

Origins of the AIDS virus: accident or biowarfare?

by Dr. Ernest Schapiro

Emerging Viruses: AIDS and Ebola. Nature, Accident, or Intentional?

by Dr. Leonard Horowitz

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At last, a scientist has written a competent account of the origins of the AIDS virus. Dr. Horowitz demonstrates conclusively that AIDS was man-made. Whether this occurred by accident or intention, he does not know; but he does prove that all the necessary institutions, programs, and personnel were in place to spread the virus intentionally as a population control measure. The book is excellent, in that the author presents a phenomenological method of proof, as defined by Lyndon LaRouche in his book *Dialectical Economics*,¹ as opposed to an empirical method of proof. That is, he demonstrates a coherence among the policy dynamic in the period when AIDS first appeared, the institutions and programs that were created, and the attitudes and thinking of the people who carried out the policy. He elaborates a principle of cause and effect, and he is not satisfied unless it accounts for the actual events that transpired.

Most unusual, is that the book details what the population policy of the Malthusians was, starting with the Congressional hearings of July 29, 1969, organized by Rep. George Bush (R-Tex.). Bush arranged testimony by Gen. William Draper of the Population Crisis Committee, for example.

1. Lyn Marcus, *Dialectical Economics* (New York: D.C. Heath Co., 1975), pp. 242-253.

Draper, in a 1971 article,² had likened the developing nations to an "animal reserve," where, when the animals become too numerous, the park rangers "arbitrarily reduce one or another species as necessary to preserve the balanced environment for all other animals. . . . But who will be the park ranger for the human race? . . . Who will cull out the surplus in this country or that country when the pressure of too many people and too few resources increases beyond endurance? Will the death-dealing Horsemen of the Apocalypse—war in its nuclear dress, hunger haunting half the human race, and disease—will the gaunt and forbidding Horsemen become Park Ranger for the two-legged animal called man?"

Following these hearings, Bush gained Congressional support for Third World population control programs backed by President Nixon and his national security adviser, Henry Kissinger. Horowitz quotes from National Security Study Memorandum (NSSM) 200, "Implications of World-Wide Population Growth for United States Security and Overseas Interests." This memorandum was completed on Dec. 10, 1974, under the direction of Kissinger. It became U.S. official policy on Nov. 26, 1975. The document cited the World Population Plan of Action drawn up by the First United Nations Population Conference in Bucharest, Romania, in the summer of 1974, and stressed that the plan would only succeed if it were enforced by United Nations agencies and using the power of countries like the United States. NSSM-200 concentrated on 13 developing countries, which it declared were responsible for 47% of the world's expected rate of population growth.

Not mentioned by Horowitz, is that at the Bucharest conference, Helga Zepp, the future wife of Lyndon LaRouche,

2. See "The Genocidal Roots of Bush's 'New World Order,'" *EIR Special Report*, May 1992.



Henry Kissinger (right) with Gerald Ford. Author Dr. Leonard Horowitz presents evidence that Kissinger's Malthusianism and his love of "covert methods" of warfare, may have led to the laboratory creation of the AIDS virus.

stood up and denounced John D. Rockefeller III, who was on the dais as a leader of the conference, charging him with crimes against humanity, and attacking the scientific fraud of Malthusianism. Her bold intervention sparked a protest against the policy of population control among many attending countries, and provoked the late Dame Margaret Mead, who was one of the conference organizers, who tried to strike Zepp with the witch's forked stick that she carried about with her!

Horowitz quotes NSSM-200 about the revolt that occurred at the Bucharest conference, and relates what followed. Thus, when he conducted a computer search on MEDLAR to find references to USAID-Population Control (USAID is the State Department's Agency for International Development), he found hundreds for 1975, but none thereafter. He quotes NSSM-200 on the importance of dissimulating the population-control policy under the guise of such things as maternal and child health.

Kissinger's role

Kissinger's role in the story is particularly important. Horowitz documents his preference for covert operations, as shown, for example, in his February 1976 testimony before the Senate subcommittee on African affairs of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. "The Angola situation," Kissinger intoned, "is of a type where diplomacy without lever-

age is impotent, yet direct military confrontation would involve unnecessary risks. Thus it is precisely one of those gray areas where covert methods are crucial if we are to have any prospect of influencing certain events of potentially global importance." Horowitz presents evidence that such possible operations may very well have included biological warfare.

