

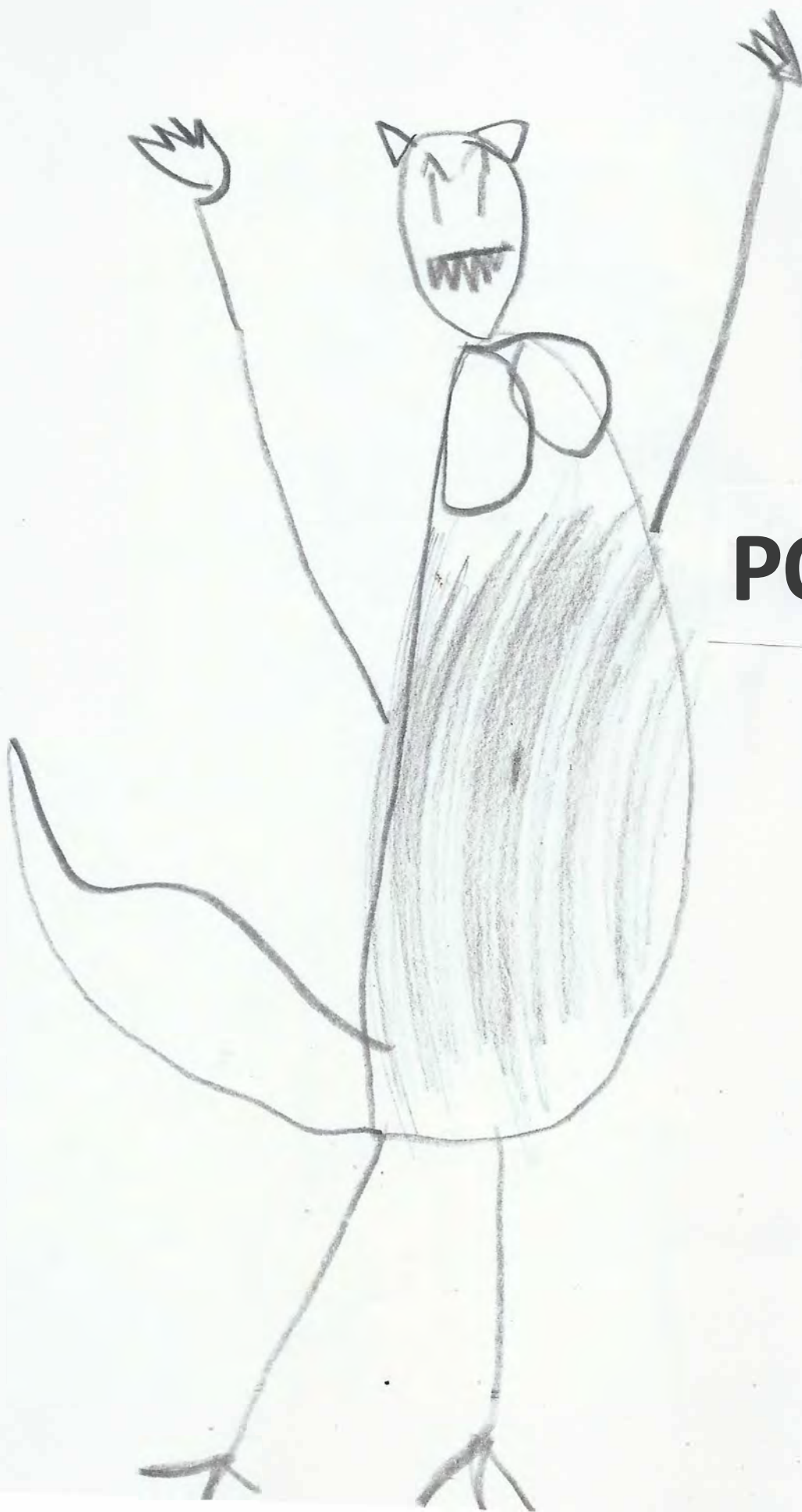
CHAPTER EIGHT

5TH:

THE SPREAD OF MEDICALMANMADE DISEASES AND FILTH:
CANCERS/SYPHILIS/GONORRHEA/HERPES/AIDS/EBOLA/
any and **everything** they invent in their SCIENTIFIC LABS.

**1 TIMOTHY CH 6 VS 20-21 O TIMOTHY KEEP THAT
WHICH IS COMMITTED TO THY TRUST, AVOIDING
PROFANE BABBLINGS, AND OPPOSITIONS OF
SCIENCE** FALSELY SO CALLED: WHICH SOME
PROFESSING HAVE ERRED CONCERNING FAITH. GRACE BE
WITH THEE. AMEN'.

PLEASE SEE POCKETS



POCKET

The U.S. Military is responsible for the spread of some of the highest numbers of Venereal Diseases known in history. I have recorded info from all wars showing how disgusting our troops were with the spreading of disease (along with BASTARD CHILDREN). If they didn't aid in Scientific Experiments, they were encouraged to lay with female P.O.W.'s, as well as male. Not only were S.T.D.'s like Syphilis (Tuskegee), Gonorrhea and Herpes spread but many of the blood diseases, such as, Dysentery, Aids, and EBOLA were spread by American and British "soldiers". THEY WILL HARDLY COP TO THAT. Many return home and continue to pass on the curses, in silence. Civilian Pagans also go to foreign countries in disguise, to explore debauchery without boundaries. If they have the money and the connections, they're all in. It is devastating to see these people destroy, degrade and then deny, era after era.

All of the info I compiled on this subject stretched from the B.C. 's to the A.D. 's. I will add in a few articles and such, with the bulk of the research coming in the future.

Something to take into consideration: if you want to see how we're being duped with the same curses/diseases, WW2 is a perfect example. Those Mad Scientists did nothing but try to figure out a way to kill off any group they felt were an enemy (usually God's Children) with science experiments, drugs (Bayer), sexual experiments and rape. That's all the internment camps were about. I'll DEFINITELY include all that info in my encyclopedia's ...coming soon.

Free love: Was there a price to pay? - Health - Sexual health - Summer ...

www.nbcnews.com/id/.../free-love-was-there-price-pay/

NBCNews.com

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Jun 22, 2007 - But there is no question that we are still living with the "free love" fallout. ... of the 1960s for the rise of new kinds of STDs such as AIDS and herpes. ... The hippies may have spread a lot of nasty bugs amongst themselves, but ...

Free love - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_love

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Free love is a social movement that rejects marriage, which is seen as a form of social and A number of utopian social movements throughout history have shared a who have been associated with free love include Edna St. Vincent Millay, Max Eastman, Interest in free love spread to Australia in the late 19th century.

Sexually transmitted infection - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

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Sexually transmitted infections (STI), also referred to as sexually transmitted diseases (STD) ... While usually spread by sex, some STIs can also be spread by non-sexual contact ... Safer sex practices such as use of condoms, having a smaller number of ... or desire, ultimately derived from Venus, the Roman goddess of love.

Baby Boomers Gone Wild! Seniors and STDs | Psychology Today

<https://www.psychologytoday.com/.../love.../baby-bo...>

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Mar 5, 2014 - Sexually transmitted diseases are spreading like wildfire among seniors. And, while many are ... Recognizing this fact, Medicare now offers free STD screenings. However, many ... and STDs. Why are the numbers of STDs skyrocketing in seniors? Most Recent Posts from Love and Sex in the Digital Age.

Sexually transmitted diseases in the USA: temporal trends - NCBI

www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/

National Center for Biotechnology Information

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by SO Aral - 2007 - Cited by 54 - Related articles

Jun 18, 2007 - Temporal trends in reported STDs have also varied considerably over the past five decades. ... The rates of gonorrhoea in women were slightly higher than in men in 2005 Figure 3 MSM Prevalence Monitoring Project: number of ... with epidemic spread among MSM until the emergence of AIDS in 1981. Missing: love

Sex and the Single Senior - The New York Times

www.nytimes.com/.../emanuel-sex-and-the-single-s...

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Jan 19, 2014 - The number of Medicare enrollees who took advantage of free S.T.D. tests is about the same as the number who received free colonoscopies ... Missing: 60s

The flip side of the 1960s sexual revolution: 'We paid the price for free ...

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Jan 18, 2011 - It's a symbol of 60s sexual liberation, but the contraceptive pill proved to be ... 'We paid the price for free love', says Virginia Ironside (left, in 1961). ... of sexually transmitted diseases – HIV wasn't yet an issue – and very few men, now gown to Arrival premiere in Canada Plunging number; Taking the lead!

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NBCNews.com

Jun 22, 2007 - The lingering image of the Summer of Love has become one of bare-breasted flower ... "It would be an understatement to say there was a spike in STDs. ... Clinic doctors would regularly visit local communes to track sexual partners of infected people. For many of the guys, free love really meant free sex.

STD Myths - Collage Center

collagecenter.com/std-myths/

The only way to know for sure that someone does not have a STD would be STD testing. At our center we test and treat chlamydia and gonorrhea for free. Does this mean that if will not show up even if tested for it? They can have sex as much and freely as they like with each other all their lives and never have to fear ...

Your Honest-To-God Guide To STDs | Thought Catalog

thoughtcatalog.com/mark-manson/.../your-honest-to-god-guide-to-stds/

Jul 16, 2013 - As a result, people start getting paranoid and some serious social changes the difference is syphilis can be cured with a little penicillin, lightning can't. ... you would have to have unprotected vaginal sex with to contract that particular STD. Government free medicine that gives you no hope of total cure and ...

Adolescents and STDs | Sexually Transmitted Diseases | CDC

www.cdc.gov/std/.../stdfact-te...

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Aug 4, 2016 - You can get an STD by having sex (vaginal, anal or oral) with someone who has an ... STDs are common, especially among young people.

STD Facts - HIV/AIDS & STDs

www.cdc.gov/std/.../stdfact-st...

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

May 19, 2016 - People who have STDs are more likely to get HIV, when compared to people who do not have STDs. ... If you get an STD you are more likely to get HIV than someone who is STD-free. ... Having sex while under the influence of drugs or alcohol can lower inhibitions and result in ... E-mail: npin-info@cdc.gov.

What are STDs and STIs? | girlshealth.gov

girlshealth.gov/body/std/index.html

Because the word "diseases" can make people think of having an obvious problem — but many ... Can I ask the doctor my personal questions about STDs? ... That means you can get an STD through sexual intercourse, or by putting your mouth, hands, ... A few STDs can put your life in danger if they are not treated.

Sexually Transmitted Infections - Disease Control Priorities in ... - NCBI

www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/...

National Center for Biotechnology Information

by SO Aral - 2006 - Cited by 48 - Related articles
Largely because of the HIV epidemic, interest in STIs has increased over the ... increased proportions of people who live in cultures they were not born in, and a ... Antibiotic use is unregulated in many developing countries, and antibiotics ... Among heterosexuals, sexual contact with sex workers is an important risk factor.

20 Years After HIV Announcement, Magic Johnson Emphasizes: "I Am ...

www.pbs.org/.../20-years-after-hiv-announcement-magic-johnson-e...

PBS

What's important is you can be tested, you can get treated. ... Johnson told us his focus now is on motivating people to get educated and get ... "They must have safe sex. ... A lot of them have good grades, but they don't have the financial means to At the very first, when he first announced it to me, I thought: "Oh, man, I am ...

Chlamydia and Gonorrhea: Wait, there's good news?: Bedsider

<https://bedsider.org/.../227-chlamydia-and-gonorrhea-wait-there-s-good-...>

Jun 12, 2012 - We know that the large majority of people who get chlamydia and gonorrhea have symptoms and never get tested—which means they may be ... Can your birth control help protect you from STIs? I was treated for chlamydia and had sex using a condom before my 7 days.
<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/previe>.

Frequently Asked Questions - Department of Public Health - Los ...

publichealth.lacounty.g...

Los Angeles County Department of Public Health

Not everyone will have symptoms of an STD even though they do have the STD. ... Many people can pass an STD to a sex partner without knowing it. ... Once thought to be transmitted only when sores were present, recent research has shown ... Viral STDs, such as herpes, HPV and HIV cannot be cured and may remain in ...

Freedom from sexual diseases sparked the sexual revolution of the ...

[www.telegraph.co.uk › Lifestyle](http://www.telegraph.co.uk/Lifestyle)

The Daily Telegraph

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Feb 4, 2013 - Freedom from sexual diseases sparked the sexual revolution of the 60s ... Free love has become synonymous with the 60s - fuelled by the introduction of the ... That really sped up the development of penicillin as an antibiotic.

