

Lab Origins of “2009 Novel Swine Flu”

By A. True Ott, PhD, ND

May 12, 2009

An analysis of the “swine flu” genome sequence by Alexander S Jones (NIH Whistleblower) indicates that only 5% of the “Novel Swine” (pandemic) influenza A RNA sequences (swine flu combined with avian flu viruses identified in the “pandemic” 2009 virus) share no known homology in any public databases (in addition to the avian/swine hybrid nature of both these critical genes), and so a laboratory origin for this virus is the only logical conclusion. (95% if the sequences are readily available to microbiologists working in Department of Defense weapons labs – i.e. Ft. Detrick, and can be “spliced” together to form a nearly-perfect match to a previously identified viral pathogen.)

It is public knowledge that Dr. Jeffrey Taubenberger’s team at Ft. Detrick painstakingly identified each genetic code on the eight RNA gene strands of the 1918 “killer” virus. Once identified, the next step in “reverse engineering” the 1918 killer virus was to access the U.S. Institute of Pathology’s massive “bank” of LIVE VIRUS SAMPLES to begin the “splicing” of the RNA strands – then placing them in plasmid cells. Taubenberger’s task was completed in 2003, and the deadly 1918 virus was successfully cloned and added to the biological weapon arsenal at Ft. Detrick, Maryland.

The following influenza virus gene clades sequencing was sent to me by an anonymous insider who claims to have been employed by Novartis. These are supposedly the computer-generated “closest RNA matches” of the gene clades identified by Taubenberger’s team in the 1918 virus – with the existing gene sequencing on computer files at the World Health Organization data banks being a perfect match.

These existing flu gene sequences were in fact systematically “reassorted” and inserted into plasmid cells to form the current “pandemic” virus by Taubenberger and his team. It is the sworn testimony of three independent virologists that this “novel” gene clade sequencing could not possibly have happened spontaneously and “naturally”. There are 36 HA “spliced” (hemagglutinin) protein sequence homologies identified in the “novel” 2009 swine “pandemic” flu, as well as 30 “NS1 non-structural protein sequences, for a grand total of 66 unique gene structures that have been “reassorted” and spliced together to form this “reverse engineered” pandemic virus. Five Hemagglutinin (H) and one Neuraminidase (N) molecules (for a total of 6 molecules) were thus “reverse engineered” by means of the 66 spliced protein sequences identified below. In CIA and MOSSAD intelligence circles, this “bio-weapon” was code-named 666 Bird-Flu (six molecules altered by means of sixty-six spliced RNA proteins).

At least a dozen microbiologists and potential “whistleblowers” have been murdered because they “knew the history” of the work and agenda of Taubenberger and Novartis concerning this conspiracy of mass murder and genocide.

The biographical sketches of these victims are included at the end of this document, which is being written in their memory and honor. Hopefully, they didn't die in vain.

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HA ("hemagglutinin") protein BLAST sequence homology identified as being "spliced" to form the 2009 "Novel" S-OIV (Swine-Origin influenza virus)

Accession (From Novartis/Baxter insider.)

Description
Max score
Total score
Query coverage
E value
Max ident
Links

FJ981615.1

Influenza A virus (A/Texas/04/2009(H1N1)) segment 4 hemagglutinin (HA) gene, complete cds

3142 3142 100% 0.0 100%

FJ981612.1

Influenza A virus (A/Texas/04/2009(H1N1)) segment 4 hemagglutinin (HA) gene, complete cds

3142 3142 100% 0.0 100%

FJ966982.1

Influenza A virus (A/Texas/04/2009(H1N1)) segment 4 hemagglutinin (HA) gene, complete cds

3142 3142 100% 0.0 100%

FJ966959.1

Influenza A virus (A/Texas/05/2009(H1N1)) segment 4 hemagglutinin (HA) gene, complete cds

3142 3142 100% 0.0 100%

CY039527.1

Influenza A virus (A/Netherlands/602/2009(H1N1)) segment 4 sequence

3125 3125 99% 0.0 99%

FJ969511.1

Influenza A virus (A/California/10/2009(H1N1)) segment 4 hemagglutinin (HA) gene, complete cds

3125 3125 100% 0.0 99%

FJ966952.1

Influenza A virus (A/California/05/2009(H1N1)) segment 4 hemagglutinin (HA) gene, complete cds

