THE HIPPOCRATIC HOAX:
THE CORRUPT ORIGINS OF WESTERN MEDICINE

Now, as we are in the midst of the greatest medical hoax ever perpetrated on humanity, perhaps it’s time to look at the origins of western, allopathic medicine and its dependence on Knife (saw, scalpel, laser), Fire (to cauterize or irradiate) and Poison (alchemy, pharmaceuticals, chemo, etc.).

Now that fatal medical errors—aka medical malpractice—officially cost hundreds of thousands of lives annually in the U.S., perhaps the time has come to look at the origins of modern, western medicine.

Now that the wondrous tree of modern civilization produces millions of cancer and other chronic disease patients annually, perhaps we should examine just one of the roots of the world’s dominant medical system: western medicine.

As we presently live in the Corona-Drama, I really should examine germ theory, the foundation of the present ‘drama,’ but the unscientific basis of germ theory has already been exposed by Dr. Stefan Lanka, Dr. Zach Bush, Dr. Andrew Kaufman, Arthur Firstenberg and, doubtlessly, others. They analyzed the history and ‘evidence’ for germ theory, especially as it applies to viruses, and they poured over the data, medical journals and letters of the people involved in establishing, promoting and criticizing germ theory. So, that work is done. Germ theory and Louis Pasteur are frauds.

What about the books attributed to the founding father of modern western medicine: Hippocrates? Are they, perhaps, also frauds? Wouldn’t that be funny—and appropriate? Aren’t the unhealthy hypocrites who call themselves doctors and don’t take their own medicine hypocrites? but who generally only know how to supress symptoms, who still can’t make healthy patients, and who are still blindly prescribing non-cures for cancer, diabetes, autism and diverse other diseases and disorders—imagine if those medical hypocrites were simply following in the footsteps of the greatest hypocrite of all, the man bearing the name of their own hypocritical condition, Hippocrates?

Ironically, the Hippocratic oath, sworn by all modern doctors in the West, was allegedly named after Hippocrates. This is ironic for the same reason that Americans believe their wealthy, elitist founding fathers endorsed democracy. Yes, it is ironic because Hippocrates had no interest in promoting human health.

How dare I make such an outrageous claim? Hippocrates was an ancient Greek whose genius has been verified repeatedly, over the centuries, by numerous certified experts and scholars! Actually, proving that Hippocrates existed is possibly more futile than trying to determine the historical facts about that other legendary healer, Jesus. Hippocrates’ body is gone. No tomb even claims to hold his remains. But approximately 70 texts are attributed to him. So, he surely existed, right? Actually, scholars have already determined that the 70 odd texts bearing his name are forgeries—well, that’s my word choice, not theirs; still, they do state that those texts were written by possibly 19 different authors. This seems like good evidence for treating Hippocrates as a myth, but don’t tell our scholars that. They continue to believe that Hippocrates was a Greek who lived 2400 years ago and that he was a revolutionary in his field.
Plato and Aristotle are the only pre-Christian authors I know who referred to Hippocrates, but their origins are dubious, too, as I’ve demonstrated in my still unfinished Counterfeit Classics 1.

Plato, Aristotle and Hippocrates are pseudonyms for state-sponsored propagandists. If this seems outlandish, please consider that our own media is highly compromised and corrupted, and our “Mockingbird” media is controlled by the CIA.

As is true of most classical and medical texts, the name Hippocrates was concocted as a pseudonym, but why would the creators choose a name that so closely resembles the word hypocrisy? Were the real authors cynical mockers of the masses? For that matter, the western symbol of medicine, the Caduceus, seems equally cynical and sneering, as snakes are generally not sources of healing, and many species of snakes inject poison into their victims. And just in case you think this evidence of cynical mockery in the origins of western medicine proves that we have since then evolved into honest and kind people, consider that the data analysis company Ipsos Mori bears a Latin name that translates into English as They Die.

But, enough of this preamble. Let’s analyze the writings attributed to Hippocrates.

Against Ancient Medicine

If the works of Hippocrates are well over two thousand years old, why do they never recommend the most common cures of the time: herbal cures? In fact, in his work On Ancient Medicine, Hippocrates explicitly dismisses the healthfulness of traditional herbal medicines and raw foods. In their place he recommends “gentler” foods—namely wheat and barley. Really, gentler? This bizarre and unhealthy bias for grains is not unique to Hippocrates; it was already identified in the Bible, a Catholic forgery.