Why "Getting Sparked Up" With AdvoCare Is Not Healthy | Primal Docs

primaldocs.com/.../why-getting-sparked-up-with-advocare-is-not-healthy...

So, if Rich Froning is "getting sparked up" to get through his Crossfit WODs, ... According to the Spark product tagline, it promises to be "a sugar-free source of Love your info and so on. 100% I cannot stand any MLM company, mainly of (insert disease/ailment here)", and sell the financial freedom pipe dream until ...

How the Sexual Revolution Changed America Forever | Alternet

www.alternet.org/.../how_the_sexual_revolution_changed_amer...

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Feb 5, 2012 - Men certainly benefited from the new sexual freedom, but for them, it was hardly an ... For men, the sexual revolution changed things by making sex relatively cost-free. without giving up sex or children or a lifetime loving relationship. ... Sociologists diagnosed the disease of the company man, while Hugh ...

Sexual revolution - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

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The sexual revolution, also known as a time of sexual liberation, was a social movement that The women's movement was able to develop lesbian feminism, freedom Beginning in San Francisco in the mid-1960s, a new culture of "free love" ... the public first became aware of AIDS, a deadly sexually-transmitted disease.

Free love: Was there a price to pay?

The sexual repercussions of the Summer of Love still reverberate today

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Image: Summer of Love in Haight Ashbury

Ted Streshinsky / © Ted Streshinsky/CORBIS

Many problems arising from the Summer of Love that originated in Haight-Ashbury, San Francisco, during 1967, have been glossed over, say critics.

By Brian Alexander msnbc.com contributor

msnbc.com contributor

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To hear the ex-hippies and Summer of Love enthusiasts tell it, the spring and summer of 1967 in San Francisco changed everything, especially sex.

At first, this sounds like more of the same generational hagiography from baby boomers that we've been subjected to for several decades now. But there is no question that we are still living with the "free love" fallout. Everything from the rise of Viagra to "Girls Gone Wild" and feminist porn, to the sex education debate and the Christian fundamentalist backlash, bears the mark of that bohemian sexual revolution.

The lingering image of the Summer of Love has been one of bare-breasted flower children making love in patchouli-scented crash pads, sharing their food, their money and their partners.

The real story is more complex.

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'From idealism to despair'

Many problems have been glossed over in the psychedelic, Jefferson Airplane, "make love, not war" sheen the era has received, not least of which was the soaring rate of sexually transmitted diseases. There was a price for all that free love. From 1964 through 1968, the rates of syphilis and gonorrhea in California rose 165 percent, according to published reports.

"There was a lot of drug use, group sex, communal sex," says Dr. David Smith, who founded the Haight-Ashbury Free Clinic with \$500 of his own money. "It would be an understatement to say there was a spike in STDs. That's like saying a hurricane is a strong wind."

Clinic doctors would regularly visit local communes to track sexual partners of infected people.

"Well, Bill had sex with John, and John had sex with Cindy," explains Smith. "So we often said, 'Well, let's just bring in a gallon of penicillin and inject everybody.'"

Smith sums up his feelings about how the scene degenerated from carefree experimentation into a disease-ridden mess: "We went from idealism to despair."

Echoes of the sexual stew

The repercussions of women's burgeoning sexual freedom and the rise of venereal diseases during the late 1960s still echo politically today.

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When former speaker of the House of Representatives Tom DeLay stated in 2003 that, "For the last 40 years, the anti-Christian left in America has waged a sustained attack against ... traditional moral norms," he was referring to the sexual stew that boiled over during the Summer of Love.

Today, [abstinence-only](#) sex education advocates blame the excesses of the 1960s for the rise of [new kinds of STDs](#) such as AIDS and herpes. They commonly assert that syphilis and gonorrhea were the only two STDs in existence until the 1960s, but that dozens have emerged since.

Of course, that wasn't true. The hippies may have spread a lot of nasty bugs amongst themselves, but they didn't create the STD epidemic. Other STDs, such as human papillomavirus, existed long before, but were as yet unidentified. Rates of syphilis and gonorrhea were so bad during World War I that the government had to mount a nationwide campaign against them or face a shortage of soldiers.

Abortion was another issue that erupted during Summer of Love. By the end of the summer, many women, some of them young teenagers, needed treatment for botched abortions. Though then-governor Ronald Reagan signed a liberalized abortion law in June of 1967, trips to Tijuana, Mexico, for back-alley procedures were common. Smith's clinic even treated Big Brother and the Holding Company singer Janis Joplin for a mishandled Mexican abortion. She became a benefactor of the clinic.

Hippies Dancing at Love-In Henry Diltz / Corbis

Two hippie women dancing at a love-in in June 1967. It didn't take long for many women to realize the sexual freedoms of the period didn't necessarily change their role in society.

Such experiences with abortions gone bad helped lead some states to further liberalize their abortion laws until 1973 when the U.S. Supreme Court decided *Roe v. Wade*, a ruling that still divides Americans.

Not a smooth ride

The Summer of Love may be remembered for its rejection of middle-class morality, but the hippies trekking into San Francisco didn't create the concept of free love. It's an idea that traces back to the 19th-century English poet Percy Bysshe Shelly, up through the suffragettes and the American jazz age of the early 1900s. Post-World War II social changes further hastened the liberalization of sex in the United States, along with the Beat poets, the coffeehouse scene and the comedian Lenny Bruce, who helped heat up the sexual conversation in America.

Sexual culture was already in flux before the first tie-dyed teenage runaway hitched a ride to the Golden Gate Bridge.

Playboy's first issue had arrived 14 years earlier in December of 1953. The birth control pill became widely available in 1960. Researchers William Masters and Virginia Johnson published "Human Sexual Response," the best-selling masterpiece of human physiology and anatomy, in 1966. In May of 1967, a Michigan youth commission recommended sex education be introduced into the schools. Throughout the year, formerly single-sex colleges announced they were going co-ed.

Nevertheless, many of the "love the one you're with" enthusiasts of the 1960s were about to discover that the free-love train was not going to be a smooth ride.

It didn't take long for many women to realize that the sexual freedoms associated with the hippie era didn't necessarily change their role in mainstream America — they just wore different costumes.

As black activist Stokely Carmichael famously put it, "The only position for women in the movement is prone." He may have been talking about the civil rights struggle, but many of the scruffy Summer of Love scenesters viewed women in a similar way.

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Money was looked down upon by many hippies, but women sometimes served as a replacement currency.

“Women were used as an inducement to get new members into a commune or crash pad,” Smith recalls. “If you joined, you got to have sex with the girls.”

The girls were young, cute and free, an irresistible combination for both hippies and non-hippies.

“We would go collect free food from the San Francisco produce market a couple of days per week,” recalls Susan Keese, who journeyed from Ohio to join up with The Diggers, the anarchist group comprised mainly of artists and actors who helped create the original Council for the Summer of Love. “The guys at the market would give us food because of how we looked. We traded on that.”

Hippie women were expected to be just as available to the men in their own crowd.

“There was this ethic that it was good for you to have as much sex as possible ... and you were uptight and hung up if you did not,” says Keese, who was 20 years old and living in San Francisco during the summer of ‘67, and later in the Black Bear commune further north. “Some women seemed to be comfortable with that, but I was not. Years later I found out many of the other women did not want to do it, either. We felt like we had to work on ourselves if we didn’t like it.”

‘Love without responsibility’

Nascent feminists in cities across the country saw how males dominated both the political “New Left” and hippie culture (the two were often at odds) and began to protest.

“Women discovered, to our surprise and dismay, that despite the New Left change in head, shape, hip action and buttons — most of all buttons — that the position of women was no less foul, no less repressive, no less unliberated, than it had ever been,” wrote three early Chicago-based feminists in a famous 1967 essay titled “A Woman Is a Sometime Thing.”

For many of the guys, free love really meant free sex.

“I think there was a general feeling that the whole idea of free love was a very attractive idea to men because it meant love without responsibility,” Evelyn Goldfield, one of the essay’s authors, recalls.

So women decided they were going to have to mount their own revolution. Modern-day feminism took to the streets and helped raise a generation of assertive women who not only agitated for political parity, but erotic parity as well.

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“The long-lasting reaction was to create the conditions for a vision of sexual liberation that includes women, and if anything, allows women to take the lead” in sex, suggests Ellen Du Bois, feminist history professor at University of California, Los Angeles.

The age’s radical feminist notion of eliminating marriage never materialized, but demand from 40 years ago to have “the freedom to love, to chose whom to love and how to love,” written by Goldfield and her essay collaborators Sue Munaker and Naomi Weisstein, is taken for granted by the young women — and men — of the MySpace generation.

Goldfield now is a prominent university chemistry professor with children and grandchildren. Though she now seems somewhat chagrined at some of her theatrical language, the key word in that essay is “freedom.”

Image: Young people dancing
Ethan Miller / Getty Images file

The Summer of Love helped contribute to today's cultural freedoms, from dirty dancing teens to talking about sex in ways that were virtually impossible before the 1960s.

Freedom is the true legacy of the Summer of Love era, according to Eli Coleman, Director of the Program of Human Sexuality at the University of Minnesota and editor of the International Journal of Sexual Health.

“They made sex a central focus of their lives,” and popularized the idea “of sex as fun” that has now become a mantra of the younger generation, Coleman says.

From the excesses of the free-love movement came a less self-destructive, yet more open-minded approach to relationships, both for the baby boomers and their children.

“Some [people] are monogamous, but they are choosing to be, rather than following some script. Maybe they are not having sex with 10 people at a time, but now they are following their own script,” says Coleman.

Studies support his assertion. Among women born between between 1933 and 1942, 93 percent had their first union with a man when they married, according to the University of Chicago's landmark 1994 study of American sex by professor of sociology Edward O. Laumann and his colleagues. Among those born between 1963 and 1974, only 36 percent did, meaning that 64 percent formed a non-marital cohabitation unit before marriage.

Though the Summer of Love collapsed on itself by Labor Day of 1967, leaving many damaged people in its wake, its lingering contribution has been the freedom to choose one's own sexual path through life, with all the possible pitfalls and joys that freedom suggests.

Baby boomers are chucking down Viagra and sticking on hormone patches so they can still enjoy sex, Coleman says. And their children — in some cases, their grandchildren — are dirty dancing in school gyms, making pornography as a statement of feminist power, using condoms at increasing rates and most of all, talking about sex in ways that were virtually impossible before the 1960s.

Brian Alexander is MSNBC.com's Sexploration columnist and a contributing editor to Glamour magazine. His latest book, America Unzipped: In Search of Sex and Satisfaction, will be published by Harmony Books in January.

8 Reasons It Wasn't Easy Being Spartan - History Lists - History.com

www.history.com/news/8-reasons-it-wasnt-easy-being-spartan

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Homosexuality in the militaries of ancient Greece was regarded as contributing to morale. ... they sleep with their loved ones, yet stations them next to themselves in battle ... According to tradition, the Greeks structured military units along tribal lines, ... They were buried together, something usually reserved for a husband and ...

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1864

The spirit and determination of these men, who were ready to die rather than ... At midnight, while his soldiers were sleeping around him in the streets of San ... and follow him towards the shore; He encouraged them with shouts and gestures ...

Love, Sex and War: The Girls They Left Behind. John Costello

www.heretical.com/costello/13leftb.html

"When the troops came, right on their trail would come the little war brides, fifteen She sort of slept around a lot while her husband was gone, and sometimes ... that the more mature women were the ones most encouraged by the relaxed ...

Privately Churchill called them 'bloody Yankees' - but with a lover's ...

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Aug 20, 2009 - He flung his razor into the basin, swung around and said with great intensity: "Of course we can beat them. ... Many U.S. generals were equally resistant to participating in the war ... 'A wonderful story is unfolding before our eyes,' he encouraged 'I went to bed and slept the sleep of the saved and thankful'.

A War of Nerves: Soldiers and Psychiatrists in the Twentieth Century

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Ben Shephard - 2003 - History

Soldiers and Psychiatrists in the Twentieth Century Ben Shephard ... the outskirts of Edinburgh; a 'monster hydro' built around 1880 as a hydropathic clinic ... amusements were encouraged, entertainments were got up, and serious cases ... morbid and terrifying - men muttering uneasily or suddenly crying out in their sleep.

Have you ever met a military man that didn't sleep around? | Yahoo ...

<https://answers.yahoo.com/question/?qid=20081118164509AAFTcGC>

Nov 18, 2008 - Every single military guy I ever met was a dog and a liar. They would sleep with women all over the world and tell you lies like there is no tomorrow. ... been with my husband since we were 16...hes been in the military for ...

