

Introduction to Vaccination, Presentation #1

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Introduction

Why should you study vaccination?

Did you know 'bleeding' was practiced for over 1000 years before the public realized its worthless and harmful nature?

Do you know 89% of doctors get their 'information' about vaccination from Pharmaceutical sales agents?

How much time would you spend on research before you purchased a washing machine, a car, a home?

Would you spend an equal or greater amount of time researching an "Immunization Program", a decision which has life and death consequences for yourself and/or your children?

If so, then continue this introduction.



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Purposes of this lecture

Promote holistic concepts of health which empower the individual to make informed and wise health choices.

Promote freedom of choice regarding medical procedures including vaccination.

To reveal that vaccination is not necessary and is neither safe or reliable.

Ask and answer:

Q1. If reforms and improvements in Sanitation, Nutrition, and Hygiene are treated as a collective force, is "sanitation, nutrition and hygiene" a primary, a secondary or insignificant factor in controlling contagious diseases?

Q2. Is vaccination a primary, a secondary or insignificant factor in controlling contagious diseases?

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If the following factors are useful in controlling contagious disease:

- Sanitation. (Includes clean water, clean air, clean food, clean environment.)
- Quality nutrition, year around, not just seasonable.
- Hygiene.
- Insect control.
- Belief that one is immune.
- Joy, optimism, thankfulness and confidence, and all other factors which make for rational scientific living, also known as "Godly living".
- Quarantine.

Does vaccination belong in this above list?

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Questions continued'

- Did the use of vaccines save millions of lives?
- Did smallpox vaccine eradicate smallpox?
- Did polio vaccine eradicate polio in the United States?
- Can immunity to contagious disease exist without experiencing disease and without vaccination?
- Are vaccines safe? Are vaccines effective?
Are vaccines necessary?

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SANITATION

Following EXCERPTS taken from: A Brief History Of Cleaning

Source:

http://www.cleaninglink.com/Cleaning_Library/history_of_sanitation.htm

Today, we know that sanitation makes a tremendous contribution to preventing disease and keeping people healthy. ...

7,000 YEARS AGO

The Babylonians discovered that contaminated water could cause disease. They brought in fresh water every day.

2,000 YEARS AGO

The physician Hippocrates discovered that cleansing could prevent infection.

THE ROMAN EMPIRE

Made great progress in the area of sanitation. Built aqueducts to bring in fresh water, and built sewer systems and public baths. However, with the fall of the Roman Empire, much of the knowledge the Romans developed was lost, and was not passed on.

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MEDIEVAL TIMES

Were truly the Dark Ages as far as sanitation was concerned. Towns were dirty and crowded, and disease and epidemics spread unchecked because of the lack of sanitation. Water was contaminated, and personal hygiene was virtually unknown.

Tuberculosis, cholera, diphtheria, smallpox, yellow fever, all were rampant. As many children died as lived, and the average life span was under 30 years. The worst epidemic during this period was the Black Death, from 1438-1441, which spread to such proportions that 60 million people died, which at the time was one-fourth the population of the world.

19TH CENTURY

In New York City, living conditions were as nearly as [sic] filthy as in the middle ages, and yearly epidemics swept through populations, killing many. The average life span was less than age 40. But during the mid 1800's, it [the connection] was discovered between germs and disease was proven. [sic] Soaps, disinfectants, and pharmaceuticals began to be developed, and it was first recognized that disease could be controlled.

