Unique EIR model on AIDS announced

by Warren J. Hamerman

As director of the *EIR* Biological Holocaust Task Force, I am pleased to report that a scientific team of our Task Force in West Germany, coordinated by Jonathan Tennenbaum, and including Ralf Schauerhammer, Bernd Schulz, and Wolfgang Lillge, has successfully completed the first computer run of the new *EIR* model on the spread of AIDS. The model, commissioned by economist Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., will revolutionize the field of epidemiology, and is the only policy tool for making informed policy judgments about how the lentivirus AIDS pandemic will spread. Jonathan Tennenbaum is now writing a report for a forthcoming issue of *Executive Intelligence Review* on the first phase of work on the model, which takes into account the unique mathematical interplay between the fast-track and slow-track transmission routes of AIDS.

Generally, what little honest epidemiological work that has gone on heretofore which has not been biased by the desire to cover up the spread of the disease, has been measuring the wrong end of the disease, with primitive tools. Previous epidemiological studies have focused on the terminal cases in their last stage, rather than the newly infected who are actively spreading the species-threatening illness. Furthermore, since AIDS is the first lentivirus pandemic in the human population, previously existing epidemiological models are at best incapable of measuring the true singularities of the process.

New virus discovered

Even as the first successful *EIR* model runs were completed, the Karolinska Institute in Sweden announced the discovery of what is apparently the fourth distinct new AIDS-like retrovirus from Africa. In addition to the original AIDS virus, a French team has already reported the discovery of LAV-II; an American team has reported the discovery of HTLV-IV. Furthermore, yet another AIDS-like retrovirus may recently have been isolated from Venezuelan Indians and miners. Thus, there may already be at least four to five distinct retroviruses in the tropical areas, caused by a process of "recombination" in the human reservoir as it rapidly spreads. The variants are not detectable by the AIDS blood-screening tests which have been in use for the past years.

Unique methodological features

There is a fatal methodological flaw behind the incompetent epidemiological reports previously circulated by official agencies. They have relied upon the linear and algebraic mathematics pervasive in standard epidemiology, a field dominated by statisticians and sociologists. Our new model will utilize increasingly more precise approximations of the LaRouche-Riemann scientific-geometric method.

The unique feature of the new model is that it rests upon the scientific knowledge base of *physical chemistry* rather than sociology. The differential equations used to chart complex reactions in physical chemistry have been adapted to the study of the spread of AIDS. The fast-track transmission among high-risk groups "lights the fire" of the slow track transmission modes in non-risk populations. In a normal killer epidemic, the newly infected die off rapidly, which exerts a "damping factor" on the rise of the curve of new infections. However, in a lentivirus, or slow-acting disease like AIDS, there is no such "damping factor." The number of newly infected keeps growing and growing and it may be half a decade or more before they exhibit symptoms. Computer runs were done for the United States as a whole, as well as a scenario for spread in a city of five million inhabitants.

The first-phase computer-generated graphs are based upon a model of "non-catalytic" chemical reactions in which the rates of interactions between high-risk and non-high-risk populations are mapped differentially. Just as the reactions of different elements in a chemical reaction occur at different interacting rates, so does the model graphically display the interaction of slow- and fast-track transmission modes.

A second-phase physical chemistry model will present differential rates of reaction as occur in "autocatalytic chemical reactions." The rates of propagation of the reaction depend upon the concentrations of co-factor elements. At an early stage, the reaction is driven in one direction; when a certain concentration of critical elements is achieved, the reaction is driven in a new, nonlinear direction.

The third-phase model will be based upon refining elliptical functions to map the interplay of several autocatalytic reactions simulaneously, such as the way in which tuberculosis acts as a "precursor wave" for AIDS, or the interaction between various arboviruses and AIDS in tropical climates. Most useful will be an intended model-run utilizing veterinary data from lentivirus pandemics in animals. This phase of the model will be uniquely qualified to map the dangerous trend of a growing retrovirus pool in the tropics.

LaRouche, the initiator of the model project, was pleased upon receiving a verbal report of the first phase of the results, which are already useful. The second and third phases will be even more productive, in giving policy planners the necessary scientific basis to prepare an effective response to AIDS.