Horowitz delves at some length into Kissinger's oligarchical political philosophy, in which policy disagreements are settled by force, and there is no place for morality—only self-interest. Thus, in April 1955, Kissinger wrote that the United States should be prepared to conduct limited nuclear wars. Horowitz, reflecting on this, asks whether "the incredible proliferation of chemical and biological weapons during the late 1960s and early 1970s may have been the result of Kissinger's articulated need for nuclear alternatives, a broader weapons arsenal that might allow for a more 'graduated defense and flexible response?'" During Nixon's first term, Kissinger, as national security adviser, concentrated power into his own hands to an extraordinary degree, including the powers that ordinarily belonged to the secretary of defense. In 1969, he ordered a survey of chemical and biological weapons. He and Nixon signed a treaty to eliminate these weapons, but they secretly kept a supply.

Horowitz believes that Kissinger ordered the Defense Department to request an appropriation from Congress for an AIDS-like virus to be produced.

Kissinger's policy, including the Malthusian policy of NSSM-200, was continued by the Carter administration, under the direction of Joseph Califano, the secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. Califano had previously held high positions in the Defense Department, including that of deputy secretary of defense.

Another important figure was Dr. Donald Francis, who currently heads the Hepatitis Branch of the Centers for Disease Control (CDC); he had a background that included research into cat leukemia, hepatitis B, and epidemiological studies on infectious diseases. When the Ebola virus struck in Zaire in 1976, he was a medical officer on the scene, on loan to the World Health Organization from CDC.

Biowarfare capabilities

American and other scientists were operating biological research facilities and monkey colonies in Africa, the latter run by Litton Bionetics Company. Some of the laboratories were conducting research on the relationship of viruses to cancer, similar to research going on in the United States and other countries. Scientists also carried out large-scale epidemiological studies to get at a possible virus cancer relationship.

Horowitz provides evidence that virus research laboratories were set up in Zaire by Orbital Transport and Missiles, Ltd. (OTRAG), a West German company. The contractor for much of the work done by OTRAG in Africa was Litton, which produced aerospace equipment, satellites, and biomedical materials. Litton also operated the laboratories of the division of the National Cancer Institute (NCI) that was established at Fort Detrick, Maryland, in 1971, when the Frederick Cancer Research Center replaced the military facility. The lab was directed by Dr. Robert Gallo, who was later proclaimed to be the "discoverer" of the AIDS virus. Litton's president, Roy Ash, was, along with Kissinger, the leading contender to be Nixon's national security adviser, and in 1971 he was made an assistant to the President.

None of this material on the role of Litton in biological warfare has ever been developed systematically, nor has the vast interlocking biowarfare complex ever been systematically portrayed. The complex included the NCI, the CDC, the U.S. Public Health Service, Merck, Sharp and Dohme (MSD), and New York University. The apparatus included a hitherto secret and massive program at NCI called the Special Virus Cancer Program. Horowitz had heard frequent mention of it, but only by serendipity stumbled across an official account of it for the year 1971, in one of the libraries where he was doing research.

Commensurate with the vastness of this biowarfare enterprise, was the vocal opposition to it, now forgotten and rarely expressed, among leading scientists, including Nobel Prize winner Joshua Lederberg. Writing in *Science* in 1971, Lederberg said: "We are all familiar with the process of mutual escalation in which defensive efforts of one side inevitably contribute to further technical development on the other, and

vice versa. . . . And the potential undoubtedly exists for the design and development of infective agents against which no credible defense is possible, through the genetic and chemical manipulation of these agents." There were numerous articles in the scientific journals in the United States and Britain on the dangers of research in biowarfare, and there were protest demonstrations at Fort Detrick, which was the U.S. military's official biological warfare laboratory, until it was taken over by the NCI and National Institutes of Health in 1971 (to continue biowarfare research under the guise of virus cancer studies). Horowitz documents the fact that the U.S. military was a contractor for much of the virus cancer research, including that of Gallo at NCI, Maurice Hilleman at MSD, and Krugman at New York University.

Using material gathered at hearings of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities (the "Church Committee") between 1975 and 1977, Horowitz develops what the secret CIA programs of experimentation on people were doing, including the release of viruses and bacteria in crowded places in the United States. The CIA and the Defense Department (the Special Operations Division of the Army at Fort Detrick) had a joint secret project in biowarfare called Mknami. In his testimony before Congress, the late William Colby, who was then head of the CIA, testified that he had rejected the proposal of an underling to use biowarfare in a special operation. He admitted to having received orders from Kissinger to be prepared to conduct paramilitary operations, using biowarfare, in covert actions. Not long after this testimony, Kissinger and President Ford decided to fire Colby. Kissinger is quoted by biographer Walter Isaacson as saying: "Every time that Bill Colby gets near Capitol Hill, he feels an irresistible urge to confess to some horrible crime."

