

Re: See Chuck describe his OFF TOPIC BLOW JOBS

Source: <http://sci.tech--archive.net/Archive/sci.med.diseases.lyme/2006-10/msg00842.html>

- *From:* DisinformationDeliberateRelease@xxxxxxxxxx
 - *Date:* 8 Oct 2006 18:14:01 -0700
-

This is a complaint to "law enforcement" so we can watch them all sit back and only catch the pedophiles on the internet rather than Congress, because the Feds did not get to witness the Congressional um, indisgressions. (And FBI only has fun if they get to participate.)

=====
Chuck discussing McSweegan's penis:

http://groups.google.com/group/sci.med.diseases.lyme/browse_frm/thread/e3434128f9b1acaf/e66a398e86657054?q=I

Chuck's blow job filth:

http://www.actionlyme.org/CHUCK_NANCY_BLOWJOB.htm

And the Lacy Peterson death threat

http://groups.google.com/group/sci.med.diseases.lyme/browse_thread/thread/737c59b6c5c3f481/940b6cbe6d735d5c?l

"Chuck P Adams" is a take-off on the character Christopher Adams in "Deliberate Release" in which the main character' adversary conducts an "anonymous internet disinformation" campaign using a remailer, just like "Chuck P Adams" does. See the review of the Book by NIH' do-nothing scientist, Edward McSweegan, review below.

Lyme was likely an accidental release from Plum Island because on Plum, they conduct vector-pathogen competence studies, like Yale's Durland Fish and African Swine Fever Virus experiment. (See the African Swine Fever on Plum Island experiment also, below and note the similarities to an African virus in McSweegan' book.) In the real world, Lyme was likely an ACCIDENTAL RELEASE of an African Relapsing Fever borreliosis (Lyme)... released on sea birds carrying ticks across the Long Island sound to southern New England.

The Deliberate Release Book is actually a dumb take

Re: See Chuck describe his OFF TOPIC BLOW JOBS

off of the reverse of what is actually going on there. The NIH "Do-Nothing scientist" McSweegan and Yale are the real villains, spreading disinformation about an accidental release of an African disease (relapsing fever is Lyme borreliosis) from Plum Island.

1) The US Army says ticks may be used to spread diseases (Poughkeepsie Journal article below), 2) UNSCOM was looking for "tick nursery equipment" in Iraq before Duyba illegally invaded it, 3) and the Department of Energy says Lyme is a stealth disabler (thereby admitting that the current CDC testing for Lyme is fraudulent, and only detects the non-stealth kind, the inflammatory reaction, which is a genetic difference, and not very common). Mark Klempner tested 1800 people who previously were diagnosed with Lyme and only 78 of those patients still tested positive to the CDC's "Lyme is only a bad knee disease" positive blood test criteria. That's 4% accurate for late, treated Lyme.

Whenever we post anything about Lyme being a bioweapon or congenital Lyme, Chuck goes ballistic, just like McSweegan and Fish went ballistic on Karen Forschner of the Lyme disease Foundation, when Karen found out that Lyme transmits in 6-9 hours, instead of the imaginary 48 hours that we have been told.
http://www.actionlyme.org/TICK_BITE_CONSPIRACY.htm

Deliberate Release

By Edward McSweegan

About the Book:

Washington, D.C. and the Internet are the settings for this novel of modern terror and ancient disease. After two Egyptian scientists release an African virus in Washington local doctors misdiagnose the mysterious infection.

Later they begin to suspect smallpox and terrorism. They are only half right. Their initial suspicions are fueled by anonymous disinformation spread through the Internet and the media. Government scientist Christopher Adams knows the Egyptians and has been trying to track them through the Internet. By the time he and the FBI cut through the fog of deception and find the terrorists, residents are dying and the city is in panic.

