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WE DON'T CARE, Animal Breeding, Source of Bowel-, Breast-, Lung Cancer and Other Human Diseases		
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Author



He did his research with the University of Utrecht. Unique by the combination of veterinary and human medicine. Diseases that from animals to humans can pass (zoonoses) are becoming more common. The cigarette industry holds us firmly in the grip and unfortunately do young people smoke again. All breeding animals influences the climate in the world more than the exhaust from traffic. The modern meat industry causes more and more chronic diseases in humans.

Just as quitting smoking is to change your life to a life without meat (products) and eggs from the supermarket not an easy thing.

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WE DON'T CARE

Animal Breeding, Source of Bowel-, Breast-, Lung Cancer and Other Human Diseases

122 pages



www.preventingcancer.info



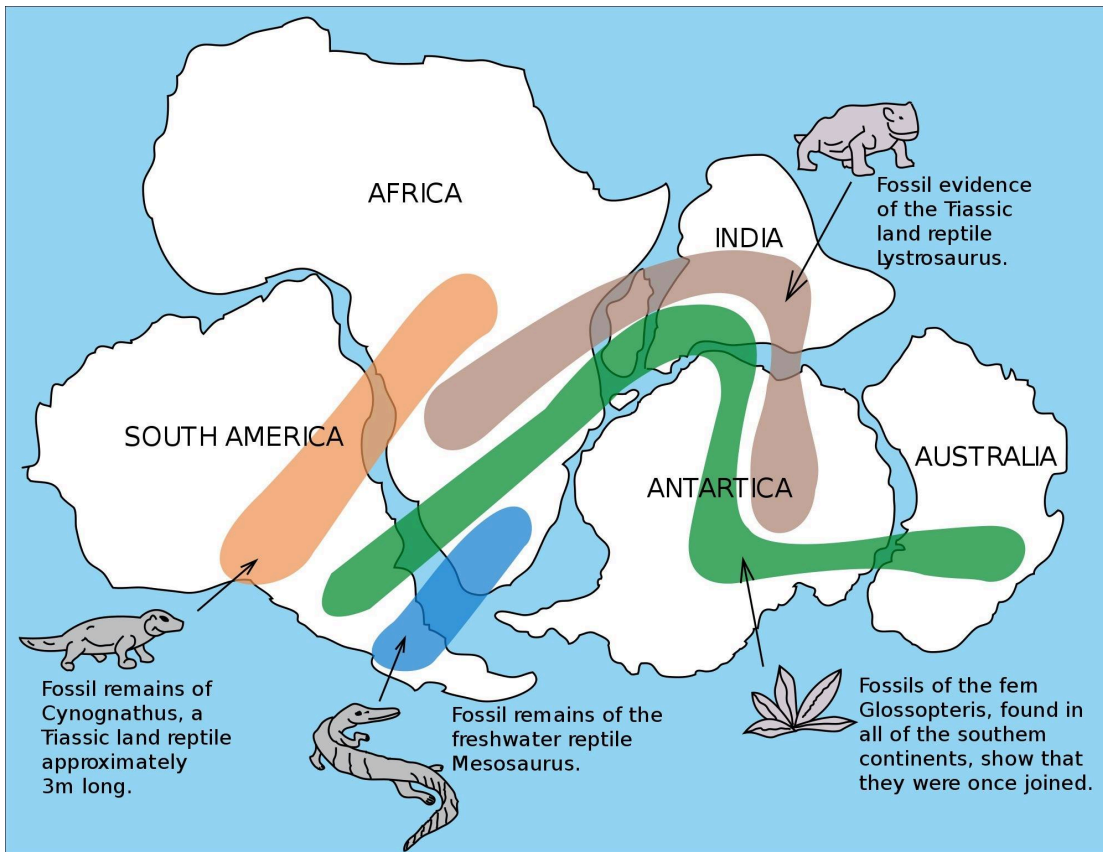
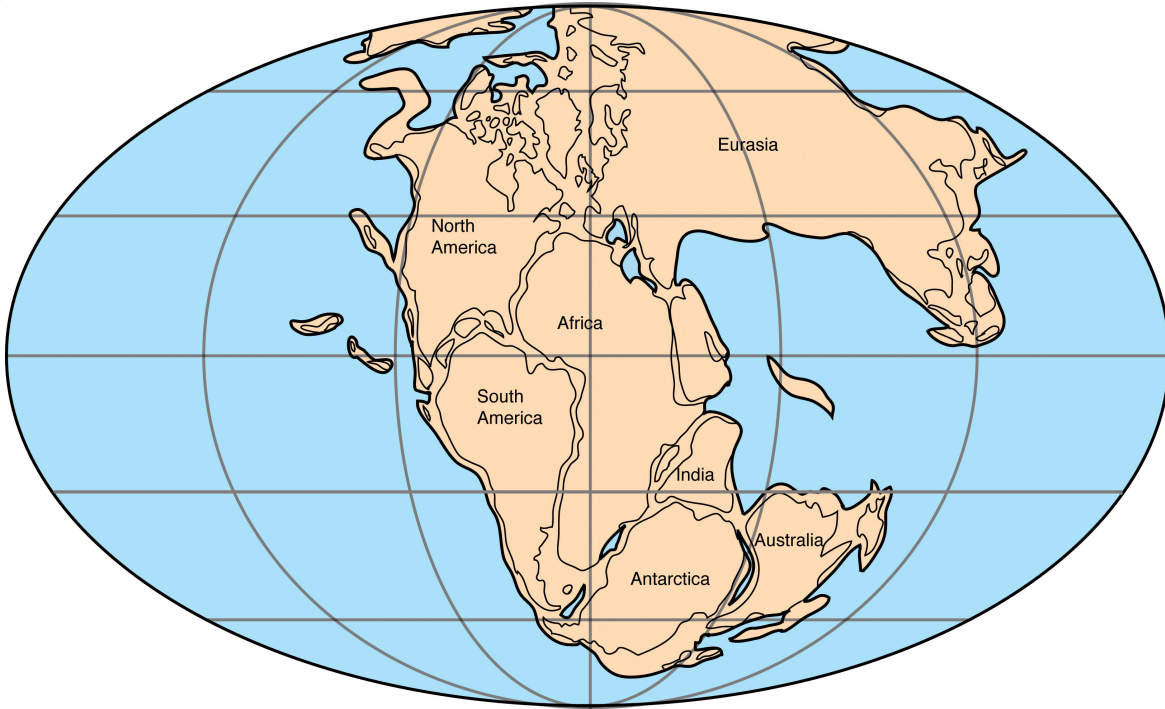
Fish Shop in Baltra, Galapagos Islands. See how peaceful things work here.

