## A Chronology

## The EIR-LaRouche record on AIDS

by Warren J. Hamerman

We print here a chronology of the EIR-LaRouche record on basic AIDS policy, from 1985 to April 1, 1987. This is an abridged version of that appearing in the first quarter 1987 EIR Quarterly Economic Report. Lyndon H. LaRouche and his associates have addressed the threat of an outbreak of a "newly recombined" and "species-threatening pandemic" since 1974, at which time they forecast the threat of a full-scale "biological holocaust," whose qualitative and quantitative features precisely conform to the current dangers to mankind. Beginning in 1983, associates of LaRouche warned that the AIDS "pandemic" could be the harbinger of that "biological holocaust."

Jan. 1, 1985: EIR, in its "1984 in Review" issue, forecasts that AIDS is the most serious disease threat of our time, which, without a full commitment to research breakthroughs, will result in an "unnecessary biological holocaust," beginning in Africa.

**February-March 1985:** LaRouche directs the *EIR* Biological Holocaust Task Force to review its 1974 forecast, in light of the eruption of mass cholera epidemics in Africa and AIDS in the United States.

**April 30, 1985:** *EIR* publishes a cover story entitled, "IMF's Ecological Holocaust: More Deaths Than Nuclear War," reviewing the accuracy of the 1974 study.

May 7, 1985: LaRouche issues statement, "The Role of Economic Science in Projecting Pandemics as a Feature of Advanced Stages of Economic Breakdown."

May 21, 1985: LaRouche associate and director of the *EIR* Biological Holocaust Task Force Warren Hamerman publishes "Order of Battle for a Global War on Disease," which stresses the threat that AIDS will become an unstoppable global pandemic. Calls for a militarily organized 10-point War on Disease, including universal screening and quaran-

tine, as well as a Manhattan-Project scope space-age crash research program.

June 1985: Release of an EIR Special Report, "Economic Breakdown and the Threat of Global Pandemics," which reviews the 1974 study in depth. Report also contains a "Handbook of Human Epidemic and Potentially Epidemic Diseases," by LaRouche medical adviser John Grauerholz, M.D.

Aug. 27, 1985: Dr. James Mason, director of the Centers for Disease Control, writes *EIR* Biological Holocaust Task Force director Hamerman, saying that the CDC disagrees with the "pessimistic conclusions" in the June *EIR* report on "Economic Breakdown and the Threat of Global Pandemics," on the grounds that they believe that there is a rapidly rising socio-economic living standard for the world's population. The CDC director also disagrees with *EIR*'s contention that there is an AIDS epidemic among "no-identifiable-risk" individuals in Belle Glade, Florida.

August-September 1985: Demonstrations take place against admittance of AIDS-infected children to public schools. The National Democratic Policy Committee calls for mass screening to detect virus and an Apollo-style biological research program.

**Sept. 6, 1985:** *EIR* calls for crash program to develop and apply space medicine to rescue the Earth's biosphere.

**Sept. 15, 1985:** LaRouche issues statement, "Spread Panic, Not AIDS," calls popular panic "entirely justified."

**Sept. 26, 1985:** Dr. William Haseltine of Harvard Medical School reports an estimated 10 million Africans infected with the AIDS virus.

**Sept. 27, 1985:** *EIR* breaks story of Dr. Mark Whiteside's study of AIDS in Belle Glade, Florida, with hypothesis that poor pest control, poor sanitation, economic squalor are significant co-factors for generating deadly new pandemics. *EIR* denounces the Atlanta CDC for running a "cover-up" for budget-cutting reasons.

Oct. 3, 1985: Dr. Myron Essex of Harvard School of Public Health declares, "We need to act fast if the numbers are not to be 40 to 50 million infected and 4 to 5 million with outright AIDS. . . . Unfortunately, our blood supply is not safe."

Oct. 5, 1985: LaRouche announces he will campaign for 1988 presidency on the issue of challenging "the continued cover-up of the rapid spread of AIDS."

October 1985: National Democratic Policy Committee (NDPC) issues 100,000 copies of a pamphlet entitled, "AIDS

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Is More Deadly Than Nuclear War," which attacks the government cover-up of AIDS and proposes a legislative package to fight the disease with traditional public health measures and research.

Oct. 18, 1985: U.S. Department of Defense announces that all military personnel, numbering 2.5 million individuals, will be screened for AIDS.

Oct. 18 and Oct. 25, 1985: EIR publishes an explosive twopart cover story exposing the Soviet role in covering up the deadly threat of AIDS. A Soviet nest at the World Health Organization in Geneva is unmasked.