In On Ancient Medicine, Hippocrates exhibits his bias by dismissing, in one sweeping generalization, all the medicinal knowledge of our ancestors. How? He draws a distinction between the superstition-based false medicines of the past, and the knowledge-based effective medicines that he recommends. While superstition plays a major role in the ‘remedies’ of early imperial medical practices—as is evident in traditional Chinese and medieval European medicine, the remedies of indigenous folk are always tried and tested over generations, which means their remedies were tried and tested through an informal and yet scientific method.

So, when Hippocrates dismisses all medicines of the past, he rejects knowledge and claims to represent knowledge, though, in fact, he does not conduct any trials to prove the efficacy of his recommended medicines.

The third paragraph of On Ancient Medicine introduces the absurd hypothesis that human illnesses first arose because the earliest human diet consisted of raw organic food. This diet he calls a “strong and brutish diet,” and—he argues—it caused our illnesses, and in response we humans had to create a new and milder diet, a diet that, judging from his words, consists of wheat and barley. To my knowledge, these two grains have not provided humanity with superior health; on the contrary, they’ve provided inferior health. But, don’t wait for the media to admit this; they will not risk loosing the support of Big Ag.

Why did Hippocrates promote foods that must be cooked and that humans are not evolved to digest? Why—because grains form the foundation of almost every empire. They deliver calories to workers, but they slowly degrade their health by providing too little nutrition, too many toxins and excessive labor. Grain-based cultures, like Christian holy-bread culture, always spell death for forests and for their indigenous peoples. Grain-based agriculture, especially in temperate regions, is not even sustainable.
Incredibly, Hippocrates associates gardens with illness. He informs us that the man “who lived in Deaice’s Garden” (Of Epidemics) suffered an illness that ended in “a perfect crisis,” a vague phrase that might mean the patient died. The same man’s wife died after an illness lasting 21 days. Since, to my knowledge, this is the only time a garden is mentioned in all of Hippo’s writings, I suspect he intentionally associated gardens with illness to help promote pro-imperial, pro-open-field and grain-based agriculture.

Hippocrates effectively claims that imperialism is the source of our health and that bread is medicine. Modern bread and pasta marketers will agree, but science has begun to sound the alarm about the environmental, social and physiological dangers of grain-based diets.

Furthermore, to persuade us that strong foods like fruit, vegetables, herbs and raw foods cause illness, Hippocrates claims that weak foods are healthier, and that soup, which consists of vegetables weakened by boiling, is better for sick people because soup is easily digested. It is certainly more easily digested, but that proves nothing. Walking is easier when done downhill, but that does not prove it’s healthier. And yet, the father of western medicine claims that all “strong” foods are bad for human beings—even if we are healthy!

What motivation did Hippocrates have for his pro-grain, anti-garden bias? Money and power? I can grow enough zucchinis, squash and potatoes to feed myself, but no man can or would want to grow and process enough grains to provide for the bulk of his calories. Growing and processing grains into bread is such an energy intensive practice that it virtually necessitates slavery, plantation-style farming using ‘volunteers’—as had been practiced by the Catholic Church, or mechanization. In other words, grain products can only be produced in a hierarchical world where some have much and many are poor. This phenomenon bears comparison to what has happened to cannabis. This easily grown medicinal plant was made illegal because it was too cheap, so capitalists promoted their expensive laboratory-made medicines instead.

Hippocrates, like a good imperialist stooge, dismisses indigenous cultures and promotes dependency on imperial agriculture and non-sustainability. Paragraph seven in On Epidemics continues to push his agenda by claiming hat an ancient physician “found out and prepared for all mankind that kind of food which we all now use, in place of the former savage and brutish mode of living.” What “ancient physician”? Why not provide a name? Why this mystical nonsense? No physician “prepared for all mankind” any kind of food to keep mankind healthy; but Hippocrates’ bizarre claim echoes the bizarre Christian superstition that Jesus is a sort of physician whose “holy” bread is medicine for the soul, if not for the body, too. And the claim that “we all now use” the same kind of food is suspicious. Hippocrates contrasts this food “we all now use” to foods humans cannot digest, so his magic food is probably grain-based breads. This would explain why he used the word now—for that suggests his magic food is relatively new, and that also agrees with my interpretation, since for many ancient Greeks, grain-based breads would have been a new kind of food.