1

INTRODUCTION

We have learned by narration that paradise was located between the Euphrates and the Tigris. The caliphate is trying to take this area. A ghastly mistake. The first forms of life should rather be sought in the region of the Great Pacific Ocean. 400 million years ago, Pan Gaia is surrounded by Pan Ocean.

The earth was a huge pancake. By volcanic activity, there are flapjacks driven eastwards.



There is still a big pancake - the earth's crust which forms the bottom of the Pacific - with a rim of volcanoes that let slide apart with their outbursts Pan Gaia. The Ring of Fire is still erupting and generates new primitive life.





For ten million years ago, forming thus the Galapagos Islands. The youngest islands are the westernmost Fernandina (50,000 years old) and Isabella (650,000 years old). Here are still eruptions, the volcano Wolf more recently in 2015. The earliest life forms are found here, marine iguanas, turtles, sea lions and boobies, cacti etc. All life forms here are almost heavenly and in perfect harmony. The slaughter of tortoises by privateers and pirates have been a threat. The livestock sector was introduced later and severely disrupted the ecosystem. One had to kill 50,000 goats, and had to ban all donkeys and all pets to maintain this early ecosystem. Limited fish trade is allowed. See attached photo of a fish shop to Baltra, and how peaceful things work here.

Our Western eating habits and addiction to animal protein in the form of beefburgers etc has made a lot of enemies in different cultures and the local peasantry. The introduction of methods of intensive farming in the Middle and Far East accelerate this process. Water sources have been tapped to intensify farming. This has brought drought, economic collapse and war. Corona viruses as MERS (41%) and SARS cause high mortality rates among the victims. In China, air pollution increased due to higher dust content already dramatic. Of course, the coal plants and pollution here blame the industry, but also the poultry and pig flats which has put down the meat industry. What lies ahead to dangerous epidemics of Avian Influenza from poultry and pigs, Ebola virus from bushmeat and Leukosis Viruses from Beef and Poultry, etc.?

