

A PHYSICIST'S VIEW OF Gulf War Syndrome and Systemic Corruption in the Federal Government

Part Two of Four Part Article

By Gary Wade, Physicist

In part 1 more questions were raised than answered about what Gulf War Syndrome is and how our troops got it. In this part 2 we are first going to focus in on the chemical weapons used by the Iraqi military on our troops and their long term affects and how long our military has been aware of these affects. Then we are going to begin looking for the possible and probable sources of the mycoplasma fermentans (incognitus strain) bacterial infection, which is infecting the majority of Gulf War Syndrome sufferers.

VICTIMS PUT THE LIE ON THE DOD

Let us look at some eyewitness accounts of those who were direct victims of Iraqi chemical attacks or came in contact with Iraqi chemical weapons during the war. Keep in mind that these witnesses are good representative examples

of what happened to thousands upon thousands of soldiers. These soldiers were not individually isolated somewhere out in the desert. Remember, we had well over a half million soldiers on the ground. What we will see is a consistent pattern of symptoms after the attacks and enforced official lying coming down the command chain from the "General's" command headquarters.

The following accounts are quoted directly or tightly paraphrased from the *Riegle Report* of May 25, 1994, pages 287 through 313.

**January 17, 1991,
early morning hours,
Cement City**

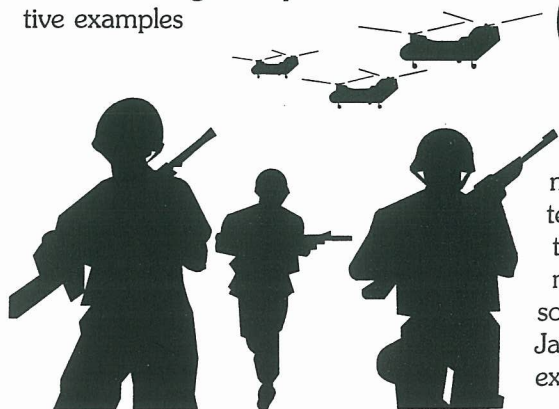
Mr. Willie Hicks, then with the 644th Ordinance Company, was serving as the non-commissioned officer in charge of

arms and ammunitions shipments. Staff Sergeant Hicks has testified before the Senate Committee on Armed Services' Subcommittee for Force Structure and Personnel that, at about 2:30 a.m. on January 17, 1991, he heard a loud explosion, which was followed by a

sounding of alarms. As Hicks was running to the bunker, his face began to burn. One member of the unit "just dropped." About ten minutes later, according to Hicks, the unit's first sergeant came by and told members of the unit to go the highest level of alert. The unit remained at that level for 24 hours.

Two or three days later, Hicks began feeling ill and noticed blood in his urine. Several other members of the unit began experiencing "problems" with their rectums. Hicks testified that when members of the unit began to ask what had happened, they were ordered by their commanding officer not to discuss it. Of the unit's 110 soldiers, 85 now suffer from medical problems, and one, Staff Sergeant Bayle, who Hicks described as having been in good physical shape, had inexplicably died. Hicks described another member of the unit, Staff Sergeant Heal, as being seriously incapacitated.

Hicks, a former teacher and Vietnam veteran, carries a notebook with him everywhere. He claims to have a severe problem with memory loss. He quit his job because he kept passing out and getting lost on the way to work. Other symptoms being suffered by Mr. Hicks include headaches, blood in his urine, insomnia, joint and muscle pain,



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deteriorating vision, loss of mobility in his left arm, night sweats, and diarrhea (sometimes bloody). His illness has been classified by the Department of Veterans Affairs as post traumatic stress disorder.



January 18, 1991, around midnight (poss. very early on January 19)

Event 2

Log Base Alpha

Mr. William Brady was the Battalion Logistics NCO with the 217th Maintenance Battalion. Around midnight on January 18, or possibly very early on the 19th, Mr. Brady was awakened by what he believed to be a SCUD intercepted by a Patriot directly over his unit's position. He said there was a deafening sound, a flash of light, and everything shook. Chemical alarms were going off everywhere, and there was sheer panic. He remembered the chemical litmus paper turning red, and a positive reading from an M-256 kit. Mr. Brady said that his nose began to run, and he smelled and tasted sulfur. He began coughing up blood a couple of days after the attack, and continued to do so "the whole time we were there after the attack." They remained at MOPP level 4 for five or six hours. They radioed the 16th Support Group, but did not get a response for a couple of hours. Eventually they were told to come to Group Headquarters (H.q.) for a message that H.q. didn't want to radio over. The message said that what they heard was a sonic boom, and instructed them to perform another test. The second test, performed several hours after the initial test was negative. Members of the unit were told that the M9 paper had turned red as a result of exposure to diesel fumes. The message also gave the "all clear" for people to come out of MOPP level 4, but,

Mr. Brady recalled, everyone was afraid to unmask.

After they got out of MOPP level 4, Mr. Brady went with Lt. Bryant to deliver gas masks and nerve agent pre-treatment pills to the 344th Maintenance Company. When they arrived back at their unit, everyone was dressed in their full chemical suits at MOPP level 4. They were told that while they were out riding around (without a radio), there had been another attack.

Of the unit's 110 soldiers, 85 now suffer from medical problems... everyone started getting pneumonia or flu-like symptoms after the attack.

Beginning on January 22, Mr. Brady began getting too sick to work. He had been taking the nerve agent pre-treatment pills since about January 17, and had been getting severe headaches from them. Approximately three days after the attack, his eyes began to burn, he developed a high fever, and "taking a breath of air made his lungs feel like they were burning up." He also had diarrhea, sores, nausea, and a runny nose. On January 24, he went to the 13th Evacuation Hospital, which had no bed available for him. He described the hospital as completely filled with people that seemed to have the same

illness that he had. His January 26 diary entry said, "I'd rather die than feel like this."

Mr. Brady stated during the interview that he "is convinced that there was a chemical attack." He reported that "everyone started getting pneumonia or flu-like symptoms after the attack," ... that the nerve agent pre-treatment pills "were useless." ... and that he is convinced that the PB tabs gave people headaches, but that they also "got hit with a nerve agent."

