**Paper**: Polio – Concurrence with DDT Application

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**Topic**: Obvious correlations with historical “infectious tragedies” are suppressed to protect the financial interests & culpability of particular parties involved. The clear link between what we have believed is “Polio” and the incidence and dispersal of pesticides, most notably DDT is the topic of this Paper.

“With great anticipation, I went to a medical library and found Biskind's 10 page article in the American Journal of Digestive Diseases, v20 (1953). Presented below are excerpts regarding polio:

"In 1945, **against the advice** of investigators who had studied the pharmacology of the compound and found it dangerous for all forms of life, DDT (chlorophenoethane, dichlorodiphenyl-trichloroethane) was released in the United States and other countries for general use by the public as an insecticide.

"Since the last war there have been a number of curious changes in the incidence of certain ailments and the development of new syndromes never before observed. A most significant feature of this situation is that both man and all his domestic animals have simultaneously been affected. In man, the **incidence of poliomyelitis has risen sharply**;

"It was even known by 1945 that DDT is stored in the body fat of mammals and appears in the milk. With this foreknowledge the series of catastrophic events that followed the **most intensive campaign of mass poisoning in known human history**, should not have surprised the experts. Yet, far from admitting a causal relationship so obvious that in any other field of biology it would be instantly accepted, virtually the entire apparatus of communication, lay and scientific alike, has been devoted to denying, concealing, suppressing, distorting and attempts to convert into its opposite, the overwhelming evidence. Libel, slander and economic boycott have not been overlooked in this campaign.

"Early in 1949, as a result of studies during the previous year, the author published reports implicating DDT preparations in the syndrome widely attributed to a "virus-X" in man, in "X-disease" in cattle and in often fatal syndromes in dogs and cats. The relationship was promptly denied by government officials, who provided no evidence to contest the author's observations but relied solely on the prestige of government authority and sheer numbers of experts to bolster their position.

"["X-disease"] ... studied by the author following known exposure to DDT and related compounds and over and over again in the same patients, each time following known exposure. We have described the syndrome as follows: ... In acute exacerbations, mild clonic convulsions involving mainly the legs, have been observed. Several young children exposed to DDT developed a limp lasting from 2 or 3 days to a week or more.

"Simultaneously with the occurrence of this disorder [X-disease] a number of related changes occurred in the incidence of known diseases. The most striking of these is poliomyelitis. In the United States the incidence of polio had been increasing prior to 1945 at a fairly constant rate, but its epidemiologic characteristics remained unchanged. Beginning in 1946 the rate of increase more than doubled. Since then remarkable changes in the character of the disease have been noted. Contrary to all past experience, the disease has remained epidemic year after year."

**The Symbiotic Poliovirus**

Having now established the possibility of an innocent poliovirus, its presence in polio can be explained as follows:

Accelerated Genetic Recombination: Genetic recombination is accelerated whenever a biological system is threatened (Molecular Approaches to Environmental Biology (1996). The proliferation of viruses can often be part of this process. The presence of pesticides is threatening to a biological system.

The SOS Response: When a cell is critically threatened, accelerated genetic recombination (which may include virus proliferation) is just one of a set of events that may occur. This set of events is called the "SOS Response" which is known to be triggered by exposure to toxins or radiation (Mark Ptashne, A Genetic Switch (1992) p62).

Arnold Levine (Field's Virology, p6) provides an example: When lysogenic bacteria were lysed [split open] from without, no virus was detected. But from time to time a bacterium spontaneously lysed and produced many viruses. The influence of ultraviolet light in inducing the release of these viruses was a key observation that began to outline this curious relation between a virus and its host.

Is it only ironic that common medical procedures such as chemotherapy, radiation therapy, and the use of toxic pharmaceuticals, accelerate genetic recombination and thus the potential for a necessary virus proliferation?

The Ames Assay Test: The SOS Response is utilized in the Ames Assay Test, a standard test whereby chemical toxicity is determined. According to procedure, bacteria are exposed to a chemical solution in question, and if, thereby, it is found that genetic recombination accelerates via the spontaneous proliferation of viruses from these bacteria then the chemical is determined to be a toxin. The phenomena are sensical, the bacteria being analogous to a poker player with a bad hand who must request an exchange of cards and a re-shuffled deck to improve the possibilities for survival.' In the Ames Assay Test, bacteria are concerned with their genetic "hand" in order to improve their abilities to metabolize toxins, create utilizations for toxins, and shield against toxins. Thus, they engage in this well-known phenomenon, "gene shuffling," facilitated by virus proliferation.