3125 3125 100% 0.0 99%

FJ969509.1

Influenza A virus (A/New York/19/2009(H1N1)) segment 4 hemagglutinin (HA) gene, complete cds

3120 3120 100% 0.0 99%

FJ966960.1

Influenza A virus (A/California/06/2009(H1N1)) segment 4 hemagglutinin (HA) gene, complete cds

3120 3120 100% 0.0 99%

FJ981613.1

Influenza A virus (A/California/07/2009(H1N1)) segment 4 hemagglutinin (HA) gene, complete cds

3114 3114 100% 0.0 99%

FJ971076.1

Influenza A virus (A/California/08/2009(H1N1)) segment 4 hemagglutinin (HA) gene, complete cds

3114 3114 100% 0.0 99%

FJ966974.1

Influenza A virus (A/California/07/2009(H1N1)) segment 4 hemagglutinin (HA) gene, complete cds

3114 3114 100% 0.0 99%

FJ966082.1

Influenza A virus (A/California/04/2009(H1N1)) segment 4 hemagglutinin (HA) gene, complete cds

3109 3109 100% 0.0 99%

FJ969540.1

Influenza A virus (A/California/07/2009(H1N1)) segment 4 hemagglutinin (HA) gene, complete cds

3107 3107 100% 0.0 99%

FJ973557.1

Influenza A virus (A/Auckland/1/2009(H1N1)) segment 4 hemagglutinin (HA) gene, partial cds

2894 2894 92% 0.0 99%

AF455680.1

Influenza A virus (A/Swine/Indiana/P12439/00 (H1N2)) hemagglutinin (HA) gene, complete cds

2710 2710 100% 0.0 95%

AF250124.1

Influenza A virus (A/Swine/Indiana/9K035/99 (H1N2)) segment 4 hemagglutinin (HA) gene, complete cds

2699 2699 100% 0.0 95%

AY038014.1

Influenza A virus (A/Turkey/MO/24093/99(H1N2)) hemagglutinin (H1) gene, complete cds

2682 2682 100% 0.0 95%

EU139828.1

Influenza A virus (A/swine/Minnesota/1192/2001(H1N2)) hemagglutinin (HA) gene, complete cds

2676 2676 100% 0.0 95%

EF556201.1

Influenza A virus (A/swine/Guangxi/17/2005(H1N2)) hemagglutinin (HA) gene, complete cds

2665 2665 100% 0.0 94%

AF455675.1

Influenza A virus (A/Swine/Ohio/891/01(H1N2)) hemagglutinin (HA) gene, complete cds

2660 2660 100% 0.0 94%

FJ974021.1

Influenza A virus (A/Regensburg/Germany/01/2009(H1N1)) segment 4
hemagglutinin (HA) gene, partial cds

2656 2656 84% 0.0 99%

AY060047.1

Influenza A virus (A/SW/MN/23124-T/01(H1N2)) hemagglutinin (HA) gene,
complete cds

2654 2654 100% 0.0 94%

AY060050.1

Influenza A virus (A/SW/MN/16419/01(H1N2)) hemagglutinin (HA) gene, complete cds

2643 2643 100% 0.0 94%

AY060048.1

Influenza A virus (A/SW/MN/23124-S/01(H1N2)) hemagglutinin (HA) gene,
complete cds

2643 2643 100% 0.0 94%

AF455681.1

Influenza A virus (A/Swine/Illinois/100085A/01 (H1N2)) hemagglutinin
(HA) gene, complete cds

2638 2638 100% 0.0 94%

EF556199.1

Influenza A virus (A/swine/Guangxi/13/2006(H1N2)) hemagglutinin (HA)
gene, complete cds

2621 2621 100% 0.0 94%

AF455682.1

Influenza A virus (A/Swine/Illinois/100084/01 (H1N2)) hemagglutinin
(HA) gene, complete cds

2621 2621 100% 0.0 94%

EU139830.1

Influenza A virus (A/swine/Minnesota/00194/2003(H1N2)) hemagglutinin

(HA) gene, complete cds
2604 2604 100% 0.0 94%

EU139831.1
Influenza A virus (A/swine/Kansas/00246/2004(H1N2)) hemagglutinin (HA)
gene, complete cds
2560 2560 100% 0.0 93%