Re: See Chuck describe his OFF TOPIC BLOW JOBS

Re: See Chuck describe his OFF TOPIC BLOW JOBS

Any biological attack is, by definition, a successful attack: witness the mayhem caused by a few anthrax-contaminated letters. Unlike other novels of bioterror and epidemic, *Deliberate Release* avoids the use of biotechnical wizardry, chance mutations and wide-eyed fanatics in order to convey a sense of our vulnerability to assault and infection. Instead, most of the ingredients for this modern-day detective story of one man's efforts to stop a terror plot come from the neighborhood library, the hardware store and the local pharmacy. Even as we try to nail the front door shut against future attacks, *Deliberate Release* provides a fictional window into potential backdoor vulnerabilities.

Deliberate Release (previously titled, *Tomorrow's Pox*) won the grand prize in the 2002 Maryland Writers Association-1st Books.Com Book Contest.

Edward McSweegan:

Edward McSweegan is an infectious disease expert in the Washington, D.C. area. His writing credits include numerous non-fiction articles and book reviews. A fictional essay appeared in *Science* as part of the magazine's millennial series, "Visions of the Future." A short medical mystery won First Place in Writer's Digest genre fiction contest and was published in *The Year's Best Writing 2001*. Other writing awards include two First Place prizes and the Grand Prize in the 2002 Maryland Writers Association-1st

Books.Com Book Contest.

=====

<http://jvi.asm.org/cgi/content/full/72/3/1711?view=long&pmid=9499019>

J Virol, March 1998, p. 1711-1724, Vol. 72, No. 3
0022-538X/98/\$04.00+0
Copyright © 1998, American Society for Microbiology.
All rights reserved.

African Swine Fever Virus Infection in the Argasid
Host, *Ornithodoros porcinus porcinus*

S. B. Kleiboeker,¹ T. G. Burrage,¹ G. A. Scoles,^{1,2} D.
Fish,² and D. L. Rock^{1,*}

Plum Island Animal Disease Center, Agricultural
Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture,
Greenport, New York 11944,¹ and Department of
Epidemiology and Public Health, Yale University School
of Medicine, New Haven, Connecticut 06520

Received 3 October 1997/Accepted 24 November 1997

Re: See Chuck describe his OFF TOPIC BLOW JOBS

ABSTRACT

Top

Abstract

Introduction

Materials & Methods

Results

Discussion

References

The pathogenesis of African swine fever virus (ASFV) infection in *Ornithodoros porcinus porcinus* was examined in nymphal ticks infected with the ASFV isolate Chiredzi/83/1. At times postinfection (p.i.) ranging from 6 h to 290 days, ticks or dissected tick tissues were titrated for virus and examined ultrastructurally for evidence of virus replication. The ASFV infection rate in ticks was 100% in these experiments, and virus infection was not associated with a significant increase in tick mortality. Initial ASFV replication occurred in phagocytic digestive cells of the midgut epithelium. Subsequent infection and replication of ASFV in undifferentiated midgut cells was observed at 15 days p.i. Generalization of virus infection from midgut to other tick tissues required 2 to 3 weeks and most likely involved virus movement across the basal lamina of the midgut into the hemocoel. Secondary sites of virus replication included hemocytes (type I and II), connective tissue, coxal gland, salivary gland, and reproductive tissue. Virus replication was not observed in the nervous tissue of the synganglion, Malpighian tubules, and muscle. Persistent infection, characterized by active virus replication, was observed for all involved tick tissues. After 91 days p.i., viral titers in salivary gland and reproductive tissue were consistently the highest detected. Successful tick-to-pig transmission of ASFV at 48 days p.i. correlated with high viral titers in salivary and coxal gland tissue and their secretions. A similar pattern of virus infection and persistence in *O. porcinus porcinus* was observed for three additional ASFV tick isolates in their associated ticks.

=====

"The Army is contributing \$4.8 million toward the research because the government thinks ticks could be used in a bioterrorist plot to spread infectious diseases."

Speakers hail Lyme research
Awareness month is May
By Dan Shapley
Poughkeepsie Journal

April 27, 2006

The number of cases of ehrlichiosis and babesiosis, both spread by the same black-legged tick that carries Lyme disease, rose steeply in Dutchess County last year.

The tiny blood-sucking arachnid already causes 1,300 documented cases of Lyme disease every year in Dutchess, on average in the past decade. Lyme disease causes a flu-like illness that can lead to severe neurological, arthritic and cardiac problems if not treated promptly and effectively with antibiotics.