Do female soldiers get any privacy when they're overseas? - Slate

www.slate.com/...and/...do_female_soldiers_get_any_privacy.html

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[Serious]Females in military, how common is sexual harassment ...

https://www.reddit.com/.../seriousfemales_in_military_how_common_is_...

Dec 9, 2014 - The idiots in the barracks got so bad female officers were no longer allowed to If word gets out you're "sleeping around", you won't get taken seriously. I wish this was encouraged more, because that is what happens.

History of Europe: From the Commencement of the French Revolution in ...

<https://books.google.com/books?id=cv8sAAAAAYAAJ>
Sir Archibald Alison - 1841 - Europe

Wellington, however, brought up some veteran troops to the scene of danger, and checked the ... Encouraged by this success, ... The forces which thus were brought into action by the French, were above twenty ... and the soldiers, on either side, worn* out with fatigue, sunk into sleep around the fires of their bivouacs (1).

Premarital Sex - Bloodlines

www.bloodlines.co.za/articles/premarital-sex.html

Adultery - Sex outside of marriage where one of the sexual partners is married. by using premarital sex in one of two ways: (1) to cause adultery and/or (2) to ... So you not know that the wicked will not inherit the kingdom of God? ... Premarital sex has "warning! ... For God did not call us to be impure, but to live a holy life.

What Does the Bible Say About Sex Before Marriage? - OpenBible.info

https://www.openbible.info/topics/sex_before_marriage

Every other sin a person commits is outside the body, but the sexually ... I warn you, as I warned you before, that those who do such things will not inherit the ... For this is the will of God, your sanctification; that you abstain from sexual immorality; So the Lord God caused a deep sleep to fall upon the man, and while he ...

BIBLICAL CURSES - Demonbuster

www.demonbuster.com/biblica2.html

A person begotten out of wedlock shall not come into the assembly of the Lord; even until his ... Earline said I acted like an Ahab but did not give in ~~anytime~~! you forgive your ancestors, descendants and others, ask God to forgive and bless them. In sexual areas there are many kinds of curses which can cause trouble.

There is something the Lord put a curse on, "sex before marriage"

<https://www.facebook.com/.is..curse..sex../10151989834995714/>

The Lord meant sex to be fulfilling only in marriage out of that it is destructive and are outside there, dont go with the peer pressure to go and taste what God ... The devil will always tempt people when they become disobedience to the The first person you have sex with out of wedlock becomes your first wife or husband.

Where You Born Out Of Wedlock – The Bastard Curse is A Real Curse

freeinthelordministries.com/WereYouBornOutOfWedlock.htm

A child conceived out of wedlock is a bastard even if the couple married after conception ... Other sexual demons will appear, follow the children and try to gain entrance. ... This bastard curse is broken with deep-seated repentance and God's ...

Consequences of Sex Before Marriage - God 1st

www.god1st.org/Consequences-of-Sex-Before-Marriage

Sex outside of marriage (fornication) is having a devastating effect on the world today. ... In this article, we will explore what society has to say about sex outside of marriage and ... While over 50% of couples who did not wait end up in divorce. ... God gives warning to the fate of fornicators that do not repent, "But the cowardly, ...

Missing: curses

Scriptures on Living Together Before Marriage | Ray Fowler .org

www.rayfowler.org/2008/.../scriptures-on-living-together-before-marria...

May 21, 2008 - The marriage bed can only be kept pure when the sexual relationship is kept within marriage. but didn't think that God cared that we "lived together" because ~~he~~ that caused you and so glad you found out before you married him. while also trying to warn them about sin and its consequences.

Adultery Is A Sin! - Jesus-is-savior.com

www.jesus-is-savior.com/Evils%20in%20America/adultery_is_a_sin.htm

but whoremongers and adulterers God will judge. ... Men go into adultery for ~~several~~ many people today think that fornication (i.e., sex outside of marriage) is ... Dr. Rice gives some of the causes of this moral decay and shows the reader the not denied knowing Jesus, cursing the Lord's precious name, then Peter would ...

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'Gay Cancer'

And The Man-Made Origin Of AIDS

By Dr. Alan Cantwell, MD

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Twenty-five years ago in June 1981 a new epidemic of transmissible cancer, in the form of Kaposi's sarcoma, was uncovered in young gay American men with acquired immune deficiency disease (AIDS). In 1984 the cause of the AIDS was determined to be a new virus called HIV (the human immunodeficiency virus), now considered to be "the sole cause of AIDS."

A decade later, in 1994, yet another "new virus" was claimed as the cause of Kaposi's sarcoma (KS), the so-called "gay cancer" of AIDS. KS skin tumors were the hallmark of the "gay-related immune deficiency syndrome" when it first appeared in male homosexuals in Manhattan in the late 1970s. After a quarter century the precise origin of HIV, as well as the origin of the KS epidemic, remains mysterious.

With the discovery of the KS virus, it is now clear that two new viruses were introduced to produce what was initially regarded as the "gay plague". How were two new viruses (HIV and the KS virus) simultaneously "introduced" into gays to produce AIDS?

The origin of Kaposi's Sarcoma

Before the epidemic, KS was a rare cancer in the U.S. The KS virus -now called the human herpes-8 virus (HHV-8) or the Kaposi's sarcoma herpes virus (KSHV)- is now widely accepted as the cause of most cases of KS.

KS was first described in 1872 in Vienna, by Hungarian dermatologist Moriz Kaposi. Before the epidemic KS was a rare and usually mild form of cancer occasionally tumors in elderly Jewish and Italian-American men. The cancer was never considered a contagious, infectious, or sexually transmitted disease. KS in African-Americans was as rare as hen's teeth before AIDS appeared in the late 1970s.

In the 1960s KS was recognized as a common tumor in blacks in Central Africa. However, the African form of KS was not associated with the

severe immunodeficiency characteristic of AIDS, nor was it sexually transmissible, and HIV was not found in these patients.

KS is a medical enigma. [1] How did KS become a transmissible epidemic disease in gays? How did the KS herpes virus escape detection during the first 15 years of the epidemic? Why did the KS virus and HIV suddenly appear together in the late 1970s to produce a "gay-related immunodeficiency disease?" How could cancer be "gay"?

Were these two simultaneous epidemics in gay men simply caused by two viruses out of the African jungle? Or was the hand of man - in the form of medical experimentation - responsible for the "introduction" of these viruses into the male homosexual community?

The two epidemics of AIDS and Kaposi's sarcoma

At the beginning of the epidemic many virologists thought KS might be caused by a transmissible herpes virus called the cytomegalovirus (CMV), which purportedly was found in the semen of gay men. However, when Robert Gallo of the National Cancer Institute discovered HIV in April 1984, interest in CMV waned.

After the KS virus was discovered in 1994, it was also found in other forms of cancer, such as lymphoma and multiple myeloma.

KS virus infection is no longer rare; and most people infected with the virus will never develop KS cancer tumors. However, when people are infected with HIV and the KS virus, KS tumors can occur. The KS herpes virus is considered a "helper virus," which encourages the development of KS cancer in HIV-infected people.

Researchers are still not exactly sure how the KS virus is transmitted. Mouth-to-mouth transmission, such as kissing, is believed to be the primary mode of spread. But kissing is hardly limited to homosexuals. Some studies have found the virus in the semen of KS patients, while other studies have not confirmed this. In Central Africa, where KS is endemic, children can become infected with the KS virus early in life before sexual activity occurs.

When AIDS began it was thought that "gay cancer" was similar to the more severe endemic form of KS found in Africa. However, as noted, African KS cases were HIV-negative and were not immunosuppressed. Some investigators have attempted to uncover the origin of AIDS by re-examining "old cases" of African KS. But AIDS, by definition, must be

infection with HIV. Therefore, pre-AIDS KS cases have no connection to the origin of AIDS.

The epidemic of "Gay Cancer" exclusively in homosexuals

After the introduction of HIV and the KS virus into the U.S. gay male population in the late 1970s, the incidence of KS skyrocketed.

A 1989 report by Biggar et al. found no cases of KS in young men in New York City during the years 1973-1976. However, by 1985 the incidence of KS in "never-married men" in Manhattan had increased 1850 times; and in San Francisco the rate of KS increased over 2000 times! [2]

KS is now 20,000 times more common in AIDS patients than in the general population. Currently, the CDC claims that KS occurs in only 15% of gay men with AIDS (down from 30% at the beginning of the epidemic).

Separating the HIV epidemic from the KS epidemic

When stored blood samples of gays followed for HIV infection were re-examined by epidemiologists in 1999, it was reported that more than 20% of a group of 245 homosexual men from New York were infected with the KS herpes virus as early as 1982. [3]

Some experts now claim the epidemic of KS in gay men arose separately from the epidemic of HIV; and KS is thought to be an unrelated and distinct epidemic. However, the vital question of how two new viruses (HIV and the KS virus) were introduced exclusively and simultaneously into homosexual men is never raised. It is simply theorized that both the KS virus and HIV are "ancestor viruses" of primates in the African bush that jumped species to infect the human population.

The Virus Cancer Program and biological warfare research

In the decade before AIDS, animal retroviruses (similar to HIV) and herpes viruses (similar to the KS virus) were extensively transferred between animal species as part of the Virus Cancer Program (1968-1980). The annual "Progress Reports" of the VCP details the animal cancer research and the genetic engineering of animal viruses.

In 1969 a military biowarfare expert predicted to U.S congressmen that a biological agent could be developed within a decade that would have a devastating effect on the human immune system and for which there would be no effective treatment. (For details Google: "Donald M MacArthur " + congressional testimony.)

Military biological warfare research became officially connected to VCP research on October 18, 1971, when President Richard Nixon permanently joined the Army's biowarfare research laboratory at Fort Detrick, Maryland, with the National Cancer Institute. The army lab was renamed the Frederick Cancer Research Center.

Scientists in the VCP wanted to learn how to use animal viruses to make cancer - and how to force "normal" human cells to become cancerous by subjecting them to various animal viruses. A primary task was the large scale production of cancer-causing viruses and suspected cancer viruses to meet research VCP needs on a continuing basis. Special attention was given to primate viruses (the alleged African source of HIV and the KS virus). Another goal was the production of "human candidate viruses." Candidate viruses were defined as animal or human viruses that might cause cancer in humans.

Biowarfare scientists had a keen interest in animal herpes "helper viruses" (1978 VCP Report;p 54). Chimps (who purportedly carry the ancestor virus of HIV) were extensively used by the VCP because there would be no official testing of cancer viruses on humans.

As biowarfare expert MacArthur predicted, the VCP created new cancer-causing viruses which had a deadly effect on the immune system. In one experiment recorded in the 1973 Report (p169), and later published in Cancer Research in 1974, newborn chimps were taken away from their mothers at birth and weaned on milk from cancer virus-infected cows. Essentially "AIDS" was created in animals. Some of the chimps sickened and died with two diseases that had never been observed in chimpanzees: Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia (later known as the "gay pneumonia" of AIDS) and leukemia, a cancer of the blood.

Because of the dangerous transfer of primate viruses into human cells, the VCP was a biological disaster waiting to happen. This possibility was recorded in the 1978 VCP report from the Office of Biohazard Safety stating: "The inadequate care and handling of animals during the past several years have created a potential for the occurrence of infection of humans with simian (primate) microorganisms and cross infection between species. Such interspecies disease transmission may seriously compromise the integrity of the experiment as well as the health of the experimenter. Due to the magnitude of biomedical research employing tissue cultures, frequent evaluation of tissue culture cross-contamination is very important."

A decade before Gallo discovered HIV, he reported a "new" and "human" and cancer-causing "HL-23 virus" that later turned out to be not one but

three contaminating primate viruses (gibbon-ape virus, simian sarcoma virus, and baboon endogenous virus). How these three primate viruses contaminated Gallo's lab is unknown.

As late as 1986 Max Essex of Harvard "discovered" a new human AIDS retrovirus found in the blood of healthy Africans. Eventually this virus proved to be a monkey virus which traced back to a nearby primate colony in Massachusetts. In the first decade of AIDS Gallo and Essex were the leading proponents of the African green monkey theory of origin of AIDS.

In 1999 a team of researchers led by Beatrice Hahn (who worked in Gallo's lab when he proposed the green monkey theory) also claimed HIV traced back to chimpanzees in the African wild. This finding was quickly accepted as the true origin of HIV and AIDS; and the discovery was widely heralded in the media.

Did a KS virus originate from laboratory primate viruses?