EU604689.1
Influenza A virus (A/swine/OH/511445/2007(H1N1)) segment 4
hemagglutinin (HA) gene, complete cds
2555 2555 100% 0.0 93%

AF455677.1
Influenza A virus (A/Swine/North Carolina/93523/01 (H1N2))
hemagglutinin (HA) gene, complete cds
2534 2534 100% 0.0 93%

DQ666933.1
Influenza A virus (A/swine/Korea/S11/2005(H1N2)) segment 4
hemagglutinin gene, complete cds
2518 2518 99% 0.0 93%

EU798780.1
Influenza A virus (A/swine/Korea/Hongsong2/2004(H1N2)) segment 4
hemagglutinin (HA) gene, complete cds
2488 2488 99% 0.0 93%

EU798781.1
Influenza A virus (A/swine/Korea/JL01/2005(H1N2)) segment 4
hemagglutinin (HA) gene, complete cds
2486 2486 99% 0.0 93%

EU798784.1
Influenza A virus (A/swine/Korea/Asan04/2006(H1N2)) segment 4
hemagglutinin (HA) gene, complete cds
2481 2481 99% 0.0 93%

NS1 ("non-structural") protein BLAST sequence homology

Sequences producing significant alignments:

(Click headers to sort columns)

| Accession value | Description Max ident | Max score | Total score | Query coverage | E |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-------------|----------------|---|
|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-------------|----------------|---|

FJ981620.1

Influenza A virus (A/Texas/04/2009(H1N1)) segment 8 nuclear export protein (NEP) and nonstructural protein 1 (NS1) genes, complete cds

| | | | | |
|------|------|------|-----|------|
| 1594 | 1594 | 100% | 0.0 | 100% |
|------|------|------|-----|------|

FJ981611.1

Influenza A virus (A/Texas/05/2009(H1N1)) segment 8 nuclear export protein (NEP) and nonstructural protein 1 (NS1) genes, complete cds

| | | | | |
|------|------|------|-----|------|
| 1594 | 1594 | 100% | 0.0 | 100% |
|------|------|------|-----|------|

FJ969538.1

Influenza A virus (A/California/07/2009(H1N1)) segment 8 nuclear export protein (NEP) and nonstructural protein 1 (NS1) genes, complete cds

| | | | | |
|------|------|------|-----|-----|
| 1589 | 1589 | 100% | 0.0 | 99% |
|------|------|------|-----|-----|

FJ969533.1

Influenza A virus (A/California/08/2009(H1N1)) segment 8 nuclear export protein (NEP) and nonstructural protein 1 (NS1) genes, complete cds

| | | | | |
|------|------|------|-----|-----|
| 1589 | 1589 | 100% | 0.0 | 99% |
|------|------|------|-----|-----|

FJ969528.1

Influenza A virus (A/California/07/2009(H1N1)) segment 8 nuclear export protein (NEP) and nonstructural protein 1 (NS1) genes, complete cds

| | | | | |
|------|------|------|-----|-----|
| 1589 | 1589 | 100% | 0.0 | 99% |
|------|------|------|-----|-----|

FJ969519.1

Influenza A virus (A/California/08/2009(H1N1)) segment 8 nuclear export protein (NEP) and nonstructural protein 1 (NS1) genes, complete cds

| | | | | |
|------|------|------|-----|-----|
| 1589 | 1589 | 100% | 0.0 | 99% |
|------|------|------|-----|-----|

FJ969514.1

Influenza A virus (A/California/04/2009(H1N1)) segment 8 nuclear export protein (NEP) and nonstructural protein 1 (NS1) genes, complete cds

1589 1589 100% 0.0 99%

FJ971074.1

Influenza A virus (A/California/06/2009(H1N1)) segment 8 nuclear export protein (NEP) and nonstructural protein 1 (NS1) genes, complete cds

1583 1583 100% 0.0 99%

FJ966966.1

Influenza A virus (A/Texas/05/2009(H1N1)) segment 8 nuclear export protein (NEP) and nonstructural protein 1 (NS1) genes, complete cds

1559 1559 97% 0.0 100%

FJ966086.1

Influenza A virus (A/California/04/2009(H1N1)) segment 8 nuclear export protein (NEP) and nonstructural protein 1 (NS1) genes, complete cds