And a new type of tick, the lone star tick, is making inroads in the county, promising yet another way to get ill from enjoying the outdoors in the Hudson Valley.

But there is hope, speakers said at a press conference in Poughkeepsie Wednesday that signaled an early kick-off to Lyme Disease Awareness Month in May.

A federal bill supporting research has increased support among local representatives, and scientists are already making progress toward developing a vaccine that would prevent black-legged ticks from biting.

"There is a lot of research going on to solve this problem," said Stephen Wikel, a University of Connecticut scientist who was invited to speak by the Hudson Valley Lyme Disease Association.

Tick-spit project

Wikel is working to sequence the genome of the black-legged tick. The aim is to understand how tick spit thwarts the human immune response, so that a vaccine can be developed to thwart tick spit. The Army is contributing \$4.8 million toward the research because the government thinks ticks could be used in a bioterrorist plot to spread infectious diseases.

In Dutchess County, documented cases of the

Re: See Chuck describe his OFF TOPIC BLOW JOBS

malaria-like babesiosis were up to 31 in 2005, from eight the past two years, according to preliminary Department of Health data. Documented cases of ehrlichiosis, which is now being called anaplasmosis, were also up significantly – to 194 cases from an average of 65 the previous three years.

Commissioner of Health Dr. Michael Caldwell said concerted educational efforts have helped residents and doctors better prevent and treat tick-borne diseases.

"We're frustrated. We've done all we can, and we need that research to push us forward," Caldwell said. "Ultimately, we're going to need a vaccine that can protect us from the bite of a tick."

A federal bill, the Lyme and Tick-Borne Disease Prevention, Education and Research Act, would spend \$100 million over five years on research and education. It has support from local Democrats and Republicans, but it is unclear how much support it has across the country.

"I'm hopeful we will be able to speed up the process of finding ways that Lyme disease can be detected, treated and prevented," said Lori Patricola, the Hudson Valley representative of U.S. Rep. John Sweeney, R-Clifton Park.

Dan Shapley can be reached at dshapley@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Chuck Hearts Foley wrote:

Chuck discussing McSweegan's penis:
http://groups.google.com/group/sci.med.diseases.lyme/browse_frm/thread/e3434128f9b1acaf/e66a398e866570

Chuck's blow job filth:
http://www.actionlyme.org/CHUCK_NANCY_BLOWJOB.htm

And the Lacy Peterson death threat
http://groups.google.com/group/sci.med.diseases.lyme/browse_thread/thread/737c59b6c5c3f481/940b6cbe6d7

=====

This is a complaint to "law enforcement" so we can watch them all sit back and only catch the pedophiles on the internet rather than Congress, because the Feds did not get to witness the Congressional um,

Re: See Chuck describe his OFF TOPIC BLOW JOBS

indisgressions. (And FBI only has fun if they get to participate.)

=====
"Chuck P Adams" is a take-off on the character Christopher Adams in "Deliberate Release" in which the main character' adversary conducts an "anonymous internet disinformation" campaign using a remailer, just like "Chuck P Adams" does. See the review of the Book by NIH' do-nothing scientist, Edward McSweegan, review below.

Lyme was likely an accidental release from Plum Island because on Plum, they conduct vector-pathogen competence studies, like Yale's Durland Fish and African Swine Fever Virus experiment. (See the African Swine Fever on Plum Island experiment also, below and note the similarities to an African virus in McSweegan' book.) In the real world, Lyme was likely an ACCIDENTAL RELEASE of an African Relapsing Fever borreliosis (Lyme)... released on sea birds carrying ticks across the Long Island sound to southern New England.

The Deliberate Release Book is actually a dumb take off of the reverse of what is actually going on there. The NIH "Do-Nothing scientist" McSweegan and Yale are the real villains, spreading disinformation about an accidental release of an African disease (relapsing fever is Lyme borreliosis) from Plum Island.