A decade before AIDS, monkey cancer-causing viruses were adapted to human cells. In 1967 Herpesvirus saimiri, a harmless squirrel monkey virus closely related to the new KS herpes virus, was forced into different animals, such as the owl monkey, marmosets and rabbits, where it produced cancer in the form of malignant lymphoma. Lymphoma is a common cancer in AIDS patients; and there is also a close relationship between KS and lymphoma.

In 1971 Dharam V Ablashi of the NCI transferred H. saimiri into various cell lines of human origin. (1971;35). Attempts were made "to find a suitable method for the large-scale production of high-titer Herpesvirus saimiri" (1973;264). By 1976 it was also learned that H.saimiri was contagious and spread by "contact transmission" between squirrel and owl monkeys in the laboratory.

The Virus Cancer Program and secret human experimentation

A 1972 VCP Report (p. 262) emphatically states: "Since man will not be used as an experimental recipient, it is necessary to gain proof of oncogenicity by other means." How that "proof" would be obtained was never made clear.

With its close ties to military biowarfare research it is conceivable that the VCP undertook covert human testing of suspected cancer-causing viruses. The U.S. military has a long history of secret human experimentation on unsuspecting citizens. (Google: secret human experimentation + military). Were gay men used as guinea pigs to test the effects of these viruses?

In 1977 Merck and Co, Inc. made most of the experimental hepatitis B vaccine used in gays the following year. Merck's role in the VCP was "to conduct investigations designed to develop vaccines or other agents effective for the prophylaxis and therapy for human neoplasia (cancer) of suspected viral etiology" (1972 report; p 139).

Merck also wanted to develop an anti-herpes virus vaccine. Merck researchers stated: "Since live attenuated or killed virus vaccines for potentially oncogenic viruses would not be acceptable for human use due to the danger of transfer of functional genetic material, this project was initiated to determine whether vaccines to purified viral antigens acceptable for use in humans were of practical value." (1977;160) This proposed "purified" herpes vaccine was similar in type to the experimental "purified" hepatitis B vaccine injected into gays the following year in 1978.

"Gay cancer" and man-made laboratory "helper viruses"

The herpes KS virus is a "helper virus" which promotes cancer, particularly when combined with HIV. In the decade before AIDS it was discovered that some cancer-causing animal sarcoma viruses could not produce cancer unless a "helper virus" was present. For example, certain chicken, cat and mouse sarcoma viruses were "defective" in their ability to induce experimental cancer. But when a "helper" leukemia virus was added to the mix, the sarcoma virus was able to induce cancer.

By 1977, the year the experimental hepatitis B vaccine was being developed by Merck for use in gays , scientists in the VCP aimed "to determine the oncogenic [cancer-causing] potential of putative human viruses" and "to begin viral vaccine (conventional or other) testing and immunization programs" (1977 VCP Report; p32). The exact methods for accomplishing this were not stated. However, it is now obvious that the introduction of two new viruses into gay men conveniently accomplished this goal of VCP scientists: namely, to prove that immunosuppressive and cancer-causing retroviruses - with or without herpes KS-like "helper viruses" - could cause disease and cancer in humans.

The gay hepatitis B experiments (1978-1981) that preceded AIDS HIV and the KS virus were introduced shortly after U.S. government scientists began recruiting large groups of gays from health clinics for the purpose of testing, treatment, and experimentation. It is my contention that this most hated minority in America afforded an opportunity to covertly test laboratory cancer viruses and "human candidate viruses" as specified in the VCR annual reports.

Were the primate "ancestors" of HIV and the KS herpes virus contained in some vials of the experimental hepatitis B vaccines? The extremely high incidence of both these "new" viruses in gays who volunteered for the vaccine experiments suggests this possibility.

The experimental vaccine was developed by Merck in chimpanzees and manufactured by purifying the pooled blood of 30 gay men who were hepatitis B virus carriers.[4] The volunteers in the experiment had to be free of the hepatitis B virus in order to test the efficacy of the vaccine. During the first trial (November 1978-October 1979) at the New York Blood Center in Manhattan, there was great concern that the vaccine might be contaminated. According to June Goodfield's *Quest for the Killers*, p 86, "This was no theoretical fear, contamination having been suspected in one batch made by the National Institutes of Health, though never in Merck's." The 1,083 gay men were given three inoculations of the vaccine over a period of three months. The vaccine for each injection given to each man was contained within a one-dose individual vial.

The vaccine trial was a tremendous success with 96% of the men developing protective antibodies against the hepatitis B virus. [5,6] Some investigators condemning the man-made theory of AIDS have speculated that many of the men might have been already immunosuppressed by HIV before the experiment. However, in that case the 96% success rate could not have been achieved because immunosuppressed people frequently do not produce antibodies to the vaccine. Furthermore, there is no evidence that HIV existed in the U.S. blood supply before 1978, the year the gay experiments began.

Irrespective of how the two viruses were "introduced," it is a fact that government scientists quickly vilified gays and promoted AIDS as "gay-related immunodeficiency disease," and as "gay cancer" and "gay pneumonia." The disease was allowed to spread by the federal government which put budget ahead of the nation's welfare, and by disinterested health authorities who placed political expediency before the public health - and by scientists more concerned with international prestige than saving lives, as detailed by Randy Shilts in his classic book, *And The Band Played On*.

The end of the Virus Cancer Program and the birth of AIDS
The VCP ended in 1980 with the inability to prove that viruses were involved in human cancer. However, the VCP gave birth to genetic engineering, molecular biology, and the human genome project. The program built up the field of animal retrovirology, which led to a more complete understanding of how immunosuppressive and cancer-causing

retroviruses caused disease. Naturally, this was helpful when the first cases of "gay cancer" erupted in 1979 in Manhattan and the epidemic was officially recognized in 1981.

As the VCP ended in 1980, more gay vaccine experiments began in other cities, such as San Francisco and Los Angeles. The vaccine trials ended in early 1981, just before the epidemic became official. These cities quickly became the primary epicenters of AIDS. Within a few years AIDS became the leading cause of death in young men in New York City; and that city would have the largest number of reported cases in the U.S. (7)

Being a participant in the government's hepatitis studies was clearly dangerous to a gay man's health. After HIV and the KS virus were introduced there was a definite increase in the cancer death rate in male homosexuals, not only from KS, but from non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, and other types of cancers as well. This was reported in Koblin's 1996 study of 15,565 gays in New York and San Francisco who participated in hepatitis B virus studies in the late 1970s.[8]

The introduction of HIV and the KS herpes virus into gay men miraculously revived the career of Robert Gallo and made him the most famous virologist in the world; and turned the failure of the VCP in 1980 into a triumph a few years later.

When Gallo's blood test for HIV became available in the mid-1980s, the New York Blood Center's stored gay blood specimens were reexamined for this virus. Most astonishing is the fact that 20% of the gay men in the Manhattan experiment were HIV-positive in 1980 (one year before the AIDS epidemic became "official"). These Manhattan gays in 1980 had the highest incidence of HIV anywhere in the world, including Africa, the supposed birthplace of HIV and AIDS. Forty percent of the men were HIV-positive in 1984. [9] And, as previously noted, one out of five gay men (20%) in an AIDS study group in New York City in 1982 tested positive for the new KS herpes-8 virus.[3]

It must be assumed that many of the men in the experiment eventually died of AIDS. The actual number of AIDS deaths has never been revealed. Attempts to secure this vital medical information have been rebuffed due to "confidentiality issues."

The origin and spread of the new Kaposi's Sarcoma virus

We are expected to believe that two primate viruses out of the African jungle "jumped species" -and ended up exclusively in the blood of white gay men in Manhattan in 1979. Such an unlikely biological scenario has the

markings of a scientific fairy tale; and I remain stupefied that this theory has been so readily and universally accepted as "fact" by AIDS scientists.

In this regard, Patrick S Moore (a co-discoverer of the KS virus) claims the virus may have been introduced recently into the human population from a primate reservoir in Africa ("The emergence of Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpesvirus," New England Journal of Medicine [Editorial], November 9, 2000). Moore also alerts us to the danger of "xenotransplantation," whereby animal tissue and parts (along with animal viruses) are placed into human beings.

The distinct possibility that pre-AIDS primate experimentation was responsible for transferring HIV-like chimp and monkey viruses into humans is never mentioned by virologists. In addition, the AIDS establishment pooh-poohs any connection between the pre-AIDS gay experiments and the exclusive outbreak of HIV and the KS virus in homosexuals.

Also long forgotten are the millions of people (including half the U.S. population) injected with a cancer-causing monkey virus called simian (monkey) virus -40 which contaminated polio vaccines in the 1960s up to the late 1990s. For more details of this vaccine horror, see: www.sv40cancer.com) and the recently published, *The Virus and the Vaccine: The True Story of a Cancer-Causing Monkey Virus, Contaminated Polio Vaccine, and the Millions of Americans Exposed.*

Once a rare virus, the KS virus is now widespread among "normal" blood donors. Donated blood is not routinely tested for the presence of the virus; and there is concern the KS virus could be further spread by blood transfusion. [10] In Texas 15% of blood donors now test positive for the KS virus. [11] A 2004 study indicates that up to 40% of men with prostate cancer (the most common form of cancer in men) have evidence of the KS virus in their blood. [12]

The man-made theory of AIDS and the Kaposi's sarcoma epidemic

In this current period of history when the origin of the Iraq war is shrouded in lies and deception at the highest levels of government, it is certainly conceivable that the origin of AIDS and two new viruses could also be shrouded in scientific secrecy, disinformation, misinformation, and government cover-up.

The evidence gathered here is merely a tiny fraction of the circumstantial evidence supporting the man-made origin of AIDS and the KS epidemics,

both epidemics erupting immediately after a decade of dangerous animal cancer virus experimentation. The man-made theory has been fully explored in my two books, *AIDS and the Doctors of Death* and *Queer Blood*, as well as in Leonard G. Horowitz's *Emerging Viruses*, and in Robert E. Lee's *AIDS: An Explosion of the Biological Time-Bomb*. A Google search, using the key words "man-made origin of AIDS," reveals over 300 citations.

Although the scientific community and the media have totally ignored this subject for the past quarter-century, the man-made "conspiracy theory" of AIDS refuses to go away.

And finally, after all these years, it is time for medical science to admit that cancer can never be "gay" - or "straight."

[Dr. Alan Cantwell is a retired dermatologist; and the author of five books on the man-made origin of AIDS and the infectious origin of cancer, all published by Aries Rising Press, PO Box 29532, Los Angeles, CA 90029 (www.ariesrisingpress.com). Email: alancantwell@sbcglobal.net. Abstracts of 30 published papers can be found at the PubMed website. Many of his personal writings can be found on www.google.com by typing in key words "alan cantwell" + articles. His latest book is *Four Women Against Cancer: Bacteria, Cancer and the Origin of Life*. His books are available on www.amazon.com and through Book Clearing House @ 1-800-431-1579]

The True Story Behind The Appalling Tuskegee Syphilis Experiment

April 2, 2014 Matt Blitz [7 comments](#)

[Tuskegee study](#)

Controversial research programs, unethical experimentation, and human trials have been part of the medical field for centuries. It doesn't make it any less wrong, but certain scientists with questionable ethics have gotten away with a lot in the name of, well, science. The more (in)famous examples of wayward science include [eugenics sterilization](#), electroshock therapy, ionizing radiation experiments, and [the CIA program MKULTRA](#). But the government sponsored Tuskegee syphilis experiment, a program that ran for forty years in Macon County, Alabama during the mid-20th century, is one of the more appalling and deceitful of the bunch.

In 1932, the medical community still did not know a whole lot about treating syphilis. This was the case despite documentation of the disease dating all the way back to just after [Columbus made his famous jaunt across the big blue](#).

According to the Oxford Journal, syphilis was a “cultural embarrassment” and had many different names that exemplified prejudices of different nationalities. The German and English called it the “French Pox.” The Russians referred to it as the “Polish sickness” and the Poles as the “German sickness.” The Japanese called it the “Chinese ulcer.”

In the 16th century, Europe experienced a syphilis epidemic likely caused by the abundance of sailors traveling from sea port to sea port and doing what sailors do when they come into port. In fact, there is some evidence that points to [Columbus and his crew being the ones who brought syphilis back from the new world](#). Either way, despite the disease being around for at least 450 years (and some evidence points to longer than that), there was no one, true, successful treatment for it. One popular remedy for several centuries was the use of mercury, which is quite poisonous in it's own right, either by ingestion or rubbing it on the skin. This led to the popular saying “a night in the arms of Venus leads to a lifetime on Mercury.”

