

On “Contagion”—Siamese Twins from Soviet Russia and “Highly Infectious Measles Virus”



On a frozen Moscow morning in January 1950, Siamese twins, Masha and Dasha Krivoshlyopova were born. The delivery was by caesarean section.

Apparently on awakening from the anaesthetic, their mother was told her babies had died shortly after birth.

This was a lie by Stalin's Soviet medical authorities who instead took the girls away to a medical institute in the Moscow region to be used as guinea pigs for a series of shocking experiments.

Soviet physiologist Pyotr Anokhin was apparently studying the separate roles of the nervous system and the blood system on the body's ability to adjust to conditions such as prolonged sleep deprivation, extreme hunger, and extreme temperature change.

Unfortunately for Dasha and Masha conjoined twins **who shared a blood system but had separate nervous systems** were ideal objects for research.

The twins were placed in the Academy of Medical Sciences Pediatric Institute, where a team of Anokhin's physiologists continued to carry out experiments on them for the following six years.

Kept in a cot in a glass box next to a laboratory, **scientists used the twins to determine the effect of the blood system (which they shared)** and the nervous system (which they didn't) on the body's ability to regulate extreme temperature change, sleep deprivation and hunger.

They were burnt, frozen, kept forcibly awake, starved, injected with radioactive and other harmful substances, and electrocuted to test their conditional reflexes.

The women, as they were to become, were joined at the spine at an angle of 180 degrees and had one leg each.

Between them, they possessed four arms, a separate small

intestine but they shared the same colon and rectum.

They had four kidneys but only one bladder along with a shared reproductive system.

They had their own hearts and lungs **but shared a blood supply**. *They also had separate nervous systems meaning one could become ill while the other was fine.*¹

During childhood one twin got measles and the other did not.

<https://www.mirror.co.uk/news/real-life-stories/one-smoked-drunk-longed-husband-10964102>

Scientists performed cruel tests to ascertain their reactions to prolonged sleep deprivation, extreme hunger, and intense temperature change.

In one experiment, one twin was poked with needles to assess the other for reactions and in another, one was submerged into a tub of icy water to check the other's body temperature.

During childhood, one twin got measles and the other did not - their separate nervous systems meant one could become ill while the other was fine.

'They had their own hearts and lungs but shared a blood supply, so **when one drank alcohol they could both get drunk**,' she explained.

¹ The nervous system is the body's advanced digital, telecommunications network.

<https://www.dailymail.co.uk/health/article-4779058/Kind-sweet-twin-conjoined-life-psychopath-sister.html>

Comment: This shows that disease is a much more complicated process than thought and that diseases such as “measles” are misunderstood and misinterpreted² because they are only viewed from within the false “germ theory” of disease in which a one to one causal link between germ (virus) and disease is claimed and symptoms—instead of being seen as healing processes that ought to be given smooth passage (through appropriate nutritional and medicinal measures)—are prevented or suppressed.

Routine, ordinary mixing has never been proven, in a rigorous scientific manner, with full controls and elimination of all confounding factors, to lead to disease transmission. All invasive attempts to transmit the flu by the US Navy just after the First World War among prison inmates consistently failed, we have discussed this in previous articles.

The State of Science, Microbiology, and Vaccines Circa 1918³

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“Perhaps the most interesting epidemiological studies

² Measles is caused by nutritional deficiency and build up of toxins and the symptoms of fever and rash are simply healing and restorative processes. Having measles also trains and strengthens the “immune system” of the child. As long as a child is not badly malnourished, measles is a mild disease and its benefits are long term.

³ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2862332/>

conducted during the 1918–1919 pandemic were the human experiments conducted by the Public Health Service and the U.S. Navy under the supervision of Milton Rosenau on Gallops Island, the quarantine station in Boston Harbor, and on Angel Island, its counterpart in San Francisco.

The experiment began with 100 volunteers from the Navy who had no history of influenza. Rosenau was the first to report on the experiments conducted at Gallops Island in November and December 1918. His first volunteers received first one strain and then several strains of Pfeiffer's bacillus by spray and swab into their noses and throats and then into their eyes. When that procedure failed to produce disease, others were inoculated with mixtures of other organisms isolated from the throats and noses of influenza patients. Next, some volunteers received injections of blood from influenza patients.

Finally, 13 of the volunteers were taken into an influenza ward and exposed to 10 influenza patients each. Each volunteer was to shake hands with each patient, to talk with him at close range, and to permit him to cough directly into his face. None of the volunteers in these experiments developed influenza. Rosenau was clearly puzzled, and he cautioned against drawing conclusions from negative results.

He ended his article in JAMA with a telling acknowledgement: "We entered the outbreak with a notion that we knew the cause of the disease, and were quite sure we knew how it was transmitted from person to person. Perhaps, if we have learned anything, it is that we are not quite sure what we know about the disease." The research conducted at Angel Island and that continued in early 1919 in Boston broadened this research by inoculating with the Mathers streptococcus and by including a

search for filter-passing agents, but it produced similar negative results. It seemed that what was acknowledged to be one of the most contagious of communicable diseases could not be transferred under experimental conditions.”

References

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The manifestation of minor shirk in this subject area is as clear as the daylight sun when we see **perfectly healthy people** keeping away from each other, scared that **a non-existing disease** in another person might jump from that perfectly healthy person to them just like a squirrel does from tree to tree. This is promotion of mental illness, belief in omens, superstition and not “precaution” or “taking the asbāb”. It has arisen due to acceptance of false ideas, claims and theories of disease causation for the disbelievers.

Abū ‘Ubayd al-Qāsim bin Sallām (رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ) said:

“The prohibition of ‘*Let not the owner of sick camels pass them by the healthy camels of another*’ is not affirmation of contagion. Rather, it is because if the healthy camels became sick through

Allāh’s decree, it might occur in the heart of their owner that this was due to contagion. Hence, he would start doubting and be put to trial. Hence, he [the Prophet] ordered the avoidance of this practice. **And some people have carried [the ḥadīth] to mean that [the prohibition] is due to fear for the healthy on account of the one with the disease, and this the most evil of what the ḥadīth has been carried to mean, because it facilitates the way for believing in omens which is prohibited against. However, its angle is as I have presented.**”⁴

Abu ‘Ubayd explains that those who carry the command in the ḥadīth to be out of fear for the healthy on account of the ill from the angle of contagion, that this is an evil interpretation of the ḥadīth and is something that opens the door for believing in omens and is an affirmation of the very contagion that the Messenger (ﷺ) negated. In fact, this was the very thing the Messenger (ﷺ) was intending to remove from the hearts and minds. He ordered them to avoid such situations where such fears and presumptions may arise in their minds and lead them to such beliefs. But when this is in relation to sick people, then how about those who apply this to perfectly healthy people? And how did we arrive at this sad and sorry situation? By blindly-following the disbelievers in their false, inaccurate and exaggerated theories, which abounded in the 19th and 20th centuries in various fields of knowledge.

Abu ‘Iyaad

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⁴ Badhl al-Mā‘ūn FI Faḍl al-Ṭā‘ūn, pp. 187 and is mentioned by al-Baghawī in Sharḥ al-Sunnah (12/169).