Thus, I propose that the poliovirus is a **symbiotic** virus (and possibly a dormant virus) that behaves in a manner suggested by the phenomena found in the Ames Assay Test, a test used to determine toxicity. One could object to the Ames Test analogy on the grounds that because the Ames Test utilizes prokaryote cells (bacteria-like cells) rather than eukaryote cells (nucleus-containing cells that comprise multicellular tissue) and because it is asserted that poliovirus invokes damage by infecting eukaryote cells, the explanation is invalid. However, the evolution of eukaryotes includes an inheritance of structures and functions inherited from symbiotic unions of prokaryotes. Eukaryotes continue to possess to this day prokaryote functionality, such as found in the genetic independence of the organelles within the eukaryote cells, such as mitochondria (Lynn Margulis and Dorion Sagan, What Is Life? (1995), and, Lynn Margulis, Dorion Sagan, Slanted Truths Essays on Gaia, Symbiosis, and Evolution (1997)).

Thus, generalizations derived from the Ames Test can contribute to a valid hypothesis for the presence of poliovirus in "polio."

Dormant Virus: Thus, when a cell is critically threatened by toxins (or radiation) it can invoke survival mechanisms (the SOS Response) such as the suspension of metabolism, or the activation of dormant viruses, triggering their proliferation from the cell. The words "dormant" and "latent" are used conventionally to describe such viruses, but these words are not my preference because they imply that viruses are only externally generated and are found in the cell in a condition of temporary rest (dormancy). In cyclical phenomena, such as the life cycle of the virus, the "starting point" is a political- philosophical decision. The orthodox virus image (possibly a projection of the orthodox mind) is of an external, selfish, nonliving parasite that tricks cells into infecting themselves with the virus and then to replicate said virus with cell machinery. Dormant viruses are publicized as external life forms that spend most of their time (as much as several decades) waiting inside cells, awaiting activation to perform parasitic activities. However, orthodoxy itself states that virus evolution originates from the genetic material of cells, and extremely recently in genetic history.

Gene Sharing: Viruses represent shared capability, shared data, and data in transit. They are genetic couriers. Shared data decreases the burden on each cell to carry all capabilities. Capability, in the form of genetic information, can be stored in the environment as virus "gene packets," and different capabilities can be stored in different cells, just as humans each have, to some degree, uncommon capabilities which are shared with the community as needed. In the microbiotic world, when a particular capability is needed, cells share genetic information from the dynamically changing universal library of free floating genetic material, such as exists in viruses, free organelles, symbiotic parasites, and free nucleic acid, in addition to straight sexual intercourse where nucleic acid is transferred directly from cell to cell. I could be said that cells can carry unused (dormant) genetic information in the form of nucleic acid and when that information is required, share it by activating virus proliferation.

For example, in terms of disease, symbiotic virus presence could be explained as a provider of capabilities to facilitate particular cathartic mechanisms which are appropriate for particular toxic or stressed environments. These cathartic mechanisms are manifested as disease symptoms, in the form of masses of sacrificed leucocytes, obviously found in boils, pimples, and pocks. Orthodoxy gives the label "transduction" to the processes of virus infection. Transduction is one of the several possible modes of inter-cellular transport of genetic material. Cells can use transduction to move genetic date from cell to cell without going through the process of formalized "male-female" sexual processes. This data is routine used to alter their structure and metabolism processes dynamically, without engaging in the slower, more formal reproduction cycles.

The concept of the symbiotic virus is explained in Encyclopedia Britannica, Macropaedia (1990) p507: Although viruses were *originally* discovered and characterized because of the diseases they cause most viruses that infect bacteria, plants, and animals (including humans) **do not cause disease**. In fact, bacteriophages [bacteria viruses] may be **helpful** in that they rapidly transfer genetic information from one bacterium to another, and viruses of plants and animals may convey genetic information among similar species, aiding the survival of their hosts in hostile environments.

Britannica continues with thanks to industrial biotechnology, that humans too may some day enjoy such capabilities: This could in the future be true for humans as well. Recombinant DNA biotechnology may allow genetic defects to be repaired by injecting afflicted persons with harmless viruses that carry and integrate functional genes to supplant defective ones.

And it is admitted in mundane language that, as part of nature, humans may already possess these functions: Such events may actually occur in nature in the transmission of "good" viruses from one person to another.”

Conclusion

There are two things that are obvious from the “Polio Epidemic” –

1. Putting the causal responsibility where it properly belongs will cost someone a large settlement and reputation, whereas putting blame on a *fictional viral condition*, relieves this *burden* for those responsible.
2. Yet *another* drastic example of fictitious invading micro organisms will be added to the human collective consciousness – “For what purpose?!” is the **critical** question to be answered here!

Reference

<https://lightparty.com/Health/Polio.html>

Questions? email – davesheers@gmail.com

Videos (on BitChute) - aligning with documents – search “davesheers”