



20th December 2022

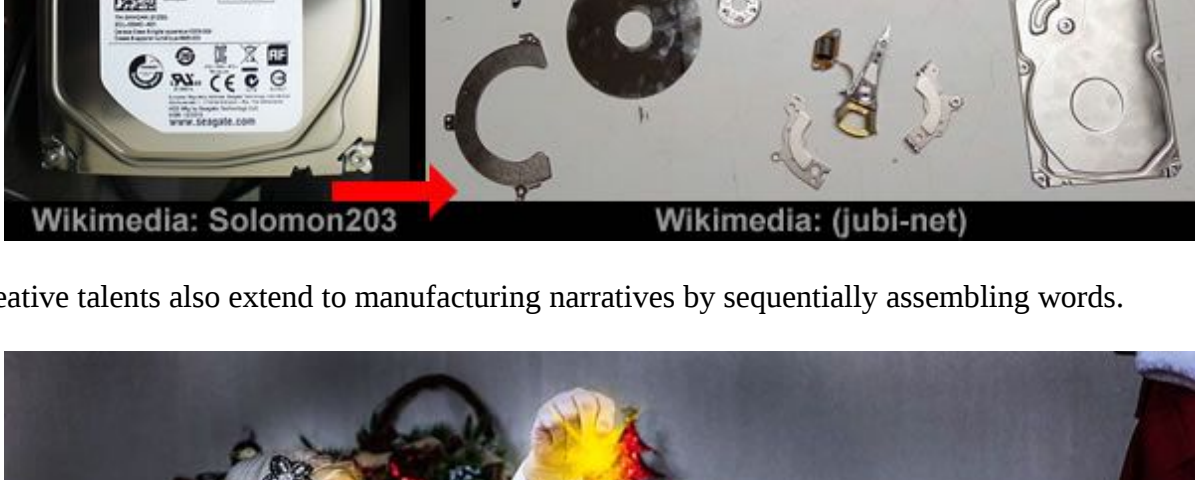
Another of our defining characteristics is assembling component parts to create *compound objects*.



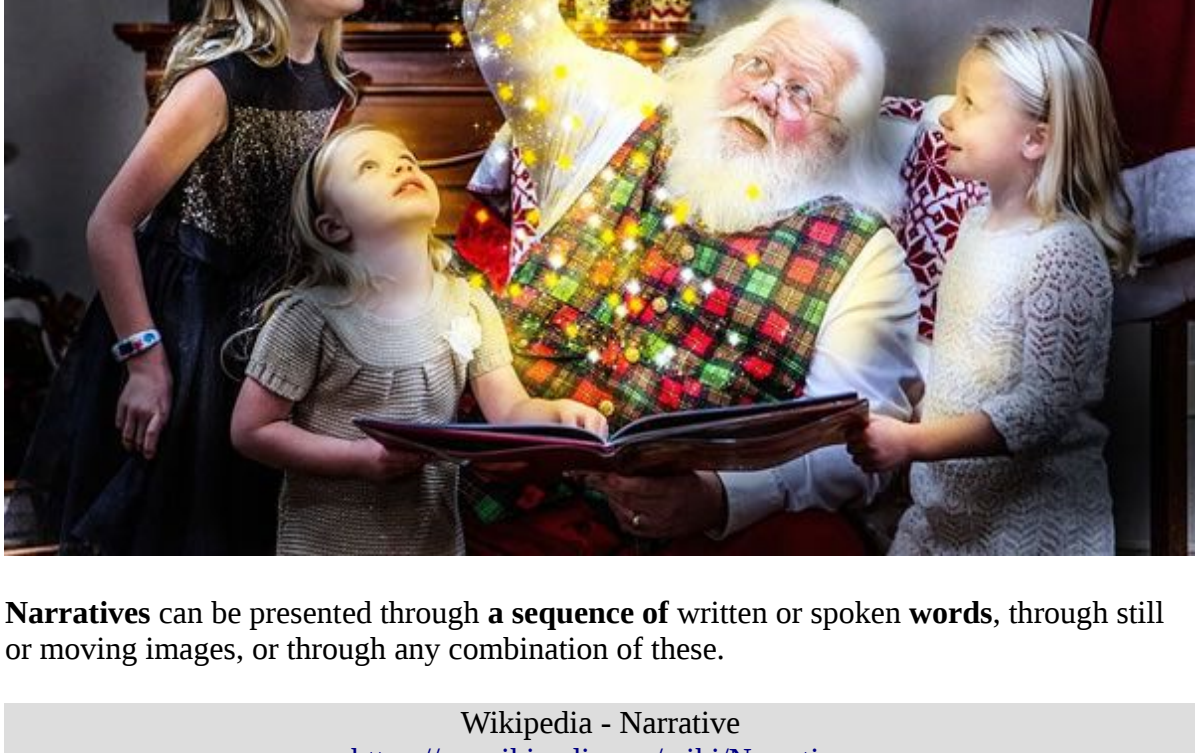
Assembly, the act of **combining components** in manufacturing, or the resulting assemblage

Wikipedia - Assembly
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Assembly>

Decommissioning *compound objects* is usually achieved by disassembling the component parts.



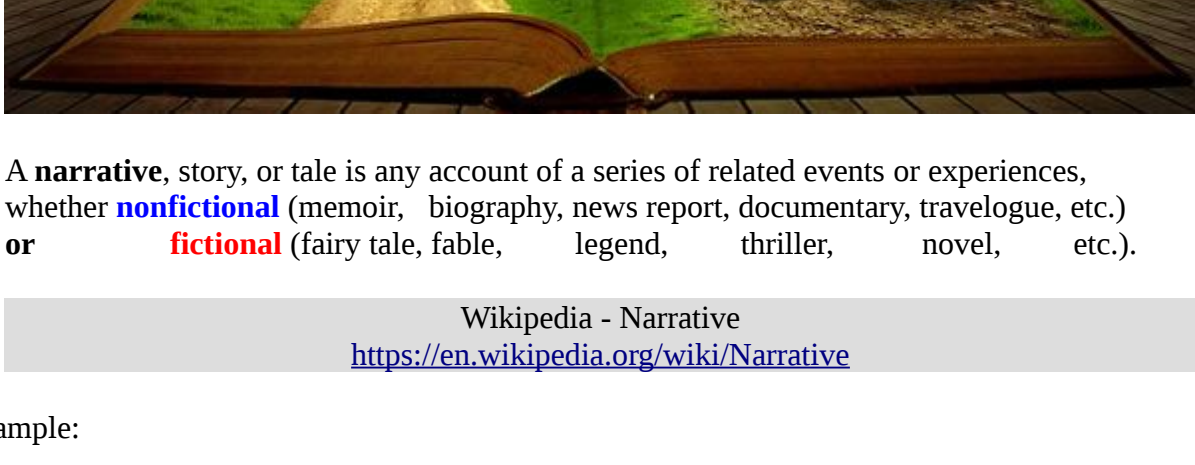
Our creative talents also extend to manufacturing narratives by sequentially assembling words.



Narratives can be presented through a **sequence** of written or spoken **words**, through still or moving images, or through any combination of these.

Wikipedia - Narrative
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Narrative>

The big challenge with many of these assembled narratives is separating fact from fiction.

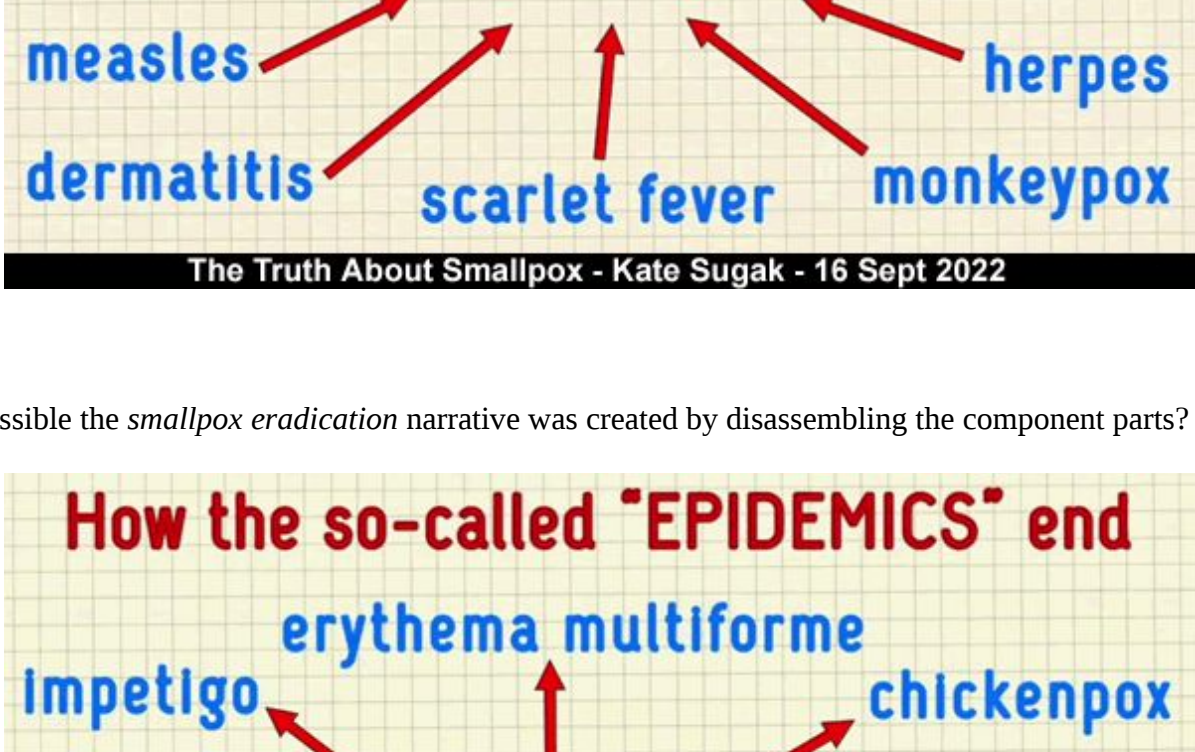


A **narrative**, story, or tale is any account of a series of related events or experiences, whether **nonfictional** (memoir, biography, news report, documentary, travelogue, etc.) or **fictional** (fairy tale, fable, legend, thriller, novel, etc.).

