

Inter-dependence:

Evolutionary Ecology of

Interactions

[Migrant Testing]

My motivation for this lecture is to produce positive associations to the metaphor migrants are parasites. This lecture *discusses Migrant testing in three camps in Jordan and unpicks the databases produced by clinical parasitologists.*

Pause

To harness, take control of and rework the metaphor. The parasite metaphor has been heavily used pejoratively in media broadcasting, by political persons (who I will discuss in full) directing the metaphor at marginalised migrant groups and since the potential separation of Britain from the EU.

Pause

Next slide

This lecture will shed light on the negative uses of the parasite metaphor, the historical, biological and contemporary metaphor associations made; and mechanisms used to form metaphor to create positive connections to the term parasite. To highlight, the favourable aspects of migrants and positive new research on beneficial biological parasites which sit in our bodies.

Pause

This conversation debates perspectives both for and against migrants being amongst us and negotiates this through the development of a positive parasite metaphor for migrants.

Nothing is completed in isolation, all forms of contact are social.

If a circle meets itself and intersects, then the interaction is parasitic. Now, I believe so, that you are new to this. This critique on current political propaganda against the migrant is not accessible to your mother tongue and it is a theory in question which is systematically weighted with layers of oppression and remaining still.

Let's all first start gradually, by flicking through the next series of definitions. Please remain silent, there is no need for verbal murmurings now - you can ask questions at the end of the demo. We can be in dialogue then.

So, first, what is parasite?

Pause

The parasite etymology and origins of the word come from “parasitos”, and is derived from the Greek combination of words “para” and “sitos” which means “alongside” and “food” respectively; this was originally understood as a shared experience and not negative.

The word parasite through developments in the discourse of Biology, is an organism which lives within another organism (host) such as endoparasites, or on the host such

as ectoparasites; where the concept of feasting has morphed to be detrimental to the host and causing it some harm. Though it may seem in Biology the parasite is only a negative one, there is however new research suggesting there are “positive parasites” in nature. The elements which make a parasite so, were initially discussed through definitions in biology.

Moving forward, the parasite in connection to migrant, can be considered as one which is looking for, in most cases, a specific host. It is pivotal for this section, to keep in mind the metaphor for migrants being parasites, needs a revamp and reworked in the sense of producing a different group of social settings in which the metaphor exists. The direction of the metaphor and context of it, requires positive associations such as: the endoparasite setting.

Pause

The endoparasite, is a parasite which lives inside the body of the host, in the gut of the human, for example a hookworm or broadly a helminth, are endoparasites. In recent research, endoparasites which live in our bodies, are actually protecting our bodies by decreasing chronic inflammation which can cause cancer. This has been demonstrated by testing on colon cancer affected rats.

Treating inflammation in the gut using helminths is a form of host protection. This is

not to say all endoparasites are positive and beneficial, as some do harm the gut and feed on us from the inside out, but the ones which are beneficial, are greatly so because of host protection.

Therefore, helminth therapy has been considered a treatment method for autoimmune diseases. The positive association to the biological parasite now, opens up positive ways of looking at the migrant as biological, organism metaphor based parasite.

Pause

Professor of Latina/Latino Studies and affiliate faculty in the Department of Anthropology at Illinois, Jonathan Xavier Inda...

Next slide

“It may very well be that the immigrant is a parasite, but it is not necessarily the case that he/she is an inessential or harmful guest”

The pejorative metaphor ‘parasite’ has been used against migrants in support of political propaganda, to promote governmental nationalism and a better quality healthystate by obliterating the positive aspects of migrants in the new hosting environment; causing pre- determined social body prejudice against the migrant body. This is in the territory of the migrant human body and our misrepresentation ⁵

underpinned by using the pejorative metaphor: PARASITE with a reversal of perspective lead through two beneficial parasites.

The migrant, in turn still remains equated to the parasite, but the parasite in question is beneficial for the body.

Next slide

Helminth

image

The endoparasite, births it's journey elsewhere as larvae, but then finds itself sitting in the flesh of a human again, attaching itself inside the human, building territories and evolves the body to become resistant and tolerant to new attackers; producing a type of biological warfare within the gut.

Pause

Next slide

The politicisation of the metaphor migrants are parasites presents this distinction between a focus and a frame taken from a different context.

Pause

How does Marginalisation happen? I will now flick through a series of images, what do you notice about these?

Pause -

FLICK

THROU

GH

IMAGES

The previous set of images present a series of instances where people in power have used pejorative metaphor to describe migrants as...

parasites,

swarming,

illegal aliens,

not welcome,

migrants being a cancer,

migrants carrying possible epidemics,
parasites again,
moochers,

bacteria, typhoid carrying persons.

Next slide

The nature of parliament, derives from the etymology of the term 'parle' meaning to discuss - the true nature and habits of parliament are not for enforcing breakages and creating a new. Which in turn adds to the propaganda aspects of performative news, edited and refined, showing us in part what we are intended to collectively be brainwashed to believe.

Policy makers and political persons list.