Only the consumer can turn the tide if he changes his diet to be healthier in the knowledge age. Without having to deliver meat (products), dairy products and eggs to supermarkets, can produce agriculture abundant and cheaper plant-based foods. The population explosion and hunger on earth have caused to breed animals for consumption only. The production of meat (products), poultry, pork and other meats has tripled between 1980 and 2010 and will probably double again by 2050.

An ever increasing meat consumption in a world of more than 7 billion people requires a high toll of wild animals, environment, water resources, air quality and climate. The only way to stop this environmental crisis is to inhibit both the growth of the world population and our preference for meat. **By no more eating meat (products) and battery cage eggs from the supermarket, we improve our own health, and the health of planet earth.**

WORST CASE

The Netherlands is a dairy and meat land with over-production of calves, piglets, chicks, tropical birds, eggs, dairy products and meat, etc. Our country claims to have the best care industry in the world. Unfortunately not the best health. You know, that the Netherlands has the highest lung cancer mortality in the world and that mortality from breast and prostate cancer is also very high compared to other countries? In 2012, cancer was the cause of 31% of all deaths in the Netherlands (Eurostat). If the diagnosis of cancer is made, it is guessing what caused the cell proliferation.

COUNTRY	CIGARETTE CONSUMPTION PER ADULT IN PACKS OF 20 PER YEAR IN 1970	LUNG CANCER MORTALITY PER 100.000 MEN IN 1984 (CBS NL)	PER 100.000 MEN IN 2007 (EUROSTAT)	PER 100.000 MEN IN 2010 (EUROSTAT)
Italy	84	77	75	73
Norway	88	43	74	71
France	92	65	91	87
Finland	93	87	75	73
Netherlands	108	117	115	108
Belgium	119	119	120	115
Western Germany	125	73		United Germany 79
Japan	141	43		
United Kingdom	153	100	88	82
USA	184	84		

Cancer is now the most common cause of death in Western Europe, more frequent than Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), Cardiovascular diseases and Diabetes (IHD). While COPD and IHD death rates decrease by improved health services, death rates from cancer have increased (**Capasso LL 2005**)

Chicken, mouse, bovine leukemia retrovirus, in the food and *Chlamydia pneumoniae* in common bird flus are demonstrably linked to breast, bowel and lung cancer. Growth promoting hormones which are used in intensive livestock breeding strengthen this connection. Time without symptoms, is 50% - 70% of the total growth time of a malignant tumor. The human body constantly renews itself and the building blocks of all cells and tissues are completely renewed in a few years. With age, the choice of animal or vegetable protein in the diet is very important for our resistance to chronic diseases and cancer. The consumption of animal fats and proteins has increased sharply. Cardiovascular disease, obesity and unrestrained growth of derailed cells, there are the result of. Fruits and vegetables are eaten too little. Complete plant food contains more antibodies and dietary fiber to protect us. Primary prevention is strongly undervalued and medical science has (rightly or wrongly) fully focused on curing diseases and patients with medicines. It is too late to wait for the development of vaccines, against primitive oncogenic retroviruses in our food, which may give possible healing of these cancers.

Consider the **TEN DISADVANTAGES** of the consumption of BBQ Meat and Battery Cage Eggs from the supermarket, and the Breeding of (Tropical) Birds for leisure.

- * An increase in diseases transmitted from livestock to humans
- * Zoonoses as BSE, SARS, MERS, Q Fever and the spread of multi-drugs resistant bacteria were the result
- * Intensive breeding for profit of pigs, poultry, cattle and fish became the new business model mid 20th century
- * Live animal-based food markets are related to highly pathogenic influenza
- * Increase in cancer is, very recently, since mid 20th century
- * Oncogenic retroviruses as chicken and bovine leukemia viruses are now detected in our food chain with more refined laboratory research
- * Bovine leukemia virus was detected in breast cancer tissue of women
- * Consumption of meat is related to colorectal cancer
- * Common bird flu infections with Chlamydiae were found to be related to lung cancer and malignant lymphoma
- * Climate change. In the last 50 years, our diet has become increasingly unnatural. Meat, milk and eggs in our diet contribute more to climate change in the world than the emissions of our fleet. The rapidly growing meat industry produces more greenhouse gases than all the traffic together
- * Fatter beef meat, chicken meat and pig meat contain more animal proteins and saturated animal fat and cause more welfare diseases like cerebrovascular disease, obesity and common cancers
- * Animal proteins in food accelerate our aging processes.