In 1908, Japanese scientist Sahachiro Hata (working in Germany) discovered the drug Salvarsan was somewhat effective as a treatment for syphilis. It was also quite toxic, as it came from the arsenic family. There were instances of patients losing limbs after taking the drug. Eventually, in 1912, Hata and Nobel Prize winner Paul Ehrlich developed a easier-to-administer, but still toxic, drug called Neosalvarsan—which became the standard treatment for syphilis until the late 1940s.

Tuskegee University was established in 1881 as a school for former slaves to pursue higher education after the Civil War. It was the brainchild of Lewis Adams, a former slave, and George W. Campbell, a former slaveholder. A year later, in 1882, the great [Booker T. Washington became president of the school](#) and expanded the University by buying the grounds of a former plantation near by. The school was located in Tuskegee, Alabama, which was part of Macon County. As stated by [Tuskegee.edu](#), this region was often referred to as the “Black Belt” because of “its rich soil and vast number of black sharecroppers who were the economic backbone of the region.”

In the early 20th century, the United States Public Health Service (PHS) was in charge of monitoring, identifying, and figuring out ways to treat ailments, diseases, and conditions that were impacting all

US citizens. They were divided into divisions, with one division completely focused on venereal diseases. In 1957, this particular division would be transferred over the Center for Disease Control (CDC), but in 1932 the PHS covered sexual transmitted diseases.

Between 1929-1931, the Rosenwald Fund, an organization that promoted the education and health care of poor African-American farmers, sponsored a study with the PHS to identify the Southern counties with the highest rate of syphilis among African-American males. Their original intention was to identify and treat the disease. Macon County, Alabama had the highest rate, with over thirty five percent of the male population infected with the disease. By 1931, the Great Depression was at it's height and the Rosenwald Funds were short. Despite the need to continue research, the Rosenwald Fund stopped operating in this capacity.

So, the PHS approached the Tuskegee Institute (located in Macon County) about forming a research group in order to study the effects of untreated syphilis on a black male population for a duration of six to nine months and then follow-up with a treatment plan. The Institute agreed, along with the head of the University's hospital Dr. Eugene Dibble, and was complacent through the first year, thinking treatment was the ultimate goal. Later, they would claim they were deceived themselves and just as much victimized as the men in the study.

The study, during the first year, was led by Dr. Taliaferro Clark. The PHS enrolled six hundred Macon County men, 399 with syphilis and 201 who weren't infected, to be part of the study. None of the men actually knew what the study was for. They were lured in with the promise of "free health care," something that none of them had, and treatment of "bad blood," a general localized term that encompassed several different afflictions, including anemia, fatigue, and other venereal diseases.

The men were told that they were going to get free medical exams, meals, and burial insurance. For those who actually had syphilis, they were never informed of their diagnosis nor given any treatment for it. Additionally, very painful and unnecessary spinal taps were performed on many in the study.

It was said that the reason for the deception was that it would be the only way the men would stay in the study and the researchers wanted to closely observe the course of the disease over a large sample-size to see the effects as the disease progressed, even to death. But not to worry, as long as the ones that died allowed autopsies to be performed, their funeral expenses were covered...

It was actually not an uncommon practice at the time of taking the government's consent in medical manners, rather than the individual. But in part, the deception seemed to result from the lack of respect the doctors had for the men's intellectual capabilities (most were illiterate, which the researchers thought was helpful as it would be harder for the subjects to figure out what was going on); there was also less than subtle hints of racial prejudice.

In a letter to a colleague, according to a Michigan State 2005 medical ethics curriculum, Dr. Clark wrote that "these negroes are very ignorant and easily influenced by things that would be of minor significance in a more intelligent group."

Dr. Raymond Vonderlehr was the on-site director of the study. He actually supported partial treatment for the men for the sole purpose of making sure they remained in the study (as in, stayed alive). He was the one who gained "consent" of the men for the painful spinal taps by framing them as a "special free treatment." In letters he sent to the men with the header from the Macon County Health Department, it read,

You will now be given a last chance for a second examination. This examination is a very special one and after it is finished you will be given a special treatment if it is believed you are in condition to stand it.

The study, originally only intended to go nine months, went beyond a year and then, due to breakthroughs, extended. In 1934, two years after the study began, the first major medical paper was published detailing health effects on untreated syphilis. By 1936, according to the CDC, a medical paper was published criticizing the treatment plan for the men. 1940, once again according to the CDC website, brought efforts “to hinder the men (in the study) from getting treatment ordered under the military draft effort.” You see, about 250 of them had registered for the draft and been found to have syphilis and ordered to be treated.

In 1928, Nobel laureate Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin. 1930 was the first recorded medicinal use of penicillin to treat infections. After penicillin was used to treat the survivors of the Boston Coconut Grove fire in 1942, it became the medicine of choice for the United States military for infections. By 1945, penicillin was the accepted treatment for syphilis.

Despite this, the subjects of the Tuskegee Syphilis Experiment were never administered nor offered penicillin as treatment. The study administrators wanted to watch the progression of the disease as the men got sick and, in many cases, died for the forty years the study went on even though for much of it a relatively effective treatment was available. All total it's estimated that 128 of the men died either directly from syphilis or complications related to it, 40 infected their wives (and in some cases possibly others), and there were 19 of the men's children born with congenital syphilis.

Finally, on July 25, 1972, Jean Heller of the Associated Press broke the story that uncovered the truth about the study. A government panel ruled that the study was “ethically unjustified” and it ended. In the summer of 1973, attorney Fred Grey filed a class-action suit on behalf of the men against the PHS and it ended with nine million dollars (about fifty million dollars today) being handed out to the participants as settlement.

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Bonus Facts:

- In a similar study, this time to test penicillin's effectiveness in treating syphilis and other STDs, researchers led by Dr. John Charles Cutler from the United States (funded by the Public Health Services, the Pan American Health Sanitary Bureau, and the National Institutes of Health) headed to Guatemala in 1946 and found prostitutes who had syphilis, getting them to then give it to unsuspecting Guatemalan soldiers, mental health patients, and prisoners. [They also directly infected certain individuals by “...direct inoculations made from syphilis bacteria poured into the men's penises and on forearms and faces that were slightly abraded ... or in a](#)

few cases through spinal punctures.” It isn’t known how many people died as a result of this as the results from the study were never published.

- Dr. John Cutler was also involved in the above Tuskegee Syphilis Experiment. He faced no consequences for the numerous people that died in his experiments, and he even lead an illustrious and celebrated career including at one point becoming an assistant to the U.S. Surgeon General.
- Tuskegee, Alabama was also the training home of the world-famous Tuskegee Airmen, a group of highly trained African-American fighter pilots during the World War II. They trained at the Tuskegee Airfield, a mere mile from the Tuskegee Institute, before going off to war. Later, they became known as the “Red Tails” due to painting the tails of their planes red to identify one another. If you’re a fan of semi-historically based movies, a good one covering this is [The Tuskegee Airmen](#) starring Laurence Fishburne and Cuba Gooding Jr. George Lucas later made his own version of this “Red Tails” also starring Cuba Gooding Jr., but let’s just say Lucas managed to take an incredible story and “Star Wars Prequel” it- great special effects, dialogue occasionally painful and bits and pieces amazingly groan-worthy. ☺ In contrast, the linked Laurence Fishburne version is excellent.
- Syphilis got its name from a poem written by a Renaissance scholar in the 1500s. The main character is named Syphilus. When he angers a god, he gets infected by the disease.
- Syphilis is a sexually transmitted disease, and one of the symptoms is marks on the hands and face of the infected person. These marks could often be found during this time on Catholic priests, cardinals, and a pope. It showed that celibacy couldn’t be policed and was not always followed. For reference, Catholic priests were first required to be celibate in 304 AD thanks to the Council of Elvira, which resulted in Canon 33 stating: “bishops, presbyters, and deacons and all other clerics... [must] abstain completely from their wives...” However, this wasn’t widely adopted at this time and it wasn’t until the Second Lateran Council of 1139 when priests were forbidden to marry. In 1563, the Council of Trent once again affirmed this stance on celibacy and against marriage. The priests are still human, however. [Martin Luther said it best](#) when he stated, “Nature never lets up... We are all driven to the secret sin. To say it crudely but honestly, if it doesn’t go into a woman, it goes into your shirt.”

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Any time
Any time
Past hour
Past 24 hours
Past week
Past month
Past year

Custom range...
All results
All results
Reading level
Verbatim
Fort Worth, TX
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DEATH BY GOVERNMENT

Chapter 2 Definition of Democide*

By R.J. Rummel

Genocide: among other things, the killing of people by a government because of their indelible group membership (race, ethnicity, religion, language).

Politicide: the murder of any person or people by a government because of their politics or for political purposes.

Mass Murder: the indiscriminate killing of any person or people by a government.

Democide: The murder of any person or people by a government, including genocide, politicide, and mass murder.

Genocide is horrible, an abomination of our species, totally unacceptable. It is an obscenity, the evil of our time that all good people must work to eradicate. And at the core there is no doubt as to what this evil is--all recognize that the Nazi program to kill all Jews was genocide. Nor is there any doubt that the current Bosnian Serb massacre of Bosnian Moslems is genocide. But was genocide also the massacre of helpless villagers in the Sudan by government forces fighting a rebellion, the Indonesian army purge of communists, the assassination of political opponents by the Nationalist government on Formosa, the "land-reform" executions of landlords in the Soviet Union, or the rapid death of inmates in Vietnamese re-education camps? What about non-killing which has been called genocide, such as the absorption of one culture by another, the disease spread to natives by contact with colonists, the forced deportation of a people, or African slavery?

In international conventions and the professional literature, genocide was initially defined as the intentional destruction of people because of their race, religion, ethnicity, or other permanent group membership. The origin of the concept is the 1944 work by Raphael Lemkin on *Axis Rule in Occupied Europe*:

New conceptions require new terms. By "genocide" we mean the destruction of a nation or of an ethnic group. This new word, coined by the author to denote an old practice in its modern development, is made from the ancient Greek word *genos* (race, tribe) and the Latin *cide* (killing), thus corresponding in its formation to such words a tyrannicide, homicide, infanticide, etc. Generally speaking, genocide does *not* necessarily mean the immediate destruction of a nation, except when accomplished by mass killings of all members of a nation. It is intended rather to signify a coordinated plan of different actions aiming at the destruction of essential foundations of the life of national groups, with the aim of annihilating the groups themselves. The objectives of such a plan would be disintegration of the political and social institutions, of culture, language, national feelings, religion, and the economic existence of national groups, and the destruction of the personal security, liberty, health, dignity, and even the lives of the individuals belonging to such groups. Genocide is directed against the national group as an entity, and the actions involved are directed against the individuals, not in their individual capacity, but as members of the national group.¹

This was written at the height of the Jewish Holocaust, a clear case of a regime trying to exterminate a whole group, its intellectual contributions, its culture, and the very lives of all its people. There was an immediate need for some way of conceptualizing this horror and "genocide" did it. During the Nuremberg trials of the Nazi war criminals and in the post-war discussion and debate over how to prevent such killing in the future, "genocide" became commonly used. And in incredible little time, it passed from Lemkin's pages into international law. In 1946 the United Nations General Assembly recognized that "genocide is a crime under international law which the civilized world condemns, and for the commission of which principles and accomplices are punishable." Then two years later the General Assembly made this concrete. It passed the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. This international treaty, eventually signed by well over a majority of states, affirms that genocide is a punishable crime under international law, and stipulates the meaning of genocide to be:

any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such:

- (a) Killing members of the group;
- (b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;
- (c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
- (d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;
- (e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

Note that the Convention is consistent with Lemkin's definition and elaboration. Relevantly here, the gravity of both is that genocide is the intent to destroy in whole or part a group. One way of doing this is to kill members of the group, but also genocide includes the intent to destroy a group in whole or in part *by other means*, such as by preventing births in the group or causing serious mental harm. That is, by both definitions, genocide does not necessarily include killing.

This has been the source of much confusion. In the early years of its use "genocide" was applied almost entirely to the Jewish Holocaust and then, especially through the work of Armenian scholars, to the mass murder of Armenians by the Young Turk regime during World War I (as described in chapter 10 of *Death By Government*). However, scholars increasingly have come to realize that restricting the killing aspect of the concept to those murdered by virtue of their indelible group membership does not even account for the millions of those wiped out by the Nazis. How then do we conceptualize the purposive government killing of protesters or dissidents, the reprisal shooting of innocent villagers, the beating to death of peasants for hiding rice, or the indiscriminate bombing of civilians? How do we conceptualize torturing people to death in prison, working them to death in concentration camps, or letting them starve to death, when such killing is done out of revenge, for an ideology, or for reasons of state having nothing to do with the social groups to which these people belong?