Horowitz's book casts light on the "war on cancer," as conceived by Nixon. The focus of the program was to investigate the purported viral origin of cancer, but much of the work seems to have been oriented toward potential biowarfare applications, since the viruses which were researched for their cancer-causing potential were mostly viruses that could attack the cells of the immune system, such as the leukemia, sarcoma, and lymphoma viruses—i.e., to a large extent the RNA or retroviruses. This was the focus of Gallo's research, the man whom Nixon hailed in 1971 as the discoverer of the virus causing leukemia. (This "discovery" turned out to be premature.) The concentration on viruses distorted the outlook of cancer researchers and led to today's focus on the genetic origins of cancer, which overlooks the nature of the processes that underlie cancer, including the phenomena of optical biophysics.

Mad scientists

In reading Horowitz's accounts of the work of these researchers, one gets the impression of mad scientists creating Frankenstein monsters. Gallo and others would mix viruses in tissue cultures or inject them together into one animal, resulting in hybrid viruses with new properties. The tissue or

animal into which a virus or viruses were injected might not be the species from which they originated. Viruses tend to infect only one, or at most, a few species, but these mad scientists were breaching the species barrier, creating viruses that could infect new hosts.³ For example, if a cow virus, such as bovine leukemia virus, could be made to grow in human cells in tissue culture, it might then become able to infect a human being. This was the kind of thing that opponents of biowarfare were worried about. There are now a number of examples documented, in which human intervention, deliberate or accidental, caused a new infectious disease. Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE, or “Mad Cow disease”), for example, appeared first on British cattle farms in 1985. The infectious agent, now known to be a protein called a prion, resembles the agent causing scrapie in sheep. It is suggested that the cattle contracted BSE from eating bone meal prepared from the carcasses of sheep.

The trail of investigation

In telling his story, Horowitz relates his own process of discovery, which makes the book very readable. He confronts the reader with the simplest, most pervasive anomaly: the obstinate refusal by the medical establishment to even consider the possible origin of AIDS in the laboratory.

When Horowitz first presented his wife (and co-investigator) with the evidence that Gallo and other virus cancer researchers were covering up their knowledge of the origin of AIDS, she replied: “Let’s think about this for a minute. What was happening politically around the time cancer viruses first came in vogue? Who was in power?”

Horowitz had recently written a book called *Deadly Innocence*, another piece of medical detective work, concerning the story of David Acer, the Florida dentist, five of whose patients, including teenager Kimberly Bergalis, died of AIDS. Horowitz showed that Acer had deliberately infected his patients in order to express his outrage at what he believed was the deliberate infection of homosexuals like himself by the government. Acer’s story was covered up by the CDC. Horowitz then came across the work of Dr. Robert Strecker, who believed that the AIDS virus was manufactured and deliberately given to people via vaccines. Strecker cited a hearing by the House subcommittee on Appropriations in July 1969, at which the Defense Department requested a \$10 million appropriation to develop viruses to which the immune system has no defense. That money was granted, and distributed to a number of biological research labs, including the ones already mentioned.

3. John Seale, “AIDS as a Cross Species Viral Transfer,” *21st Century Science & Technology*, July-August, 1989, p. 15. See also, John Grauerholz, “Was AIDS Created in a Laboratory?” in “AIDS Global Showdown,” *EIR Special Report*, August 1988, revised November 1989, p. 119. Horowitz does not take up the possibility that the Soviet intelligence services had a role in creating the AIDS virus. Evidence of this is presented in John Grauerholz, “The U.S.S.R. and the Origin of the AIDS Virus,” *EIR*, Feb. 12, 1988, p. 16.

Horowitz picked up on Strecker’s assertion that the World Health Organization had played a key role in the research that led to the synthesis of the AIDS virus. Horowitz confirmed that the WHO had laboratories where virus cancer work was being done, and acted as a center for the testing and distribution of biological products—i.e., vaccines and viruses. He also noted an inordinate interest by the WHO in a rare, but lethal, slow virus affecting Pacific Islanders, kuru. Kuru is now known to be a prion disease spread by cannibalism. One thing that caught Horowitz’s attention, was that the WHO was making advanced information and techniques available to researchers in both the East bloc and the West.

