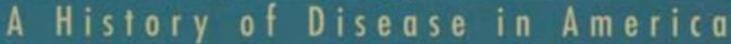
Cities Environmental Health Statues

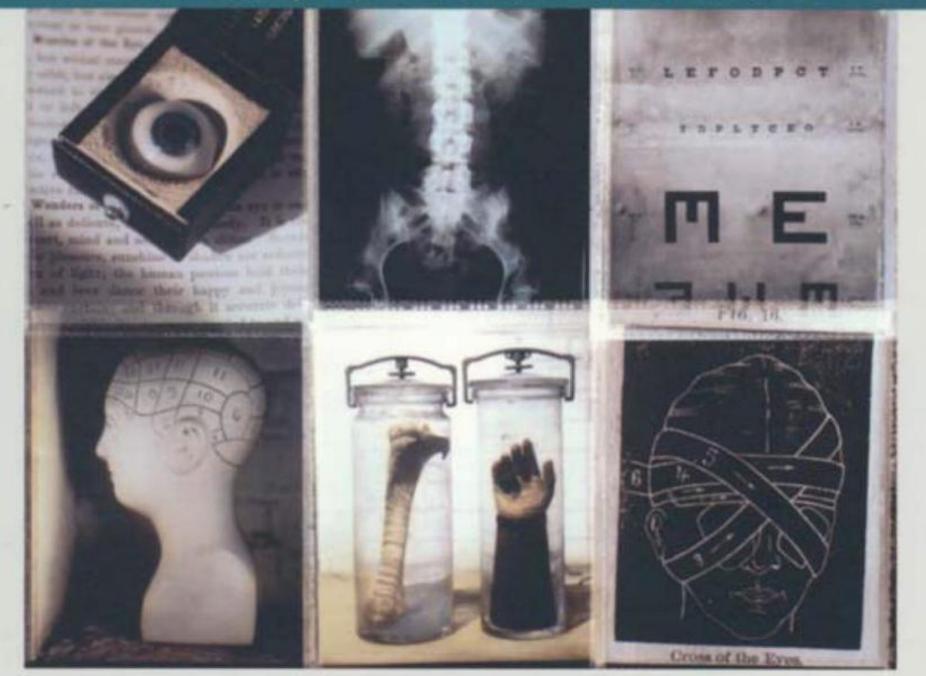
"Decades would pass before urban areas could provide residents with pure water. Prevailing systems of water and waste disposal were not alone in magnifying threats to health and wellbeing. In the nineteenth century urban transportation was based on the horse; the result was that city streets were covered with manure that produced "pestilential vapours" and attracted huge numbers of insects."











GERALD N. GROB



Cities Environmental Heath Statues

"Streets literally turned into cesspools when it rained. The paving of streets only exacerbated the problem, since the manure was ground into fine dust by wheels. Municipal codes, moreover, were silent on housing standards, and many buildings were constructed without regard to the health of inhabitants."

