

from Leslie Feinberg August 2011 transgenderwarrior.org
my research notes on the medical politics driving the "Lyme Wars"

Part 37:

Why are so many Lyme 'experts' involved in biowarfare?

A nurse who is a family friend recently e-mailed me a reassuring link to an audio clip of an interview with medical expert Dr. David Walker, who re-states that Lyme is hard to catch and easy to cure.

I looked up Dr. Walker's online biography to see if he, like many other "Lyme experts," was connected in any way to U.S. military biowarfare research. An online short bio accompanying the audio clip described Dr. Walker as Executive Director of the Center for Biodefense and Emerging Infectious Diseases, and he is currently a member of the National Research Council Standing Committee on Biodefense for the U.S. Department.

I'm not the first Lyme researcher to ask in writing: If Lyme is so easy to cure, why would medical expertise on Lyme be developed among biological warfare researchers in the Pentagon and "Homeland Security," and the military-industrial complex?

In her well-researched web article posted on Nov. 3, 2007, Lyme researcher Elena Cook addressed this question: "The world of Lyme disease medicine is split into two camps: the U.S. government-backed 'Steere camp,' which maintains the disease is hard-to-catch, easily cured, and rarely causes chronic neurological damage, and the 'ILADS camp' [International Lyme and Associated Diseases Society], which maintains the opposite.

"The Steere camp is intricately bound up with the American biowarfare establishment, as well as with giant insurance and other corporate interests with a stake in the issue. ... Because the Steere camp has been massively funded and promoted by federal agencies, its view has dominated Lyme medicine not just in the U.S., but across much of the world. The result has been suffering on a grand scale." ("Weapons of Mass Infection," elenacook.org)

Cook wrote about Dr. Steere's early involvement in the Olde Lyme, Connecticut outbreak : "When Polly Murray made her now-famous call to the Connecticut health department to report the strange epidemic among children and adults in her town, her initial reception was lukewarm. However, some weeks later, she got an unexpected call from a Dr. David Snyderman, of the Epidemic Intelligence Service (EIS), who was very interested. He arranged for fellow EIS officer Dr. Allen Steere to get involved.

"By the time Mrs. Murray turned up for her appointment at Yale, the doctor she had expected to see had been relegated to the role of an onlooker. Allen Steere had taken charge--and his views were to shape the course of Lyme medicine for the next thirty years, up till today."

Wikipedia provided an account of how Steere was brought in: "An epidemic intelligence

officer assigned to the Connecticut state health department, David R. Snyderman, MD contacted Allen Steere, MD who was studying rheumatology at Yale University, after he had performed a preliminary investigation and thought that there was some symptom complex worth investigating. He knew Allen Steere since they were together in Atlanta the year before at the Centers for Disease Control, when both were in the Epidemic Intelligence Service, a CDC program set up in the 1950s to track epidemics worldwide.”

Cook elaborated, "The EIS [Epidemic Intelligence Service] is an elite, quasi-military unit of Infectious Disease experts set up in the 1950's to develop an offensive bio-warfare capability.

“Despite the banning of offensive bio-war in the 1970's, the crack troops of the EIS continue to exist, ostensibly for non-offensive research into "emerging disease" threats, a blanket phrase covering both bio-weapon attacks and natural epidemics at the same time.

“Graduates of the EIS training program are sent in to occupy strategic positions in the U.S. health infrastructure, taking leadership at federal and state health agencies, in academia, industry and the media. The organization also extends its influence abroad, training officers for public health agencies in Britain, France, the Netherlands etc."

“In fact a high proportion of Steere camp Lyme experts are involved with the EIS.

“Given that the EIS is a small, elite force, (in 2001 the CDC revealed there were less than 2,500 EIS officers in existence since the unit was first created in 1951), it seems incredible that so many of [North] America’s top Infectious Disease experts would devote their careers to what they themselves claim is a ‘hard-to-catch, easily-cured’ disease.” ctlymeriders.com

Next: Lyme & biowarfare research: How many ties before it's not coincidence?