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Who, in fact, really, truly, caused the Covid-19 disease which originated in China?



Is it this one man?

The coronavirus responsible for Covid-19 has deadly adaptations that make it perfect for infecting humans. But this is a testament to natural selection, and not bio-engineering. This smashes the fake news on Internet blogs that Covid-19 was a man-made virus created in a Wuhan, China scientific laboratory which was being researched as a bioweapon. The nearest truth to this fake news is that it is a fact that Wuhan in China has two scientific laboratories studying for a vaccine to virus such as SARS and Covid-19.

The facts about China

Wuhan is a city in China and Wuhan has a population of more than eleven million people. Situated in Wuhan are two infectious-disease research laboratories, namely,

(1)Wuhan Centre for Disease Control and Prevention situated at less than one mile away from the Huanan market; and

(2) State Key Laboratory of Virology, located in the city of Wuhan in China, which laboratory is a Bio-Safety Level 4 (BSL-4) laboratory, certified to handle the world's most deadly pathogens. This second scientific laboratory, the higher security laboratory, is located about seven miles from the Huanan market in Wuhan city, China.

Bat samples studied in both laboratories in Wuhan

It is a fact that these two laboratories in Wuhan, China, do study viral samples sourced from bats and do both undertake virology research work which often involves bats.

Bats more than concrete contender for spread of coronavirus

It is a fact that bats are a real, possibly only, and main source of the novel coronavirus' transfer from animal to human, because bats harbour a uniquely large reservoir of viruses compared to other mammals.

Pandemic spread

As at 5th April 2020, the global spread of the diseases was recorded as follows as far as persons newly infected - still alive persons:

United States-12,596 persons infected;

France- 7, 788 persons infected;

United Kingdom-5.903 persons infected;

Spain – 4, 591 persons infected;

Italy – 4, 316 persons infected;

Germany -2, 673 persons infected;

Iran – 2,483 persons infected;

Belgium – 1,260 persons infected;

Netherlands – 1,224 persons infected;

Portugal – 754 persons infected;

China -30 persons infected.

Naturally China wants to study bats

SARS originated from China. It is a matter of ethical duty that China should want to contribute to knowledge on several viruses derived from bats and originally spread from China. It is a healthy and understandable fact that China is most keen to progress research on corona viruses, since the world knows that the 2002 SARS epidemic originated in China and the SARS disease is caused by a coronavirus also. Several evidentiary gaps, however exist between the observation by non-scientists that two virology laboratories are in close proximity to the market in Wuhan, where early Covid-19 cases were identified. The fake news that is being circulated around the globe is that one of these Wuhan scientific research laboratories accidentally ‘leaked’ the virus which has killed so many people.

Alleged Scientific Paper sent to world’s media?

An alleged scientific paper was “leaked” to the world’s media with false unsubstantiated illegal and malicious statements within it that these two scientific laboratories in Wuhan, China, had recorded instances in which viral agents had escaped from these Wuhan biological laboratories in the past. This non-peer-reviewed alleged paper then concluded sweepingly that:

- *“*somebody was entangled with the evolution of 2019-nCoV coronavirus,*” and
- * “*the killer coronavirus probably originated from a laboratory in Wuhan.*”

The fact is that the SARS virus did escape from a Beijing, China laboratory on at least four occasions, but no such event has been documented as having occurred in Wuhan city in China.

Appendix ONE below is a translated copy of the alarmist Chinese media statement as released to the world, doubtless making that newspaper financially richer. It reveals *in the opinion of the Criminal Law News*, that a crazed,

paranoid-fixated non-qualified man has released to the world this Covid-19 disease and probably SARS and other viruses originating in China.

Partial knowledge is a dangerous thing

The trouble with partial knowledge is that it is almost as dangerous as stupidity itself. The reason why one needs to study at Masters Degree level and above before plunging into dangerous matters is that one has never been taught to “critically analyse”. This is crucial for scientific laboratory personnel.

This man was obsessed; he should be tested by psychiatrists and all his family members and work colleagues should also be identified and thoroughly tested for all corona viruses. This is one very important reason for medical research to be situated in shared biobanks, with suitable procedural rules agreed.

Medical research biobanks

Biobanks are a key emerging biomedical research infrastructure, indicating greater global sharing of genomic and health-related data, which is considered by many to be an ethical and scientific imperative. It is in the public interest to improve the health and welfare of all communities and populations, and therefore it is a public good and an imperative that health and welfare improvement globally can only be achieved with the use of and true dispersal of quality data in an ethical and legal drafted uniform procedure.

