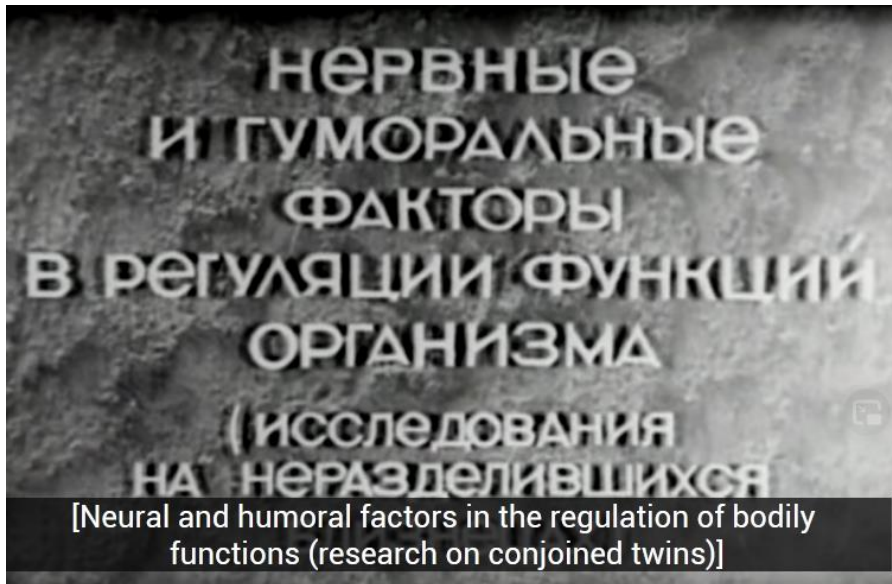


Conjoined Twins and Contagion



A RUSSIAN DOCUMENTARY ON STUDY OF CONJOINED TWINS

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6xW5C326xkc>

This is a video that was brought to our attention regarding the Russian conjoined twins mentioned in previous articles.¹

This is in addition to a 1966 LIFE magazine piece which is presented at the end of this article as well.

From the previous two articles on this subject, along with this one, it is clear that measles and pneumonia are not “contagious”, not even when there is a shared blood supply between two people who are conjoined. This shows that the germ theory model of

¹There were two sets of conjoined twins that were studied.

disease is false, that bacteria and “viruses” are not primary causative agents of disease and that the disease process is much more complex than presented by narrow-minded, tunnel-vision germ theorists who dominate allopathic medicine.

For the record and for proper documentation, we provide some excerpts from the video.

Abu ‘Iyaad

10 Rabī‘ al-Awwal 1442 / 27 October 2020—v.1.0

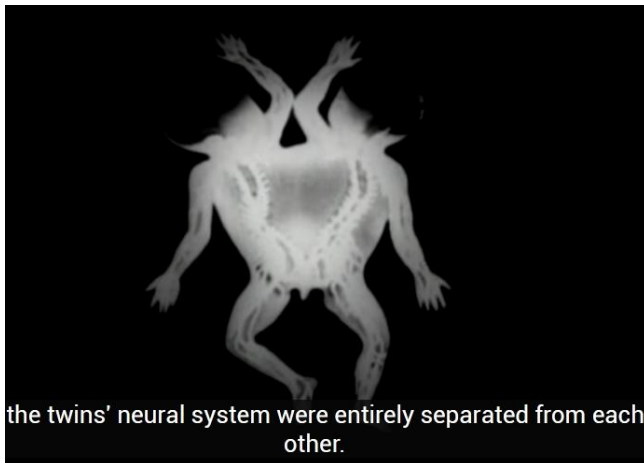
EXCERPTS FROM THE VIDEO

Spinal and nervous system separation

An X-ray also demonstrated that these girls had two completely separate spines, down to the coccyx bones.

[A picture of the conjoined twins' highlighted nervous systems is shown.]

[Narrator:] Their spinal canals are separate as well. The nervous system of these twins was also divided according to the location of the spinal canals.



Single blood circulation system

[Narrator:] The blood circulation of the second twin pair Masha-Dasha, similarly to the blood circulation of Ira-Galia, was common...

[Glucose loading table is drawn, using multiplication technique.]

[Narrator:] The rapidity of blood transfer from one child to the other was calculated with the help of a glucose-loading experiment, which was conducted in both pairs of twins.

The amount of sugar before loading is estimated.

100 ml of glucose is injected into Ira's scalp vein. In less than two minutes after the injection, the blood glucose count is high in both of the girls. Similar results were obtained during the glucose loading in the Masha-Dasha twins.

[Table of thyroid assimilation of iodine is drawn, using multiplication technique.]

[Narrator:] Additional radioactive iodine experiments were conducted on Masha-Dasha.

After Masha had taken radioactive iodine orally, the iodine absorption by the thyroid glands in both girls occurred in 10 minutes.

The above indicates **close humoral interaction** between both twin organisms, **and that practically all substances are equally distributed in a common blood flow.**

Disease conditions

[Narrator:] With age, the character of temperature reaction during the pathological conditions changes. At times of individual diseases, the body temperatures do not match.