1543 1543 97% 0.0 99%

EU735822.1

Influenza A virus (A/turkey/OH/313053/2004(H3N2)) nonstructural protein 2 (NS2) and nonstructural protein 1 (NS1) genes, complete cds

1395 1395 100% 0.0 95%

EF551057.1

Influenza A virus (A/swine/North Carolina/2003(H3N2)) nonstructural protein 2 (NS2) and nonstructural protein 1 (NS1) genes, complete cds

1389 1389 100% 0.0 95%

EF551049.1

Influenza A virus (A/turkey/Illinois/2004(H3N2)) nonstructural protein 2 (NS2) and nonstructural protein 1 (NS1) genes, complete cds

1389 1389 100% 0.0 95%

DQ150437.1

Influenza A virus (A/swine/IN/PU542/04 (H3N1)) nonstructural protein (NS1) gene, complete cds

1389 1389 100% 0.0 95%

AF153262.1

Influenza A virus (A/Swine/Minnesota/9088-2/98 (H3N2)) segment 8 NS1 and NS2 genes, complete cds

1386 1386 97% 0.0 96%

AF153261.1

Influenza A virus (A/Swine/Texas/4199-2/98 (H3N2)) segment 8 NS1 and

NS2 genes, complete cds

1386 1386 97% 0.0 96%

AF342817.1

Influenza A virus (A/Wisconsin/10/98 (H1N1)) nonstructural protein 1 and nonstructural protein 2 genes, complete cds

1384 1384 100% 0.0 95%

DQ335775.1

Influenza A virus (A/turkey/Ohio/313053/04(H3N2)) nonstructural protein (NS) gene, complete cds

1384 1384 100% 0.0 95%

AF153263.1

Influenza A virus (A/Swine/Iowa/8548-1/98) segment 8 NS1 and NS2 genes, complete cds

1380 1380 97% 0.0 96%

EU697208.1

Influenza A virus (A/turkey/Minnesota/366767/2005(H3N2)) nonstructural protein 2 (NS2) and nonstructural protein 1 (NS1) genes, complete cds

1378 1378 100% 0.0 95%

EU735830.1

Influenza A virus (A/turkey/NC/353568/2005(H3N2)) nonstructural protein 2 (NS2) and nonstructural protein 1 (NS1) genes, complete cds

1378 1378 100% 0.0 95%

DQ150429.1

Influenza A virus (A/swine/MI/PU243/04 (H3N1)) nonstructural protein (NS1) gene, complete cds

1378 1378 100% 0.0 95%

EU697213.1

Influenza A virus (A/turkey/North Carolina/353568/2005(H3N2)) nonstructural protein 2 (NS2) and nonstructural protein 1 (NS1) genes, complete cds

1373 1373 100% 0.0 95%

AF250128.1

Influenza A virus (A/Swine/Indiana/9K035/99 (H1N2)) NS1 and NS2 genes, complete cds

1369 1369 97% 0.0 96%

AY038021.1

Influenza A virus (A/Turkey/MO/24093/99(H1N2)) nonstructural protein

(NS) gene, complete cds, alternatively spliced
1363 1363 98% 0.0 95%

EU798872.1

Influenza A virus (A/swine/Korea/CAS09/2006(H3N2)) segment 8
nonstructural protein 2 (NS2) and nonstructural protein 1 (NS1) genes,
complete cds

1360 1360 97% 0.0 95%

AY060136.1

Influenza A virus (A/SW/IN/14810-S/01(H1N2)) nonstructural protein
(NS) gene, complete cds

1360 1360 97% 0.0 95%

AY060135.1

Influenza A virus (A/SW/IN/14810-T/01(H1N2)) nonstructural protein
(NS) gene, complete cds

1360 1360 97% 0.0 95%

AY060129.1

Influenza A virus (A/SW/MN/3327/00(H1N2)) nonstructural protein (NS)
gene, complete cds

1360 1360 97% 0.0 95%

AF455710.1

Influenza A virus (A/Swine/Minnesota/5)

Alexander S Jones concluded “we must seriously consider a laboratory origin for this virus” because 5% of both these influenza A RNA sequences share no known homology in any public databases. (If it was truly a “novel” antigenic shift – the vast majority would have no known homology gene sequence in viral databases.)

“BLAST sequence homology of 'swine flu' indicates both the Hemagglutinin (HA) surface protein as well as the Non-structural (NS1) interferon.