Mr. Brady currently suffers from severe recurring headaches, chronic fatigue, joint and muscle pain, rashes, depression, night sweats, insomnia, urinary urgency, diarrhea, gastrointestinal problems, lightheadedness, photosensitivity, shortness of breath, coughing, abnormal hair loss, sensitivity in his teeth, burning and itching everywhere, arthritis, worsening leg cramps, "flu symptoms all of the time," "a tingling in his arms, and a "bulging disc" in his neck. He had a heart attack in May of 1993. His wife is suffering from fatigue, yeast infections, a rash, sinus headaches, aching in her right arm and a loss of feeling in her thumb, and two ruptured discs in her neck. Mr. Brady is forty-seven years old. His wife is thirty-seven years old.



Event 3: January 19, 1991, early morning hours

Event 3

Camp 13, 6-7 miles west of Port of Jubayl, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Although some individuals reported this event as taking place on January 20, documentary evidence indicates that it took place on the 19th.)

Continued

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Witness 1: Petty Officer Sterling Symms, then assigned to the Naval Reserve Construction Battalion 24, in an area south of the Kuwaiti border, testified before the Senate Armed Services Committee that between 2:00 a.m. and 3:00 a.m. on January 20, 1991, there was a "real bad explosion" overhead. The alarms went off and everybody started running towards their bunkers. Petty Officer Symms said there was a sharp odor of ammonia in the air. His eyes burned and his skin stung. His unit donned full chemical gear for nearly two hours until the "all clear" was given.

Later, according to Symms, members of the unit were advised what they heard was a sonic boom. Petty Officer Symms said that he did not believe that it was a sonic boom because there was also a "fireball" associated with the explosion. Members of the unit were ordered not to discuss the incident. Petty Officer Symms says he has since experienced fatigue, sore joints, runny nose, a chronic severe rash, and open sores which have been diagnosed as an "itching problem." He has also been treated for streptococcus infections. In his testimony, Symms stated that 4 or 5 other members of his unit and two of their wives have been treated for similar infections.

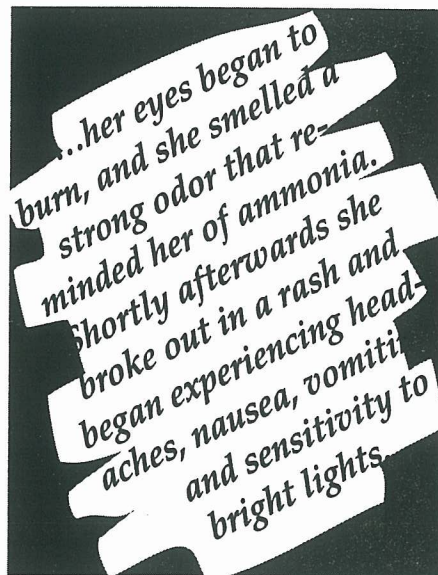


January 19, 1991, early morning hours (possibly January 20). King Abdul Aziz Naval Air Station (NMCB24-Air Det), 3 miles south of Port of Jubayl, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Witness 1: Mr. Larry Perry, of North Carolina, was a naval construction worker stationed near the Port city of Al-Jubayl, at King Abdul Aziz Naval Air Station. He says the

explosion on January 20, 1991 sent his entire unit running for the bomb shelter. When they emerged in their gas masks, they were enveloped by a mist.

Witness 2: Mr. Fred Willoughby of Columbus, Georgia was with Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 24-Air Det. He currently suffers from headaches, diarrhea, aching joints, blood-shot eyes, bloat, intestinal problems, and chronic fatigue. He has had a polyp removed from his colon, and suffered from rectal bleeding in 1992.



Mr. Willoughby has reported that on January 20, 1991, at about 3-4 a.m. he was "hanging out" outside his tent when he heard a long, loud explosion. Shortly thereafter, a siren sounded and he went inside the tent to get his gas mask. By the time he came out, people were yelling "MOPP 4, MOPP 4, not a drill". Immediately, his mouth, lips, and face became numb all over, a sensation he likened to Novocain at the dentist's office. He was in the bunker for about an hour or an hour and a half. When he came out of the bunker, he and the others in the unit were told by the officers and chiefs that what they had

heard was just a sonic boom. The next day, the unit was told not to talk about it. But the unit's MOPP gear was collected and replaced the next morning. Mr. Willoughby also heard that an enemy aircraft was shot down in the Gulf, not far from the base.

His wife has begun exhibiting similar symptoms, including fatigue, diarrhea, and aching joints.



Early in the "Air War" — Approximately January 20, 1991. Dhahran, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Witness 1: Ms. Patricia Browning of New London, North Carolina, then a Staff Sergeant assigned to the 227th Transportation Company, was at Khobar Towers in Dhahran when a Patriot missile intercepted what she believed to be a SCUD missile directly overhead. Her unit went to MOPP level 4 for 3 1/2 to 4 hours. Ms. Browning said that her eyes began to burn, and she smelled a strong odor that reminded her of ammonia. Shortly afterwards she broke out in a rash and began experiencing headaches, nausea, vomiting, and sensitivity to bright lights.

Ms. Browning also reports that she received the anthrax vaccine and the pyridotigmine bromide anti-nerve agent pre-treatment pills. She reported that when the latter caused her to have episodes of bloody vomiting, she was told to cut the pills in half. The vomiting did not stop, however, until she stopped taking the pill.

Ms. Browning, who is thirty-seven years old, currently suffers from memory loss, severe recurring headaches, fatigue, joint and muscle pain, recurring rashes, night sweats, sleepiness,

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diarrhea, gastrointestinal problems, dizziness, blurry vision and photosensitivity, coughing and shortness of breath, two duodenal ulcers, chest pains, heart arrhythmia, and erratic blood pressure. She said that many of these symptoms originated while she was still in Saudi Arabia.



**January 21, 1991,
Taif, Saudi Arabia**

Sergeant Thomas House served with the 2953rd Combat Logistics Support Squadron (CLSS), attached to the 48th Tactical Fighter Wing in Taif. Sergeant House's duties included the decontamination of U.S. Air Force F-111s that returned from bombing raids against Iraqi chemical and biological warfare facilities. According to the unit's records, the unit aircraft bombed 32 chemical targets, 113 bunkers, 11 SCUD missile sites, and 4 mine entrances.