Because of such questions scholars have generalized the meaning of "genocide." In some cases it has been extended to include the intentionally killing of people because of their politics or for political reasons ², even though this has been explicitly excluded from the Genocide Convention. Some scholars also have extended the definition of genocide to cover any mass murder by government whatsoever ³; some have even stretched the concept much further, such as to characterize the unintentional spread of disease to indigenous populations during European colonization, including that in the American West.⁴ To all these scholars the critical aspect of "genocide" is intentional government killing.

All this is confusing. Both the non-killing aspect of "genocide" and the need to have a concept covering other kinds of government murder, all the following have been called genocide: the denial of ethnic Hawaiian culture by the American run public school system in Hawaii; government policies letting one race adopt the children of another race; African slavery by Whites; South African Apartheid; the murder of women by men; death squad murders in Guatemala; deaths in the Soviet gulag; and, of course, the Jewish Holocaust. The linking of all such diverse acts or deaths together under one label has created an acute conceptual problem that begs for the invention of new concepts to cover and *be limited to* intentional government murder. Thus, both Barbara Harff⁵ and I have independently developed the concept of *politicide* for a government's premeditated killing of people because of their politics or for political reasons. But this new concept is still not sufficient, since many mass murders by government cannot be so labeled either, such as the working of POWs to death by the Japanese army in World War II or the killing of Black Africans that resisted enslavement.

Already in general use we have the concept of "mass murder" or "massacre." Although usage varies, both usually mean the intentional and indiscriminate murder of a large number of people by government agents, such as the shooting down of unarmed demonstrators by police, or soldiers lobbing grenades into prison cells before retreating under pressure from enemy troops. They can also include the random executions of civilians, as in the German reprisals against partisan sabotage in Yugoslavia; working prisoners to death, as in the Soviet Kolyma mining camps; the blanket fire bombing of cities, as in the British-American bombing of Hamburg in 1943; the atomic bombing of

Hiroshima and Nagasaki; or atrocities committed by soldiers, as in the 1937-1938 Japanese rape and pillage of Nanking during which they probably killed some 200,000 people.

We also have the concept of "terror" applied to government killing, whose meaning is usually that of the extrajudicial execution, slaying, assassination, abduction or disappearance forever, of targeted individuals. That is, the killing is discriminating. This may be to exterminate actual or potential opponents or for social prophylaxis, as Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn characterized Stalin's country-wide elimination of undesirables.⁶ Such killing also may be for the purpose of promoting fear among a people and thus ensuring their obedience and subservience.

But then there is killing that does not easily fit under any of these labels. There is, for example, murder by quota carried out by the Soviets, Chinese communists, and North Vietnamese. For the Soviet and Vietnamese communists, government (or party) agencies would order subordinate units to kill a certain number of "enemies of the people," "rightists," or "tyrants," and the precise application of the order was left to the units involved. Moreover, millions of people wasted away in labor or concentration camps not because of their social identity, their political beliefs, or who they were, but simply because they got in the way, violated some Draconian rule, did not express sufficient exuberance over the regime, innocently insulted the Leader (as by setting on a newspaper with the picture of Stalin showing), or simply was a body that was needed for labor (as the Nazis would grab women innocently walking along a road in Ukraine and deport them to Germany for forced labor). And there are the hundreds of thousands of peasants that slowly died of disease, malnutrition, overwork, and hunger in Cambodia as the Khmer Rouge forced them under penalty of death to labor in the collectivized fields, expropriating virtually their whole harvest and refusing them adequate medical care.

Moreover, even when applicable the concepts of "genocide," "politicide," "mass murder" or "massacre," and "terror" overlap and are sometimes used interchangeably. Clearly, a concept is needed that includes all intentional government killing in cold blood and that is comparable to the *concept of murder* for private killing.

The killing of one person by another is murder whether done because the victim was Black or White, refused to repay a loan, or hurled an insult. It is murder if the killing was a premeditated act or the person died because of a reckless and wanton disregard for their life. Nor does it matter whether the killing is done for high moral ends, for altruistic reasons, or for any other purpose, it is murder under Western and most other legal codes (unless officially authorized by government, as for judicial executions or military combat). And as a crime murder is limited by definition to taking the life of another in some way. Although we use murder metaphorically, as in someone "murdering" the language, it is not the crime of murder to hurt someone psychological, to steal their child, or to rob them of their culture.

As an analogous concept for *public murder*, that by government agents acting authoritatively, I offer the concept of *democide*. Its one root is the Greek *dēmos*, or people; the other is the same as for *genocide*, which is from the Latin *caedere*, to kill. Democide's necessary and sufficient meaning is that of the intentional government killing of an unarmed person or people. Unlike the concept of *genocide*, *it is restricted to intentional killing*, and does not extend to attempts to eliminate cultures, races, or a people by means other than killing people. Moreover, democide is not limited to the killing component of genocide, nor to politicide, mass murder or massacre, or terror. It includes them all and also what they exclude, as long as such killing is a purposive act, policy, process, or institution of government. In detail, *democide* is any actions by government:

- (1) designed to kill or cause the death of people
 - (1.1) because of their religion, race, language, ethnicity, national origin, class, politics, speech, actions construed as opposing the government or wrecking social policy, or by virtue of their relationship to such people;
 - (1.2) in order to fulfill a quota or requisition system;
 - (1.3) in furtherance of a system of forced labor or enslavement;
 - (1.4) by massacre;
 - (1.5) through imposition of lethal living conditions;
 - (1.6) by directly targeting noncombatants during a war or violent conflict.
- (2) that cause death by virtue of an intentionally or knowingly reckless and depraved disregard for life (which constitutes *practical* intentionality), as in
 - (2.1) deadly prison, concentration camp, forced labor, prisoner of war, or recruit camp conditions;
 - (2.2) killing medical or scientific experiments on humans;
 - (2.3) torture or beatings;
 - (2.4) encouraged or condoned murder, or rape, looting, and pillage during which people are killed;
 - (2.5) a famine or epidemic during which government authorities withhold aid, or knowingly act in a way to make it more deadly;
 - (2.6) forced deportations and expulsions causing deaths.
- (3) with the following qualifications and clarifications:
 - (a) "government" includes de facto governance, as by the Communist Party of the People's Republic of China; or by a rebel or warlord army over a region and population it has conquered, as by the brief rule of Moslem Turks (East Turkistan Republic) over part of Sinkiang Province (1944-1946);
 - (b) "actions by governments" comprise official or authoritative actions by government officials, including the police, military, or secret service; or such non-governmental actions (e.g., by brigands, press-gangs, or secret societies) receiving government approval, aid, or acceptance;
 - (c) clause 1.1 includes, for example, directly targeting noncombatants during a war or violent conflict out of hatred or revenge, or to depopulate an enemy region or terrorize or force the population into urging surrender; this would involve, among other actions, indiscriminate urban bombing or shelling, or blockades that cause mass starvation;
 - (d) "relationship to such people" (clause 1.1) includes their relatives, colleagues, co-workers, teachers, or students;
 - (e) "massacre" (clause 1.4) includes the mass killing of prisoners of war or of captured rebels;
 - (f) "quota" system (clause 1.3) includes randomly selecting people for execution in order to meet a quota; or arresting people according to a quota, some of whom are then executed;
 - (g) "requisition" system (clause 1.3) includes taking from peasants or farmers all their food and produce, leaving them to starve to death;
 - (h) and excluding from the definition:
 - (h.1) execution for what are internationally considered capital crimes, such as murder, rape, spying, treason, and the like, so long as evidence does not exist that such allegations were invented by the government in order to execute the accused;
 - (h.2) actions taken against armed civilians during mob action or a riot (e.g., killing people with weapons in their hands is not democide);
 - (h.3) the death of noncombatants killed during attacks on military targets so long as the primary target is military (e.g., during bombing enemy logistics).

Table 2.1 gives an overview of this concept in relation to the other concepts mentioned above, placing them within the context of democidal sources of mass death.

Democide is meant to define the killing by government as the concept of murder does individual killing in domestic society. Here intentionality (premeditation) is critical. This also includes practical intentionality. If a government causes deaths through a reckless and depraved indifference to human life, the deaths were as though intended. If through neglect a mother lets her baby die of malnutrition, this is murder. If we imprison a girl in our home, force her to do exhausting work throughout the day, not even minimally feed and clothe her, and watch her gradually die a little each day without helping her, then her inevitable death is not only our fault, but our practical intention. It is murder. Similarly, for example, as the Soviet government forcibly transported political prisoners to labor camps hundreds of thousands of them died at the hands of criminals or guards, or from heat, cold, and inadequate food and water. Although not intended (indeed, this deprived the regime of their labor), the deaths were still public murder. It was democide.

Moreover, when conceptually there is not a clear domestic analog to murder, as in the indiscriminate bombing of urban areas, I have tried to follow the Geneva Conventions and Protocols.⁷ Killing helpless people in time of war or military action in breach of these international agreements is a violation of the international law they codify a crime and is ipso facto democide. Therefore the forced detention of prisoners of war under conditions that cause their death is democide, as is death caused by medical experimentation on them. Bombing, shelling, or bombarding civilians indiscriminately is also democide, as is the forced removal of all food stuff in occupied areas, thus causing the death of the inhabitants from starvation. Similarly, food blockades that cause the indiscriminate death of civilians is democide, as was the largely British blockade of the Central Powers during and after World War I. As Article 14 to Protocol II of the Geneva Conventions affirms: "Starvation of civilians as a method of combat is prohibited."⁸

I have to again be absolutely clear on this since so much takes place in time of war. War related killing by military forces that international agreements and treaties directly or by implication prohibit is democide, whether the parties are signatories or not. That killing explicitly permitted is not democide. Thus, the death of civilians during the bombing of munitions plants in World War II is not democide. Nor is the death of civilians when through navigation or bombing errors, or the malfunction of equipment, bombs land on a school or hospital, unless it is clear that the bombing was carried out recklessly in spite of a high risk to such civilian buildings. Nor is the death of civilians in a bombed village beneath which has been built enemy bunkers. Nor is the death of civilians caught in a cross fire between enemy soldiers, or those civilians killed while willingly helping troops haul supplies or weapons. Seldom is it easy to make these distinctions, but the aim here must be clear. I discriminate between democide in time of war and war-deaths. The latter are those of the military and civilians from battle or battle related disease and famine. The former are those victims (which may include the military, as when POWs are massacred) of internationally prohibited war-time killing, what may be called war-crimes or crimes against humanity.

What then about the American fire-bombing of Tokyo or atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki during World War II? I recently received a letter from a colleague who was distressed that I would count deaths from such raids as American democide. I discuss this to some extent in *Statistics of Democide*, but here I might note that this was indiscriminate civilian bombing and would thus be by Article 48 to Protocol I of the Geneva conventions unlawful. The Article reads:

In order to ensure respect for and protection of the civilian population and civilian objects, the Parties to the conflict shall at all times distinguish between the civilian population and combatants and between civilian objects and military

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In order to ensure respect for and protection of the civilian population and civilian objects, the Parties to the conflict shall at all times distinguish between the civilian population and combatants and between civilian objects and military

objectives and accordingly shall direct their operations only against military objectives.⁹

Article 51 makes the meaning of this more specific:

Indiscriminate attacks are prohibited. Indiscriminate attacks are:

- (a) those which are not directed at a specific military objective;
- (b) those which employ a method or means of combat which cannot be directed at a specific military objective; or
- (c) those which employ a method or means of combat the effects of which cannot be limited as required by this Protocol; and consequently, in each such case, are of a nature to strike military objectives and civilians or civilian objects without distinction.¹⁰

And still more specifically,

Among others, the following types of attacks are to be considered as indiscriminate: (a) an attack by bombardment by any methods or means which treats as a single military objective a number of clearly separated and distinct military objectives located in a city, town, village or other area containing a similar concentration of civilians or civilian objects. . . .¹¹

Pulling all this together, throughout this book a death constitutes democide if it is the intentional killing of an unarmed or disarmed person by government agents acting in their authoritative capacity and pursuant to government policy or high command (as in the Nazi gassing of the Jews). It is also democide if these deaths were the result of such authoritative government actions carried out with reckless and wanton disregard for the lives of those affected (as putting people in concentration camps in which the forced labor and starvation rations were such as to cause the death of inmates). It is democide if government promoted or turned a blind eye to these deaths even though they were murders carried out "unofficially" or by private groups (as by death squads in Guatemala or El Salvador). And these deaths also may be democide if high government officials purposely allowed conditions to continue that were causing mass deaths and issued no public warning (as in the Ethiopian famines of the 1970s). All extra-judicial or summary executions comprise democide. Even judicial executions may be democide, as in the Soviet show trials of the late 1930s. Judicial executions for "crimes" internationally considered trivial or non-capital, as of peasants picking up grain at the edge of a collective's fields, of a worker for telling an anti-government joke, or of an engineer for a miscalculation, are also democide.