From an official history of Fort Detrick, Horowitz learned that George Merck headed its first biowarfare program. He read that in 1969, scientists had refused to take part in a conference there, while protesters demonstrated outside. The conference concerned “entry and control of foreign nucleic acid in cells”—Gallo’s specialty. He also learned that in 1969, Nixon signed an order outlawing offensive biological research. In fact, as noted above, the programs were continued under another guise and the bioweapons stocks were not destroyed, as revealed before the Church Committee in 1975. Instead, the NCI took over Fort Detrick from the military.

Horowitz discusses the ironies surrounding the alleged “discovery” and naming of the AIDS virus by Robert Gallo and the French Pasteur Institute’s Luc Montagnier, by pointing out that both of these men were involved in virus cancer work, read each other’s writings, and had attended the same conferences for years. Gallo had been creating AIDS-like viruses since the late 1960s, had developed the antibodies to detect them, and the means to grow these viruses in culture, including the techniques to cause virus-infected cells to reproduce themselves. He had done extensive work since the 1970s in identifying the reverse transcriptase (RT) enzyme, in cancer cells as well as in the viruses themselves. Retroviruses such as AIDS use this enzyme, to reproduce themselves, when they infect a host cell. They are RNA viruses, and the RT allows them to use the machinery of the cell to make viral DNA, which in turn is needed for the virus to reproduce itself inside the cell.

Ironically, although the AIDS epidemic was reported in the CDC bulletin in mid-1981, neither Gallo nor the NCI undertook any research on the disease until 1983, and Gallo sabotaged the work of others! This doesn’t make sense, for a biological warfare laboratory which is supposed to protect the population. Gallo and others invented ad hoc explanations for the emergence of AIDS, all of which were proven to be wrong or remain unproven, including the assertion that the AIDS virus was prevalent in Africa years before the epidemic broke out. This line of attack was based on unconfirmed analyses of old serum samples from the 1960s. The most extreme purveyor of this kind of disinformation is Peter Duesberg, who to this day asserts that HIV is not the cause of AIDS, although he was very much in the inner circle, as a principal virus cancer researcher.

Virus cancer researchers and CIA officials also committed a number of very revealing slips of the tongue, detailed by Horowitz. A good example was the 1975 testimony before the Church Committee of Nathan Gordon, a chemist for the CIA. When he was asked about the decision made by his superiors not to throw out a batch of shellfish toxin, he said that the toxin might be useful in research: "Besides, if one had to really in effect study immunization methods for disease vis-à-vis who knows, cancer, anything of that particular ilk, it would take a considerable amount of this particular antigenic material to develop immunization."

Horowitz points out that by no stretch of the imagination had this material anything to do with cancer or immunity; it was a highly lethal nerve poison. In light of the appropriation requested by the Defense Department on July 29, 1969 to produce viruses capable of destroying the immune system (research disguised as study of the virus-cancer relationship), Gordon's slip makes perfect sense.

It was Horowitz's wife's question, cited above, that led him to explore the targetting of black radicals and homosexuals. As he put it, "during the period when the domestic war against black radicals was raging, the African continent became a principal target of the Cointelpro and other CIA anti-communist operations." This, he says, led him to look for the first time into the population-control policy in Africa, and the role of Henry Kissinger.

The author decided to explore the possible channels for the introduction of AIDS into New York City and Africa. Noting Califano's military background and fanatical commitment to population control, he sought a connection between USAID, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's vaccine program purveyor, and viral vaccines. Since Merck was already under suspicion as the manufacturer of the infamous hepatitis B vaccine given to New York City homosexuals, Horowitz began to look for references to hepatitis vaccine. He at once found a fraudulent effort by CDC and other researchers to cover up the implications of the rapid growth of AIDS among New York City homosexuals, New York being the first city to get the hepatitis vaccine, and the place where 50% of the first 1,000 cases of AIDS occurred.

The hepatitis B vaccine was developed by Saul Krugman of New York University, in collaboration with Hilleman at MSD and R.H. Purcell at NIAID (a division of the National Institutes of Health). Krugman became infamous in the 1970s, when it came out that he had deliberately infected retarded children institutionalized at Willowbrook in New York City with hepatitis B virus, using the pretext that conditions there were so atrociously unsanitary, that the children would become infected anyway! NYU was one of the institutions that got money from the 1969 grant of \$10 million for biowarfare.

Horowitz found that some of the same biowarfare researchers were heavily involved in the African vaccine programs, including Hilleman from Merck and Krugman. In fact, the hepatitis B vaccine was given to children in Burundi and

Senegal. By following Krugman's trail, he learned of a conference on immunization in Africa organized by WHO. There, a number of scientists said that multiple virus vaccines might be dangerous. One of them, Dr. Frederick Rasmussen, Jr., of the University of California School of Medicine, even suggested that a slow virus might be activated, like the visna virus of sheep.