Sergeant House and several others in his unit assigned to perform decontamination duties had worn only MOP suits and had used water to decontaminate the aircraft. Sergeant House, whose primary duties are as an aircraft mechanic, later learned that chemical decontamination solutions were supposed to be used and that special suits were supposed to be worn.

On the evening of January 21, 1991, after decontaminating several aircraft that had returned from a bombing raid, Sergeant House reported that his face began to burn and swell. He also noted a pungent odor. The following day, Sergeant House went to a U.S. Air Force medical facility. His U.S. Air Force medical records confirm this report. Shortly after the incident he began to experience headaches, coughing, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

Sergeant House is currently suffering from recurring headaches, fatigue, joint and muscle pain, memory loss, recurring rashes, lumps under the skin, depression, irritability, night sweats, insomnia, urinary urgency, diarrhea, gastrointestinal problems, dizziness, blurry vision, photosensitivity, shortness of breath, coughing, bleeding gums, swollen lymph nodes, seizures, shaking, vomiting, fevers, chest pains, sinus infections and sinus growths. He is 32 years old. His wife currently suffers from nearly all of the same symptoms.



**Early February 1991, in
the Desert between
Hafir Al Batin and King
Khalid Military City,
Northern Saudi
Arabia**

Witness 1: Ms. Michelle Hanlon of Killeen, Texas was assigned to the 1st Cavalry Division as a communications specialist. On February 14, 1991, during lunch, she heard an explosion overhead. She thought at the time that it was a SCUD being intercepted by a Patriot missile and thought nothing more of it.

On another occasion, when her unit was assigned to a field base near Hafir Al Batin, she recalled that one night, the night air breeze made her eyes begin to water. She also reported that on a number of days, she could actually smell sulfur from the Coalition bombing of Iraqi chemical plants during the air war.

She is currently suffering from intestinal problems, hemorrhoids, occasional fatigue, a rash on her finger (like little water blisters under the skin), cervical infections which coincide with intestinal problems, and some memory loss. She feels that she is becoming

progressively more ill. Her rash has been diagnosed as eczema and has been treated with antibiotics. She is 23 years old. Her child, now 16 months old, has been getting fevers, yeast infections, rectal and penile discolorations.

Witness 2: Mr. Richard Voss was with the 207th Military Intelligence Brigade assigned to the 1st Infantry Division. Mr. Voss recalled witnessing what appeared to be a missile attack while stuck in slow-moving traffic heading west toward Hafir Al Batin on Tapline Road in early February 1991. Mr. Voss reports that sometime between noon and 4:00 p.m., he watched the missile, coming in from the north-northeast, impact to the east of Hafir Al Batin, about one mile away from his vehicle. He saw a large dark brown cloud rise up. Within two or three minutes, MPs came by giving the gas alert signal. He recalled that the wind was blowing from the north or northeast at the time of the incident toward an assembly area. He got the "all clear" when he got near Log Base Echo.

Currently, Mr. Voss suffers from headaches, occasional fatigue, joint and muscle pain, memory loss, inability to concentrate, urinary urgency, dizziness, photosensitivity, shortness of breath, rashes, recurring walking pneumonia, chest pains, numbness and severe joint pains in both wrists and hands. His wife suffers from recurring yeast infections, menstrual irregularities, rashes, fatigue, muscle pain, and severe joint pain in her wrists.



**February 22, 1991,
late afternoon or early
evening, near King
Khalid Military City
(KKMC), Kingdom
of Saudi Arabia**

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Witness 1: Charlene Harmon Davis was a medical secretary with the 34th Aeromedical Patient Staging Station at KKM. She reported that, on February 22, she was getting ready for work (her shift began at 7:00 p.m.) when three of what she believed to be SCUD missiles were intercepted over KKM by Patriot missiles. Ms. Davis recalls that the chemical alarms went off. After these explosions, her face, eyes, and throat began to burn, her nose began to run, and she began to feel nauseous. There was a funny taste in her mouth. These immediate symptoms lasted for about twenty minutes, but she has gotten progressively more ill since that incident. When she sought medical attention after this event, the doctor told her that she might have had a contaminated gas mask, that the mask might have been contaminated by a previous user. Ms. Davis, however, said that she knew she was the first user of the mask because she broke the seal on it.

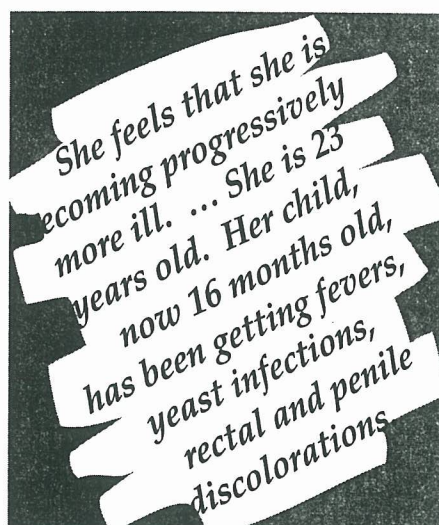
Ms. Davis currently suffers from migraine headaches, patellar syndrome, seborrhea dermatitis, hip pain, hair loss, insomnia, night sweats, nightmares, numbness in toes, fatigue, joint and muscle pain, gastrointestinal problems, and dizziness. She also suffers recurring rashes which she says began after the first explosion, believed to be a SCUD missile attack, occurred near her location a few days after the beginning of the air war. Ms. Davis reports that these rashes continue to be a problem to this day. She has advised the Senate staff that she is extremely concerned about her health as well as her prognosis. She is twenty-eight years old.



February 24, 1991

The first encounter with chemical mines came at

6:31 a.m. on February 24, 1991, during the initial mine field breaching operation by the 2nd Marine Division. According to the *Chicago Tribune*, which interviewed officers and enlisted marines involved in the operation, a FOX vehicle confirmed positive readings for a nerve agent and for mustard gas. A second detecting device gave the same positive reading.



During the Ground War, British troops discovered Iraqi chemical mines on the gulf battlefield, according to *Gannett News Service*. An official said that the incident was reported to Prime Minister John Major's war cabinet. No details were given.



