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- 1 Christine Gorman, "Invincible," *Time*, August 3, 1992, p. 30.
 - 2 *The World Almanac and Book of Facts 2001*.
 - 3 Hancock and Canin, *AIDS: The Deadly Epidemic*, p. 33. A good factual introduction to the whole subject of AIDS without a lot of political rhetoric.
 - 4 Shilts, Randy. *And the Band Played On: Politics, People and the AIDS epidemic* (New York, 1987).
 - 5 Cowley, "The Future of AIDS," p. 49; also Cantwell, *AIDS: the Mystery & the Solution*, p. 120, also R.J. Biggar, "The AIDS problem in Africa," *Lancet*, 1986, p. 79-83.
 - 6 Hancock and Canin, *AIDS: The Deadly Epidemic*,
 - 7 Kaposi's sarcoma is a deadly cancer, usually of the skin, first reported in medical literature in 1872 by Moriz Kaposi, a dermatologist in Austria; see Cantwell, *AIDS: The Mystery*, p. 20. In the U.S., pre-AIDS appearances of Kaposi's were most frequently seen in elderly people of Mediterranean or African ancestry. Kaposi's was a popular target for radiation therapy in the 1950s and 1960s; see R. Lee Clark, *Tumors of the Bone and Soft Tissue* (Chicago, 1964), p. 10. In Clark's words: "X-ray therapy in the management of soft tissue tumors is almost limited to Kaposi's sarcoma."
 - 8 Biggar, R.J., "Kaposi's sarcoma in Zaire is not associated with HTLV-III infection," *New England Journal of Medicine*, vol. 311, 1984, p. 1051-52.
 - 9 Teas, Jane, "Could AIDS agent be a variant on African Swine Fever Virus?," *Lancet*, 8330, April 23, 1983, p. 923.
 - 10 Leibowitch, Jacques, *A Strange Virus of Unknown Origin*, (New York, 1985), p. 113-114. Quoted by Grmek, *The History of AIDS*, p. 154.
 - 11 Cantwell, *AIDS: The Mystery & the Solution*, p. 188.
 - 12 Between 1962 and 1964 seven federally-funded primate centers were built around the U.S. to provide monkeys for medical research by selected medical schools; see Eyestone 1966.
 - 13 In 1962 the National Cancer Institute awarded a contract to Bionetics Laboratories, one of the U.S. Army's biological warfare suppliers, who inoculated over 2,000 monkeys with various oncogenic and immunosuppressant viruses. See Hatch, "Cancer Warfare," *Covert Action*, p. 17.
 - 14 The National Institutes of Health had operated a major primate lab since the 1940s. The Center for Disease Control also had monkeys, as did the U.S. Army's Biowarfare Center at Ft. Detrick.
 - 15 Virtually the entire science of genetic recombination was developed studying one monkey virus in extreme detail. The virus was Simian Virus #40 (SV-40), which was naturally found in Asian monkeys. In laboratory tests SV-40 caused cancer in a wide variety of mammals, including primates and humans. While SV-40 is a DNA virus, and is not related to SIV or the AIDS virus, cross-infection between African and Asian monkeys was common in American labs. SIV and SV-40 were frequently found together in the blood of laboratory primates.
 - 16 Ecker, Martin D., *Radiation: All You Need to Know to Stop Worrying, or to Start* (New York, 1981).
 - 17 Fiennes, Richard, *Zoonoses of Primates*, p. 144.
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