I have found that in the vast majority of events and episodes democide is unambiguous. When under the command of higher authorities soldiers force villagers into a field and then machine gun them, there should be no question about definition. When a group armed by the government for this purpose turn the teachers and students out of their school, line up those of a particular tribe and shoot them, it is surely democide. When all food stuffs are systematically removed from a region by government

authorities and a food blockade is put in place, the resulting deaths must be democide. Sad to say, *most cases of government killing in this century is that clear*. The number of deaths will be hazy for many of these cases; the perpetrators and intent will not.

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Did the Government Invent AIDS to Kill Black People?

October 7, 2010 • [Adia Harvey Wingfield](#) • [gendered racism](#), [health](#), [history](#), [women](#)

Tweet The news that doctors representing the government intentionally infected Guatemalan citizens with STDs has inevitably provoked comparisons to the famed Tuskegee experiment where black men were denied treatment for syphilis so that doctors could study the course of the disease. In [another post](#), Jessie has eloquently discussed the broader public health and racial implications of this work. But while comparisons to the Tuskegee experiment are often the first that come to mind, these are not the only cases where mostly white doctors have exploited patients of color in the name of experimentation and/or racist ideology. Journalist Amy Goodman recently interviewed medical historian Susan Reverby (who brought the Guatemalan scandal to light) and reporter Eileen Welsome to discuss other cases where people of color have been abused and mistreated by the medical community, often with governmental support. This is a transcript of the interview between Goodman and Welsome, discussing the case of Elmer Allen:

“AMY GOODMAN: I want to turn to Eileen Welsome, who won the Pulitzer Prize for revealing the names and doing the investigation into eighteen people who were injected with plutonium in the '40s without their knowledge by federal government scientists. In a 2004 [interview](#) on Democracy Now!, I asked Eileen Welsome about one of those people. His name was Elmer Allen.

EILEEN WELSOME: The sad part about and the tragic part about Elmer's story is that nobody believed him. He went to his doctor and told him, you know, “I think I've been injected with something.” His doctor diagnosed him as a paranoid schizophrenic at the same time that he was conversing with the atomic energy scientists in Argonne National Lab to provide them with tissue samples and—

AMY GOODMAN: Wait, wait, wait. His doctor said he was a paranoid schizophrenic at the same time his doctor was providing Elmer's tissues to the government scientists doing the experiment?

EILEEN WELSOME: That's correct. That's what the medical records show. So, Elmer was not only used in 1947 when he was injected with this radioactive isotope, but he continued to be used as a guinea pig for the rest of his life.

AMY GOODMAN: That was Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist Eileen Welsome. She revealed the names of eighteen people in this country injected with plutonium. Elmer Allen was a black conductor on a train in San Francisco. He was injected at the University of San Francisco hospital. This story of the people injected with plutonium, he'd always said—he used the term “I was guinea-pigged by the

government.” His wife was a nurse. His daughter was a teacher. We spoke with Elmerine Allen, his daughter. They never understood what he was saying, and they believed what the psychiatrist was saying. Yet the psychiatrist was working with the US government, telling them he was crazy. But he wasn’t.”

And another story about medical experimentation on Puerto Rican women:

“So, what happened in Puerto Rico is that the research, you know, for birth control pills was done—the major work was done here in Massachusetts, actually, but giving out birth control pills was illegal. Contraception was illegal in Massachusetts. So the research was done in Puerto Rico. And the use of very high estrogen dosages was because at that point they really weren’t sure what would be necessary, and they wanted to absolutely make sure that they could stop the pregnancies. So, and there were connections to people. They were working with a physician who had connections in Puerto Rico. So, that’s one of the reasons they went there. There were some objections, clearly, within the Puerto Rican community to this, but women also, frankly, wanted a better way to protect themselves from endless pregnancy. At that point, in Puerto Rico, the Church actually protected sterilization and thought sterilization was acceptable after women had had enough children. But the Church actually objected to the research on the pills, when a number of women—we think a couple of women died because of the high estrogen.”

I raise these stories here to make the point that there is a long history of abuse, gross mistreatment, and exploitation of people of color by the medical establishment in this country. Such stories are documented both in the accounts of these unnamed Puerto Rican women, Elmer Allen, and in several excellent books that show the disturbingly recurrent and often government-sanctioned nature of these practices. Jennifer Nelson’s exceptional book, Women of Color and the Reproductive Rights Movement, explores the widespread practices of sterilization abuse wherein mostly white male doctors performed hysterectomies on women of color without their knowledge and consent for decades, with some of the most notable examples of this being the forced sterilization of Fannie Lou Hamer, a 1960s activist, and Minnie Lee Relf, a mentally disabled young woman who was underwent this process at age 13 without giving consent or understanding the effects of the procedure. Rebecca Skloot’s book, The Immortal Life of Henrietta Lacks, also explores the medical community’s exploitation of a poor black woman’s medical tissue without her or her family’s consent.

These cases abound, and there are probably additional ones of which I am unaware. The common theme among them, however, is the story of white doctors and other members of the medical establishment—often acting with the support of local, state, and federal governments—engaging in ethical and medical violations that exploit communities of color in various ways. These practices erode trust, minimize confidence in the medical establishment, and most importantly, manifest some of the worst forms of racial dehumanization and inequality. Yet they also highlight a particular irony in contemporary discourses about race relations. Often, one of the talking points used to imply that blacks are oversensitive and embellish racial issues is the citation that blacks are more likely to believe various theories about the inception and spread of the AIDS virus that point to government complicity or intent.

In 2005, a Washington Post article cited that more than 25% believed the virus was produced by the government, 12% believed the CIA was responsible for spreading it, and 15% asserted that it was a form of genocide among black people. During the 2008 presidential campaign, Dr. Jeremiah Wright was widely mocked for his endorsement of some of these statements, which were used to further the image of him as a crazy radical (and by extension, to cast doubt upon then-Senator Obama). Ultimately, the statistics about the number of blacks who believe government involvement in the

creation and/or spread of the AIDS virus are often used to imply that blacks are paranoid, crazy, and grossly exaggerate racial issues to the point where they believe absurd conspiracy theories, or else that their willingness to endorse such theories hinders their treatment. This latter argument is particularly significant when it comes to the spread of HIV, since black Americans comprise only about 14% of the population but constitute the majority of new AIDS cases. Both arguments, however, suggest that the endorsement or embrace of these beliefs represents something problematic on the part of black Americans.

Rather than dismissively marginalizing African Americans' perceptions or blaming them for allowing these beliefs to influence their health practices, I think that the recent information about yet another case of the medical community's egregious breach of the trust of minority communities should spur a renewed attention to the continued, ongoing perils of racial stratification and inequality. Susan Reverby's findings are undoubtedly important and critical, both on their own and because they point to a larger pattern of state-sanctioned medical abuse. But they also give broader context to ongoing public health issues like the rise of HIV/AIDS in black communities. With information available about the Tuskegee Experiment, Henrietta Lacks, Minnie Lee Relf, and now the Guatemalan women who were deliberately infected with viruses, it's not so surprising that the theories about government involvement in the AIDS virus might take hold among certain communities who have been the target of the worst kinds of medical racism.

Let me be clear: I am not writing this to advocate the theory that the AIDS virus was government invented. However, I do believe that these blatant examples of the medical establishment's state-sanctioned abuse of minority communities have a great deal to do with why blacks in particular are less likely to trust doctors and government. I also think it's a mistake to suggest that blacks who hold this belief are the problem, given that there is ample evidence that government has in the past engaged in medical experimentation, mistreatment, and negligence when it comes to people of color. Acting as if some blacks' concerns about the origins of the AIDS virus are evidence of racial paranoia or a self-imposed inhibitor to treatment is akin to suggesting that black men who express misgivings about the criminal justice system are inventing a paranoid racial reality, rather than relying on exhaustive evidence of racial profiling and disproportionate arrest rates.

The larger issue, in my opinion, is to assess how we can create a more racially equitable society so that these sorts of egregious violations don't exist to eradicate trust in the first place.

Comments

1. Tessa and Kimberley

October 9, 2010 at 2:11 am • [Log in to Reply](#)

I'm indebted to Adia Harvey Wingfield. Thank you. In fact, I'll be using the blog in both my Intro Sociology and Qualitative Research Methods classes this Tuesday. We have similar examples here in Canada, including sterilization abuse. For example, arguably the most damaging sterilization program in Canadian history was afforded via the passing of the Alberta Sexual Sterilization Act of 1928 (1928-1972). Albertan Aboriginal people and Métis, regardless of age, were especially targeted. Towards the conclusion of Alberta's sterilization program, Aboriginal people and Métis made up 25% of the sterilizations performed (Aboriginal people represented only 2.5% of the general population in Alberta).

◦ Adia Harvey Wingfield Author

October 11, 2010 at 4:31 pm • [Log in to Reply](#)

Tessa and Kimberley, thanks for your response. I didn't know anything about these issue sin Canada. I appreciate the information.

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The Secret Plot to Destroy African Americans

December 1, 2000 • LeRoy Whitfield

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From virus carrying mosquitoes to government biological warfare, the community is clamoring with theories about why blacks are hit harder by AIDS-and what to do about it.

On December 19, 1998, a month after President Clinton declared AIDS a crisis in black America -- a hard-won concession by the Congressional Black Caucus and a handful of determined African-American advocates -- Reverend Al Sharpton and a dirty dozen of community activists assembled for an AIDS assault of a different kind in Harlem.

They were responding to the same crazy reality: African Americans, who constitute only 13 percent of the U.S. population, then made up 32 percent of PWAs, a ratio that crept to 33 percent in 1999. But unlike Mario Cooper, whose Leading for Life campaign twisted the arms of African-American leaders to take on AIDS, or Maxine Waters, the empathetic Caucus chair who led the charge on Capitol Hill, Sharpton's six-hour-long meeting took aim at the reeling statistics with a whirlwind of theories. These theories, about why exactly AIDS shows such a strange affinity for blacks, have been blowing across America for more than 10 years now, stoking fires that no one's figured out how to put out.

One burning voice belongs to Boyd Ed Graves. Sitting at a well-polished dining room table at his home in Cleveland's black, solidly middle-class Mount Pleasant neighborhood, Graves offers an explanation for those numbers: genocide, plain and simple. In fact, he's suing the U.S. government for using tax dollars to secretly develop HIV in a lab and then deploy it as a biological weapon to kill blacks. It's ethnic cleansing, he says, and in the end not a single black soul will remain.

For the record, Graves, who was diagnosed with HIV in 1992 (and now has an undetectable viral load on HAART), concedes it's possible that he contracted the virus through unprotected sex. But more

likely, he believes, he was the victim of a stealth dart gun, a "micro-bio- inoculator" that can tag unsuspecting victims from 100 feet away without so much as a prick, a product of the U.S. government's biological warfare program. Or, he imagines, he may have been one of thousands of unlucky African Americans infected through a bite by a virus-distributing mosquito bred by government contractors at an island facility off the shores of Manhattan. Or: "The HIV virus is the result of a century-long hunt for a contagious cancer that selectively kills." "If they didn't want me to discover the true origins of AIDS," Graves says, cutting a glare in my direction, "they shouldn't have given it to me."

Graves has an encyclopedic mind. He can pull numbers out of the air from reports he read 20 years ago. In 1976, he says, the U.S. Navy deemed him so competent that during his duty as a cryptography officer, he was one of only a few aboard the guided-missile destroyer on which he worked who were privy to nuclear launch codes. Later, Graves graduated from Ohio Northern University law school with honors.

His case against the government stemmed from a discrimination suit he filed against his first employer out of law school, a federally funded agency serving the disabled, which laid him off in 1995 shortly after he disclosed his HIV status. That suit was settled out of court for \$48,000, he tells me, but in the process of building his extensive argument, Graves uncovered a document that would spark a lifelong obsession. It was the transcript of a 1970 Congressional hearing on defense appropriations during which a certain Dr. Donald MacArthur of the Pentagon mentioned a "biological agent...for which no natural immunity could be acquired...that could be developed within 5 to 10 years." That document was soon joined by hundreds of others to form the basis of Boyd Graves vs. the President of the United States, which Graves filed in federal court last January.