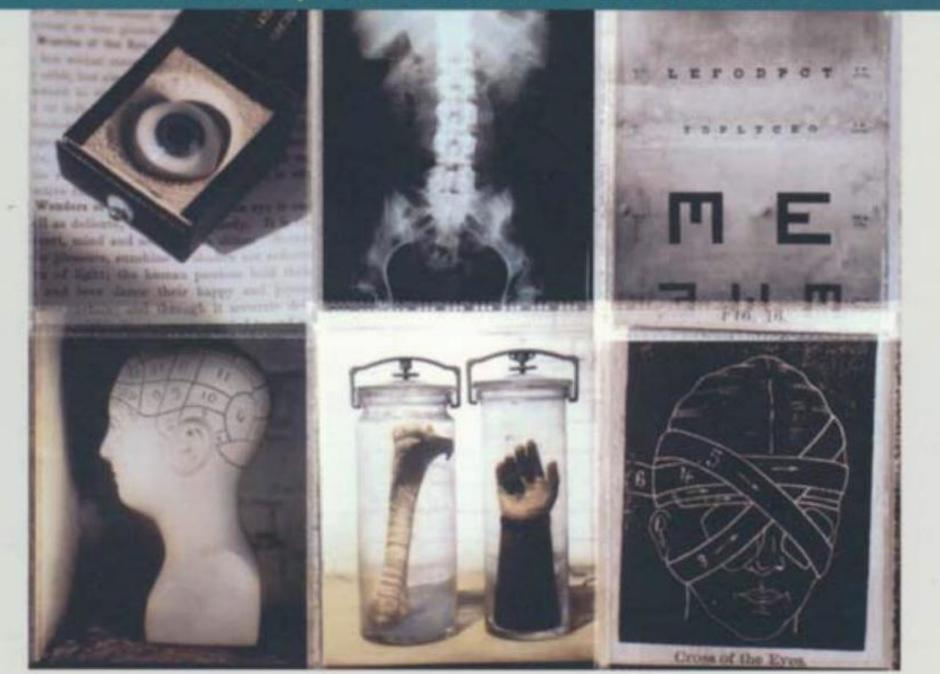








Disease in America



GERALD N. GROB



Cities Environmental Health Statues

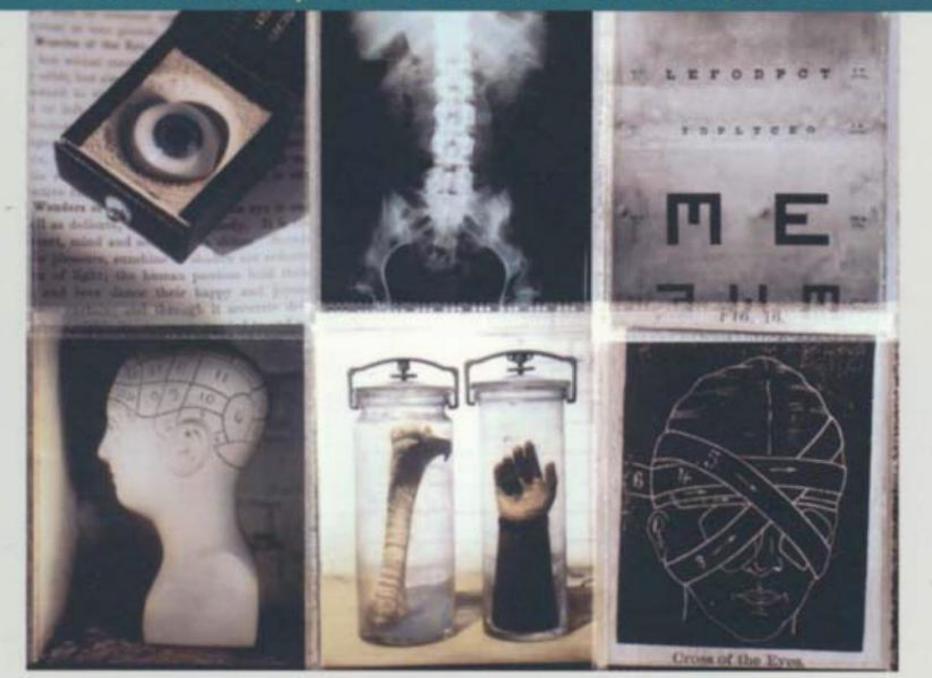
"No provisions were made for drainage or ventilation in most **buildings.** The accumulation of organic wastes on adjacent streets and their rising odors caused inhabitants to keep windows perpetually shut, preventing the circulation of fresh air indoors and facilitating the dissemination of infectious organisms."