Inhibition proteins are novel recombinants previously unidentified in nature.

Both these influenza proteins (H and N), based on the genetic sequences released Friday May 1st by the U.S. Centers of Disease Control (CDC), share their closest genetic identity with turkey (avian) and pig (swine) strains from multiple continents including North America as well as Asia. Even the closest matches indicate only 5% previously unidentified genetic material.

I submit this evidence, coupled with the lack of the presence of this virus at the pig farm near the proposed CDC's "patient zero" (a 5 year old from La Gloria, 80km away from

the pig farm in Perote, Mexico), shows that the origin of the flu outbreak remains unidentified at this time, and cannot be ascribed to Mexican or North American swine in confined animal feeding operations, (CAFO's).

Furthermore, I submit once again that since 5% of both these influenza A RNA sequences share no known homology in any public databases (in addition to the avian/swine hybrid nature of both these critical genes), that we must conclude that the virus originated in a bio-weapons laboratory equipped with the tools to successfully "gene-splice" viruses. The bio-weapons laboratory at Ft. Detrick is the most logical suspect location of its creation.

Future research that may be promising includes identifying critical SNPs, especially in the PB2 and the NS1 coding regions which may be markers for evolution of pathogen virulence, and should be closely monitored. The hemagglutinin protein should also be monitored for acquisition of a poly-basic amino acid site which would give the virus pantropic properties as in the 1918 pandemic. "(Alexander S Jones)

I certify that to the best of my abilities that this virus is synthetic (laboratory created, and is not natural).

A. True Ott, PhD, ND

PROFILES OF PROMINENT SCIENTISTS AND WHISTLEBLOWERS LIKELY MURDERED BECAUSE OF THE "PROJECT" – the First Civilian Casualties of the Lab-Created "PANDEMIC".



Dr. Don Wiley, age 57. Vanished: December 16, 2001.

Molecular Biologist with Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Harvard University Professor, and top Deadly Contagious Virus expert in the world, Dr. Wiley's abandoned rental car was found on the Hernando de Soto Bridge outside Memphis, TN. Dr. Wiley was heavily involved in research on DNA sequencing and gene splicing, and was last seen at around midnight on November 16, as he was leaving the St. Jude's Children's Research Advisory Dinner at The Peabody Hotel in Memphis, TN. Associates attending the dinner said he showed no signs of intoxication, and no one has admitted to drinking with him. His body was

found floating in the river one month later. Workers at a hydroelectric plant in Louisiana found the body of Don Wiley on Thursday, 300 miles south of where the molecular biologist was last seen on Nov. 18 at the medical meeting in Memphis. On January 14, 2002 (almost two months after his disappearance) Shelby County Medical Examiner O.C. Smith announced that his department had ruled Dr. Wiley's death to be "accidental"; the result of massive injuries suffered in a fall from the Hernando de Soto Bridge. Smith said there were paint marks on Wiley's rental car similar to the paint used on construction signs on the bridge, and that the car's right front hubcap was missing. There has been no report as to which construction signs Dr. Wiley allegedly hit, or how he, and not his car, ended up in the river.

Dr. Wiley, according to colleagues, had expressed "deep concern" about Taubenberger's "reverse engineering" project at Ft. Detrick, and was preparing a detailed report opposing the project – based on "humanitarian" grounds. Dr. Wiley's influence could easily have prompted a Congressional inquiry and possibly, a revocation of any federal funding to Taubenberger.



1 Jose Trias, Died: May 19, 1994. Trias and his wife were brutally murdered in their Chevy Chase, Maryland home. They had just met with a friend of theirs, a journalist, before the day of their murder and told him of their detailed plan to expose HHMI (Howard Hughes Medical Institute and Ft. Detrick) covert funding of "special ops" research involving the creation and weaponization of deadly viruses to the mainstream media outlets. According to Trias' detailed account, DARPA grant money flowing to HHMI and Ft. Detrick is in reality diverted to special CIA "black ops" research projects governed by agents of the Israeli MOSSAD. Trias' an accountant and bookkeeper at HHMI allegedly had full documentation of his charges.



Amiramp Eldor, age 59



Yaacov

Matzner, age 54

Both Died: November 24, 2001. A private airplane crash kills these two Israeli scientists involved in cutting edge microbiology research – according to Israeli newspaper reports, their work had global political and financial significance. Both were concerned about the direction Taubenberger's work was heading, and they had written their concerns in joint letters to the Israeli defense minister and the press, just months before their death.

