

The Forbidden COVID-19 Chronicles August 2 2021
An Important Excerpt From My Book
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Covid Operation: What Happened, Why It Happened, and What's Next was published in September 2020. My co-author (Shane Prier) and I continue to enjoy the "breaking news" which we reported in our book almost one year ago. *Epoch Times* recently featured a story about the French trying to warn the world about the Wuhan Lab several years ago. Here is the excerpt from our book regarding this issue:

The Wuhan Institute of Virology (WIV) was originally founded in 1956 as the Wuhan Microbiology Laboratory. The Institute has operated under the jurisdiction of the Chinese Academy of Sciences since 1978. The Institute's labs range from Biosafety Level II (BSL-2) to Biosafety Level IV (BSL-4). BSL-4 labs can be used for research with dangerous agents and substances.

The WIV BSL-4 LAB, which is of interest in the COVID-19 debacle, was developed by the People's Republic of China (PRC) in partnership with France following the 2003 SARS pandemic. Almost immediately after the project was undertaken, French officials expressed discomfort because it was suspected that the PRC had a biological warfare program and the BSL-4 lab might be used for the purpose of developing biological weapons. To mitigate this concern, the parties agreed that all PCR/French research projects would be conducted under the supervision of French researchers on site at the lab. This did not, however, resolve the issue.

Disagreements between the parties continued. The French obtained information that led them to think that the PRC intended to build several BSL-4 labs. There were ongoing disputes over construction. After the lab opened, the French became alarmed when the PRC requested biohazard suits that offered protection beyond what would have been necessary based on the research that should have been going on in the lab.

Of concern to everyone is the influence the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) had and continues to have on the Institute. High-level CCP officials serve on committees that decide the projects that will be undertaken in the lab and are also placed in management positions.

Accidents at the lab have been another concern. For example, during a one-month period in 2004, the PRC reported nine new cases of SARS related to an accident during research using both live and inactivated samples of SARS-CoV.¹

The Institute is headed by Dr. Shi Zheng-Li, who is known as China's "Bat Woman" because she has spent a significant portion of her career collecting bat viruses to make vaccines.² Her colleagues include scientists and physicians who have close ties to both

the political and military leadership of the PRC. An example is Guo Deyin, who has conducted research on AIDS and hepatitis vaccines, as well as genetic recombination methods.

Dr. Shi's Research at WIV

In a 2010 paper, Shi and her colleagues reported the results of their research on angiotensin-converting enzyme II (ACE2) protein, which is a known SARS-CoV receptor. The group looked at ACE2 molecules from seven bat species and tested the interaction of the ACE2 receptor with the human SARS-CoV spike protein. They used HIV-based pseudo type and live SARS-CoV infection assays. Spike proteins are structures that allow coronaviruses to bind to the receptor sites on human cells.

The researchers found that the ACE2s of two bat species – *Myotis daubentoni* and *Rhinolophus sinicus* were susceptible to SARS-CoV and might be candidates as the natural host of the SARS-CoV progenitor viruses.³

Shi was also a member of the Chinese research team that was involved in the controversial gain-of-function research financed by the U.S. government and conducted in partnership with a research team at the University of North Carolina Chapel Hill. In a paper published in 2015 in *Nature Medicine* the group characterized a chimeric virus with the spike protein SHC014 that was able to use multiple genes of the SARS receptor human angiotensin converting enzyme II (ACE2) and “replicate efficiently in primary human airway cells and achieve in vitro titers equivalent to epidemic strains of SARS-Cov.” In other words, this virus could infect humans and quickly replicate. The article specifically stated, “...we synthetically re-derived an infectious full-length SHC014 recombinant virus and demonstrate robust viral replication both *in vitro* and *in vivo*.”

Furthermore, the team also reported replication of the chimeric virus in the lungs of mice. Most important, therapies typically used to treat SARS patients were found to be ineffective for treating the chimeric virus and vaccines did not prevent “infection with CoVs using the novel spike protein.”⁴

The bottom line: Researchers at the Wuhan lab were conducting research on bat viruses, were successful on at least one occasion in developing one that could infect humans, and this virus seemed to be resistant to treatment and prevention with vaccines.

You can purchase *COVID Operation* through Wellness Forum Health (614 841 7700), or online at Amazon. Ebooks can be purchased at www.wellnessforumhealth.com.

¹ The Origins of the COVID-19 Global Pandemic, Including the Roles of the Chinese Communist Party and the World Health Organization. House Foreign Affairs Committee Minority Staff Interim Report. June 12, 2020 <https://gop-foreignaffairs.house.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Interim-Minority-Report-on-the->

[Origins-of-the-COVID-19-Global-Pandemic-Including-the-Roles-of-the-CCP-and-WHO-8.17.20.pdf](#)

accessed 9.1.2020

² Jane Qiu "How China's 'Bat Woman' Hunted Down Viruses from SARS to the New Coronavirus." *Scientific American* June 1 2020

³ Hou Y, Peng C, Yu M et al. "Angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) proteins of different bat species confer variable susceptibility to SARS-CoV entry." *Arch Virol* 2010;155(10):1563-1569

⁴ Menachery VD, Yount BL, Debbink K et al. "A SARS-like cluster of circulating bat coronaviruses shows potential for human emergence." *Nat Med* 2015 Nov;21:1508-1513