Disease in America



GERALD N. GROB

The Tenements

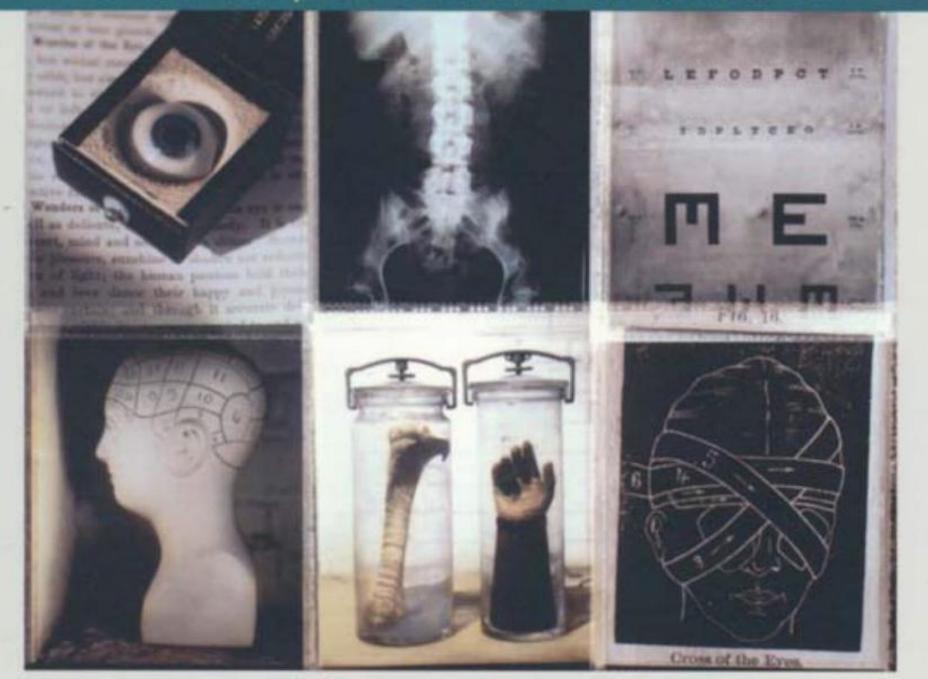
"in order to admit a greater number of families, are divided into small apartments, as numerous as decency would admit . . . These closets, for they deserve no other name, are then rented to the poor . . . however filthy the tenement may become, he [the landlord] cares not, so that he receives his rent . . . In these places, the filth is allowed to accumulate to an extent almost incredible ..."







Disease in America



GERALD N. GROB

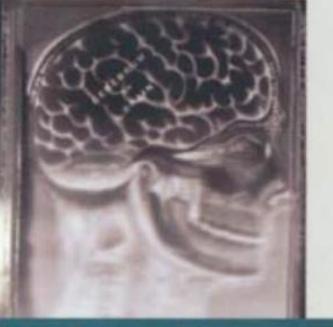
The Tenements

"Another very important particular in the arrangements of these tenements . . . [is that] ventilation is entirely prevented. But the most offensive of all places for residence are the cellars ... 1st, the dampness, and 2d, the more incomplete ventilation . . . they are very often so situated, that the surface water finds its way into them at every rain storm."

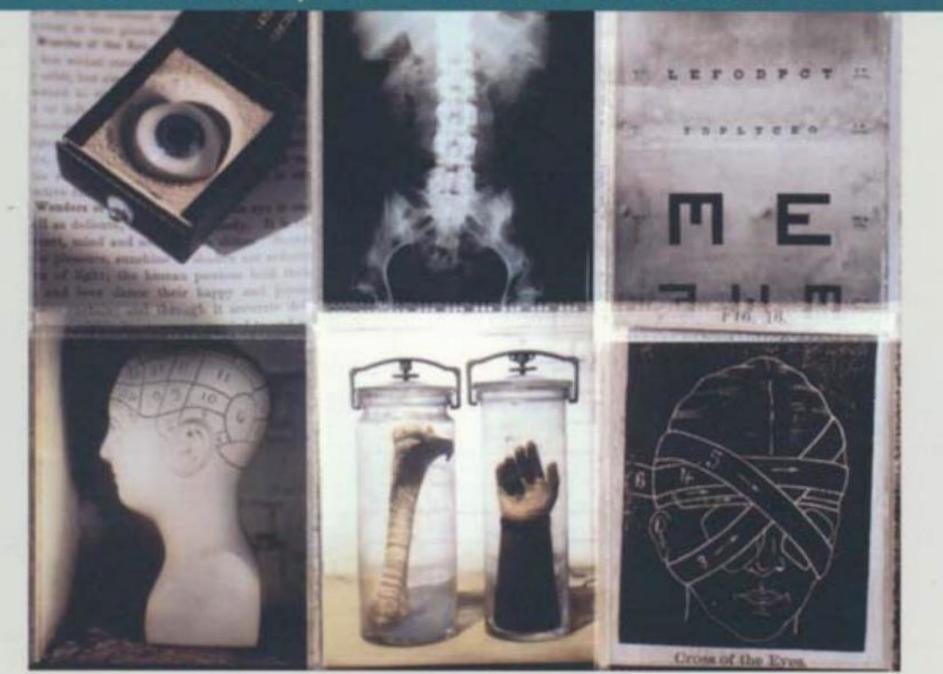








Disease in America



GERALD N. GROB

Death & Sickness

These terrible living conditions, Griscom noted, led to "much sickness and many premature deaths"; one-fourth of those born died before their fifth birthday, and one-half before their twentieth.

