

Who was “Dr.” Edward Jenner?



His 18th century work with cow pus and horse grease is the foundation of modern vaccinology. There is an Edward Jenner Museum and an Edward Jenner Institute for Vaccine Research. Most text references to this man depict him as a “brilliant scientist” and the “father of modern vaccinology.”

It appears, however, such accolades were politically motivated rather than based upon Jenner’s scientific contributions to public health. A mandatory mass vaccination campaign using Jenner’s vaccine caused much misery in 19th century England and was linked to the proliferation of syphilis. Now the same kind of mandated mass vaccination campaign is planned for 21st century America.

by Barbara Flynn, MBA.

In 1853 English law mandated the administration of an unproven “vaccinia” vaccine; by 1867 fines and jail sentences awaited those who refused to be vaccinated.

Forced smallpox vaccination caused massive epidemics of smallpox and syphilis among British subjects and led to the creation of a Royal Commission in 1889 to study smallpox policy. The commission’s findings led to England’s mandatory vaccination laws being overturned in 1898.

The promulgator of the smallpox vaccination cult mentality was Edward Jenner (1749-1823, England). Jenner lived during the time of King George III, when practicing physicians were not required to pass examinations.

The Birth Of A Vaccine

Jenner, however, did not “invent” the superstitious practice of “cow-pox” vaccination. According to Herbert M. Shelton in his 1935 book, “Vaccines and Evil Serums,” farmer Benjamin Jesty used a darning needle to infect his wife and three children with matter taken from cow sores. Notes of Jesty’s experiment were made by a doctor Nash which were passed after his death in 1785 to his son Mr. Thomas Nash. Mr. Nash was acquainted with Edward Jenner and passed his father’s notes onto the “notorious charlatan.”

Encyclopedia Britannica, 15th Edition, states, “The story of the great breakthrough is well-known. In May, 1796, Jenner found a young dairymaid, Sarah Nelmes, who had fresh cowpox lesions on her finger. On May 14, using matter from Sarah’s lesions, he inoculated an eight-year-old boy, James Phipps, who promptly developed a slight fever and a low-grade lesion. On July 1, Jenner inoculated the boy again, this time with smallpox matter.” Based upon the sketchy description above, the Encyclopedia Britannica concluded, “No disease developed; protection was complete.”

Jenner’s Dubious Credentials

According to Dr. Walter Hadwen in his 1896 address, “The Case Against Vaccination,” Jenner was a country apothecary with a Degree of Medicine purchased from St. Andrew’s University in Scotland for the sum of £15.

Dr. Hadwen described Jenner’s other credentials which included a Fellowship of the Royal Society obtained by writing a paper on the cuckoo bird and an honorary MD degree from the University of Oxford granted only after he persistently begged the university to give it to him.

Emboldened, Jenner then went to the Royal College of Physicians in London and presented his Oxford diploma to acquire one of theirs, “but the administrators told him that he would have to pass an examination so he settled down quietly without any diploma of physician.”

Dr. Hadwen, whose address was intended to illustrate the shaky foundation upon which the “science” of vaccination is built, discussed the observations of one of Jenner’s contemporaries. “Dr. Creighton has well described him [Jenner] when he tells us that he was vain and petulant, crafty and greedy, a man with more grandiloquence and bounce than solid attainment, unscrupulous to a degree, a man who in all his writings was never precise when he could be secretive.”

Dr. Hadwen's address took us back to the state of medicine during Jenner's time: "...It was a most superstitious period which Jenner lived, when frogs were swallowed for the cure of worms, when cow dung and human excreta were mixed with milk and butter for diphtheria, when the brains of a man who had died a violent death were given in teaspoonful doses for the cure of small-pox."

Horse Grease?

According to Dr. Hadwen: "... people were starting to notice that they were getting smallpox after cowpox vaccinations so Jenner had to think of something new. He decided to take "horse-grease" which comes from horse's heels and he inoculated a boy named John Baker with "horse-grease" direct from the horse's heels. He wanted to inoculate the boy with smallpox later also to see if it would take, but the boy died before he had a chance to complete the experiment.

"He then took some of the horse-grease cow-pox and inoculated six children, and, without waiting to see the result or to prove whether it would take or not, he rushed to London to get his paper printed. And in that paper he had the audacity to assert that it was not necessary to wait to see the result because the proofs he already had were so conclusive, and the experiments had told such an extraordinary tale although he had completed but one experiment in his life, and that did not prove it at all."

Nonetheless, James Phipps (of "cow-pox" fame) was hawked about the country as proof that vaccination works, all while in his paper he proclaimed that "cow-pox" did not work, only "horse-grease."

People were repelled at the idea of "horse-grease" and demanded the return of "cow-pox." Jenner did not stick up for his new idea he wanted money. The public wanted "cow-pox." He wrote a third paper which reinstated the spontaneous cow-pox theory, which he had previously denounced as useless and unprotective, Dr. Hadwen explained.

Jenner Overturned

In 1889, 66 years after Jenner's death, Parliament empowered a Royal Commission to investigate smallpox vaccination because, in spite of massive and repeated forced vaccinations, England continued to suffer devastating smallpox epidemics.

Distinguished naturalist Alfred Russell Wallace, a colleague of Charles Darwin, was invited to be part of the 15-member, mostly pro-vaccinist Royal Commission, but he declined in favour of providing witness testimony instead.

Wallace recounted his testimony before the Royal Commission in his 1898 book, "Vaccination a Delusion, Its Penal Enforcement a Crime: Proved by the Official Evidence in the Reports of the Royal Commission." He explained that a century ago was a pre-scientific age, and nothing proves this more clearly than the absence of any systematic "control" experiments, and that the extreme haste with which doctors expressed belief in life-long protection only four years after Jenner's discovery had first been announced.

Upon Jenner's faulty science Parliament voted to give him £10,000 in 1802. Shortly after Jenner got his £10,000 it became obvious that the vaccines did not work, but the Medical Establishment and the House of Commons would lose face if they admitted this. So instead they gave Jenner £20,000 more in 1807, endowed vaccination with £3,000 a year in 1808, and after providing for free vaccination in 1840, made the operation compulsory in 1853 and enforced it by penalties in 1867.

The Cowpox/Syphilis Connection

The darkest aspect of this story, however, is the true nature of "cow-pox." According to Henry Valentine Knaggs, a charter member of the British National Anti-Vaccination League and author of *The Truth About Vaccination* (1914), "All authorities are agreed that cow-pox affects only cows that are yielding milk, and therefore, need milking. It does not attack cows that are left alone with their calves, and bulls are exempt from it. The fact that cow-pox owed its origin to a milker's hand seems to have been the strongest point raised by Jenner, for he has repeatedly asserted that "the only genuine cow-pox was that which was conveyed to the cow's teats by the hands of milkers."

Knaggs further linked Jenner's vaccine to syphilis. "A careful examination of the available data relating to Jenner's first inoculations with cow-pox matter direct from the cow, shows that he was quite unable to produce a safe vaccine lymph from it which, after inoculation, was free from symptoms indistinguishable from those of syphilis.

"Moreover, Jenner used mercurial ointment to arrest these cow-pox ulcerations and he found it most effectual. So that he evidently knew more about the analogy between cow-pox and syphilis than he dared to express."

Dr. Charles Creighton, professor of Microscopic Anatomy at Cambridge and author of "Epidemics of Great Britain" said, "The real affinity of cow-pox is not to smallpox, but to the great pox (syphilis). The vaccinal ulcer of everyday practice is to all intents and purposes, a chancre (syphilitic ulcer)."

Commissioned by Encyclopedia Britannica to assemble information on syphilis (9th Edition, Vol. 24, p.23) he reported that, "In the first year of compulsory vaccination (1854), deaths from syphilis among infants under one year of age suddenly increased by one-half and the increase has gone on steadily since."

Knaggs, in the German "Handbuch der Vaccination" (1875) explained that even pro-vaccinists could not deny the syphilis connection: "The origin of the syphilis that occurs as a sequel of vaccination is shrouded in mystery and all attempts to penetrate the mystery have failed."

But Knaggs said it would be easy for authorities to find out what cow-pox was if they wanted to. "All that would be necessary is for the Local Government Boards to publicly notify the presence of cow-pox immediately after it appears on a farm or dairy. Other diseases are required by law to be reported immediately, but cow-pox is usually investigated two years after the fact. THE REASON WHY IT IS NOT INVESTIGATED IMMEDIATELY IS THAT IT WOULD MEAN THE IMMEDIATE CESSATION OF VACCINATION!"

Medical Censorship And The Nine Lives Of Jenner's Vaccine

Classic techniques of brainwashing include suppression of history, alteration of truth and perversion of logical analyses. Brainwashers use scare tactics in an attempt to eliminate the opportunity for criticism.

According to Annie Riley Hale in "The Medical Voodoo" (1935), "Books like Creighton's ...works and all the other anti-vaccination literature of the last century are conspicuously absent from medical library shelves in the United States; and those who direct the destinies of public libraries maintained at public expense see to it that the public shall get but one side of the vaccination question by carefully excluding from their Reference catalogues, even so notable a work as Alfred Russel Wallace's Wonderful Century.

"Hence it may be that the average American doctor never heard of the Royal Commission on Vaccination, and doesn't even know that such a body of medical big-wigs ever sat for seven years in England compiling all those bulky reports for the enlightenment of everyone except themselves...For thus the Commissioners proclaimed in their final report in 1896, along with their recommendations, that 'repeated penalties should cease to be inflicted'; that 'persons imprisoned under the Vaccination Acts should no longer be treated as criminals'; and that 'a conscience clause be inserted in the existing law whereby a parent... could exempt his child from the operation of the law.'"

In His Grave Smiling?

Except for the introduction of a few modern toxic preservatives and adjuvants, there is very little difference between the cowpox vaccine used by Jenner and the one produced by Wyeth (see pages 4-7).

History does have a lot of help repeating itself. No doubt the mass smallpox vaccination program will proceed as planned and will ultimately result in the overturning of mandatory vaccination laws in the U.S. as it did a century ago in England.

But why repeat Jenner's 19th century failure in the 21st century? How many Americans will be maimed and killed by this old/new vaccinia (cow-pox/syphilis) vaccine simply due to a cult-like medical mentality that worships the institutionalized ignorance of the past?

As health officials look for the "pustules" evidencing vaccination efficacy, how many of them will realize that the resultant "scar" is really a permanent syphilitic chancre? What price do we pay as a society for the gross human rights violations we casually accept as mandatory vaccination laws?

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<http://www.vaclib.org/news/smallpoxalert.htm>

Note: "James Phipps, the eight-year-old boy initially vaccinated by Jenner in 1796, was re-vaccinated 20 times, and died at the age of 20. Jenner's own son, who was also vaccinated more than once, died at 21. Both succumbed to tuberculosis—a condition that some researchers have linked to the smallpox vaccine." ~Jock Doubleday