February 25, 1991

Sergeant Robert A. Maison, Task Force Ripper, detected chemical agents on the second night of the ground war. Sergeant Maison reported that as a nuclear, biological, and chemical recon team member, "Our team observed an artillery attack to our northwest, at a distance of approximately four kilometers. About five to six minutes later an alarm

was sounded by our detection equipment (a mass spectrometer), which is used specifically for that purpose. Taking into account the wind speeds that we were encountering (approximately 40 to 50 knots steady) the reading was not expected to last for a long duration, as it did not (approx. three minutes). The specific agent detected was lewisite in a concentration considered to produce casualties but not death."



Late February 1991, "Log Base Charlie", 7 miles from the Iraqi border near Rafha

Ms. Valerie Sweatman from Columbus, South Carolina, was serving as a telecommunications specialist with the U.S. Army, assigned to the 2nd MASH Hospital. Ms. Sweatman recalls that prior to moving to "Log Base Orange" in Iraq during the ground war, her unit packed up their equipment at "Log Base Charlie." "Log Base Charlie" was located about 7 miles from the Iraqi border, near Rafha. One night in late February 1991, she was awakened by a sergeant and was told there was a chemical alert and to go to MOPP level 4. She put on her MOPP suit and mask and began going outside while she was still putting on her gloves. Her unit stayed at MOPP level 4 for 1-2 hours. That night, she heard that at least one soldier had come into the hospital showing symptoms of nerve agent exposure. She was told that there was a SCUD alert that night. She did not, however, hear any explosion. The morning after this incident, Ms. Sweatman's hands were itching from the wrist on down. She had developed little blisters which went away about a week later. She was treated with ointments and benadryl for a "skin condition."

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Ms. Sweatman had heard the chemical alarms go off on other occasions prior to the incident reported above. She was the night telecommunications NCO for her unit, and heard alarms sounding during the first nights of the air war, when her unit was assigned to King Khalid Military City (KKMC). On one occasion during this period, she heard a blast and felt a mist in the same area. After this incident she experienced nausea, diarrhea, and bloody stools. Her unit began taking the nerve agent pre-treatment pills (NAPP) after these earlier alarms. Although the alarms sounded, the NBC NCO claimed that they were sounding because the alarm equipment had bad batteries and not because of chemicals.

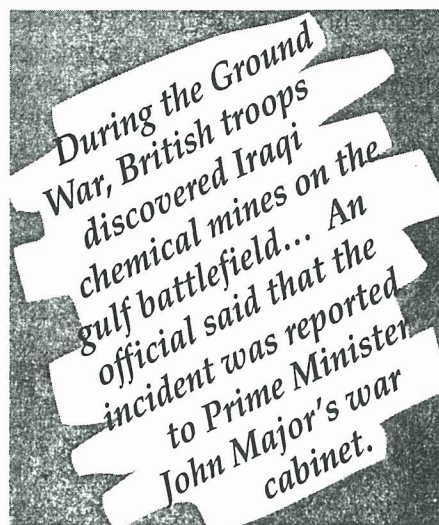
Ms. Sweatman currently suffers from headaches, exhaustion, fatigue, memory loss, nausea, muscle and joint pains, rectal and vaginal bleeding, and rashes. She has been diagnosed as having arthritis, headaches, and post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).

YOU CANNOT BELIEVE A WORD THE DOD SAYS

The above very small sample of eyewitness accounts of definite Iraqi chemical weapons use, from the *Riegle Report* of May 25, 1991 written by Jim Tuite, should lay to rest any doubts about the lack of integrity, character, and just plain decency of DOD officials and the military generals.

Now that we have faced the bad news about the DOD and the generals, let us take a look at the bad news about some of the chemical agents used on our troops. Specifically, organophosphates (nerve gases/insecticides) which were invented by a German doctor named Gerhard Schrader. These organophosphates (Taubin and Sarin) were used in the German death camps of World War II. To give you some

understanding of what our military knows about the dangers of the use of organophosphates on humans and how long they have known, I am going to quote selectively from a lecture given by attorney Chris Angelo, Esquire at the 2nd Environmental Law Conference held at Loyola Law School on April 7, 1991.



"Doctor Schrader was cross-examined by allied physicians right after World War II, and testified to his knowledge about the adverse effects on humans of organophosphate insecticides. Many of those clinical signs now we'll see today. Someone who thinks he has chronic fatigue syndrome, someone who thinks that he has dysentery, or constant bowel problems, is actually in a paralysis, a paralysis caused by cholinesterase inhibition. The same cholinesterase inhibition caused many people to die in World War II death camps when exposed to Taubin and Sarin..."

"The Russians got the German inventors of Sarin and as they did with rocket scientists, took them to the eastern block. The allies took Doctor Schrader, and took his information and classified it as top secret. Of the three

organophosphate insecticide experts with World War II knowledge as to the effects of organophosphate insecticides on human beings, which we only know from the Nazi atrocities, one of those three has been assassinated in Canada at a seminar, one other has died of natural causes, and one remaining (Schrader) refuses to testify by order of the U.S. Department of the Army because it is considered classified information as part of our chemical warfare arsenal. So what we know about insecticides is very difficult to get at. Trying to get information on what it has done to people is very difficult. The courts do not allow us to introduce into evidence what it does to animals and, of course, we don't have, since world War II, thank God, any other atrocities where insecticides have been purposely applied to human beings to see what kind of neurological implications and developments have occurred in those human beings..."

"Now, if you are in those areas of Los Angeles that are slumlord facilities that do not care because no CGL carrier will issue insurance to them, you have heavy amounts of organophosphate insecticides being applied, and all of a sudden you find that there is a tremendous incidence of thrombocytopenia, leukemia and anemia. And I don't mean within a mile radius. I mean in a 50 person occupied apartment complex. Somehow we're going to have to change our laws on the definition of relevancy, because just discovering that which I had to, or did disclose today, cost \$30,000 of going through archives in Washington, D.C., that are not computerized — World War II interrogation testimony of Dr. Schrader and studies done by Major Leo Alexander, only four copies of which are in private libraries in the United States..."

"There was a wonderful archives division in Elkhart, Indiana owned by

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Myles Laboratories that had all the chemical atrocities that were committed on human beings through insecticides used by the Nazis. These could have provided valuable knowledge of what World War II companies like I. G. Farben and its insecticide manufacturer, Bayer of Bayer Aspirin fame — still selling insecticides worldwide — had from studies which they have refused to disclose.

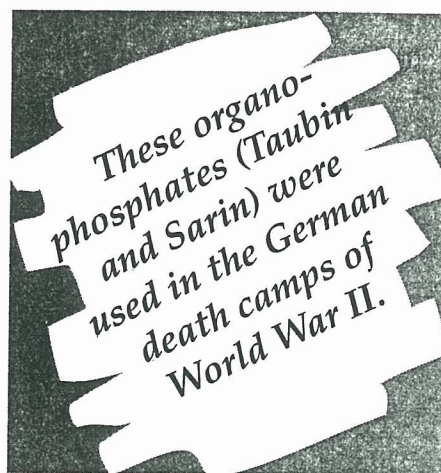
Unfortunately, Bayer bought out Myles Laboratories in 1978, and all of these chemical archives have returned to Germany and are not allowed for purposes of discovery, and, of course, it's beyond our subpoena power. So we need more knowledge — knowledge is power. Until we have more knowledge, we are going to be blind, and we are not going to be able even to get into the courts, particularly with organophosphate insecticides."

All of the organophosphate insecticides (nerve agents/gases) do their damage by the same action: they inhibit the enzyme cholinesterase, which breaks down the neurotransmitter acetylcholine. To give you a concise understanding of organophosphate poisoning, I will quote directly from Jorge R. Mancillas, Ph.D., Neurobiologist at the University of California, Los Angeles (formerly affiliated with MRC's Laboratory of Molecular Biology, Cambridge England, and the Salt Institute) as interviewed by Betsy Russell-Manning, in her publication "Malathion: Toxic Time Bomb". This interview was published in the June 1994 issue of *Health Freedom News*.

BRM: How does malathion affect the living organism?

Dr. Mancillas: All cells in the body are in constant communication with one another. This allows all the tissues to act in a coordinated fashion (this is

the key point). One of the chemicals most commonly used for cellular communication, especially in the nervous system, is acetylcholine. Some nerve cells release acetylcholine and this leads to excitation of the cells they contact. The cells that respond to acetylcholine, have an enzyme called cholinesterase, which destroys the acetylcholine (to limit the period of excitation). Malathion inhibits cholinesterase, and as a result, the cells that are exposed to acetylcholine, go into a frenzy of activity, (or a



period of activity that does not end) leading to damage or leading to abnormal responses or abnormal activity in the nervous system. It affects humans, flies, insects, dogs, rats or any other animals the same way by binding and inactivation of cholinesterase. A short way of saying all of this is that malathion interferes with cell communication by inhibiting cholinesterase.

BRM: In other words, malathion affects the entire nervous system.

Dr. Mancillas: Exactly. Any part of the system where you find acetylcholine, and, therefore, cholinesterase, communication will be disrupted by malathion.

In the nervous system of flies, it acts by disrupting the control of their muscles, and kills them. In our bodies, acetylcholine and cholinesterase are found most commonly in nerve cells that control muscles. They are found in the visual system in nerve cells and muscles that control pupil and lens contraction and eye movements, in the nerves and muscles that control respiration, and in the nerves and muscles that control the digestive system. They are involved in the control of blood vessel contraction, release of tears and mucous secretion.

So, not surprisingly, when you examine the many well documented cases in the clinical literature of people who have been accidentally exposed to malathion in the pesticide manufacturing industry or in agriculture, it is clear that malathion was the causative agent. All of the symptoms documented involve those areas of the body I just mentioned.

The textbook description of the symptoms of malathion poisoning include increased lacrimation, irritated eyes, blurred vision, breathing difficulties, muscle paralysis, vomiting, diarrhea, increased mucous discharge and flu-like symptoms.

It can also affect the central nervous system, leading to headaches, dizziness, weakness, blurry vision, etc. Which of these symptoms will be displayed depends on the amount of malathion and the mode of exposure. If the dose of malathion is really large, patients can display generalized convulsion, psychological disturbances, coma and death from respiratory or cardiac failure.

MYCOPLASMA INFECTION

In part 1, we saw professor Garth L. Nicolson's letter in reply to the authors questions regarding possible

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biological causes of Gulf War Illness or Syndrome (GWI or GWS). Professor Nicolson stated that approximately half of the GWI sufferers were infected with a contagious and deadly mycoplasma fermentans (incognitus strain) bacteria. Well, just what is this mycoplasma bacteria and how did it get into our troops? Mycoplasma bacteria are the smallest bacteria known. They come in various shapes and forms. The spherically shaped mycoplasma fermentans is around .3 microns in diameter. It is near virus size and an electron microscope is required to see it and study it. The mycoplasma are also without the normal rigid cell wall that bacteria in general have. The mycoplasma have only a lipid bi-layer membrane with associated membrane proteins on and through it. This easily deformable cell membrane allows the mycoplasma to easily pass through pores and spaces smaller than it's normal diameter. This deformability is one of the potential critical factors in the possible explanation of how our troops got infected with mycoplasma bacteria.

Approximately one hundred and fifty thousand of the American Gulf War soldiers received at least one anthrax vaccination shot. The anthrax vaccine used on our troops was developed in the early 1960's by Dr. Puziss and Dr. Wright working at Fort Detrick Maryland (Army Biological Warfare Center). ⁽¹⁾ The anthrax vaccine they developed was an antigen type vaccine in which an anthrax antigen is obtained from the "sterile" filtered anthrax culture fluid. Many years after the development of this anthrax vaccine production process, which used Fort Detrick anthrax stocks, a Dr. Shyh-Ching Lo working at Fort Detrick discovered that mycoplasma fermentans (incognitus strain) was a contaminate in the anthrax bacillus stocks. What this means is that since the filter used to filter the bacillus

anthrax culture for vaccine production had a pore size of .2 microns, a mycoplasma population growing along with the bacillus anthrax culture could easily pass through the filter and the filtrate would not be sterile!

Since Dr. Lo's initial discovery of mycoplasma incognitus in anthrax stocks he has reported finding it in AIDS. ^(2,3) Dr. Lo has also identified mycoplasma incognitus as the probable cause of death of six military personnel from different geographic areas who were not infected with the AIDS virus. The men and women, who were from 29 to 40 years old, died one to seven weeks after developing a flu-like illness and persistent fever. The military physicians were unable to identify the cause of death just like they have been unable to identify the cause(s) of Gulf War Syndrome. It was Dr. Lo who, through very specialized tests, confirmed that Dr. Nancy Nicolson may have contracted the near-fatal disease due to Dr. Lo's mycoplasma experiments being carried out offsite in her own department at Baylor College of Medicine (in Houston). ⁽⁴⁾

Now, the vaccine manufacturer will tell you not to worry, they take adequate precautions to make sure the vaccine is sterilized, for example, by the use of formaldehyde. However, there is a phenomenon which the various vaccine manufacturers are unaware of that can and does make many vaccines dangerous and deadly for many, many people. Contrary to common public belief, which is actively fostered by the allopathic medical establishment, vaccines are not safe and effective. Vaccines regularly have unintended viruses contaminating them. The vaccine manufacturers like to claim that the formaldehyde deactivates or attenuates these viruses. And the formaldehyde does just that, however, a small

percentage of these viruses can and do reactivate after they have been injected into the patient/victim. For example, in 1977, Dr. Jonas Salk, the inventor of the Salk polio vaccine, testified along with other scientists that most (87%) of the polio cases which have occurred in the U.S. since the early 1970's probably were the by-product of the polio vaccine itself. Also, note that this same Salk polio vaccine is now known to have been regularly contaminated with SV-40 and other simian monkey viruses. ⁽⁵⁾ SV-40 and other simian monkey viruses are now known to be a cause of brain and other tumors. ^(6,7,8) What you have been told so far is all well known by the vaccine manufacturers. Here is what they do not know. A Dr. Royal Raymond Rife, who did his

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Continued

medical and biological research in the 1920's, 1930's, and 1940's, made several major discoveries about the life cycles of bacteria. The most important thing for us to know about is that all bacteria he studied when subjected to particular environmental conditions, such as a change in growth medium, would produce virus or near virus size spore-like excretions which can either live and reproduce their own form in the new environment or lay dormant until the environmental conditions are favorable for them to grow back into the original form or another form. (9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16) For example, Rife found that the common intestinal

bacteria E-coli, when placed in a growth medium known as Kendall's medium (see *Journal of The Franklin Institute* listed below) would form motile virus size ovoid bodies, 500 hydrogen atom diameters wide and 750 hydrogen atom diameters long. This ovoid was motile because it formed at the location of one of the hydrogen ion transport flagella of the parent E-coli bacteria and incorporated this flagella into it's ovoid end structure. Rife was able to observe this because he had invented a radically new kind of optical microscope which overcame the Fraunhofer diffraction limitations of optical microscopes used today. A description of this Rife optical

microscope which could see to the virus realm and a discussion of some of Rife's discoveries and accomplishments can be found in the article *The New Microscopes* by R. E. Seidel, M.D. and M. Elizabeth Winter, in the February, 1944 issue of the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*. This same article was published in the 1944 Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Smithsonian Institution. This article contains a photograph taken with the Rife microscope of the typhoid bacillus producing these near virus size excretions.

As astounding as Rife's work and discoveries were, his discoveries were actively suppressed by the AMA and pharmaceutical medical establishment starting around 1939 and on. (17) The reason for this suppression was that Rife, working with the Special Medical Research Committee of the University of Southern California Medical School, had completely verified in clinical trials carried out in 1934, 1935 and 1937 another one of his discoveries. That discovery was that every virus, bacteria, fungus, and rickettsias had a specific ultrasound frequency that very easily killed it (see Rife article in the August 1994 issue of *Health Freedom News*). In fact, by 1939, Rife had found the lethal ultrasound frequencies for the microbes associated with 52 major diseases. His ultrasound generator, which he called his frequency instrument could cure all of these 52 diseases.

We see now that anthrax vaccine quite possibly has at least two microbe contaminants. One, the mycoplasma fermentans (incognitus strain) which was probably killed or deactivated by the formaldehyde. Second, the viral size excretion from the mycoplasma which quite probably has not been killed by the formaldehyde and is waiting for the right environmental conditions to transform back into the mycoplasma

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A PHYSICIST'S VIEW

fermentans (incognitus strain). The right environmental conditions perhaps being the human blood stream of a Gulf War soldier.

CONCLUSIONS FOR PART 2

Much of the symptoms of so called Gulf War Syndrome can be adequately explained as organophosphate poisoning from Iraqi chemical attacks, which the DOD and the generals have consistently denied happened. We need to bring to trial our corrupt and without honor DOD officials along with the equally without honor generals who have betrayed their soldiers and left them to suffer and die. "I was only following orders" is no longer a viable excuse when mass murder and torture are involved. We need a complete purge of our military general staff officers. Over 6,000 of our soldiers have now died of Gulf War related illness. It is time for the army to declassify Dr. Schrader's disclosures on organophosphate insecticides (nerve gases) and make them public along with all other classified information they have on the toxic effects of chemical weapons. The U.S. has declared not to use chemical weapons first and has signed agreements to destroy the U.S. stock piles of chemical weapons. So, there should be no reason not to release the information, unless the insecticide manufacturers are afraid we will find out just how badly our health has been damaged by prolonged low level exposure to their insecticides.

However, organophosphate poisoning alone cannot explain all or even the majority of Gulf War Syndrome cases. This is particularly obvious when you see how the spouses and other family members of Gulf War veterans are now suffering very much the same symptoms as the veterans. Organophosphate poisoning is not a contagious disease, but mycoplasma

fermentans (incognitus strain) is. In part 3, we will delve deeper into the biological weapons aspects of the Gulf War and there we will come face to face with our government's involvement with biological weapons development.

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Continued next issue with Part 3

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Gary Wade is a physicist who, for the last six years, has worked on retrieving and converting Dr. Royal Raymond Rife's work into modern technology. Currently, he is the Scientific Advisor to the National Health Federation and contributing writer to **Health Freedom News** and a speaker at NHF Natural Health Shows. **HFN**

What really happened at Waco

SARAH FOSTER

► Ms. Foster is a freelance journalist in Sacramento.

Four years ago Saturday, the lives of 77 innocent people — members of the Branch Davidian church in Waco, Texas — were snuffed out in the holocaust that engulfed their home.

The firestorm brought to an abrupt, terrifying end, the 51-day siege that had begun Feb. 28 with an early morning, no-knock raid by 100 ATF agents, supposedly on a drug and gun bust. The victims included 23 children and one pregnant woman. Safe in our living rooms, we watched the tragedy on our TV sets.

Since then, despite the best efforts of federal spinmeisters, critics keep asking questions. Who fired first? Who started the fire? And why? Not surprisingly, the government lays all blame on Davidian leader David Koresh and his allegedly mesmerized followers. Everything. From the initial shootout to the actual setting of the blaze.

Let the handful of survivors insist that ATF agents fired first and the Davidians responded in self-defense. As for the fire, no one is certain how it started, they only know they didn't do it. The most likely explanation has been that one of the building-smashing tanks knocked over a lantern. But there were other disturbing accounts, albeit unverified, that government agents fired upon Davidians as they tried to escape the inferno at the back of the building, out of sight of the TV cameras.

The argument has gone on for four years, but a new film tips the balance of credibility in favor of the Davidians. "Waco: The Rules of Engagement,"

places responsibility squarely on the ATF, FBI and other law enforcement agencies. Footage taken from a high-tech surveillance plane shows the fire was set with incendiary devices lobbed in from outside. The footage also shows men with automatic weapons firing in cold blood into the burning building to prevent anyone from escaping.

"Waco" is the work of researcher Michael McNulty, a Colorado talk-show host, editor William Gazecki, and narrator-producer Dan Gifford. Gazecki skillfully melds a vast amount of extraordinary material.

McNulty's evidence counters the official version of the siege on every point. For example, consider the question of whether helicopters strated the building, which the government has consistently denied doing. In a taped phone conversation, Koresh was able to wring an astonishing admission from smooth talking negotiator James Cavanaugh: Cavanaugh: I think we have to set the record straight. There were no guns on those helicopters...

Koresh: You are a liar. You're honestly gonna say those helicopters didn't fire on any of us?

Cavanaugh: I'm tellin' you there are no up-mounted guns. There might have

been fire from the helicopters, but there were no outside mounted guns. The agents had guns. Pistols, rifles. I don't know what they had, they were armed.

Events of the last hours were filmed by a FLIR (Forward Looking Infrared) camera in the surveillance plane above Mt. Carmel. The film detects and registers objects by degree of heat, not light reflection: Bright areas are hot; black areas, cool. Dr. Edward Allard, former manager of the Defense Department's Night Vision Lab and a developer of the FLIR, explained the film's images. The brighter bursts on the screen were gunshots, some from tanks, others from agents on the ground with machine guns.

Surviving Davidians reported that three huge fireballs exploded within seconds of each other. These were recorded by the FLIR. According to Allard they represent detonations in the building. Further, two pyrotechnic projectiles were found in the rubble where the firebursts had been caught on film — 40-millimeter devices of the kind fired from handheld grenade launchers.

Dan Gifford, in low-key narration, describes what happened: "This one [a projectile] was found here, near the corner ... where the first fire started. The other was found here, in the kitchen-dining room area. Twenty seconds after the two gymnasium flashes, a single flash appears across from the kitchen-dining room area where automatic weapons fire was seen earlier. But this flash is longer and larger than the gun-fire flashes. Its thermal signature is con-

sistent with a grenade launcher." As smoke billows to the sky in great black clouds, two agents are seen backing away from the building, their machine guns firing full blast into the building.

Why hasn't anyone brought up this matter of the FLIR footage? Why hasn't it been made public? It turns out an analysis was done for "60 Minutes" by a firm called Infraspexion Institute, which, in correspondence obtained by McNulty, noted, "Obvious ... gunfire or automatic weapons discharge seemingly fired toward the building." Infraspexion also reported that "a portion of the video showed a flash, or pyrotechnic explosion."

Then in a second letter to "60 Minutes," Infraspexion begged off the project and declined further comment, "due to the potentially sensitive nature of this material and the resulting negative repercussions to Infraspexion."

I talked with McNulty on the telephone. "What we've done is bridge the gap between suspicion and fact," he said. "We've shown the how and what happened, but we didn't know who or why. Who was on those tanks? Who gave orders to shoot?" McNulty also admitted he can't tell if "those guys with the machine guns are FBI, ATF, contract operatives or members of Delta Force brought in from Fort Bragg."

"We've answered some of the questions," he said. "Now it's up to the American people to demand the answers to the rest."

No Accountability at the FBI

By James Bovard

FBI Director Louis Freeh last week announced that no FBI agents would be fired or severely punished for their role in the botched attack on Idaho while separatist Randy Weaver and his family in 1992, which led to the death of Mr. Weaver's son and wife. The announcement, which drew denunciations from both the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Rifle Association, is the conclusion of a patchwork of deception that has continued for more than two years.

Mr. Freeh, in his statement on Friday, declared that "the [Randy Weaver] case crisis was one of the most dangerous and potentially violent situations to which FBI agents have ever been assigned." But this is patent nonsense. Given the growing importance of this case, a review of the facts is in order.

Randy Weaver lived with his wife and four children in an isolated cabin on Ruby Ridge in the Idaho mountains, 40 miles south of the Canadian border. Mr. Weaver did not favor violence against any other race, but believed that the races should live separately. Because of his extreme beliefs, he was targeted for a sting operation.

Two Shootings

In 1989, an undercover agent of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms approached Mr. Weaver and pressured the mountain man to sell him sawed-off shotguns. Mr. Weaver at first refused, but the agent was persistent and Mr. Weaver eventually sold him two shotguns—thereby violating federal firearms law. A court official sent Mr. Weaver a notice to appear in court on the wrong day, after Mr. Weaver did not show up on the correct date, a Justice Department attorney (who knew of the error) got a warrant for his arrest. Federal agents then launched an elaborate 18-month surveillance of Mr. Weaver's cabin and land.