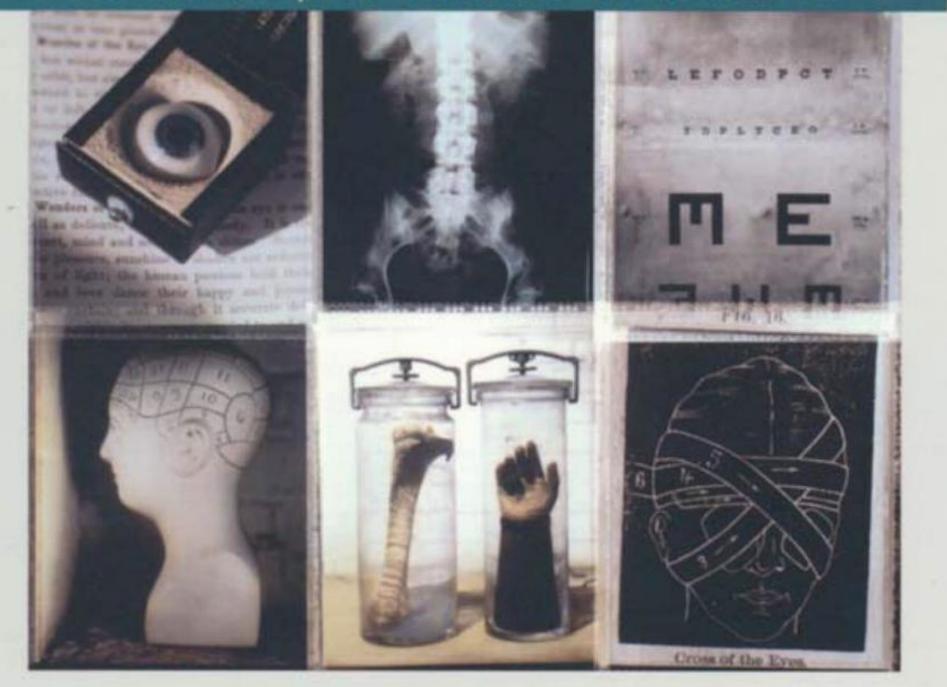








History of Disease in America



GERALD N. GROB

Death & Sickness

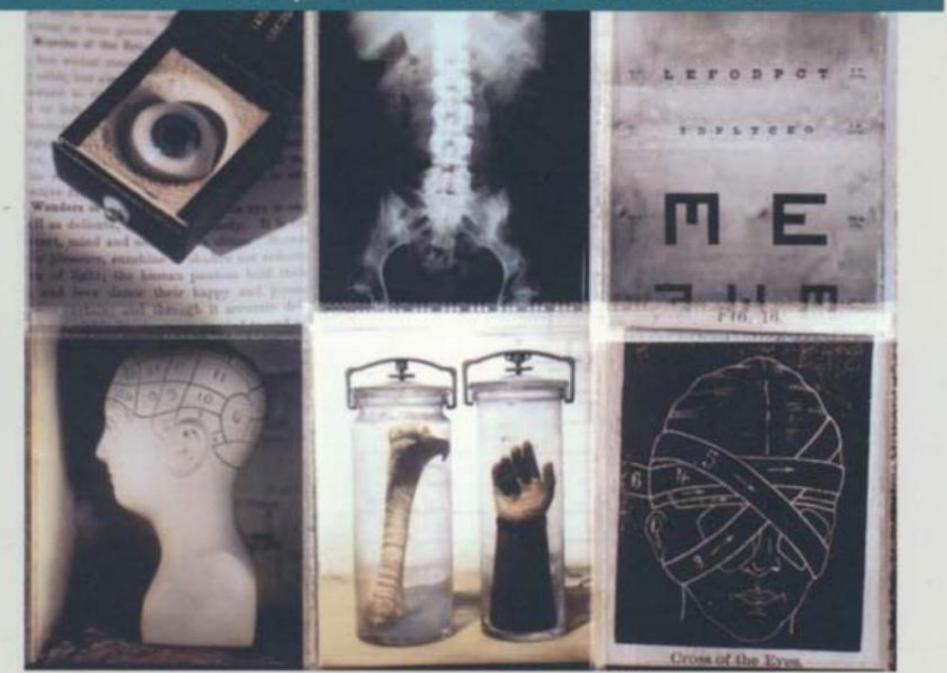
"Responsibility for the dismal housing conditions, he wrote a few years later, lay with "those who build and own the tenements of the poor," and he called for the enactment of laws that would protect the health of New York's inhabitants."







History of Disease in America



GERALD N. GROB

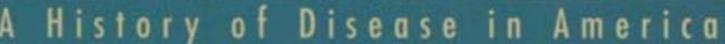
Irish in 1849

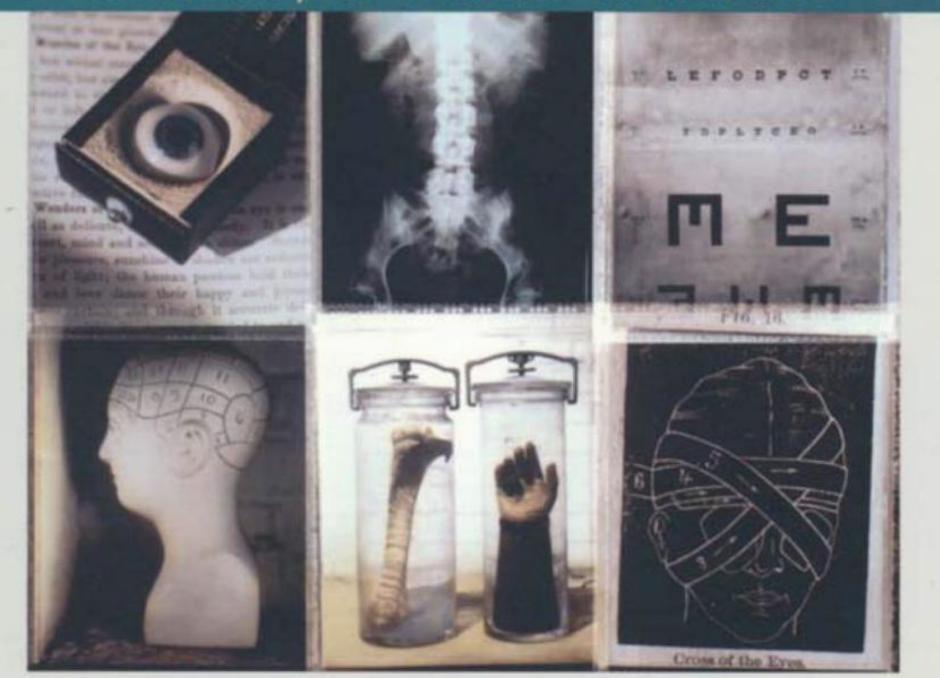
"In such a state of things, there can be no cleanliness, privacy, or proper ventilation . . . and, with the ignorance, carelessness, and generally loose and dirty habits which prevail among the occupants, the necessary evils are greatly increased both in amount and intensity. "