2

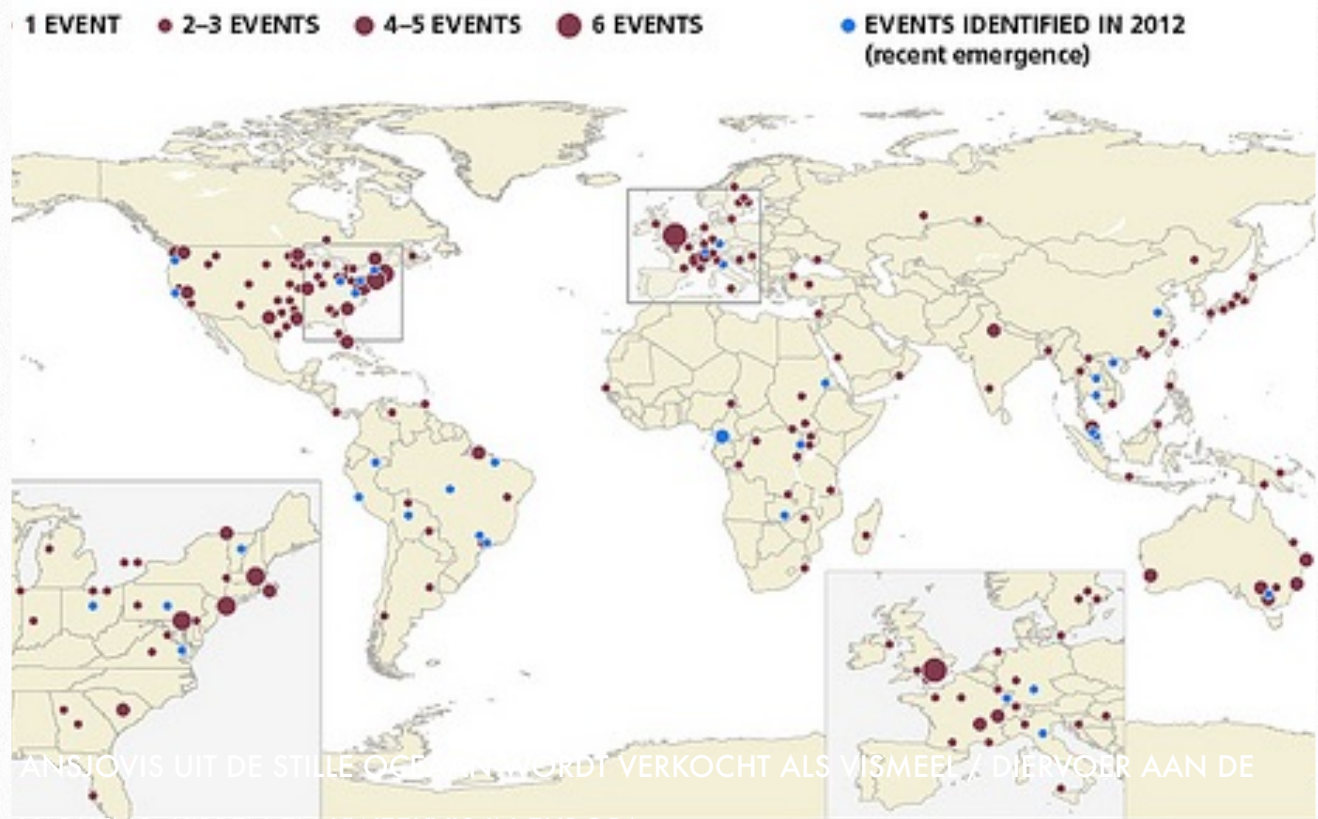
Intensive Animal Breeding

Intensive Production of Livestock and Poultry, since late 1950's

Emerging Zoonotic Disease Events, 1940-2012

Potential Hotspots in US, Western Europe, Brazil, Southeast Asia

Most emerging human diseases come from animals. This map locates zoonotic events over the past 72 years, with recent events (identified by an ILRI-led study in 2012) in blue. Like earlier analyses, the study shows western Europe and western USA are hotspots; recent events, however, show an increasingly higher representation of developing countries.