Safeguarding Privacy

Critically, privacy interests must be safeguarded throughout the lifecycle of biobank initiatives, regardless of the locations where the data are stored, to which they are sent, and where they are ultimately processed. Data privacy regulation is complex and creates challenges which can only be remedied with

internationally agreed, written procedural rules in order to remove obstacles to uniformity in differences of approach in data privacy regulation. This is an urgent matter and rises above finance. We need a foundation of responsible data sharing principles set in a governance framework that provides assurance that reasonable expectations of privacy must be met. A review took place recently of international privacy norms governing human genomic biobanks and databases, and how they address issues related to consent, secondary use, de-identification, access, security, and governance.

A range of international instruments were identified. These instruments included:

Human rights, data protection, research ethics, biobanks, genetics and legal character.

Norms review

Norms are those which detail processes for broad consent, and where potential participants cannot consent to specific users and uses, they should be given clear information on access policies, procedures, and governance structures. Other norms are the guidance on conditions under which secondary use of data and samples without consent is appropriate or where consent is impracticable. The literature review concluded that international norms exhibit a confusing range of terminology and still rely heavily on consent and anonymity as a basis for privacy protection. Governance has been given priority only in recent years.

Plurality of norms not suitable for biobanking

As it relates to biobanking such a plurality of norms is not all applicable to biobanking. However it appears essential is that governance must be built on shared values, common interest in the success of genomic research, and practical tools that makes for incentive for responsible, global sharing.

Lies told everywhere- habit or secrecy? Healthcare deaths and PPE row in the UK

In the United Kingdom, Matt Hancock's Downing Street briefing on Friday, 10th April, 2020 caused controversy over the deaths of healthcare workers and his comments on Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). He answered one question on 11-4-20 in broadcast interview, having avoided answering them yesterday: Matt Hancock was asked 'How many health workers died from COVID-19?' and on the following day he gave his answer, this being 19 workers in total dead in the UK since this epidemic became evident in the United Kingdom.

Nineteen, he said.

Matt Hancock told Sky News television broadcasters that his heart went out to the families of healthcare workers who had died after testing positive for COVID-19. He also said that it was heart-rending that a high proportion of those who died were people who came to the UK to work in the NHS. That afternoon, Professor Michael Rees, co-chair Committee of Medical Managers, BMA Council, tweeted on Twitter.com social media website that BMA sources indicate that 28 NHS staff have died from Coronavirus and not 19, as the UK government said.

Money is not important when one is dying in a pandemic

Companies have been talking for many decades now about value-added; employees' welfare, contributing to the community they are situated in; introduction of fraud prevention committees; equal pay committees, governance; environmental awareness; education, and so on, but it is apparent that the sole motive for companies' existence is profit. It is unsatisfactory to exist only to create profit for their shareholders. This maximising of profit as the be-all and end-all of companies is now unacceptable in light of climate change,

environmental pollution and pandemics. There are laws and yet fraud thrives, cartels continue, and corruption is unchanged. In the long-term, everybody loses and every country's economy suffers.



Bat-catcher (10,000 in total)

One other probable suspicion is that perhaps this bat-catcher was being used by some genuine scientists working in those two Wuhan scientific laboratories, to collect bats for the labs **for a fee** and the personnel of those two Wuhan Scientific Laboratories then studied the bats this man caught independently and wrote up peer-reviewed papers which are partially untrue because they did not experience some of the things they wrote about, in which case they must be arrested, charged, tried in a court of law and severely punished for scientific deception and for taking short-cuts in procedures, as is clearly revealed in APPENDIX ONE below.

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APPENDIX ONE

Released newspaper article from China, allegedly Copyright Baidu

After the 80s, the guy caught mosquitoes and weighed them, and went into the mountains at night to catch tens of thousands of bats.