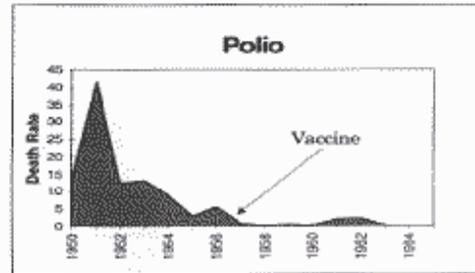
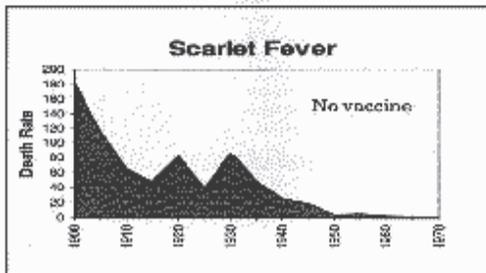
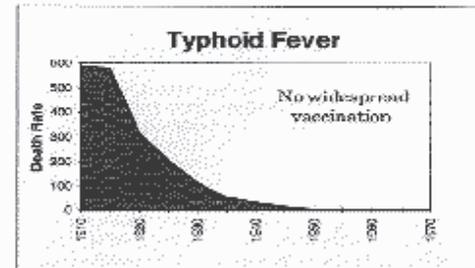
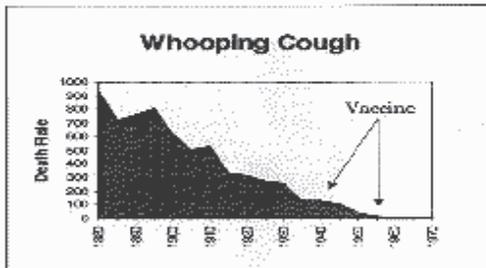
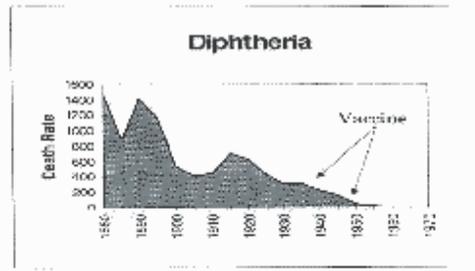
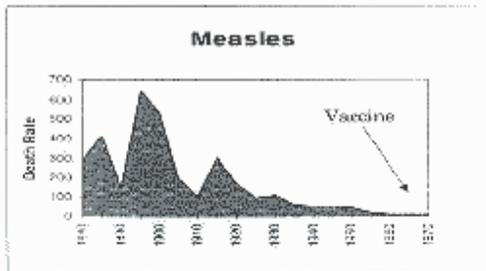
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This began the Sanitation Revolution, and public health practices such as garbage collection, water treatment, public health departments and regulations, as well as personal bathing, became part of the culture. The death rate in children dropped, and the average life span increased over the years, to age 74.

This article and others on Sanitation can be found at:
<http://www.vaclib.org/basic/history.htm>

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DID WE EVER REALLY NEED VACCINATIONS?



Mortality Graphs

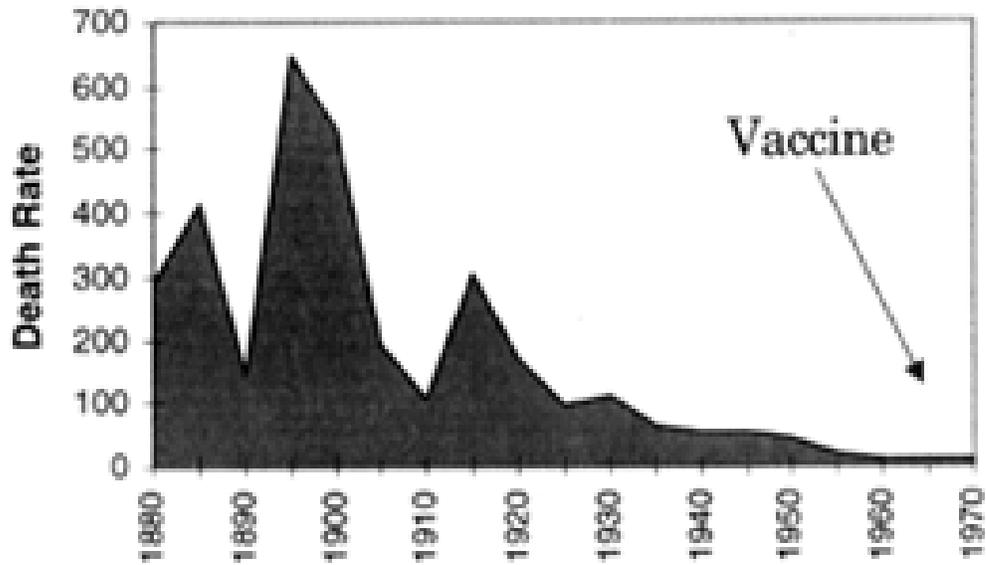
From: *Vaccination, A Parents Dilemma*, Greg Beattle, c 1997, Oracle Press, Queensland, Australia, p. 36-57

Note: no vaccine was ever created for Scarlet Fever which virtually disappeared. No widespread vaccination was used for Typhoid Fever.