Horowitz gives a number of accounts of laboratory contamination by viruses, and even the case of unintended contamination of cell cultures by a particular line of cancer cells that became widely disseminated in Russia, before the danger was recognized. One of the most scandalous examples occurred with the Salk vaccine, which was quietly withdrawn from use after it became known that the monkey tissue in which it was prepared was infected with SV40 virus, a virus which can (rarely) cause brain softening in humans with AIDS and cancer in animals. As related by Hilleman of Merck, the company went ahead with the distribution of the vaccine, even after they recognized this contamination. This taped account has never been published. It was brought to Horowitz's attention by Dr. John Martin, director of the Food and Drug Administration's program for vaccines between 1976 and 1980. Martin resigned from the position, because he felt that these kinds of problems were not being adequately addressed.

The Ebola virus

Horowitz doesn't confine himself to the AIDS virus. He devotes two chapters to Ebola virus. Unlike Strecker and others, he develops the idea that the research which is most likely to have infected people with the AIDS virus, was carried out on monkeys. This is coherent with the discoveries he had made concerning the laboratories in Africa, where research was conducted on monkeys, some of which were sent to other countries in an infected condition, or which became infected while in holding centers along the way. The company that was the principal supplier of monkeys to the Western world was Litton Bionetics.

Horowitz develops a powerful argument that Marburg and Ebola viruses, and closely related hemorrhagic fevers, which are 100% fatal in their monkey hosts, were created in laboratories, most likely in Africa. Marburg appeared in two German and one Yugoslav vaccine laboratories in 1969 and Ebola appeared in 1976 in Sudan and Zaire. Ebola, named after a town in Zaire, reappeared in Kikwit, Zaire in 1995, with a virus form identical to the Ebola of 20 years before. Horowitz quoted Seymour Kalter, a top NCI scientist, at a seminar in 1975, blurting out that "simian hemorrhagic fever is a man-made disease." Then, apparently realizing what he had said, he quickly changed the subject. Kalter's role in the Special Virus Cancer Program was defined as determining the nature of "viruses that emerge from the research," i.e., viruses that are created. Hence, the title of Horowitz's book.

Horowitz strongly suggests that, just as Dr. Kalter said, Marburg and Ebola were man-made in the 1960s and 1970s,

the most recent Ebola outbreak of 1995 was man-made, too. Particularly suspicious was the spate of books and films which immediately preceded the Kikwit Ebola outbreak of 1995, "predicting" emerging virus diseases. None of these productions suggested that Ebola was man-made.

A war against Malthusianism

Of more fundamental importance, is the connection this book makes between Malthusian population-control policy and biological warfare, especially in regard to the developing sector. By far the most devastation from AIDS is occurring in the developing sector and in the impoverished communities of the United States. Population reduction is the hegemonic policy outlook today in the policymaking bureaucracies of the industrialized countries, at the United Nations, and in the thousands of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), which are active in the developing countries.

As *EIR* has shown, at the top of the population-control effort worldwide is the Club of the Isles, run by Britain's Prince Philip⁴. Philip has said many things which express his belief that human beings differ in no fundamental way from apes. This bestial view is coherent with his remark that, were

4. "The True Story Behind the Fall of the House of Windsor," *EIR Special Report*, September 1997.

he to be reincarnated, he would want to come back as a deadly virus to help solve the alleged problem of overpopulation. The Club of the Isles has spawned a hierarchy of organizations, from the "respectable" but genocidal World Wildlife Fund, all the way down to such environmentalist terrorist groups as Earth First! Horowitz quotes a letter from "Miss Ann Thropy," printed in *Earth First!* journal: "If radical environmentalists were to invent a disease to bring human population back to ecological sanity, it would probably be something like AIDS. . . . We can see AIDS not as a problem, but a necessary solution."

The population-reduction advocates in 1994 planned to cause adoption of policies at the 1994 International Conference on Population in Cairo that would have allowed the UN to force all countries to submit to a population-control regime. The LaRouche movement led an international mobilization against this, which culminated in an understanding between President Clinton and Pope John Paul II to oppose any such infringement on the principle of national sovereignty. Although the Malthusians' plan was defeated, they are pursuing the same aims in other guises, including the proposed global warming agreement. The Malthusians' policy will be stopped only by an overthrow of the present hegemony of their ideas, and a return to the principle of national sovereignty and the right of all peoples to economic development.

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