GERALD N. GROB

Irish in 1849

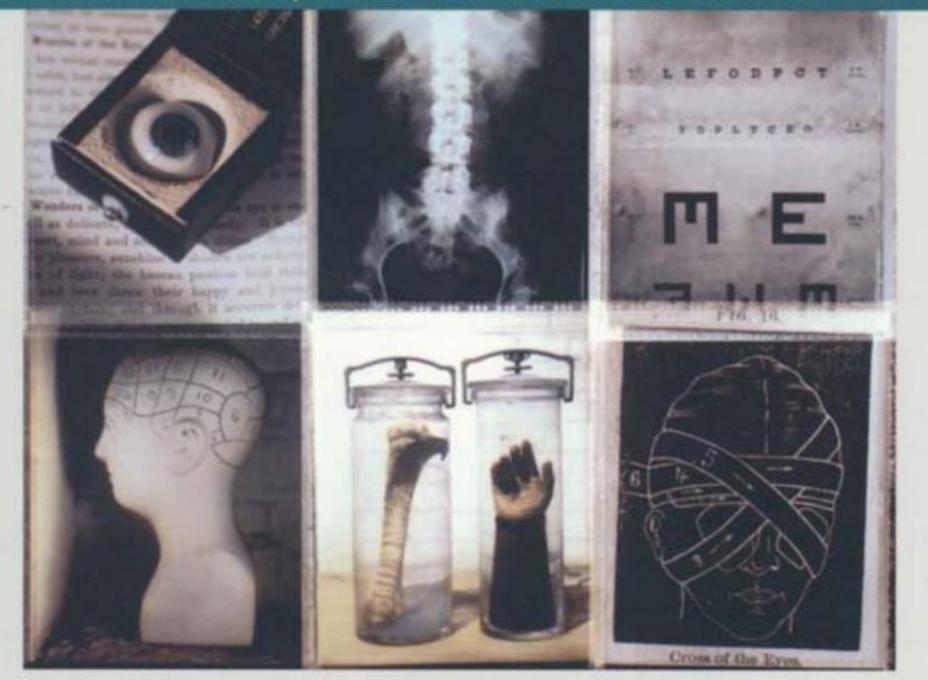
"In Broad Street and all the surrounding neighborhood ...the situation of the Irish... is particularly wretched . . . This whole district is a perfect hive of human beings, without comforts and mostly without common necessaries; in many cases, huddled together like brutes, without regard to sex, or age, or sense of decency..."







Disease in America



GERALD N. GROB

Irish in 1849

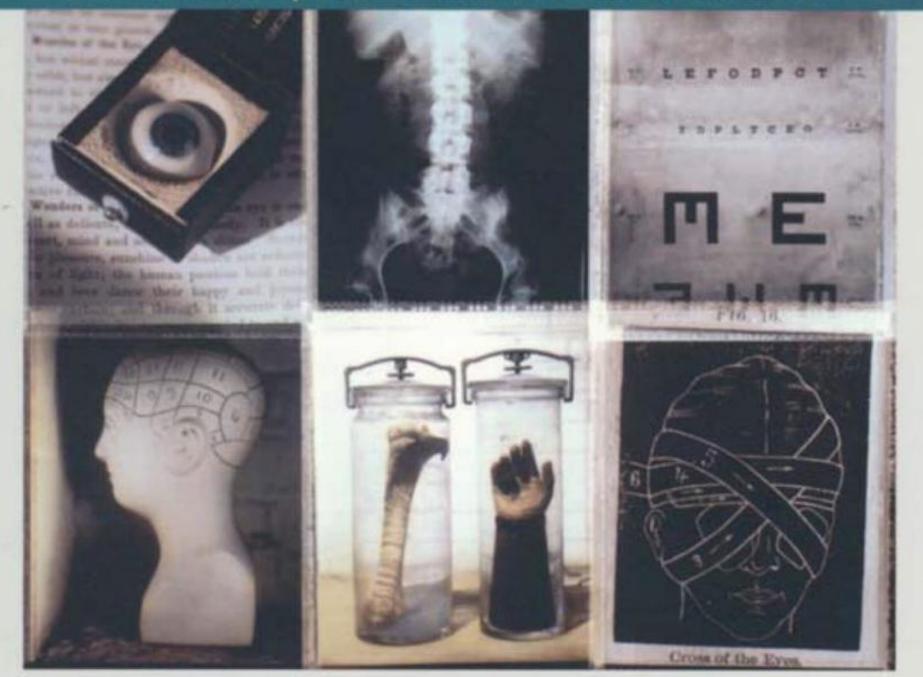
"...grown men and women sleeping together in the same apartment, and sometimes wife and husband, brothers and sisters, in the same bed. Under such circumstances, self-respect, forethought, all high and noble virtues soon die out, and sullen indifference and despair, or disorder, intemperance and utter degradation reign supreme."







Disease in America History of



GERALD N. GROB

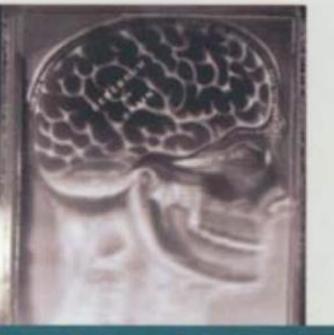
1866 New York City citizens

"...there exists an almost universal neglect of Sanitary regulations; the streets, courts, and alleys generally filthy, the gutters obstructed, the house-drainage defective, and the sewerage faulty; while in the tenant-houses of such **localities are found numerous cases** of typhus, smallpox..."

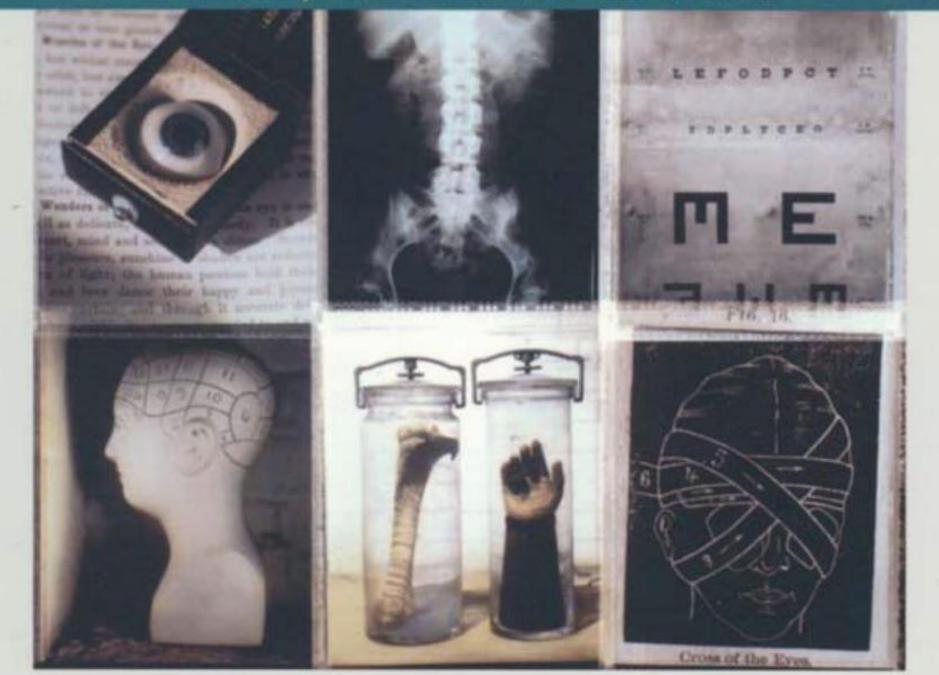








A History of Disease in America



GERALD N. GROB

1866 New York City citizens

"...and all varieties of pulmonary and infantile maladies, which can be perpetuated and rendered fatal by overcrowding, domestic uncleanliness, and lack of ventilation."



JOHN B. MCKINLAY AND SONJA M. MCKINLAY

Department of Sociology, Boston University, and Massachusetts General Hospital; Department of Mathematics, Boston University, and Radcliffe Institute, Harvard University

"... the decline in mortality in the second half of the nineteenth century was due wholly to a reduction of deaths from infectious diseases; there is no evidence of a decline in other causes of death."



R. Dubos. Mirage of Health, New York: Perennial Library, 1959, p. 23



Department of Sociology. Boston University, and Massachusetts General Hospital: Department of Mathematics, Boston University, and Radcliffe

" Examination of the diseases which contributed to the decline suggested that the main influences were: a) rising standards of living, of which the most significant feature was a better diet; b) improvements in hygiene; and c) a favorable trend in the relationship between some micro-organisms and the human host."

JOHN B. MCKINLAY AND SONJA M. MCKINLAY



Department of Sociology, Boston University, and Massachusetts General Hospital: Department of Mathematics, Boston University, and Radcliffe

JOHN B. MCKINLAY AND SONJA M. MCKINLAY

"Therapy made no contributions, and the effect of immunization was restricted to smallpox which accounted for only about one-twentieth of the reduction of the death rate."

R. Dubos. Mirage of Health, New York: Perennial Library, 1959, p. 23



Department of Sociology, Boston University, and Massachusetts General Hospital: Department of Mathematics, Boston University, and Radcliffe

"In General, medical measures (both chemotherapeutic and prophylactic) appear to have contributed little to the overall decline in mortality in the United States since about 1900—having in many instances been introduced several decades after a marked decline had already set in and having no detectable influence in most instances."

JOHN B. MCKINLAY AND SONJA M. MCKINLAY



Department of Sociology, Boston University, and Massachusetts General Hospital; Department of Mathematics, Boston University, and Radcliffe Institute. Harvard University



JOHN B. MCKINLAY AND SONJA M. MCKINLAY

"More specifically, with reference to those five conditions (influenza, pneumonia, diphtheria, whooping cough, and poliomyelitis) for which the decline in mortality appears substantial after the point of intervention."

R. Dubos, Mirage of Health, New York: Perennial Library, 1959, p. 23



JOHN B. MCKINLAY AND SONJA M. MCKINLAY

Department of Sociology, Boston University, and Massachusetts General Hospital; Department of Mathematics, Boston University, and Radcliffe Institute. Harvard University

by the time laboratory medicine came effectively into the nicture the job had

"...it is estimated that at most 3.5 percent of the total decline in mortality since 1900 could be ascribed to medical measures introduced for the [infectious] diseases considered here."

New York: Perennial Library, 1959, p. 23



"The main influences on the decline in mortality were improved nutrition on air-borne infections, reduced exposure (from better hygiene) on water and food-borne diseases and less certainly, immunization and therapy on the large number of conditions included in the miscellaneous group. Since these three classes (of infections) were responsible respectively for nearly half, one-sixth, and one-tenth of the fall in death rate, it is probable that the advancement in nutrition was the major influence."

JOHN B. MCKINLAY AND SONJA M. MCKINLAY