Five Unnamed Microbiologists. Died: October 4, 2001. Four of Five unnamed microbiologists on a plane that was brought down by a missile near the Black sea on the Russian border. Traveling from Israel to Russia; their business not disclosed. 3 scientists were experts in medical research or public health, however. The plane is believed by many in Israel to have had as many as four or five passengers who were microbiologists. Both Israel and Novosibirsk Russia are homes for cutting-edge microbiological research. Novosibirsk is known as the scientific capital of Siberia. There are over 50 research facilities there, and 13 full universities for a population of only 2.5 million people. Eldor and Matzner publicly speculated that the plane carried classified reports on CIA/MOSSAD activities documenting "sensitive" weaponized virus breakthroughs at Ft. Detrick, MD., which were being given to Russian Intelligence operatives in Novosibirsk.



Dr. Vladimir "Victor" Korshunov, age 56. Died: February

9, 2002. Found dead on a Moscow street after a visit with ex-KGB agents –his skull was crushed from multiple blows. Korshunov was head of the microbiology sub-facility at the Russian State Medical University - Novosibirsk. He was found dead in the entrance to his home with a massive head injury. On Feb. 9 the Russian newspaper *Pravda* reported that Korshunov had probably invented a

vaccine protecting from any biological harm. His colleagues who worked with him at Novosibirsk memorialized him as a “caring” scientist who wanted to help rid the world of man-made diseases.



Dr. David Schwartz , age 57. Died: December 10, 2001. Murdered by stabbing with what appeared to be a sword in rural home Loudon County, Virginia. His daughter, who identifies herself as a pagan high priestess, and three of her fellow pagans have been charged. He was extremely well respected in biophysics, and regarded as an authority on DNA sequencing and had consulted with Taubenberger’s team on numerous occasions. Three teens that were into the occult were charged with murder in the slashing death.



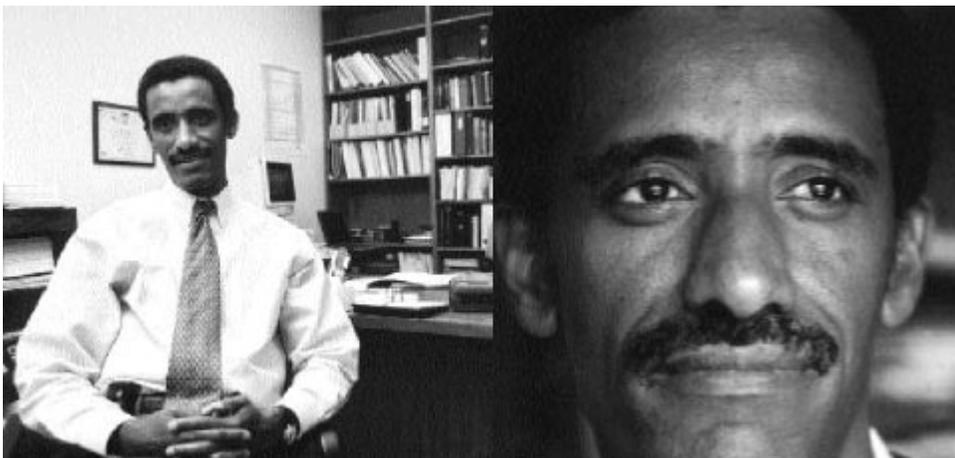
David Kelly, age 59. Died: July 18, 2003. British biological weapons expert, Kelly was said to have slashed his own wrists while walking near his home. Kelly was the U.K. Ministry of Defense's chief scientific officer and senior adviser to the proliferation and arms control secretariat, and to the Foreign Office's non-proliferation department. The senior adviser on biological weapons to the UN biological weapons inspections teams (Unscorn) from 1994 to 1999, he was also, in the opinion of his peers, pre-eminent in his field, not only in this country, but in the world. Like Dr. Wiley, David Kelley had developed a deep distrust in the Taubenberger, Ft. Detrick project, and was requesting an official inquiry.