Oct. 25, 1985: Prevent AIDS Now Initiative Committee (PANIC) announces drive to place referendum initiative, mandating that AIDS be treated as a communicable disease, on the California ballot.

**Oct. 30, 1985:** Soviet weekly *Literaturnaya Gazeta* publishes an article by Valentin Zapevalov denouncing *EIR* and LaRouche for their reports on the Soviet role in blocking effective measures against AIDS.

Nov. 1-3, 1985: LaRouche and other speakers at Schiller Institute conference honoring St. Augustine in Rome, Italy address the necessity of mobilizing Western civilization to fight the AIDS pandemic. Hamerman announces the formation of an "Emergency International Committee for the Exchange and Dissemination of Scientific Information and the Advocacy of Public Health Policies to Combat the Deadly AIDS Pandemic." The initiative is co-signed by scientists from England, France, Italy, Denmark, West Germany, Canada, and the United States.

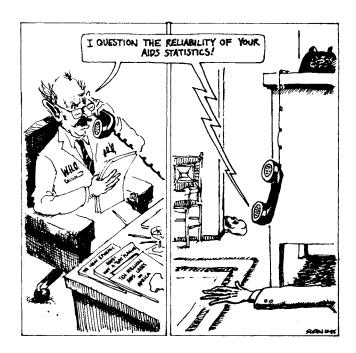
Nov. 22-23, 1985: Brussels International Conference on AIDS in Africa maintains the cover-up of the true dimensions of the AIDS outbreak in Africa and its link to the utter collapse of economic conditions.

**Nov. 25, 1985:** Gus Sermos, CDC public health adviser in Florida, is relieved of his post for "overzealous" reporting on AIDS crisis, charged with leaking information about inadequacy of state's monitoring program to the press.

Nov. 29, 1985: Dr. Ricardo Veronesi of Brazil University in Sao Paulo reports on incidence of AIDS in his city: "The prospects are very somber, apocalyptic."

**Dec. 5, 1985:** EIR Quarterly Economic Report is headlined, "The Political Economy of AIDS and How to Fight It," a 150-page report on the collapse of U.S. living standards.

**Dec. 14, 1985:** LaRouche issues policy statement, "Why the Administration Has Tolerated the CDC Cover-Up of AIDS."



Dec. 28-31, 1985: LaRouche organizes an international conference proclaiming 1986 "The Year of St. Augustine," in which he designs a panel of presentations on AIDS by his associates. They present a proposal for a "Biological Strategic Defense Initiative" (BSDI) against AIDS and other pandemics, featuring optical biophysics as the center of a crash AIDS research program.

Jan. 21, 1986: National news wire on PANIC initiative. Dr. Mathilde Krim of the American Foundation for AIDS Research (AFAR) claims quarantine of AIDS victims would be "biologically unsound, illogical, and dangerous."

Jan. 28, 1986: EIR publishes 150-page Special Report, "An Emergency War Plan to Fight AIDS and Other Pandemics," calls for declaration of national emergency by the President.

Feb. 18, 1986: New York State Supreme Court Judge Hyman rules Queens public schools can no longer bar student with AIDS.

March 1986: LaRouche associates Hamerman and Jonathan Tennenbaum present the *EIR* "War Plan Against AIDS" at a series of press conferences in Paris, Milan, Rome, Bonn, Berlin, Oslo, Copenhagen, and other European cities.

March 18, 1986: LaRouche candidates Mark Fairchild and Janice Hart win Illinois state nominations in Democratic primary, in part because of their identification with LaRouche's program to fight AIDS.

May 22, 1986: 690,000 signatures of Californians filed to put PANIC initiative on ballot.

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**June 6-7, 1986:** LaRouche sends message of greetings to conference in Paris entitled, "The Importance of the Method of Louis Pasteur for Conquering AIDS and Other Pandemics."

June 14: 1986: U.S. Public Health Service estimates 179,000 Americans dead of AIDS by 1991; Dr. John Grauerholz calls estimate "far too low."

**June 16, 1986:** LaRouche reports, "AIDS is presently a greater threat to life on Earth than nuclear war."

**June 23-25, 1986:** 30 million Africans may be infected with AIDS, say reports at Second International Conference on AIDS in Paris.

**June 25, 1986:** PANIC initiative officially placed on California ballot as Proposition 64.

July 29, 1986: Dr. John Seale endorses Proposition 64.