1) The US Army says ticks may be used to spread diseases (Poughkeepsie Journal article below), 2) UNSCOM was looking for "tick nursery equipment" in Iraq before Duyba illegally invaded it, 3) and the Department of Energy says Lyme is a stealth disabler (thereby admitting that the current CDC testing for Lyme is fraudulent, and only detects the non-stealth kind, the inflammatory reaction, which is a genetic difference, and not very common). Mark Klempner tested 1800 people who previously were diagnosed with Lyme and only 78 of those patients still tested positive to the CDC's "Lyme is only a bad knee disease" positive blood test criteria. That's 4% accurate for late, treated Lyme.

Whenever we post anything about Lyme being a bioweapon or congenital Lyme, Chuck goes ballistic, just like McSweegan and Fish went ballistic on Karen Forschner of the Lyme disease Foundation, when Karen found out that Lyme transmits in 6-9 hours, instead of the

Re: See Chuck describe his OFF TOPIC BLOW JOBS

imaginary 48 hours that we have been told.

http://www.actionlyme.org/TICK_BITE_CONSPIRACY.htm

Deliberate Release

By Edward McSweegan

About the Book:

Washington, D.C. and the Internet are the settings for this novel of modern terror and ancient disease. After two Egyptian scientists release an African virus in Washington local doctors misdiagnose the mysterious infection.

Later they begin to suspect smallpox and terrorism. They are only half right. Their initial suspicions are fueled by anonymous disinformation spread through the Internet and the media. Government scientist Christopher Adams knows the Egyptians and has been trying to track them through the Internet. By the time he and the FBI cut through the fog of deception and find the terrorists, residents are dying and the city is in panic.

Any biological attack is, by definition, a successful attack: witness the mayhem caused by a few anthrax-contaminated letters. Unlike other novels of bioterror and epidemic, *Deliberate Release* avoids the use of biotechnical wizardry, chance mutations and wide-eyed fanatics in order to convey a sense of our vulnerability to assault and infection. Instead, most of the ingredients for this modern-day detective story of one man's efforts to stop a terror plot come from the neighborhood library, the hardware store and the local pharmacy. Even as we try to nail the front door shut against future attacks, *Deliberate Release* provides a fictional window into potential backdoor vulnerabilities.

Deliberate Release (previously titled, *Tomorrow's Pox*) won the grand prize in the 2002 Maryland Writers Association-1st Books.Com Book Contest.

Edward McSweegan:

Edward McSweegan is an infectious disease expert in the Washington, D.C. area. His writing credits include numerous non-fiction articles and book reviews. A fictional essay appeared in *Science* as part of the magazine's millennial series, "Visions of the Future."

Re: See Chuck describe his OFF TOPIC BLOW JOBS

Re: See Chuck describe his OFF TOPIC BLOW JOBS

A short medical mystery won First Place in Writer's Digest genre fiction contest and was published in The Year's Best Writing 2001. Other writing awards include two First Place prizes and the Grand Prize in the 2002 Maryland Writers Association—1st

Books.Com Book Contest.

=====

<http://jvi.asm.org/cgi/content/full/72/3/1711?view=long&pmid=9499019>

J Virol, March 1998, p. 1711–1724, Vol. 72, No. 3

0022–538X/98/\$04.00+0

Copyright © 1998, American Society for Microbiology.

All rights reserved.

African Swine Fever Virus Infection in the Argasid

Host, *Ornithodoros porcinus porcinus*

S. B. Kleiboeker,¹ T. G. Burrage,¹ G. A. Scoles,^{1,2} D.

Fish,² and D. L. Rock^{1,*}

Plum Island Animal Disease Center, Agricultural

Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture,

Greenport, New York 11944,¹ and Department of

Epidemiology and Public Health, Yale University School

of Medicine, New Haven, Connecticut 065202

Received 3 October 1997/Accepted 24 November 1997

ABSTRACT

Top

Abstract

Introduction

Materials & Methods

Results

Discussion

References

The pathogenesis of African swine fever virus (ASFV)

infection in *Ornithodoros porcinus porcinus* was

examined in nymphal ticks infected with the ASFV

isolate Chiredzi/83/1. At times postinfection (p.i.)

ranging from 6 h to 290 days, ticks or dissected tick

tissues were titrated for virus and examined

ultrastructurally for evidence of virus replication.