David Niven, a defense lawyer involved in the subsequent court case, noted later: "The U.S. marshals called in military aerial reconnaissance and had photos studied by the Defense Mapping Agency.... They had psychological profiles performed and installed \$130,000 worth of solar-powered long-range spy cameras. They intercepted the Weavers' mail. They even knew the

menstrual cycle of Weaver's teenage daughter, and planned an arrest scenario around it."

On Aug. 21, 1992, six heavily armed, camouflaged U.S. marshals sneaked onto Mr. Weaver's property. Three agents threw rocks to get the attention of Mr. Weaver's dogs. As Mr. Weaver's 14-year-old son, Sammy, and Kevin Harris, a 25-year-old family friend living in the cabin, ran to see what the dogs were barking at, U.S. marshals killed one of the dogs. Sammy Weaver fired his gun in the direction the shots had come from. Randy Weaver came out and hollered for his son to come back to the cabin. Sammy yelled,

Fourteen-year-old Sammy Weaver yelled, "I'm coming, Dad," and was running back to the cabin, when a federal marshal shot him in the back and killed him.

"I'm coming, Dad," and was running back to the cabin when a federal marshal shot him in the back and killed him.

Kevin Harris responded to Sammy's shooting by fatally shooting a U.S. marshal. Federal agents falsely testified in court that the U.S. marshal had been killed by the first shot of the exchange; evidence later showed that the marshal had fired seven shots before he was shot himself.

After the death of the U.S. marshal, the commander of the FBI's Hostage Rescue Team was called in, and ordered federal agents to shoot any armed adult outside the Weaver cabin, regardless of whether that person was doing anything to threaten or menace federal agents. (Thanks to the surveillance, federal officials knew that the Weavers always carried guns when outside their cabin.)

With the massive federal firepower surrounding the cabin—the automatic weapons, the sniper rifles, the night vision scopes—this was practically an order to assassinate the alleged wrongdoers. Four hundred government agents quickly swarmed in the mountains around the cabin. Most important, the federal agents at that time made no effort to contact Mr. Weaver to negotiate his surrender.

The next day, Aug. 22, Randy Weaver walked to the little shack where his son's body lay. As he was lifting the latch on the

shack's door, he was shot from behind by FBI sniper Lon Horiuchi. As he struggled back to the cabin, his wife, Vicki, stood in the doorway, holding a 10-month-old baby in her arms and calling for her husband to hurry. The FBI sniper fired again and hit Vicki Weaver in the temple, killing her instantly. (Mr. Horiuchi testified in court that he could hit within a quarter inch of a target at a distance of 200 yards.)

Reuters reported on Aug. 25, three days after the shooting: "FBI Agent Gene Glenn said that the law enforcement officers were proceeding with extreme care, mindful that Weaver's wife Vicki and three remaining children... were also in

the cabin. 'We are taking a very cautious approach,' he said in a statement to reporters." An internal FBI report completed shortly after the confrontation justified the killing of Mrs. Weaver by asserting that she had put herself in harm's way, the New York Times reported in 1993.

Though federal officials now claim that the killing of Vicki Weaver was an accident, the Washington Times's Jerry Seper reported in September 1993: "Court records show that while the woman's body lay in the cabin for eight days, the FBI used microphones to taunt the family. 'Good morning, Mrs. Weaver. We had pain-cakes for breakfast. What did you have?' asked the agents in... at least one exchange."

Neither Randy Weaver nor Mr. Harris fired any shots at government agents after the siege began. Mr. Weaver surrendered after 11 days. An Idaho jury found him innocent of almost all charges and ruled that Kevin Harris's shooting of the U.S. marshal was self-defense. Federal Judge Edward Lodge condemned the FBI and issued a lengthy list detailing the Justice Department's and FBI's misconduct, fabrication of evidence, and refusals to obey court orders.

Justice Department officials launched their own investigation. A 542-page report was completed earlier this year that rec-

ommended possible criminal prosecution of federal officials and found that the rules of engagement "contravened the Constitution of the United States." Yet Devall Patrick, assistant attorney general for civil rights, rejected the findings last month and concluded that the federal agents had not used excessive force.

FBI Director Louis Freeh concluded that there was no evidence to show that Mr. Horiuchi intended to shoot Mrs. Weaver. Yet Bo Grilz, the former Vietnam War hero who represented the government when it finally negotiated Randy Weaver's surrender after the death of his wife, declared that the government's profile of the Weaver family recommended killing Mr. Weaver's wife: "I believe Vicki was shot purposely by the sniper as a priority target.... The profile said, 'If you get a chance, take Vicki Weaver out.'"

Mr. Freeh justified the FBI shooting of the Weavers because sniper Horiuchi "observed one of the suspects raise a weapon in the direction of a helicopter carrying other FBI personnel." But other federal officials testified at the trial that no helicopters were flying in the vicinity of the Weavers' cabin at the time of the sniping.

Slaps on the Wrist

One of the most disturbing aspects of Mr. Freeh's slaps on the wrist last week is his treatment of Larry Potts. Mr. Freeh's pick as acting deputy FBI director. Mr. Potts was the senior official in charge of the Idaho operation and signed off on the shoot-without-provocation orders. Despite the finding by the Justice Department that the orders violated the Constitution, Freeh recommended that the only penalty Mr. Potts face be a letter of censure—the same an FBI cellular telephone.

The Weaver case is by far the most important civil-rights/civil-liberties case the Clinton administration has yet resolved—and it resolved it in favor of granting unlimited deadly power to federal agents. If the new Republican congressional leaders let the Justice Department and the FBI get away with what may have been murder, they will be accomplices to a gross travesty of justice.

Mr. Bovard writes often on public policy.

PLEASE. FAX OR MAIL A COPY OF THIS ARTICLE TO YOUR REPRESENTATIVES IN COUNTY, STATE, AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS. STATE YOUR BELIEF THAT CRIMINALS SHOULD NOT BE IN OR IN CONTROL OF OUR FEDERAL POLICE AGENCIES. NO ONE SHOULD BE ABOVE THE LAW, RULE OF LAW NOT MEN. PHONE NUMBERS AND ADDRESSES ARE AT THE FRONT OF YOUR PHONE BOOK.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1995.