July 30, 1986: California Secretary of State March Fong Eu's request to censor the state voters' handbook of all statements pertaining to the potential for AIDS' casual transmission comes before California Judge James T. Ford. Proposition 64 advocates submit affidavits from medical experts including Drs. Mark Whiteside, John Seale, and John Grauerholz. Judge Ford refuses to consider evidence that AIDS could be transmitted through insects or other "casual" means.

Aug. 8, 1986: California Judge Ford rules in favor of censoring the California state voters' handbook.

**August 1986:** Gladden V. Elliot, president of California Medical Association, refuses to debate LaRouche on AIDS and Proposition 64.

Aug. 23, 1986: California judge rules that a homosexual who bit two police officers must take an AIDS test.

Aug. 25, 1986: AIDS virus found in African insects: Prof. Jean-Claude Chermann of Pasteur Institute in Paris reports virus isolated in mosquitoes, cockroaches, ants, and tsetse flies.

Aug. 25, 1986: PANIC organizer Ron Taylor bitten by Proposition 64 opponent; Attorney General John Van de Kamp refuses to investigate or protect PANIC organizers.

Aug. 31, 1986: EIR Biological Holocaust Task Force releases a report at a conference in the Washington, D.C. vicinity, showing that AIDS is deadliest disease ever: mortality-communicability index of 9,600, with next most deadly disease, malaria, at 240.

**Sept. 15, 1986:** LaRouche issues statement, "A Vote for Proposition 64 Could Save the Life of Someone in Your Family," which opens with the following sentence:

"Every leading medical institution in the United States knows that the deadly disease called AIDS is spread by 'casual contact.'"

**Sept. 29, 1986:** California State Senate convenes hearings on Proposition 64, as platform for Van de Kamp's office to charge PANIC with "illegal petitioning."

September-October 1986: National Democratic Policy Committee (NDPC) issues and circulates 1.35 million copies of a pamphlet endorsing Proposition 64. The pamphlet opens with the LaRouche statement of Sept. 10, 1986, and includes the *EIR* Task Force Report on AIDS from Aug. 31, 1986, as well as the affidavits on the threat of AIDS' casual transmission, which California Judge James Ford censored from the state voters' handbook on Aug. 8, 1986.

Oct. 14, 1986: LaRouche releases program for U.S.-Soviet negotiations on AIDS pandemic, proposing strategic collaboration to fight deadly threat.

Oct. 25, 1986: U.S. Surgeon General Koop denounces Proposition 64, calls approach cost-prohibitive. Proposes sex education and condoms as chief anti-AIDS focus.

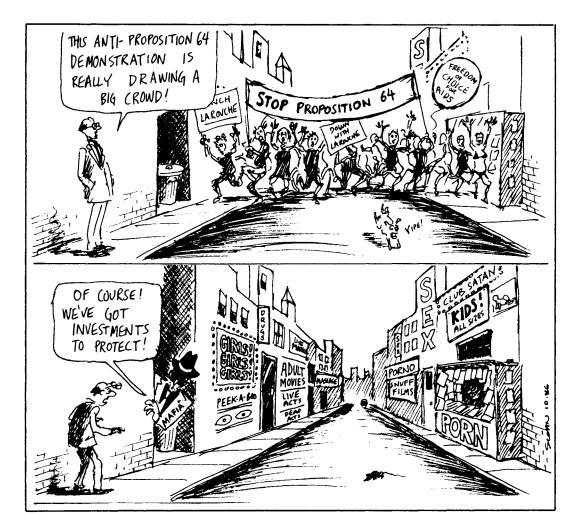
Oct. 29, 1986: National Academy of Sciences issues report on AIDS which demands \$2 billion annual budget to fight AIDS; scientists call for "presidential leadership."

Oct. 29, 1986: Joseph Cardinal Ratzinger issues a letter,



Stop right there-I represent the virus

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approved by the Pope, to all Roman Catholic bishops worldwide, stating that homosexual activity constitutes "a more or less strong tendency toward a behavior which is intrinsically evil from a moral standpoint."

Oct. 31, 1986: Orthodox Rabbis of the United States and Canada, representing over 500 rabbis and heads of seminaries, issue a formal endorsement of Proposition 64.

Nov. 3, 1986: Newsweek writes, "Sponsored by the disciples of political extremist Lyndon LaRouche, Proposition 64 seems destined for defeat. But it may still be a harbinger of a national debate on AIDS—a debate that could require Reagan, that most cheerful of Middle Americans, to commit his office to controlling this ghastly epidemic."