Wikipedia - Narrative
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Narrative>

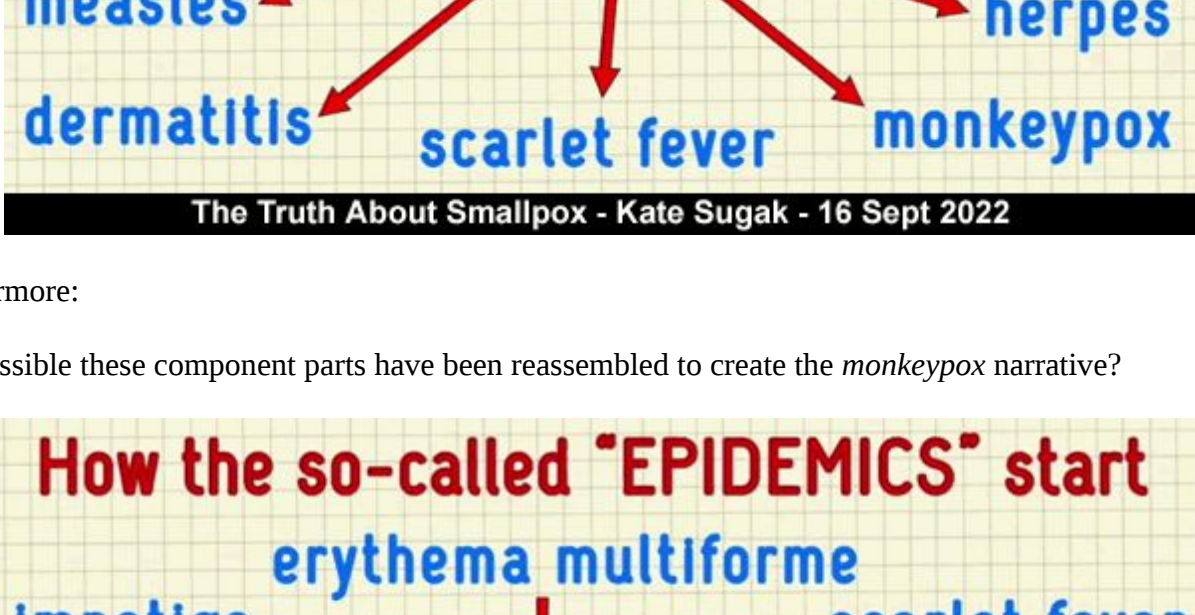
For example:

Is it possible the *smallpox* narrative was manufactured from component parts?



And:

Is it possible the *smallpox eradication* narrative was created by disassembling the component parts?



Furthermore:

Is it possible these component parts have been reassembled to create the *monkeypox* narrative?



These narratives are excellently and extensively examined by Kate Sugak.



The Truth About Smallpox - Kate Sugak - 16 Sept 2022
<https://odysee.com/@katie.su:7/thetruthaboutsmallpox:9>

Smallpox.
Just this word alone makes us shiver.
In 1958, despite the Cold War, the United States and other countries united to rid the world's population of this terrible disease.

All conflicts and turmoil between the heads of these powers were set aside in order to focus joint efforts on vaccine production and supply, especially to developing countries, where the problem of smallpox was of greater concern to them than hunger, water pollution and lack of necessary resources.

It was smallpox and the massive campaign of its "eradication" it that finally popularized vaccination even in the most remote corners of our world, and vaccine advocates always pull out the trump card of smallpox "eradication" in debates with those who doubt the necessity of these procedures.

References to the sources mentioned in
"The truth about smallpox" and additional material

- One of the articles on the lack of images showing the plague as a disease.
<https://www.npr.org/sections/goatsandsoda/2017/08/18/542435991/those-iconic-images-of-the-plague-thats-not-the-plague>
- The early 16th-century book on smallpox "Een Boeck van den Pocken"
<https://archive.org/details/2286079R.nlm.nih.gov/page/n11/mode/2up>
- Virology: Was smallpox really eradicated
<https://virology.com/2022/01/05/was-smallpox-really-eradicated/>
- Virology: Diagnosis Smallpox?
<https://virology.com/2022/05/29/diagnosis-smallpox/>
- The Air of History (Part IV): Great Muslim Physicians Al Rhazes. Rachel Hajar, M.D.
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3752886/>
- Al Raz's book on smallpox and measles. Kaadan A.N.
(Institute for the History of the Arab Science Aleppo, Syria)
<https://www.qscience.com/content/journals/10.5339/qmj.2000.2.7>
- Smallpox and measles: historical aspects and clinical differentiation
Infectious Disease Clinics of North America
<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15081506/>
- Smallpox and its eradication (1988)
<https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/39485>
- Smallpox and the evolution of ideas on acute (viral) infections
Medical History 1979
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1082396/>
- Did William Heberden Distinguish Chickenpox From Smallpox in 1767
<https://virology.com/2022/01/03/did-william-heberden-distinguish-chickenpox-from-smallpox-in-1767/>
- William Heberden on chickenpox in Medical Transactions 1767
https://archive.org/details/b24976957_0001
- Mild smallpox in the Sudan - The British Medical Journal 1923
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2304222/>
- The Differential Diagnosis Of Small-Pox And Chicken-Pox
J. H. Garrett and Alex. Theodore Brand
The British Medical Journal 1923
<https://www.jstor.org/stable/20424170>
- The Diagnosis Of Small-Pox And Chicken-Pox: A Contrast 1923.
The British Medical Journal.
<https://www.jstor.org/stable/20435044>
- William Osler and a patient with a severe case of chickenpox
<https://web.archive.org/web/20130217005545/http://www.doctorsreview.com/history/thinking-outside-pox/>
- Virology: Monkeybusiness
<https://virology.com/2022/05/24/monkey-business/>
- A Pox-Like Disease In Cynomolgus Monkeys - Preben Von Magnus Et Al. - 1957
<https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1699-0463.1959.tb00328.x>
- Human Infection Caused By Monkeypox Virus in Basankusu Territory, Democratic Republic of the Congo - D. Ladnyj et al. - 1972
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2480792/>
- This first source from November 2020 states that enlarged lymph nodes are NOT ALWAYS present in monkeypox
<https://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/Factsheets/pdfs/monkeypox.pdf>
- A second source from 2018 states that swollen lymph nodes are not usually seen in smallpox, and thus we can conclude that there have been cases where swollen lymph nodes have occurred:
<https://www.vdh.virginia.gov/epidemiology/epidemiology-fact-sheets/monkeypox/>
- Comparative pathology of smallpox and monkeypox in humans and macaques
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3498598/>
- Lymphadenopathy in chickenpox
https://web.archive.org/web/20220802082658/https://infect-dis-journal.ru/ru/articles_infection/337.html
- Vaccinia and Variola: A Study of Their Life-History
John Buist 1787
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5285093/>
- The final refutation of virology
<https://rumble.com/vhlewv-29552575.html>
- The isolation and cultivation of variola virus on the chorio-allantois of chick embryos
<https://doi.org/10.1002/path.1700590120>
- The very first publication on the sequencing of the smallpox virus genome.
Nucleotide sequence analysis of variola virus HindIII M, L, I genome fragments
S N Shchelkunov et al. Virus Res. 1993 Jan.
<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/8383392/>
- WHO response to Stefan Lanka's request for pictures of smallpox virus taken on a sample of a sick patient.
https://www.ekaterinasugak.com/images/kate01/Orvet_WHO_-_fotografia_virusa_naturalnoy_ospvy.pdf

Publications to which WHO referred in its response

- The Use Of The Electron Microscope In Diagnosis Of Variola, Vaccinia, And Varicella
Nagler And Geoffrey Rake 1947
<https://journals.asm.org/doi/pdf/10.1128/jb.55.1.45-51.1948>
- Smallpox diagnosis with special reference to electron microscopy
C. E. Van Rooyen et al. 1948
<https://www.jstor.org/stable/41979862>
- 10.000 for proofs of the existence of smallpox and vaccinia virus
https://www.ekaterinasugak.com/images/kate01/10_000_for_the_evidence_of_the_existence_of_the_smallpox_virus.pdf
- 1.500.000 for proofs of the existence of Covid-19 (SARS-COV-2) virus
<https://www.samueleckert.net/isolate-truth-fund/>

Tom Cowan provides an excellent commentary to Kate Sugak's *Truth About Smallpox* presentation.



▶ All About Smallpox - Tom Cowan - 23 September 2022
<https://odysee.com/@HealthWise:c/All-About-Smallpox--Tom-Cowan:8>

Could it be that James Wilson has unwittingly got it right?



The **eradication of smallpox** is one of the most significant events of the 20th century. I mean, it would be **up there with the Moon Landing**.

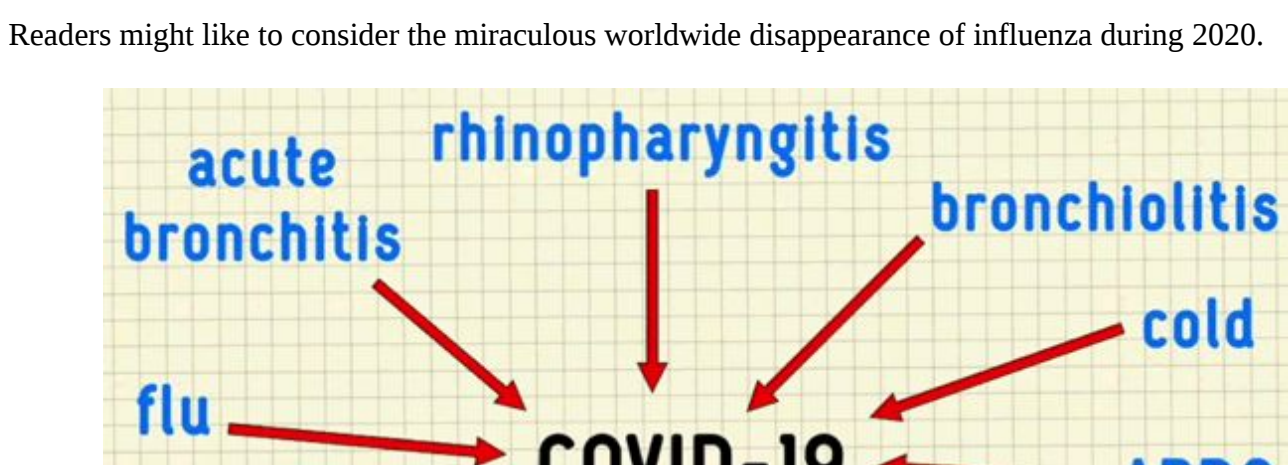
James Wilson - Professor of Philosophy - UCL
<https://www.ucl.ac.uk/philosophy/people/permanent-academic-staff/james-wilson>



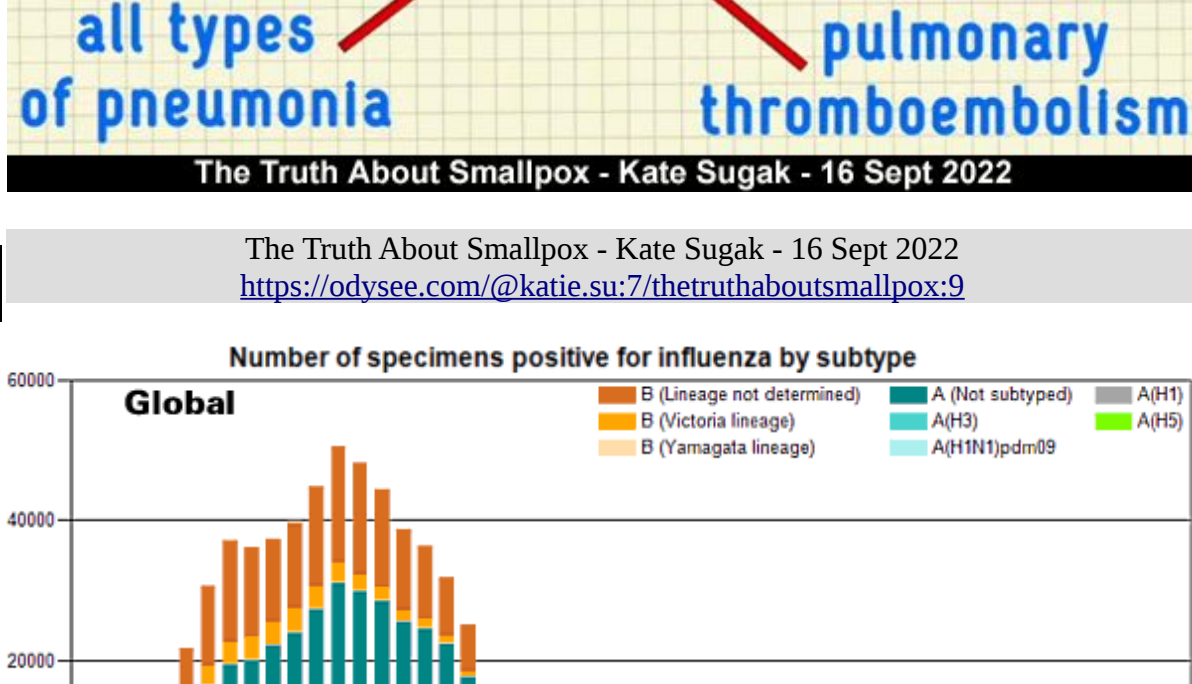
Wikipedia - Moon Landing
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moon_Landing

As always:

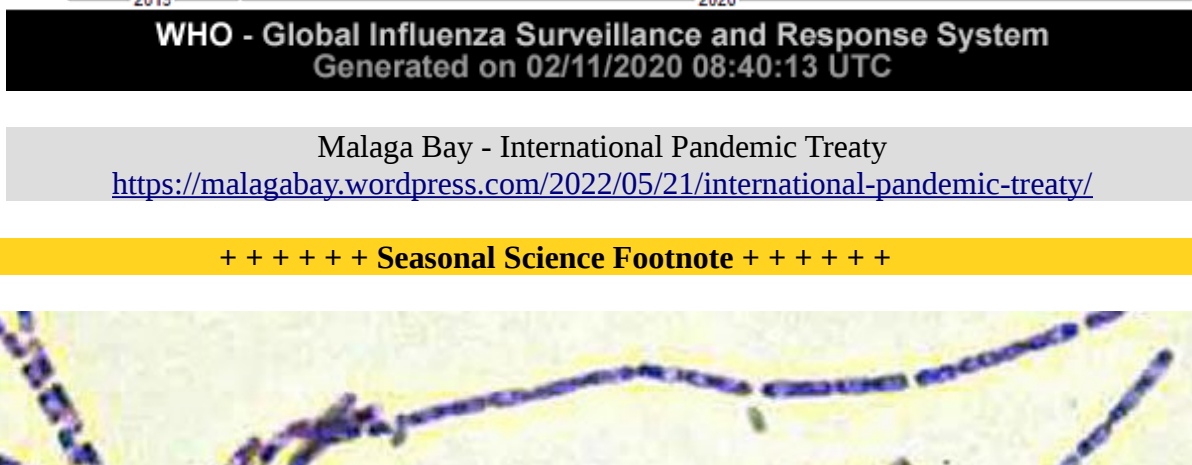
Review the evidence and draw your own conclusions.



Readers might like to consider the miraculous worldwide disappearance of influenza during 2020.

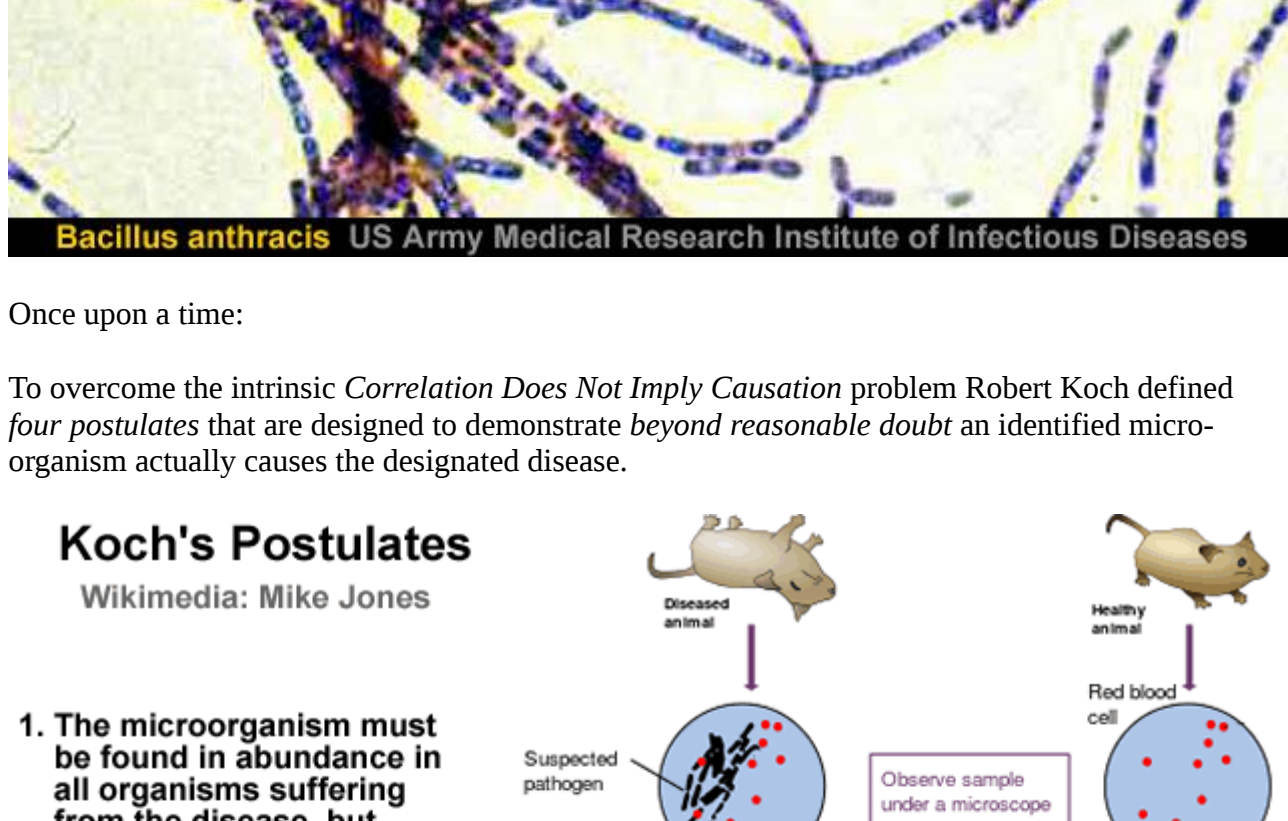


▶ The Truth About Smallpox - Kate Sugak - 16 Sept 2022
<https://odysee.com/@katie.su:7/thetruthaboutsmallpox:9>



Malaga Bay - International Pandemic Treaty
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2022/05/21/international-pandemic-treaty/>

+++++ Seasonal Science Footnote +++++



Once upon a time:

To overcome the intrinsic *Correlation Does Not Imply Causation* problem Robert Koch defined *four postulates* that are designed to demonstrate *beyond reasonable doubt* an identified micro-organism actually causes the designated disease.

Koch's Postulates

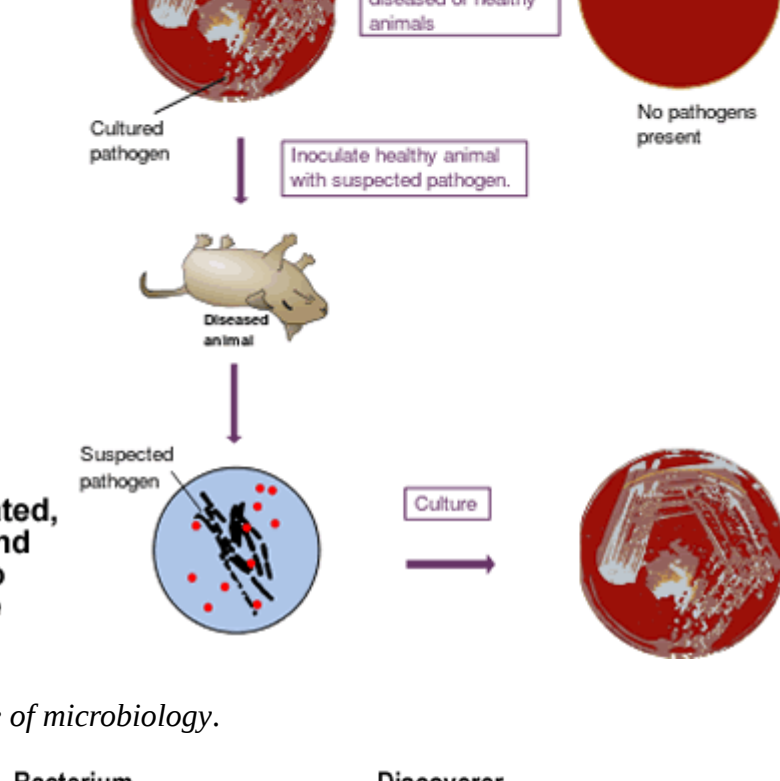
Wikimedia: Mike Jones

1. The microorganism must be found in abundance in all organisms suffering from the disease, but should not be found in healthy organisms.

2. The microorganism must be isolated from a diseased organism and grown in pure culture.

3. The cultured microorganism should cause disease when introduced into a healthy organism.

4. The microorganism must be reisolated from the inoculated, diseased experimental host and identified as being identical to the original specific causative agent.

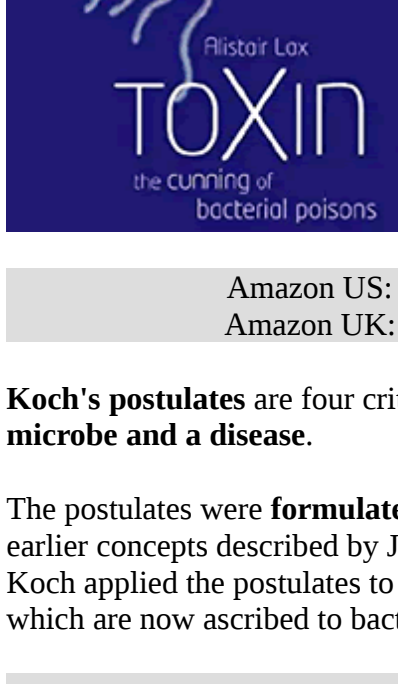


Robert Koch ushered in the *golden age of microbiology*.

Year	Disease	Bacterium	Discoverer
1876	Anthrax	<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	Robert Koch
1879	Gonorrhoea	<i>Neisseria gonorrhoea</i>	Albert Neisser
1880	Typhoid	<i>Salmonella typhi</i>	Carl Joseph Eberth, Georg Gaffky
1880	Fowl cholera	<i>Pasteurella multocida</i>	Louis Pasteur
1881	Wound infections	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	Alexander Ogston
1882	Tuberculosis	<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>	Robert Koch
1882	Skin wounds	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	Carl Gessard
1883	Scarlet fever	<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	Frederick Fehleisen
1883	Diphtheria	<i>Corynebacterium diphtheriae</i>	Friedrich Loeffler
1884	Cholera	<i>Vibrio cholerae</i>	Robert Koch
1884	Tetanus	<i>Clostridium tetani</i>	Arthur Nicolaier
1885	Diarrhoea	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	Theodor Escherich
1885	Pneumonia	<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	Albert Fraenkel
1886	Swine plague	<i>Salmonella choleraesuis</i>	Daniel Salmon and Theobald Smith
1887	Malta fever	<i>Brucella melitensis</i>	David Bruce
1887	Meningitis	<i>Neisseria meningitidis</i>	Anton Weischselbaum
1888	Food poisoning	<i>Salmonella enteritidis</i>	August Gaertner
1892	Fas gangrene	<i>Clostridium perfringens (welchii)</i>	William Welch and George Nuttall
1892	Fever, septic shock	<i>Endotoxin</i>	Richard Pfeiffer
1894	Plague	<i>Yersinia pestis</i>	Alexandre Yersin
1897	Botulism	<i>Clostridium botulinum</i>	Emile-Pierre van Ermengem
1897	Dysentery	<i>Shigella dysenteriae</i>	Kiyoshi Shiga
1905	Syphilis	<i>Treponema pallidum</i>	Fritz Schaudinn and Erich Hoffmann
1906	Whooping cough	<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>	Jules Bordet and Octave Gengou
1907	Rocky mountain spotted fever	<i>Rickettsia rickettsii</i>	Howard Ricketts
1909	Typhus	<i>Rickettsia prowazekii</i>	Howard Ricketts
1911	Tularaemia	<i>Francisella tularensis</i>	George McCoy and Charles Chaplin

Bacterial Diseases Identified in the Nineteenth Century

Toxin - Alistair Lax - 2005



Toxin

The cunning of bacterial poisons

Alistair J. Lax - 2005

Alistair Lax reveals the panoply of ways in which bacterial toxins overcome the defences of our cells.

He explains how they work, how they are so successful in causing major diseases, the terrible human impact they have had, and how apparently 'new' diseases arise from them.

He also discusses how we can combat toxins, and how we can harness their actions for beneficial purposes. Enlivened by the very human story of the persistence, rivalries, and insights from which modern microbiology grew, *Toxin* is the first widely accessible account of this exciting and important topic.

Amazon US: <https://www.amazon.com/dp/B000SHXZ66>
Amazon UK: <https://www.amazon.co.uk/dp/B000SHXZ66>

Koch's postulates are four criteria designed to **establish a causal relationship between a microbe and a disease**.