Randy Stufflebeam

Timo Soini David

Cameron Viktor

Orban Jarosław

Kaczyński Marine Le

Pen Sydney Powell

David Ward

Ann Coulter

Donald Trump

Pause

What is an interruption? Who can do this? What type of body is an interruption? An interruption is the most important part of an interaction and the interruption is exercised by the parasite.

All humans are parasitic all interruptions are changes all changes are productive all contacts are parasites all interruptions are parasites all interruptions are positive parasites.

Where do I interrupt? You interrupt daily, both mundane and radically.

You and I, both interrupt together, in dialogue, and against each other.

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Interruption examples?

Mobility,

Being mobile,

Physical scenarios,

Micro-social gestures.

The body is a parasitic place. It is Foreign,

Marginalised and Hybrid.

Pause

Abdul El-Sayed. The making of new order resonates with the migrant creating a new order in the hosting environment, as someone who culturally enriches the country by driving the “agricultural output and offer crucial healthcare services across the state”, during 2018 Michigan Gubernatorial Elections.

Pause

Interruptions are positive, parasitic and Socio-Parasitology.

SPECIES INTERACTIONS SLIDE

Look above at the table on the screen.

Pause

It is shown that the effect of A onto B and vice versa, present the parasite - host dialogue to be both - and +.

Pause

With this you can take with you, that the parasite is an organism which lives on or within another body or environment and causes effect. With the table on the screen, it is clear there is a fluctuating of hierarchy between the parasite and it's host continuously and that this can in turn suggest the parasite is harmful, but also harmed by the host at the same instance.

Pause

The parasite—host defined by the Encyclopaedia of Ecology and Environmental Management , is looking at biological migration and integration of species interactions.

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So, does this suggest the parasite can be beneficial for the host if it is partially positive?

Pause

In light of the evidence above, we now have a better understanding of the interpretation and usage of the parasite metaphor, which has been transferred from species migration to human migration; and suggests a possible reason why the metaphor has carried on a narrative from the biological sense into the human sense.

Pause

A migrant is defined as “someone who changes his or her country of usual residence” (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2019).

Next Slide

[1] QUAD DIALECTICS With quad-dialectics, for parasite-host interactions, there is:

1. the parasite,

2. the host,

3. the interruptive positive parasite connector,

4. the relationship between the interruption and the parasite,

5. the relationship dialogue between the interruption and the host,

6. the transferral of the interruption away from its existing point.

Next Slide

To isolate all these areas as 4 parts, brings forward an idea of coupling with stages...

Next Slide

[2] A space has been made, for the interruption to happen. Before contact has happened.

See ven diagram

By associating the metaphor with positive aspects of migration and highlighting the beneficial aspects of parasites in our bodies, the metaphor for migrants are parasites has a reworked setting.

THIS metaphor can achieve a better view of the migrant as parasite, and is one which is needed to SUPPORT immigration by being hospitable, as well as resist the hostile imaginations uttered by political persons previously stated.

The focus of the metaphor here remains the same, but the overall framing of the context has changed...

Perhaps politicians have forgotten they are parasites?

R = BASIC REPRODUCTION NUMBER

FOR SINGLE-

0

Pause

WAIFW = who acquires infection from whom

For you to still stay in this lecture, you should agree there are problematic couplings between media transferal of information about migrants to influence the public and the databases produced in camps for parasite positive - to be clear here I am talking about clinical parasite positive, and not the Socio-Parasitology Manifesto Positive Parasite.

Pause

Migrant testing is based on testing for pinworm via the scotch tape method and is completed in refugee camps - my speculation with this clinical research I came across, is to question if the media is influenced by the creation of such databases; where to suggest the parasite-carrying migrant takes on the biological parasite reputation and this, in turn, carries serious pejorative associations!

Testing for parasites in humans to prevent parasite/vector to new host/recipient transmission in immigration camps and refugee camps,

collates a population demographic statistic,

for a specific type of parasite infested group of immigrants.

Pause

The results are entered into a database, and collectively read as ‘this group of people, are statistically more susceptible to carrying specific dangerous parasites.’

How different is this to the prejudices of media based pejorative perspectives of migrants and refugees being socially pointed to be parasites?

By carrying parasites into new hosting environments, the data bases can then reveal which migrant can be tested for what parasite.

The conditions set in camps and various countries speculated as :

[PLAY SAMPLE 1]

“people who are migrants are parasites”

“people who are immigrants here are parasites”

“refugees we have allowed here carry parasites”

“immigrants are people who need to be migrant tested for parasites”

“the failure of border control has allowed parasites to enter our bodies”

Pause

Media and Clinical based perspectives are construed by the initial lack of external

help from the USA, UK countries and environments, that are forming such pejorative databases.

Testing for parasites in immigrants who have settled HERE, still require migrant testing for parasites, from original sourced environments.

On entering the US in 1975, potential South Asian immigrants had to be parasite positive tested and treated. Three camps in Jordan hosting refugees have also been tested.