Map by IOZ, published in an ILRI report to DFID: *Mapping of Poverty and Likely Zoonoses Hotspots*, 2012.

Intensive production of livestock and poultry

The discovery of antibiotics and vaccines facilitated raising livestock in larger numbers. According to the BBC, the era factory farming per se in Britain began in 1947 when a new Agriculture Act granted subsidies to farmers to encourage greater output by introducing new technology, in order to reduce Britain's reliance on imported meat.

In the US, chickens were raised primarily on family farms until roughly 1960. Originally, the primary value in poultry was eggs, and meat was considered a byproduct of egg production. Its supply was less than the demand, and poultry was expensive. Except in hot weather, eggs could be shipped and stored without refrigeration for some time before going bad; this was important in the days before widespread refrigeration. In 1960s North America, pigs and cows began to be raised on factory farms. From its American and West European heartland factory farming became globalized in the later years of the 20th century and is still expanding and replacing traditional practices of stock rearing in an increasing number of countries. In 1990 factory farming accounted for 30% of world meat production and by 2005 this had risen to 40%.

The practice of industrial animal agriculture is a relatively recent development. The discovery of vitamins and their role in animal nutrition, in the first two decades of the 20th century, led to vitamin supplements, which allowed chickens to be raised indoors. The discovery of antibiotics and vaccines facilitated raising livestock in larger numbers by reducing disease. Chemicals developed for use in World War II gave rise to synthetic pesticides. Developments in shipping networks and technology have made long-distance distribution of agricultural produce feasible. Factory farms hold large numbers of animals, typically cows, pigs, turkeys, or chickens, often indoors, typically at high densities. The aim of the operation is to produce large quantities of meat, eggs, or milk at the lowest possible cost. Food is supplied in place. Methods employed to maintain health and improve production may include some combination of disinfectants, antimicrobial agents, anthelmintics, hormones and vaccines; protein, mineral and vitamin supplements; frequent health inspections; biosecurity; climate-controlled facilities and other measures. Physical restraints, e.g. fences or creeps, are used to control movement or actions regarded as undesirable. Breeding programs are used to produce animals more suited to the confined conditions and able to provide a consistent food product.

Intensive production of livestock and poultry is widespread in developed nations. Industrial production was estimated to account for 42 percent of pork, 67% of poultry meat and 50 percent of total egg production.

Farm flocks tended to be small because the hens largely fed themselves through foraging, with some supplementation of grain, scraps, and waste products from other farm ventures. Such feedstuffs were in limited supply, especially in the winter, and this tended to regulate the size of the farm flocks. Soon after poultry keeping gained the attention of agricultural researchers (around 1896), improvements in nutrition and management made poultry keeping more profitable and businesslike.

Prior to about 1910, chicken was served primarily on special occasions or Sunday dinner. Poultry was shipped live or killed, plucked, and packed on ice (but not eviscerated). The "whole, ready-to-cook broiler" was not popular until the 1950s, when end-to-end refrigeration and sanitary practices gave consumers more confidence. Before this, poultry were often cleaned by the neighborhood butcher, though cleaning poultry at home was a commonplace kitchen skill.

Two kinds of poultry were generally used: broilers or "spring chickens"; young male chickens, a byproduct of the egg industry, which were sold when still young and tender (generally under 3 pounds live weight), and "stewing hens", also a byproduct of the egg industry, which were old hens past their prime for laying.

The major milestone in 20th century poultry production was the discovery of vitamin D, which made it possible to keep chickens in confinement year-round. Before this, chickens did not thrive during the winter (due to lack of sunlight), and egg production, incubation, and meat production in the off-season were all very difficult, making poultry a seasonal and expensive proposition. Year-round production lowered costs, especially for broilers.

Improvements in production and quality were accompanied by lower labor requirements. In the 1930s through the early 1950s, 1,500 hens was considered to be a full-time job for a farm family. In the late 1950s, egg prices had fallen so dramatically that farmers typically tripled the number of hens they kept, putting three hens into what had been a single-bird cage or converting their floor-confinement houses from a single deck of roosts to triple-