**Nov. 4, 1986:** Proposition 64 receives 30% of the vote, nearly 2 million votes, and fails adoption.

Nov. 9, 1986: Helga Zepp-LaRouche gives the political keynote address, vowing to continue the Proposition 64 battle in West Germany, at a Patriots for Germany conference on AIDS in Bonn, West Germany.

Nov. 19, 1986: Dr. Halfdan Mahler, director general of World Health Organization, says AIDS is "of pandemic proportions," 100 million will be infected in five years. He confesses, "I definitely admit to a gross underestimate" of the danger.

Nov. 20, 1986: California Attorney General Van de Kamp's office leads police raid on PANIC offices in Los Angeles and Livermore.

Dec. 5, 1986: The results of the first-generation computer model of AIDS' spread, jointly developed by *EIR* and the Fusion Energy Foundation, are published by LaRouche associate Dr. Jonathan Tennenbaum.

**December 1986:** LaRouche associate Dr. Debra Freeman tours Peru and Venezuela to warn of AIDS and promote public health measures.

**Dec. 27, 1986:** Maj. Robert Redfield, one of the U.S. Army's chief researchers on AIDS, calls for AIDS testing and traditional public health measures for the entire U.S. population in an interview in the *Washington Post*.

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**Dec. 31, 1986:** Dr. Robert Gallo, in an interview with the *Washington Times*, calls for a "Manhattan Project-style" crash program against AIDS.

Jan. 3, 1987: Italian newspaper reports that Italian government has created a special commission empowered to carry out a "war plan against AIDS."

Jan. 16, 1987: New York City health authorities estimate 500,000 infected: "No matter what happens, 150,000 are doomed," says New York State Health Commissioner David Axelrod.

**Jan. 18, 1987:** Survey in *M.D.* magazine reports that 28% of doctors in U.S. favor quarantine of AIDS victims. Over half surveyed favor testing as a prerequisite for a marriage license.

**Feb. 3, 1987:** Centers for Disease Control says it is considering recommending mandatory AIDS screening for marriage licenses, hospital admissions, calls "open hearings" on AIDS.

**Feb. 7, 1987:** LaRouche issues statement entitled, "My Program Against AIDS," to New Hampshire citizens.

Feb. 11, 1987: Surgeon General Koop stalks out of a forum on AIDS at Harvard when a LaRouche associate confronts him on the fact that his AIDS report and "safer sex policy" is a fraud which will help kill millions.

**Feb. 12, 1987:** LaRouche addresses several hundred Italian government, medical, and Church officials at an international conference on AIDS in Rome.

**February 1987:** Dr. Grauerholz conducts highly successful speaking tour on AIDS in Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela.

**Feb. 13, 1987:** In an editorial entitled, "AIDS and Civil Rights," *Science* magazine states: "The freedom to infect others is a civil wrong."

Feb. 25, 1987: Centers for Disease Control holds closed hearings dominated by "gay rights" groups; only LaRouche organizers on the scene challenge the consensus and call for mass public health measures; CDC at close of meeting announces "no support for mandatory screening."

March 3, 1987: U.S. Supreme Court rules 7-2 that communicable-disease victims come under "handicap" statutes and cannot be discriminated against.

March 5, 1987: Parents in Chicago's Hispanic community of Pilsen revolt over attempts to force AIDS-infected children into the school.



March 15, 1987: Interview with AIDS researcher Dr. Luc Montagnier of the Pasteur Institute is published in the Paris *Journal International de Médecine*. He cautiously but persistently opens the discussion on casual transmission of AIDS, on terms heretofore clearly stated only by LaRouche and *EIR*. While "for the moment," he says, AIDS is spread through blood and sex, one cannot rule out the potential of the virus to mutate.

March 16-18, 1987: U.S. Public Health Service calls for screening 30-34 million blood-transfusion recipients; U.S. Red Cross endorses call for 30-million mass screening. Centers for Disease Control admits necessity of some form of "mass screening" for blood transfusion recipients.

March 19, 1987: Soviet government newspaper *Izvestia* carries call by Soviet director of Virology Institute Viktor Zhdanov for "international cooperation" to fight AIDS.

March 25, 1987: AIDS expert Dr. Robert Gallo at a Washington, D.C. conference states that he cannot "rule out" the possibility of AIDS' transmission through "casual contact." Surgeon General Koop lashes back at Gallo that the statement "will provide ammunition for our critics on the right."

March 26, 1987: LaRouche associates sponsor a public conference and a private seminar on AIDS research in Paris.

March 31, 1987: President Reagan and French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac announce settlement of longstanding dispute between Gallo and Montagnier over discovery of the AIDS virus and profit rights to test kit.

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