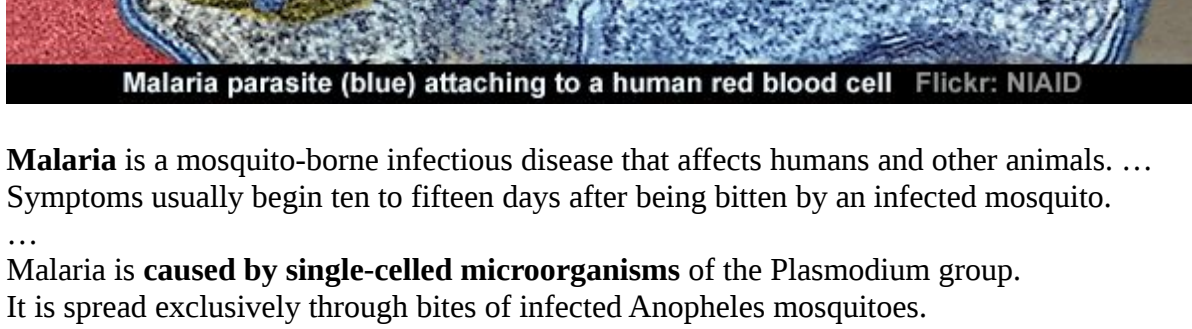
The postulates were **formulated** by Robert Koch and Friedrich Loeffler **in 1884**, based on earlier concepts described by Jakob Henle, and refined and published by Koch in 1890.

Koch applied the postulates to describe the etiology of cholera and tuberculosis, both of which are now ascribed to bacteria.

Wikipedia - Koch's Postulates
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Koch%E2%80%99s_postulates

The phrase "**correlation does not imply causation**" refers to the inability to legitimately deduce a cause-and-effect relationship between two events or variables solely on the basis of an observed association or correlation between them.

Wikipedia - Correlation Does Not Imply Causation
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Correlation_does_not_imply_causation



Malaria is a mosquito-borne infectious disease that affects humans and other animals. ... Symptoms usually begin ten to fifteen days after being bitten by an infected mosquito.

Malaria is **caused by single-celled microorganisms** of the Plasmodium group.

It is spread exclusively through bites of infected Anopheles mosquitoes.

The mosquito bite introduces the parasites from the mosquito's saliva into a person's blood.

Wikipedia - Malaria
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malaria>

Nowadays:

Pathogen-disease relationships **often aren't** validated using Koch's postulates.

Attempts to apply **Koch's postulates** to specific bacteria have been **hindered** because these **pathogens often cannot be grown in pure culture** (e.g., large spirochetes), they may have long incubation times, they can occur in an asymptomatic carrier state, and they may exhibit a limited host range.

Periodontal Diseases
Janet M Guthmiller and Karen F Novak
Polymicrobial Diseases - 2002
Editors: Kim A Brogren and Janet M Guthmiller
<https://archive.org/details/polymicrobialdis000unse/page/139/mode/1up>

And:

Virus-disease relationships **aren't** validated using Koch's postulates.

More **modern concepts in microbial pathogenesis cannot be examined using Koch's postulates, including viruses** (which are obligate intracellular parasites) and asymptomatic carriers. They have largely been supplanted by other criteria such as the Bradford Hill criteria for infectious disease causality in modern public health, and Falkow's criteria for microbial pathogenesis.

Wikipedia - Koch's Postulates
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Koch%E2%80%99s_postulates

In other words:

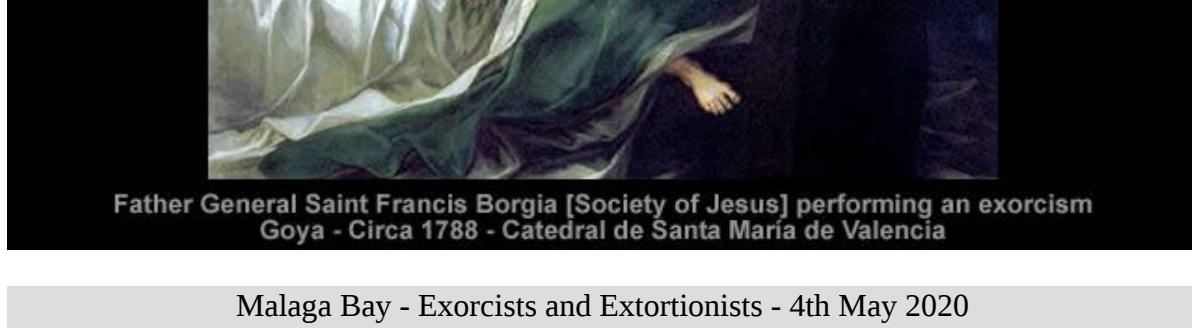
Modern concepts in microbial pathogenesis have **failed** to demonstrate causation.

The phrase "**correlation does not imply causation**" refers to the inability to legitimately deduce a cause-and-effect relationship between two events or variables solely on the basis of an observed association or correlation between them.

Wikipedia - Correlation Does Not Imply Causation
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Correlation_does_not_imply_causation

Therefore:

Modern concepts in microbial pathogenesis are just the dogmatic beliefs of an arcane **belief system**.



Malaga Bay - Exorcists and Extortionists - 4th May 2020

HTML <https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2020/05/04/exorcists-and-extortionists/>

PDF <https://malagabay.files.wordpress.com/2022/12/exorcists-and-extortionists.pdf>