Release time: 17-05-0410:50

"If a certain source of disease can be discovered early before it comes out, there will be more time to prevent it early. I am the one who races against time. As far as the mosquitoes I caught, I can't just count them; they should be counted in pounds!" said Mr Tian Junhua, a post-80s man, has been engaged in disease control for more than 10 years. Popularize more than 60 county-level cities in Hubei and surrounding areas, catch more than 20,000 mammals such as mice and bats, and aggressively estimate tens of thousands of other insects and disease-bearing organisms. *"I was a bachelor at the time, and I didn't think there was anything, and this is my major, and the happiness brought about by them was not understood by others"*, he added. After graduating from the plant maintenance major of **Huazhong Agricultural University in 2004**, Tian Junhua came to the **Department of Disinfection and Vector Biological Control of the Wuhan Centre for Disease Control and Prevention**. Soon after starting his new job, Tian Junhua began studying a new topic: **"Cockroaches are indestructible? How difficult can it be?"**

Tian Junhua, who has always looked at the world with suspicion, and did not believe in evil, silently started his cockroach research for half a year after that, using his home laboratory, and cockroaches he had collected. *"Cockroaches are mostly active at night, so I basically watch them in the laboratory at night."* Every night, when young people of the same age return home from work; eat; watch movies; and date; Tian Junhua lies alone. On the floor of the laboratory, he watched the cockroaches every move to understand the cockroach's habits and eating habits. After several years of research theory, Tian Junhua revealed that he had discovered a bait with which to lure cockroaches, and eventually got the approval of the relevant departments at his workplace. Even the most skeptical of his colleagues began to

adopt his new *cockroach killing technology*, and *German cockroaches* became the four pest control. The most easily eliminated pests. He said: *"The poison bait I have is very attractive to cockroaches. It will definitely die if it is eaten, it will not produce antibodies, and there will be no follow-up trouble."* About his bats collection, he said: *"I needed a helper at the time. My wife and I were professionals, and she came to the bat cave with me. When others spent the previous month, we were catching bats in the bat cave. It was really embarrassing for her. I am particularly grateful to her Understanding and support. Going to the mountains late at night to catch bats was almost infective. There are a lot of unknown viruses in bats. The more thorough the study, the more beneficial it is for maintaining human health."* In 2012, Mr Tian Junhua began his research on bats. The environment for collecting bat samples was extremely harsh. The stench is distributed in the bat cave, and it is extremely risky on the cliffs; bats carry a lot of viruses, and there is a risk of infection if we are not careful. *In addition to understanding bats in books, Mr Tian Junhua's cognition of bats can be said to be zero. But without fear, he took his wife to the mountain to catch bats. He repeated: "I needed a helper at the time. My wife and I were professionals, so she came to the bat cave with me. For one month, we were catching bats in the bat cave. It was really embarrassing for her. I am particularly grateful for her understanding and support. "Going to the mountains late at night to catch bats could have infected us. The bats were motionless during the day and could not be captured, so Mr Tian Junhua chose to lay nets at night. At night, he entered and exited the bat cave on the cliff in extreme risk, and the bats can automatically detect using ultrasonic waves, so they were not easy to capture. I just didn't catch them. I thought-how can I catch the most bats in the shortest time? After trying various methods, Mr Tian Junhua finally found that using the *skyrocket of fireworks and sounds* disturbed the bat to promote their activity, and then he pulled the net he had laid previously, to catch the most bats. However, in the operation of bat-catching, Tian Junhua forgot to take protective measures and the urine of the bat dripped like raindrops from the top of his head. If he was infected, he could not find the medicine. Tian Junhua tried his best to calm down, and he would be lucky enough to escape without morbidity for only 14 days. After returning home, he took the initiative to insist on a separation between his wife and children for half a month, and after he found no physical*

abnormalities, he sighed.



Tian Junhan

He said: " *Compared with the advanced technology and instruments that the later discussions rely on, the early capture mainly relies on manpower, so it will be more laborious and lonely. But I am happy and will continue to stick to it.*" He said that the wings of the bat carry **sharp claws**, and a clip is needed to catch the bat. A big bat can easily spurt blood after being wounded. On several occasions he said that bat blood was directly sprayed onto his bare skin. The incubation period is "*Two weeks without fever means one is not infected.*" Fortunately, he escaped the infection again, he said. With his strong perseverance, **Tian Junhua captured nearly 10,000 bats**, and then took himself to his home laboratory to start studying these bat samples.

In 2012, a virus named "*Yellow Virus*" was discovered in a bat sample collected by Huang Jun in Huangpi. **This scientist is not the above-named man Tian Junhua.** The research report of scientist Huang Jun in Huangpi was published in the internationally renowned, peer-reviewed academic journal "*PloS Pathogeny*" in 2013, and which caused a great stir. ENDS+



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