Steven Mostow, age 63. Died: March 25, 2002. One of the country's leading infectious disease and bioterrorism experts Mostow was associate dean at the University of Colorado Health Sciences Center. He died in a private plane crash near Centennial Airport. He was known as "Dr. Flu" for his expertise in treating influenza, and expertise on bioterrorism. Mostow was one of the country's leading infectious disease experts, and had numerous conversations with Dr. Don Wiley concerning the activities ongoing at Ft. Detrick.

Vadake Srinivasan, Died: March 13, 2004. Microbiologist crashed car into guard rail in Baton Rouge, LA. Death was ruled a stroke. He was originally from India, was one of the most-accomplished and respected industrial biologists in academia, and held two doctorate degrees. Friends say that Dr. Srinivasan was following up on "research leads" given him by Dr. Wiley at the time of his death.

William T. McGuire, age 39. Found May 5, 2004, last seen late April 2004. Body found in three suitcases floating in Chesapeake Bay. He was NJ University Professor and Senior programmer analyst and adjunct professor at the New Jersey Institute of Technology in Newark. He emerged as one of the world's leading microbiologists and an expert in developing and overseeing multiple levels of biocontainment facilities. Like Dr. Wiley, McGuire publicly denounced what he believed to be the "genocidal agenda" of the Zionists and neo-cons funding Taubenberger's research at Ft. Detrick.



Dr. Assefa Tulu, age 45. Died: June 24, 2004. Dr. Tulu joined the Texas health department in 1997 and served for five years as the county's lone epidemiologist. He was charged with tracking the health of Dallas county, including the spread of diseases, such as syphilis, AIDS and measles. He also designed a system for

detecting a bioterrorism attack involving viruses or bacterial agents. Tulu often coordinated efforts to address major health concerns in Dallas County, such as the West Nile virus outbreaks of the past few years, and worked with the media to inform the public about “emerging man-made viral threats” such as Taubenberger’s “Reverse Engineering”. Found face down, dead in his office. The Dallas County Epidemiologist died of a “hemorrhagic stroke” – in essence, bruising, trauma and bleeding in the brain, though the skull was intact.

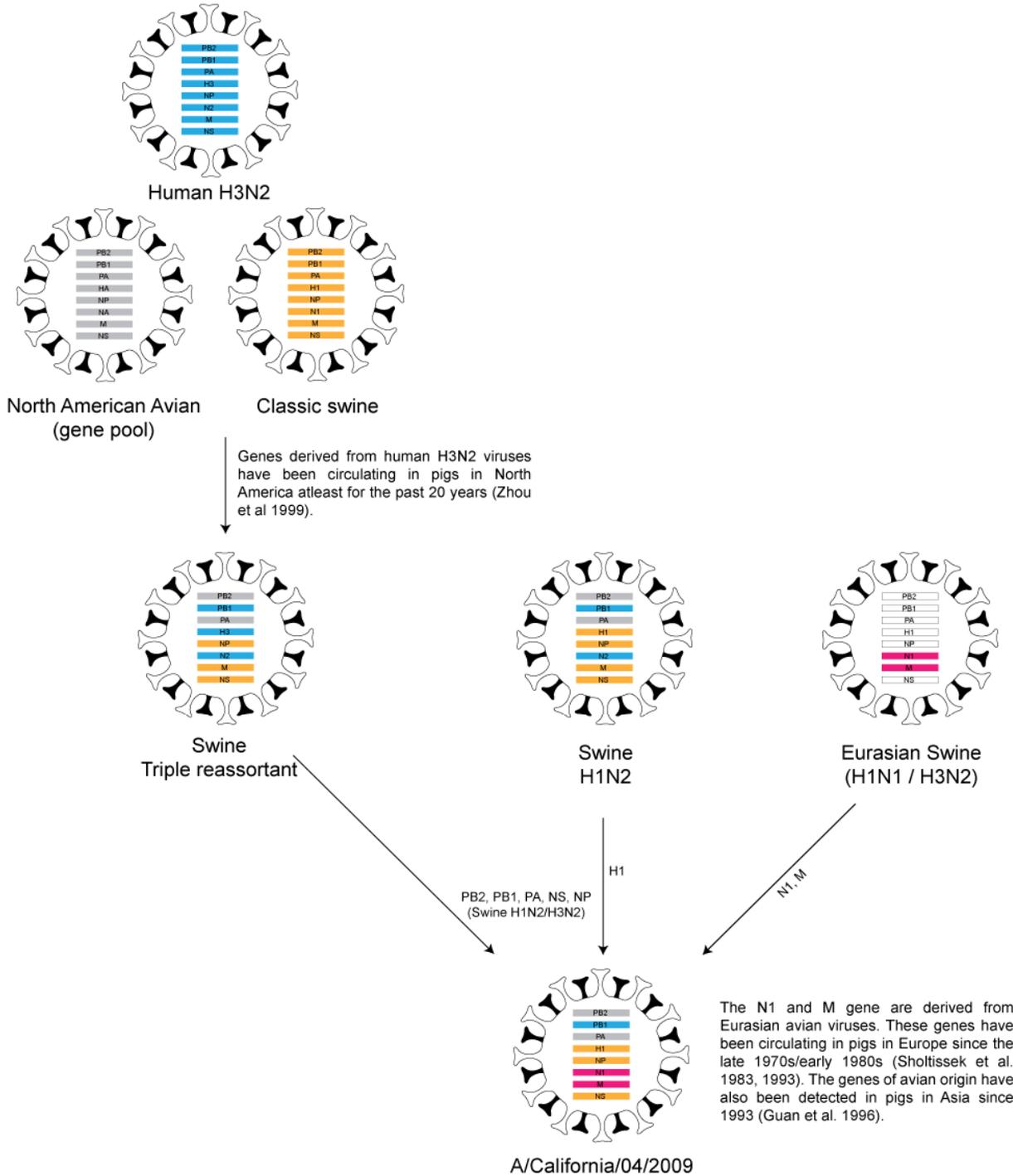
Dr. Paul Norman, age 52. Died: June 27, 2004. From Salisbury Wiltshire. Killed when the single-engine Cessna 206 he was piloting crashed in Devon, England. An expert in chemical and biological weapons Dr. Norman traveled the world lecturing on defending against the scourge of weapons of mass destruction. He was married with a 14-year-old son and a 20-year-old daughter, and was the chief scientist for chemical and biological defense at the Ministry of Defense's laboratory at Porton Down, Wiltshire. The crash site was examined by officials from the Air Accidents Investigation Branch and the wreckage of the aircraft was removed from the site to the AAIB base at Farnborough indicating foul play was suspected. Dr. Norman was a confidant and close friend to David Kelley, and vowed to continue pushing for a full investigation of the Ft. Detrick project.