Paragraph eight adds another food group to Hippocrates’ list of healthful foods: meat. “Bread and flesh” are considered “Articles which prove beneficial to healthy persons,” and he argues that whatever is good for healthy persons is medicine for sick persons; only the quantity must be adjusted. Again, science is starting to reveal the environmental, sociological and physiological dangers of meat consumption.
In paragraph eight, Hippocrates warns that unskilled physicians are frauds for whom “punishment is not far off.” Isn’t that reminiscent of how, in the early 20th century, the Rockefeller funded American Medical Association discredited and made illegal traditional medicines?

The Good Empire

*On the Sacred Disease* is Hippocrates’ treatise on mental diseases. It explicitly rejects the belief that the Greek gods are responsible for mental diseases and insist that such diseases are hereditary and may be caused by excessive humidity and “cold, sun, and wind.” Isn’t it nice to blame Mother Nature? And, isn’t this shockingly modern? Aren’t we, too, in the habit of blaming heredity, or genetics, and not Nature’s climate but her animals like swine, birds, bats, mad cows and monkeys *for our diseases*?

The patient’s living conditions and lifestyle, which are often created for the masses by the ruling class, are never blamed. Like Sigmund Fraud, Hippocrates ignored the fact that mental diseases are commonly triggered by the economic and political factors that cause domestic abuse. Of course, the good imperialist doctor must ignore these causes of madness, for his job was to whitewash civilization.

Hippocrates’ definition of a healthy brain is also revealing. Apparently, a healthy brain is a brain that is “at rest.” Well, isn’t that what your rulers want you to think?

As long as the brain is at rest, the man enjoys his reason, but the depravement of the brain arises from phlegm and bile, either of which you may recognize in this manner: Those who are mad from phlegm are quiet, and do not cry out nor make a noise; but those from bile are vociferous, malignant, and will not be quiet, but are always doing something improper. If the madness be constant, these are the causes thereof. But if terrors and fears assail, they are connected with derangement of the brain, and derangement is owing to its being heated.

Can anyone honestly respect this blatantly unscientific, unproveable *bullshit*? Isn’t it obvious that this was written to make people mad, that is, ignorant?

Lastly, the sixth paragraph implies the entire text was written after the Renaissance, *after* European physicians launched the madness of vivisection and mapped all the internal organs and tissues of the human body. Since vivisection was not part of Greek culture, and no evidence exists for it outside of dubious texts, the works of Hippocrates likely date to the Christian Era.

Wine Is Medicine

Hippocrates is a quack. He constantly prescribes wine as a cure for everything. Wine is his panacea. But why wine? Is this preference more evidence of a Christian bias—since wine, for Christians, not only represents the blood of Christ but, *for the Church, wine was a source of income*?

In *On Ulcers*, Hippocrates writes in his first sentence, “We must avoid wetting all sorts of ulcers except with wine”. In modern times, the wine industry has worked hard to muddle the science around alcohol; however, in the final analysis, *alcohol remains deadly to cells.*
In *Aphoristic Sentences*, Hippocrates offers a prescription for women trying to fix their uterus: “bathe in hot wine.” A whole bath full of hot wine? This sounds like a prescription to spend and party excessively. Yet, this was prescribed by the father of modern medicine? Hippocrates’ other favorite medicines included salt, honey, minerals such as alum and verdigris as well as expensive, imported *foreign* herbs and spices. This is a *profitable* list. None of his preferred substances were available to the common Greek. Like wine, they had to be purchased—but that, of course, was the whole point.

**Water Is Poisonous**

One of the more glaringly insane claims posited by the good Hippocrates is that water—especially precipitated water, or rain—is not healthy for us. According to him, the healthiest part of water remains up in the Heavens, perhaps in vapor form, while the heavy and unhealthy part forms rain, snow, hail, and everything in between. As for drinking fresh water from running rivers, or river-fed lakes, this he maintains causes men to suffer from stones and “diseases of the kidneys, strangury, sciatica” (*On Airs, Waters and Places*). Why did Hippocrates make such blatantly absurd and erroneous assertions? Was he simply doing the best he could while science was still in its infancy? But why would he warn against using a resource that humans and other animals have evolved to consume? Why blame diseases on water instead of on the diet humans were not evolved to eat?