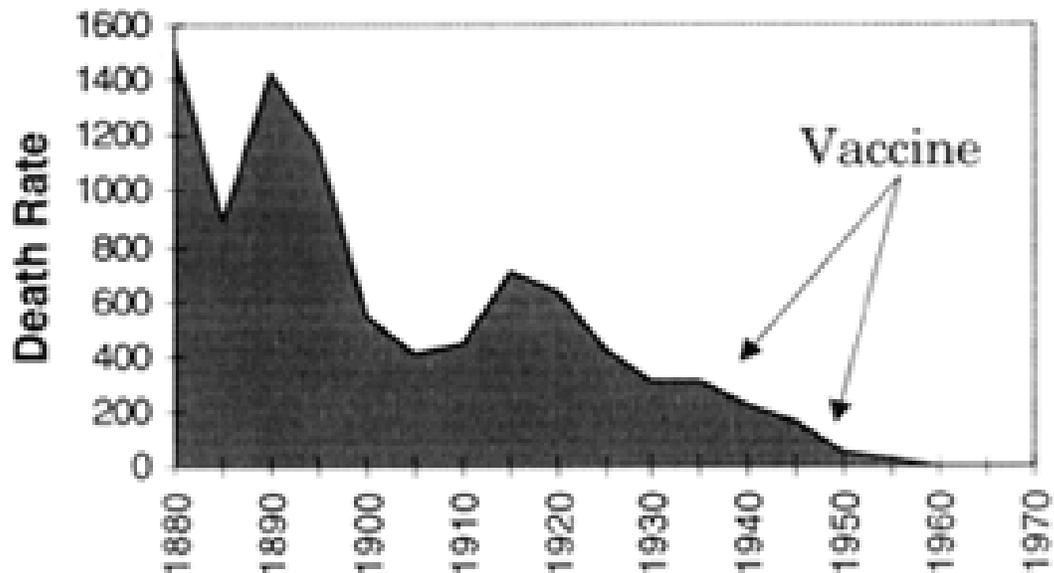
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Individual graphs contained in the page above:

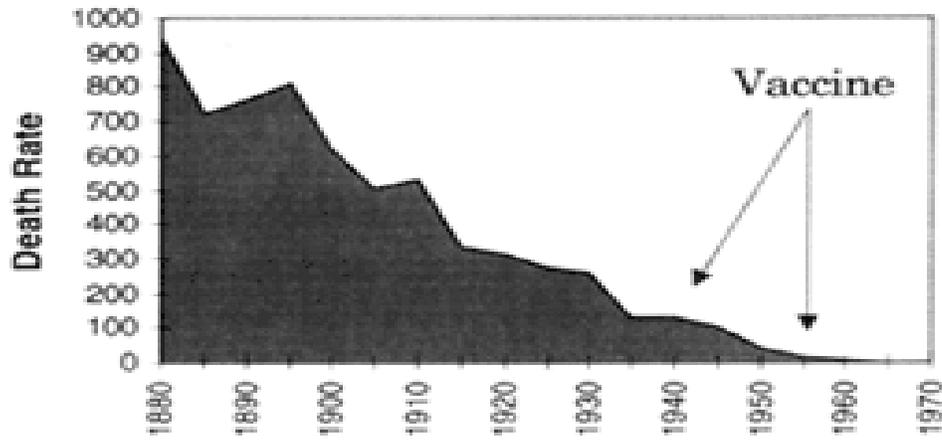
Measles



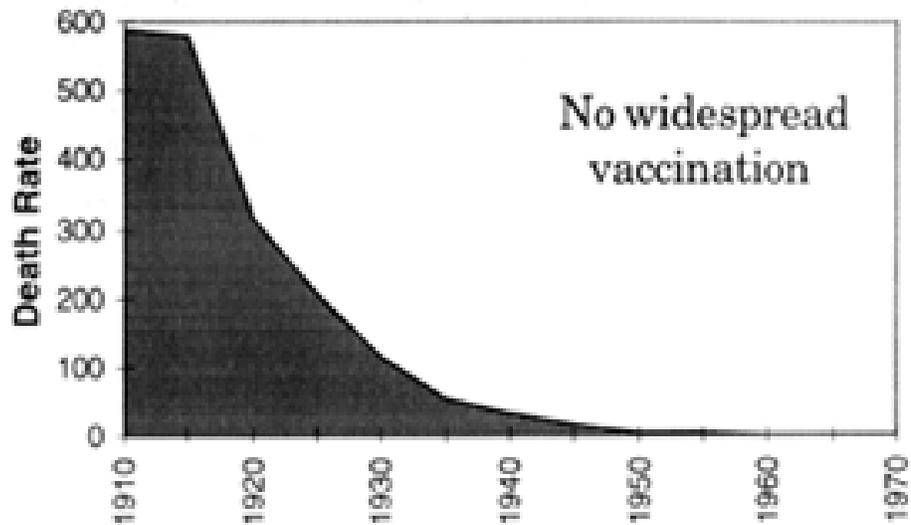
Diphtheria



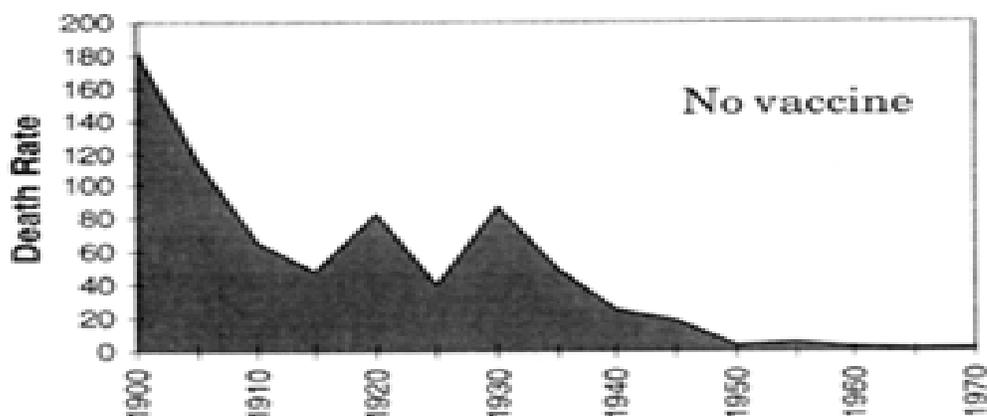
Whooping Cough



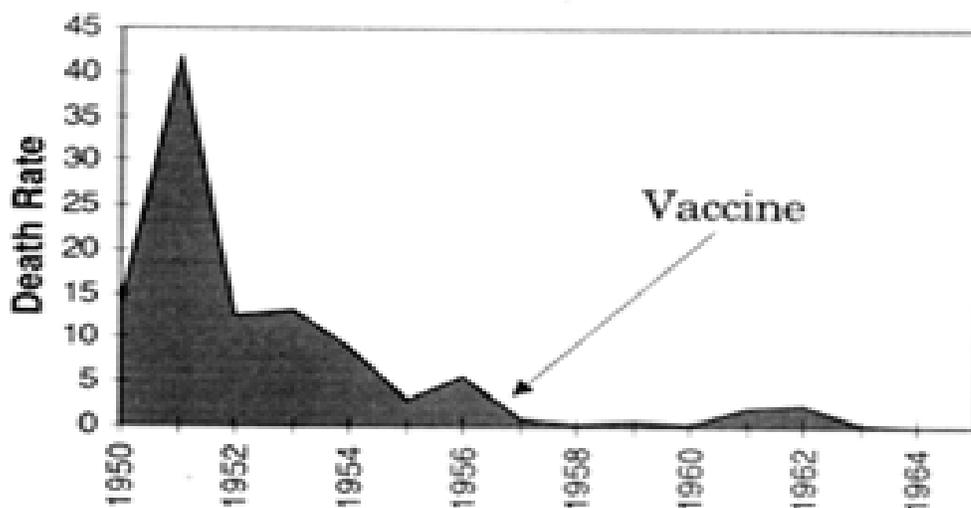
Typhoid Fever



Scarlet Fever



Polio



Mortality Graphs

From: Vaccination, A Parents Dilemma, Greg Beattle, c 1997, Oracle Press, Queensland, Australia, p. 36-57

Note: Mortality graphs give a more accurate picture of disease decline than do disease graphs due to the tendency to 'rediagnose' vaccinated cases as something other than the true disease.

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