John R. La Montagne, age 61. Died: November 2, 2004. Died while in Mexico, no cause stated, later disclosed as pulmonary embolism (massive and sudden heart attack). PhD, Head of US Infectious Diseases unit under Tommie Thompson HHS Secretary under George W. Bush. Was Deputy Director of NIAID (National Institute of Allergies and Infectious Diseases). An expert in AIDS Program work and Microbiology and Infectious Diseases. LaMontagne was vigorously opposed to the TERRORIST SMALLPOX mass-vaccination program advocated by Thompson’s Dept. of HHS following Sept. 11, 2001 attacks – and was going to “go public in a big way” to expose the “Bird-Flu Hoax”. He died weeks later.

In conclusion, the following diagram from Andrew Rambaut's team at the University of Edinburgh indicates the swine flu is a triple-triple reassortant virus in all eight gene segments. This is highly unusual and once again clearly suggests laboratory origin. The following sequence analysis of the HA and NS1 gene

indicate that the swine flu has no exact match in existing NIH public databases -- all eight RNA segments contain only 4 - 8% **new** genetic material – indicating that it did not originate in pigs, humans, nor birds outside of a laboratory setting.



Emergence pathway

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|-----|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| PB2 | - North American Avian | -> North American Swine (H1N2/H3N2) | -> A/California/04/2009 |
| PB1 | - Human H3N2 | -> North American Swine (H1N2/H3N2) | -> A/California/04/2009 |
| PA | - North American Avian | -> North American Swine (H1N2/H3N2) | -> A/California/04/2009 |
| H1 | - Classic swine | -> North American Swine (H1N2) | -> A/California/04/2009 |
| NP | - Classic swine | -> North American Swine (H1N2/H3N2) | -> A/California/04/2009 |
| N1 | - Eurasian Avian | -> Eurasian swine | -> A/California/04/2009 |
| M | - Eurasian Avian | -> Eurasian swine | -> A/California/04/2009 |
| NS | - Classic swine | -> North American Swine (H1N2/H3N2) | -> A/California/04/2009 |