Money? Impossible? Even 500 years ago, clean water was easily accessible and free, so no one could profit from its sale. Did Hippocrates recommend something more expensive than water for health? He recommended wine. Why wine? The Catholic Church and wealthy landowners profited from the wine market.

Now, our wines are not only alcoholic, and therefore cytotoxic, but they are contaminated with pesticides and herbicides—but that does not stop the wine industry for promoting the imagined health benefits of wine consumption. And, alcoholic beverage producers, like GMO producers, are exempt from disclosing their ingredients on their labels. But, I’m sure if he were alive today, Hippocrates would still claim that that wine is medicine.

As for water, so much of the Earth’s surface water has been polluted by people that clean water is mostly only available from springs and wells, so most people are paying for public tap or corporate bottled water. It’s a capitalists’ dream come true.

**Misogynist and Sadist**

Hippocrates’ misogyny is another Catholic echo. The misogynistic *disease* is evident from Hippocrates’ habit of prescribing horrid medicines and treatments for women. In *On Ulcers*, he recommends that women bathe not in warm wine but in “hot” wine, but just how hot he conveniently avoids saying.

Was Hippocrates a misogynistic sadist? The above prescription was made as a curative for a descended or prolapsed uterus. Such a uterus is exposed and extremely sensitive to any heat, so a bath in hot wine sounds like a prescription for torture.

Elsewhere, while dismissing the medicinal properties of garlic and onions, he recommends a trick in which garlic be used to determine if “pregnancy [or birth?] has taken place.” To make this trick work, a “boiled clove of garlic” must be placed “in the vagina for an hour.” Again,
garlic is a very strong and pungent herb, especially if not boiled long enough, so placing it inside a sensitive part could be highly unpleasant, if not for the woman then for her lover.

In his tract on hemorrhoids, Hippocrates recommends cauterizing or burning the extended tissue off the anus and he seems to think it’s normal for hemorrhoidal tissue to spurt blood “when the anus is forced out.” Forced out? What kind of force does he recommend? Another method for curing hemorrhoids with fire and heat is to shove a reed into the anus and then shove a “red hot iron” down it.

In the last paragraph, Hippocrates addresses woman’s hemorrhoids, as if they were qualitatively different from a man’s hemorrhoids. The cure he recommends for women appears designed to either fail or poison the patient: he recommends a suppository made of strong herbs (he doesn’t identify them. Thanks, Hippocrates), litharge (good for lead poisoning), tamarisk powder (has no medicinal properties), galls (very rare and of dubious usefulness), white wine (of course), and oil and goose grease for lubricant.

So, he generously prescribes putting herbs in vaginas and anuses instead of in our mouths. What, precisely, was his agenda?

Against Masturbation

In On Airs, Waters, and Places, Hippocrates claims that one reason women suffer from fewer kidney and ureteral stones is that they “do not rub their genitals with their hands” (para. 9). So there you have it: if you masturbate, you will go blind—I mean suffer from stones. Coincidentally, the Bible speaks against masturbation and claims, without proof, that masturbation upsets God, especially if you use your right hand. Like the Hippocratic corpus, the Bible does not promote love-making for its mental and physical health benefits. Neither corpus is interested in health or—for that matter—happiness.

North-South and West-East Biases

Incredibly, our iconic physician also suffered from the North-South bias, the same bias that still dominates the global economy. Even the north wind is better than the south wind: the north wind “is the most wholesome of the winds, but the effects of the south are the very reverse” (On the Sacred Disease). Also, somehow, springs that face south are the worst springs of all (On Airs, Waters, and Places, 7).

Heat, ever associated with the south, is blamed for many ailments. Hippocrates has no qualms making such absurd meteorological-medical claims as this, “If the summer and the autumn be rainy and southerly, the winter will be unhealthy.” Somehow, he didn’t understand the many dangers of northerly living: pneumonia (cold-related), vitamin D deficiency (lack of sunlight in winter), and scurvy (short growing season leads to lack of fresh fruit and vegetables in winter).

However, instead of recommending a life in the south or tropics, Hippocrates speaks well of cities that “lie to the rising sun” because their inhabitants are “well colored and blooming,” and their “women are very prolific, and have easy deliveries” (On Airs, Waters... 5). That is an odd recommendation. Was he, perhaps, giving the nod to the African slave trade?

Hippocrates’ bias against the south is so strong that he even begins Of the Epidemics by blaming the south, or southerly winds, for plagues. Well, centuries later, and we are still playing the blame game. Viruses are commonly blamed on southern as well as eastern peoples and their
animals. Remember the ‘Spanish’ flu, Mexico’s swine flu, Africa’s Ebola, and now—allegedly—China’s coronavirus? Yes, the East is also evil.

Hippocrates’ western bias is on display in On Airs, Waters and Places. There, without scientific basis—no basis except prejudice—he, echoing Aristotle, argues that because Asia, or the parts of interest to him—is warmer, its people must be “less active and more effeminate.” A little later he adds that Asians “possess neither vigor nor courage, and are less suited for war than Europeans.” Why is our good doctor interested in war and why do his writings seem to encourage western men to think they can walk over Asia? At the very least, Hippocrates has betrayed his physician’s duty to protect health and life.

Hippocrates’ mental disease—that of racism—is on full display in the same text. There, he absurdly claims that Europeans have bigger brains because they have longer heads. He even asks us to believe—again without scientific or even textual evidence—he argues that Europeans have longer heads because their ancestors squeezed the heads of their children. Well, I am a long-headed man, but I reap no benefit from it and suspect it is partly a consequence of eating overcooked and processed foods during my youth. But that’s just a wild guess.

Final Diagnosis and Prescription

In On the Creation of Man and elsewhere, Hippocrates boldly displays his anti-Greek-gods bias. First, he argues that the Greek gods are not responsible for causing diseases. This sounds scientific if we assume that real Greeks echoed Homer and actually blamed their gods for causing diseases and, like Homer, saw no reason to credit them with healing powers. But this blasphemous attitude is highly unlikely in any historical population.

Another reason we should question Hippocrates’ authenticity is that he never credits or invokes Apollo, the god of medicine. Only his one-page Hippocratic Oath invokes Apollo; nothing else. That makes me wonder, was the author Greek?

In Of Epidemics (3rd sec.; 3rd year), Hippocrates suggests that the Greek gods do not heal or are guilty of causing diseases. He casually notes that a man who lived near the temple of Hercules died of a disease. A few pages later he mentions that Melidia suffered from an excruciating disease and “lived by the temple of Juno.” Isn’t that curious? Why didn’t Hercules and Juno help their believers? Half a page later, we learn that someone suffered from an abominable disease while “he lived by the temple of the Earth.” In case we did not understand, a few pages later, we learn that a temple was filled with the victims of a plague—not a word about them being cured. Next, we learn that Parion, “who lived above the temple of Diana,” was ill for 120 days before perishing. Sounds to me like these pagan or heathen temples are cursed—and that’s precisely how it was supposed to sound. The writings of Hippocrates were not written to discredit the Greek religion and the vast body of indigenous medicinal knowledge. Why? Was the author, perhaps, interested in promoting Jesus, the legendary healer of Christianity, or in preventing Christians from seeking medical wisdom in ancient traditions?

Presently, I am a prophet gibbering in the wilderness. More decorated experts have not diagnosed the Hippocratic corpus as medical propaganda written centuries after Hippocrates allegedly lived. Their failure to make this diagnosis is understandable. They would rather not admit they spent years believing in lies.

In conclusion, the diagnosis is clear: Hippocrates, or rather the writings attributed to him, are fraudulent, racist, sexist, dangerous, probably Catholic, certainly cynical and malevolent. But
this shouldn’t surprise us. The modern medical research field is rife with fraud; thus, we harvest the fruit of the Hippocratic root.

My prescription? Avoid propaganda and immerse yourself in truth, humor and beauty.

**Peter Dudink** is an artist, private tutor, researcher, author, podcaster and owner of stopbsnow.com. He specializes in literary analysis. He earned a Masters of Arts in English literature from the University of Waterloo, but he regrets to report that this achievement means very little.