At the age of two Masha gets sick.

Her temperature rises to 39 degrees [C], while Dasha's [temperature] does not exceed 37.2 [C].

[Next temperature table 'Age 3 years. Masha is sick' is drawn.]

[Narrator:] **At the age of three, Masha fell ill with left-sided pneumonia. Dasha had no symptoms of the disease. Masha's temperature rose to 39 degrees [C], while Dasha's temperature did not rise above 37 degrees [C].**

[A hospital bed with Masha and Dasha is shown.]

[A nurse is measuring skin surface temperature with a special apparatus.]

[Narrator:] The skin temperatures also were measured simultaneously in both girls as in normal conditions, as during a disease. The skin temperatures corresponded to the readings of body temperatures. This indicates that the mechanisms of thermoregulation are perfected with the children's age, and that the blood temperature does not have crucial significance for the determination of body temperature level.

[Narrator:] **Observations conducted on the conjoined twins lead us to the conclusion that the processes of sleep, disease, hunger, and satiation develop under the dominating influence of the nervous system.**

It appears that disease is happening at a much higher level of coordination and control, with the nervous system playing a dominating role.

As for the “virus”, as we have explained in many other articles, it is a misnomer for particles (proteins, genetic fragments) upon which ignorant germ theorists tried to pin disease. This was after they were made to realise that bacteria are not primary causative agents of disease and that the terrain is everything and that the germ is nothing unless it has a suitable terrain.



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RARE STUDY OF SIAMESE TWINS IN SOVIET

Masha and Dasha



At the age of seven, Masha (left) and Dasha show how well they can stand up on their two good legs at

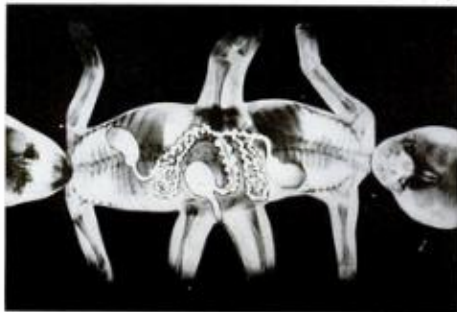
Moscow's Institute of Prosthetics, where the twins lived during the years when they were learning how to walk.

Balancing themselves on shared legs, these sisters are bound to each other physically—and permanently. This picture was taken nine years ago in the U.S.S.R., when Masha (left) and Dasha (right) were 7; they are now 16. They are Siamese twins. Between them they have four arms, but only three legs—two perfectly good ones plus a third vestigial leg, partly visible behind Dasha's left arm.

Masha and Dasha were born Jan. 4, 1950, to normal parents who have other normal children. Like all Siamese twins, most of whom are stillborn, they are the result of a rare embryological accident. Their developing embryo began to split into identical twins but somehow, tragically, stopped part way, and Masha and Dasha became parts of two people joined together. Since the twins share some of their internal systems and organs (p. 68), Soviet scientists knew they had a unique opportunity to study human physiology. For the past 16 years, under the supervision of an eminent physiologist, Pyotr Anokhin, the girls have been cared for in Moscow medical clinics by doctors and nurses who lavished affection on them—and also subjected them to scientific scrutiny.

The girls were five years old before they learned to walk. Their left leg is controlled by Dasha and their right leg by Masha, and they had to do special exercises to learn how to coordinate. But after a protracted struggle they learned to move together quite well. Now they can ride a bicycle, dance, go up and down stairs and even climb a ladder. But their personalities are entirely different, although they have identical genes and share the same environment as fully as any two human beings ever can. Dasha—the one on the right—is quick, bright and serious. She loves to read. She is also more temperamental and usually wins a sisterly argument. Masha has always been shrewd. "She is a light-minded chatterbox," says Professor Anokhin, "and already flirts with boys." But a few years ago when doctors planned an operation to remove their third leg, it was serious Dasha who became so upset that the doctors dropped the idea.

They can sleep, cry and become ill separately



In these pictures, taken when the twins were a year old, their third leg is at the top, on the far side of their body. It has a cleft foot with eight toes. Half of it is Masha's, half Dasha's. Masha can feel pain in her half of the leg, but not in Dasha's—and vice versa. In the top picture, as a pediatrician presses on Dasha's side of the foot, Dasha cries out while Masha feels nothing. In the bottom picture Masha cries when the other side of the foot is tickled. The X-ray at left was taken when the girls were babies. A superimposed drawing shows how Masha's and Dasha's internal organs and bones are connected. Their pelvic bones join and their spines meet at the coccyx. Their circulatory system is

interconnected: if one were bitten by a poisonous snake, the venom would quickly spread to both. Although their spines connect, their spinal cords do not. Hence their nervous systems—e.g., sense of touch—are totally distinct. They become ill separately, fall asleep separately. They have two stomachs (visible in drawings), and separate upper intestines which join into a single lower intestine and rectum. They have four kidneys—but only one bladder, and they don't always agree on when to urinate; sometimes one twin wants to and the other doesn't. Soviet doctors say there is no physiological reason why Masha and Dasha could not become a mother: they have a common reproductive system.