2520 South Asian refugees who had resided in the United States for an average of 2.1 years. In comparison to studies done at the time of immigration, all parasites, especially among children, may be explained by auto-infection.

800,000 South Asian refugees have immigrated to the United States since 1975.

The first group of immigrants was, in general, well educated and, while later immigrants were from more impoverished backgrounds. The 1st wave, was excused to be from upper socio-economic classes. Many of the immigrants before immigrating to this country were detained for a time in refugee camps that had poor sanitation and

only rudimentary health screening. Because of cultural barriers, cultural differences in perceptions of disease, and health problems.

Guidelines were published suggesting that health screening of all south asian refugees upon entry into this country include an examination of stool specimens for intestinal parasites - some of which have been recently examined as beneficial for the body. This study was done to obtain an estimate of the prevalence of incoming refugees upon entering the US.

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The refugees were screened on entering, as potential dangerous parasites were expected to come along with the migrants who brought them.

The male to female ratio was 0.8 to 1.0. 65% of the patients were younger than 20

years and 88% were younger than 40. Many studies were undertaken, categorising “Parasite infection rates by Ethnic Groups” as a whole genre of humans, without specific consideration of geographical crisis.

In this group of immigrant children:

26 cases of Giardia, 21
cases of hookworm, 14 of
H nana.

An issue which was taken up with the results, post treatment; as the migrants were suspected of being noncompliant. All detained in refugee camps are living in crowded and unsanitary conditions - it was suggested that all immigrant children upon entering must be screened. Mobility of migrants in new hosting bordered areas must not be seen as walking dangerous interruptions, but must be rethought as the bodies that enhance economic wealth, cultural variation and heat.

Pause

There is nothing other than species-interactions, multitudes and mobility. All

interactions are parasitic. All interactions and mobility and positive parasites. All movement are positive parasites. Migration is Socio-Parasitology.

Pause

Enterobius Vermicularis Infection testing methods in 3 refugee camps in Jordan.

[PLAY SAMPLE 2]

(al'iisabat bidawdat 'iintribius fyrmykywladys (alduwdat alshaeria) fi thlatht mukhayamat lilajjiyn fi al'urdun)

ندرلأا يف يننجلال تاميخم ثلاث يف (فير عشاا ءدودلا) سيرلاويكيمريف سويبورتننا ءدودب ءباصلا

Pinworm is *Enterobius Vermicularis*. The diagnosis of pinworm is made by the cellophane tape test. 812 children/ a-atafaalu, ages 5-15 were the subjects of this study. Humans are the only known host to this largest geographic range of

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helminth. This is a conversation around the mandatory testing of migrants and refugee children in 3 camps in Jordan.

Pinworm may cause serious morbidity. Ectopic infection, seen most commonly in females, may result in pelvic inflammatory disease.

The main objective of the present study was to determine the prevalence of *E. Vermicularis* among three refugee camps, to inform and teach the migrants about idealised medical methods. These include Baqaa, Talebia and Jarash camps.

Before the parasitologists took the samples back to the USA and UK, all children in 3 camps were tested on. This test consists of touching the tape to the perianal area several times, removing it,

Sellotape sample here

[PLAY SAMPLE 3]

... and examining the tape under microscopy for eggs. In many of the examined cases, the female adult worm were observed to be at the anal sinuses.

Pause

In the three camps, high prevalence of pinworm infection is largely attributed to the low socioeconomic conditions, inferior sanitary and environmental conditions and poor personal and community hygiene.

Pause

Moreover, the pinworm has a simple and rapid life cycle without a maturation of eggs in soil like many of the other helminths. It is transmitted by person-to-person infection directly or through contaminated food or materials.

The result of poor hygiene is because of the political force of their previous country, which are currently being disrupted and stripped of its resources by the USA and UK forces.

The frequent use of the rectal enemas on children was devised at MANDATORY BY THE CLINICAL PARASITOLOGISTS.

Various procedures have been used to test the migrant:

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The Scotch Tape Method,

Blood Sample,

CT Scanning,
MRI,
Stool Specimen.

Pause

Human beings and species communicate via interruptions and forming contacts
each contact made with an external host environment host species.

INTERRUPTED

Nothing is completed in isolation, all forms of contact are social.

Species-interactions are relative to all human beings,

bodies,

media

clinical parasitology,

Species- interactions are: predator - prey

parasite - host

vector - recipient, commensalism.

This can take the place of the scotch tape method for diagnosis of adult female worms migrating and laying eggs outside of the anus. In order for this procedure to happen, the clinical parasitologist uses clear sellotape to adhere onto the migrant

[PLAY SAMPLE 4]

tears off the sellotape

[PLAY SAMPLE 5]

...and then places the infected tape onto clear glass, which is then taken to the labs for testing.

Such field work is problematic and behaves in aiding the pejorative perspective of people as migrants as dangerous, dirty and riddled with parasites that could potentially effect the new hosting population. Such databases influence media and produce the WRONG dialogue between the migrant and the rest of the POPULATION DEMOGRAPHIC.