The ASFV infection rate in ticks was 100% in these

experiments, and virus infection was not associated

with a significant increase in tick mortality. Initial

ASFV replication occurred in phagocytic digestive

cells of the midgut epithelium. Subsequent infection

and replication of ASFV in undifferentiated midgut

cells was observed at 15 days p.i. Generalization of

virus infection from midgut to other tick tissues

required 2 to 3 weeks and most likely involved virus

Re: See Chuck describe his OFF TOPIC BLOW JOBS

movement across the basal lamina of the midgut into the hemocoel. Secondary sites of virus replication included hemocytes (type I and II), connective tissue, coxal gland, salivary gland, and reproductive tissue. Virus replication was not observed in the nervous tissue of the synganglion, Malpighian tubules, and muscle. Persistent infection, characterized by active virus replication, was observed for all involved tick tissues. After 91 days p.i., viral titers in salivary gland and reproductive tissue were consistently the highest detected. Successful tick-to-pig transmission of ASFV at 48 days p.i. correlated with high viral titers in salivary and coxal gland tissue and their secretions. A similar pattern of virus infection and persistence in *O. porcinus porcinus* was observed for three additional ASFV tick isolates in their associated ticks.

=====

"The Army is contributing \$4.8 million toward the research because the government thinks ticks could be used in a bioterrorist plot to spread infectious diseases."

Speakers hail Lyme research
Awareness month is May
By Dan Shapley
Poughkeepsie Journal

April 27, 2006

The number of cases of ehrlichiosis and babesiosis, both spread by the same black-legged tick that carries Lyme disease, rose steeply in Dutchess County last year.

The tiny blood-sucking arachnid already causes 1,300 documented cases of Lyme disease every year in Dutchess, on average in the past decade. Lyme disease causes a flu-like illness that can lead to severe neurological, arthritic and cardiac problems if not treated promptly and effectively with antibiotics.

And a new type of tick, the lone star tick, is making inroads in the county, promising yet another way to get ill from enjoying the outdoors in the Hudson Valley.

But there is hope, speakers said at a press conference

Re: See Chuck describe his OFF TOPIC BLOW JOBS

in Poughkeepsie Wednesday that signaled an early kick-off to Lyme Disease Awareness Month in May.

A federal bill supporting research has increased support among local representatives, and scientists are already making progress toward developing a vaccine that would prevent black-legged ticks from biting.

"There is a lot of research going on to solve this problem," said Stephen Wikel, a University of Connecticut scientist who was invited to speak by the Hudson Valley Lyme Disease Association.

Tick-spit project

Wikel is working to sequence the genome of the black-legged tick. The aim is to understand how tick spit thwarts the human immune response, so that a vaccine can be developed to thwart tick spit. The Army is contributing \$4.8 million toward the research because the government thinks ticks could be used in a bioterrorist plot to spread infectious diseases.

In Dutchess County, documented cases of the malaria-like babesiosis were up to 31 in 2005, from eight the past two years, according to preliminary Department of Health data. Documented cases of ehrlichiosis, which is now being called anaplasmosis, were also up significantly – to 194 cases from an average of 65 the previous three years.

Commissioner of Health Dr. Michael Caldwell said concerted educational efforts have helped residents and doctors better prevent and treat tick-borne diseases.

"We're frustrated. We've done all we can, and we need that research to push us forward," Caldwell said. "Ultimately, we're going to need a vaccine that can protect us from the bite of a tick."

A federal bill, the Lyme and Tick-Borne Disease Prevention, Education and Research Act, would spend \$100 million over five years on research and education. It has support from local Democrats and Republicans, but it is unclear how much support it has across the country.

"I'm hopeful we will be able to speed up the process of finding ways that Lyme disease can be detected,

Re: See Chuck describe his OFF TOPIC BLOW JOBS

Re: See Chuck describe his OFF TOPIC BLOW JOBS

treated and prevented," said Lori Patricola, the Hudson Valley representative of U.S. Rep. John Sweeney, R-Clifton Park.

Dan Shapley can be reached at
dshapley@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx