

1892	<div>DISEASE</div> <div>CHOLERA</div>	<div>SYMPTOMS</div> <div>Profuse vomiting and diarrhea leading to dehydration and death</div>	<div>PUBLIC HEALTH STRATEGY</div> <div>Isolation and quarantine of all cases</div>
	<div>LOCATION</div> <div>WORLDWIDE/ NEW YORK CITY</div>	<div>TRANSMISSION</div> <div>Gastrointestinal; usually contracted from contaminated food or water</div>	<div>NUMBER OF SICK OR DEAD</div> <div>Two million deaths worldwide; in New York City there were 11 cases and 9 deaths; there were 44 deaths at the New York quarantine station and an additional 76 aboard ships en route to New York Harbor</div>
	<div>CAUSE</div> <div>VIBRIO CHOLERAEE BACTERIA</div>	<div>SCAPEGOATS</div> <div>Several thousand Russian Jewish immigrants were quarantined at Hoffman and Swinburne Islands, near Staten Island. Several hundred first-class cabin passengers were restricted to the Surf Hotel on Fire Island</div>	

1900	<div>DISEASE</div> <div>BUBONIC PLAGUE</div>	<div>SYMPTOMS</div> <div>High fever, intense muscle pain and headaches, fatigue and bloody vomiting, followed by swollen and painful lymph nodes</div>	<div>PUBLIC HEALTH STRATEGY</div> <div>Quarantine and forced vaccinations in Chinatown</div>
	<div>LOCATION</div> <div>SAN FRANCISCO</div>	<div>TRANSMISSION</div> <div>Fleas carried by rats</div>	<div>NUMBER OF SICK OR DEAD</div> <div>By 1904 there had been 121 cases and 113 deaths; of the dead 107 were Chinese, 4 were Japanese and 2 were Caucasian</div>
	<div>CAUSE</div> <div>YERSINIA PESTIS BACTERIA</div>	<div>SCAPEGOATS</div> <div>Chinese immigrants; many protested and some brought successful legal suits against mandatory vaccination laws</div>	

1917	<div>DISEASE</div> <div>TYPHUS FEVER</div>	<div>SYMPTOMS</div> <div>Extremely high fever, joint and muscle pain, delirium, reddish-purple rash spreading from the chest; 20 percent to 40 percent of victims died in the years before antibiotics</div>	<div>PUBLIC HEALTH STRATEGY</div> <div>Isolation of the ill and quarantine of those with contact with them. Intensive medical inspections at the Texas-Mexico border; kerosene disinfecting baths for all Mexicans crossing the border</div>
	<div>LOCATION</div> <div>EL PASO, TEX.</div>	<div>TRANSMISSION</div> <div>Body lice carrying rickettsia bite humans; when they scratch themselves, tainted feces enter the bloodstream</div>	<div>NUMBER OF SICK OR DEAD</div> <div>Three cases</div>
	<div>CAUSE</div> <div>RICKETTSIA PROWAZEKII</div>	<div>SCAPEGOATS</div> <div>Thousands of Mexican day workers crossing the border were subjected to daily kerosene baths; in one case an explosion occurred, killing 28 men and severely burning 25 to 30 more</div>	

1918	<div>DISEASE</div> <div>SPANISH INFLUENZA</div>	<div>SYMPTOMS</div> <div>Fever, cough, fatigue, chills, possibly progressing to pneumonia; in severe cases, patients suffocate as their lungs fill up with fluid</div>	<div>PUBLIC HEALTH STRATEGY</div> <div>Widespread closings of schools and public places and prohibitions against public gatherings; orders to keep mass transit and buildings well ventilated; isolation and quarantine in some communities</div>
	<div>LOCATION</div> <div>WORLDWIDE</div>	<div>TRANSMISSION</div> <div>Respiratory; highly contagious and easily spread</div>	
	<div>CAUSE</div> <div>INFLUENZA VIRUS (A/H1N1)</div>	<div>NUMBER OF SICK OR DEAD</div> <div>Estimated at 650,000 deaths in the U.S., and 25 million to 100 million worldwide</div>	<div>SCAPEGOATS</div> <div>Pandemic was too widespread for any one group to be blamed</div>

1947	<div>DISEASE</div> <div>SMALLPOX</div>	<div>SYMPTOMS</div> <div>Fever, headache, severe fatigue, severe backache and malaise, followed by rash that turns to blisters; 30 percent or more infected die</div>	<div>PUBLIC HEALTH STRATEGY</div> <div>Vaccination of all who had contact with the ill, followed by general public vaccination</div>
	<div>LOCATION</div> <div>NEW YORK CITY</div>	<div>TRANSMISSION</div> <div>Respiratory or physical contact with infected person; highly contagious</div>	<div>SCAPEGOATS</div> <div>There was not enough vaccine produced for every American, causing panic among those turned away</div>
	<div>CAUSE</div> <div>VARIOLA MAJOR VIRUS</div>	<div>NUMBER OF SICK OR DEAD</div> <div>Three cases</div>	

1952	<div>DISEASE</div> <div>POLIO</div>	<div>SYMPTOMS</div> <div>Fever, sore throat, headache, vomiting, fatigue, pain or stiffness of neck, back, arms or legs, muscle spasms; in serious cases, paralysis and death</div>	<div>PUBLIC HEALTH STRATEGY</div> <div>Social distancing measures like canceling summer camps for children and closing public pools. (The Salk polio vaccine was not widely distributed until 1955.) Children of upper socio-economic classes contracted polio out of proportion to poorer children who had developed antibodies through low-level exposure to the virus in unclean drinking water</div>
	<div>LOCATION</div> <div>NATIONWIDE</div>	<div>TRANSMISSION</div> <div>Gastrointestinal; victims ingest the virus, which infects the lymphatic glands and nerves until it reaches the spinal cord and possibly brain</div>	
	<div>CAUSE</div> <div>POLIOVIRUS</div>	<div>NUMBER OF SICK OR DEAD</div> <div>Approximately 58,000 cases and 3,145 deaths, primarily children</div>	<div>SCAPEGOATS</div> <div>None</div>

1976	<div>DISEASE</div> <div>SWINE FLU</div>	<div>SYMPTOMS</div> <div>Fever, cough, fatigue, chills, possibly progressing to pneumonia</div>	<div>PUBLIC HEALTH STRATEGY</div> <div>Isolation and quarantine of ill soldiers and their contacts at Fort Dix; some 40 million vaccinations given to civilians. After the vaccination program there was an increase of Guillain-Barré syndrome, a neurological disorder causing paralysis. Scientists still debate whether there was a connection</div>
	<div>LOCATION</div> <div>FORT DIX, N.J.</div>	<div>TRANSMISSION</div> <div>Respiratory</div>	<div>SCAPEGOATS</div> <div>The government officials involved in the widespread vaccination program; the head of the Centers for Disease Control lost his job and President Gerald Ford was accused of using the crisis for political gain</div>
	<div>CAUSE</div> <div>INFLUENZA VIRUS (A/H1N1)</div>	<div>NUMBER OF SICK OR DEAD</div> <div>One death and fewer than 200 confirmed cases</div>	

1982	<div>DISEASE</div> <div>H.I.V./AIDS</div>	<div>SYMPTOMS</div> <div>Fever, headaches, swollen lymph glands and weight loss; in time, damage to the immune system leads to a host of illnesses including tuberculosis, meningitis and cancers, and eventually death</div>	<div>PUBLIC HEALTH STRATEGY</div> <div>Public health education, safer sexual practices, scrutiny of the blood-banking system, needle exchange programs</div>
	<div>LOCATION</div> <div>SAN FRANCISCO/LOS ANGELES/ NEW YORK, THEN A GLOBAL PANDEMIC</div>	<div>TRANSMISSION</div> <div>Sexual activity, blood transfusions, needle sharing among drug abusers, blood exchange between mother and baby during pregnancy, breastfeeding</div>	<div>NUMBER OF SICK OR DEAD</div> <div>More than 32 million people have died worldwide; 33 million others are now infected</div>
	<div>CAUSE</div> <div>HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS</div>		<div>SCAPEGOATS</div> <div>Gay men, intravenous drug abusers, Haitians</div>

2003	<div>DISEASE</div> <div>SARS</div>	<div>SYMPTOMS</div> <div>High fever, headache, chills, malaise, coughing, possibly severe pneumonia</div>	<div>PUBLIC HEALTH STRATEGY</div> <div>Chinese government concealed the outbreak for several months, helping the disease to spread; quarantine and isolation policies in Hong Kong, Canada and Singapore</div>
	<div>LOCATION</div> <div>FIRST IN ASIA, THEN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE</div>	<div>TRANSMISSION</div> <div>Respiratory</div>	<div>NUMBER OF SICK OR DEAD</div> <div>8,427 cases, 916 deaths worldwide; 74 probable cases in the United States (one health worker; all others had traveled to SARS-afflicted areas abroad)</div>
	<div>CAUSE</div> <div>SARS CORONA VIRUS</div>	<div>SCAPEGOATS</div> <div>Asians and those who had traveled to affected parts of Asia. University of California at Berkeley briefly banned Asian students from visiting the campus</div>	