He pulls out a copy of the MacArthur transcript for me and begins reading highlights, then stops himself midsentence and looks up. "Do you want to hear me read it in my Nixon voice?" he asks. Nixon, I'll soon discover, is just one of Graves' dozen impersonations. He also does the hostile AIDS outreach worker, the annoyed relative and the impatient bureaucrat, all of whom he's encountered on his hell-bent mission and whose voices repeat inside his head.

A district court, calling his name claims regarding the transmission of HIV "completely baseless and delusional," threw his case a month after after it was filed. But Graves continues to appeal, in March, a higher court granted a review.

Among Cleveland's AIDS leadership, Graves has earned a nickname: Crazy Eddie. He has spread his gospel to every AIDS agency in this Corn Belt town; he's caused such a stir that some compare his impact in the Midwest to that of ACT UP/San Francisco AIDS dissidents in the West. Jon Darr Bradshaw, executive director of the Xchange Point, a program that does street outreach in Cleveland's toughest neighborhoods, says that Graves' theories have created such doubt among his clients that some have begun refusing condoms and clean needles, suspicious that the supplies are tainted with HIV. Such incidents have only earned Graves more credibility in the eyes of some African Americans. Last March, he was named one of the 25 most influential people in Cleveland by Cleveland Life, Ohio's largest African-American newspaper. That followed a December 1999 editorial by the paper's then-news editor, Daniel Gray-Kontar, in which he wrote: "Is what Boyd Ed Graves saying accurate? I would respond with another question: If we would have been told about the experiments with blacks in Tuskegee with the syphilis virus, would we have believed the crier then?"

The long history of slavery and Jim Crow set the stage for African Americans to suspect an AIDS

conspiracy, and, for many, evidence of other plots clinches the case. Two episodes famously surfaced in the 1970s: Tuskegee, where government researchers withheld syphilis meds from unsuspecting black southerners, and COINTELPRO, an FBI program that surveilled and harassed black radicals. Equally disturbing facts came out in an August 1996 piece, later partly retracted, which suggested a CIA role in allowing crack to be sold in LA's South Central to profit Nicaraguan contras. A June 1998 San Jose Mercury News/Los Angeles Times article documented germ-warfare techniques planned against South African revolutionaries, including Nelson Mandela.

As one woman said at an LA town meeting convened by Rep. Maxine Waters (D-CA) after the Mercury News piece ran, "Black men are in jail for selling drugs the CIA brought to our community the same way they brought the guns here for us to kill each other. If they don't get you that way, government doctors will stick you with AIDS. One way or another they'll destroy us."

The sister's not alone in her thinking. According to a 1999 study funded by the National Institutes of Health (NIH), one out of four African Americans surveyed said that they believed HIV was created by the U.S. government to eliminate blacks. That study echoed the findings of an earlier one by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which found that 54 percent of blacks surveyed viewed HIV testing as a ploy to infect them with the virus. Look at those numbers and the truth stares back: Belief in conspiracies is far from fringe.

Just stroll into an Afrocentric bookstore in any of America's urban centers and you'll find plenty of reading to reinforce even the slightest doubts about HIV, from white right-winger William Campbell Douglass' *AIDS: The End of Civilization* to black agitator Curtis Cost's *Vaccines Are Dangerous: A Warning to the Black Community*, which argues that HIV is a man-made biological weapon created to wipe out blacks. Cost's 1991 book is still a steady seller, recommended by the Universal Zulu Nation, a 12-city hip hop fraternity that discourages condom use and claims that HIV doesn't cause AIDS. Recently, Cost did a complete 180 on HIV. As his latest, unpublished book will show, the Bronx resident tells me, "There's no such thing as AIDS," and we're all dupes of a misinformation campaign.

Cost, as a new AIDS dissident, was a key organizer of that well-attended December 1998 Harlem AIDS forum convened by Rev. Sharpton. There, Phillip Valentine, a self-described "natural healer," who believes blacks should abstain from all meds, even herbs, shared the podium with a dozen speakers, only one of whom thought HIV caused AIDS -- and that speaker argued that the virus had been intentionally transmitted to blacks through World Health Organization vaccine programs. Later, during an animated conversation, Valentine told me that it's the medicine, not the virus, that kills: "The only time you start getting sick is when you go to see a doctor." Valentine advises HIVers to stay away from meds under any circumstance. When a newly diagnosed friend of Valentine's called him in tears seeking advice, Valentine invited him over with his bag of prescriptions. "I asked 'What did they give you?' He named all the drugs. We prayed. After a brief ritual, I helped him pour them down the toilet."

While Graves, Valentine and Cost peddle their conspiracies on the ground, prominent African Americans have validated these ideas from the airwaves. Nation of Islam (NOI) head Louis Farrakhan has long maintained that AIDS was made in a government lab just outside Virginia, a message he spreads through his speeches and the NOI's organ, *The Final Call*. Several black entertainers have endorsed these views as well. In a 1990 appearance on *The Arsenio Hall Show*, rapper Kool Moe Dee stated that he thought AIDS was a part of a "clean up America campaign" intended to hit gays and minorities. Director Spike Lee seconded the notion in November 1991 in *Rolling Stone*, and in an

October 1992 interview on CNN, media giant Bill Cosby said he thought AIDS was "man-made" and that "if it wasn't created to get rid of black folks, it sure likes us a lot." Though statements like these are less common of late, megastar Will Smith speculated in the July 1999 Vanity Fair that "possibly AIDS was created as a result of biological-warfare testing." These messages leave many African Americans caught in a life-or-death struggle between advice from their doctor and words from public figures they respect.

Forty miles northeast of Montgomery, Alabama, where Rosa Parks touched off the civil rights movement, lies a town whose very name has come to symbolize government malevolence: Tuskegee. I took a trip down to the scene of the crime last May, on the occasion of an AIDS training for black church leaders, to see with my own eyes the rooms where federal researchers watched, probed and tested 399 African American men as many slowly died, untreated and uninformed, from syphilis. The windows at the old John A. Andrew Hospital were broken and boarded. I came upon an open side entrance and, once inside, found retired medical equipment, a wall calendar that had collected dust since 1958 and, everywhere, the buzzing of hornets. Standing in a dim corridor, I tried to imagine 1932, back when the hospital was busy with black men waiting in chairs for treatment they never got. After 40 years, the study was finally halted and the hospital eventually closed, but somehow, standing in that place, the men's fears and misplaced hopes lingered.

A. Cornelius Baker, the African-American executive director of the Whitman-Walker Clinic in Washington, DC took the matter so seriously that he campaigned to make President Clinton apologize for Tuskegee, which he did in May 1997. "There was no way to have an honest discussion in the black community about HIV if that experiment was not addressed," Baker says. "But, at some point, the real issue isn't whether our government has acted in a way we don't like, but what do we do to fight against it."

One night during the training, I had dinner out on a patio with Karen Washington, an AIDS ministry lay leader at Friendship Baptist Church in Dallas. Washington, 37, tested positive at 23, but avoided taking HAART until three years ago because, she says, "I didn't want to be a guinea pig." She found out about her status while stationed on a U.S. Air Force base in London in 1987. "At the time I didn't even know what the disease was," she says, though she noticed that other blacks -- but not whites -- on her base were experiencing the same thing. "People in the government are always working on things that we'll never know about. I thought that I might have gotten AIDS because something went wrong in the lab." Williams says her mistrust of the government only grew in the '90s after she heard reports of the mysterious symptoms of Gulf War Syndrome. She only went on HAART, years later, out of respect for her increasingly worried mother. For now, she's doing well: Her CD4s are just shy of 500, and her viral load is undetectable.

As Washington and other PWAs at Tuskegee opened up to me about their postdiagnosis searchings, I found myself identifying with their fears, and with their basic suspicion about the disease and the drugs. As an African-American AIDS journalist, I have access to cutting-edge treatment information, and yet I haven't been to a doctor in a year and a half. Maybe the truth is I've examined every crackpot theory from Tuskegee to Cleveland with an open mind because, quietly, I hope I can believe one of them. When you're asymptomatic like I am, you really want to believe that AIDS can't happen; if Valentine and Cost are right, and AIDS isn't real, then I could distance myself from the virus in my blood.

Three months after the conference, I trek up to Columbia University at the edge of Harlem, to sit

down with African-American scholars Mindy Fullilove, MD, a psychiatrist, and Robert Fullilove, EdD, a statistician and theologian, whom I met in Tuskegee. After 17 years of marriage and 14 years of partnered community research, the Fulliloves have their routine down pat. Today, she fields calls while he answers my questions. "As we've talked to people who are HIV infected, but are not interested in getting treatment, who have a completely different worldview about their illness and what they ought to do about it, it becomes very clear that saying 'Trust your doctor' is not enough to make them accept advice," Fullilove says. "They simply don't accept science as the final word on anything to do with AIDS, and certainly not as the final word on what they should do about their health."

In published essays and in many of the the 70 studies they've co-authored, the Fulliloves have examined myths about the origins of HIV, government intent with regard to AIDS, why African Americans are at greater risk, and why they avoid mainstream treatment. "Time isn't enough to heal every wound," he says, "or to resolve a worldview that made slavery possible. So there's a tendency on the part of African Americans, founded in their experience, to view everything done by whites with suspicion and mistrust." And to give the benefit of the doubt to solutions that come from within the black community.

Take Bronx resident Andre Cromer, 34. "All the stories I was hearing," he says, his solid gold medallion swaying with every gesture, "was that the medicine kills you, not the disease, and that AZT is poison. I was looking for an alternative." In 1992, six years before he was diagnosed with HIV, he found one. He was sitting in a large crowd at Louis Farrakhan's majestic Mosque Maryam in Chicago when the NOI's health minister, Abdul Alim Muhammad, took the stage. Cromer listened spellbound as Muhammad infused the audience with hope and racial pride, announcing that an AIDS cure, Kemron (a low-dose, oral preparation of alpha interferon), had been discovered in Africa. The miraculous news had been slow to spread, Muhammad said, because the discoverer, a Kenyan, couldn't get black ink in the white press. At the Million Man March in 1995, Farrakhan shared his limelight with Muhammad to bring the same message to the masses; bow-tied Final Call salesmen were pushing the word about Kemron, too, penetrating black communities from Bed-Stuy to Compton.

Muhammad's speech was all that Cromer needed to hear. "After that, I didn't really worry about getting the disease, because I always felt that I knew where the cure was," he says After Cromer ditched condoms and hard-to-keep rules about safer sex, it wasn't much of a surprise in 1988 when, after 10 days in Harlem's North General Hospital with pneumonia, his HIV test was positive. Cromer already knew what to do: He logged on to the website of NOI's Abundant Life Clinic, looking to buy some Kemron.

He found Barbara Justice, MD, who sold him Kemron out of her office in Harlem, not too far from North General, where he had tested positive and was offered his first round of combo therapy. Not too far, either, from the trash receptacle where he dumped the meds he'd been prescribed. Before, in 1992, at the height of Kemron's success, Justice was one of 70 NOI-affiliated doctors nationwide selling the drug, for \$1,500 for a six-month supply. Kemron was then so wildly popular that it was even peddled on 125th Street, Harlem's main artery, on the same strip where you could cop a rock or a nickel bag.

Throughout the '90s, the drug was beset by troubles: A buyers' club offered low-dose alpha interferon to PWAs for only \$50, a tiny fraction of the NOI price; anecdotal reports of the drug's ineffectiveness accumulated; when, after NOI pressure, the NIH finally agreed to begin clinical trials of Kemron, the agency halted them due to lack of enrollment. While New York City HIV doc Joseph Sonnabend,

MD, says the diluted alpha interferon "doesn't hurt anyone," he also says it doesn't help. Some of his patients in the pre-protease era went to Kenya for Kemron, he recalls: "It cost them quite a bit to go there, and they came back and died anyway."

But none of that matters to Cromer, who's only on insurance-reimbursed antiretrovirals now because he's short on cash for Kemron. (On Kemron, he says, his CD4s spiked from 28 to 128, and his viral load dived from 750,000 to undetectable -- a result he's maintained on HAART.) Or at least it wasn't enough to challenge his racial solidarity.

While Cromer's sticking with Kemron, 9-year-old Precious Thomas, of Suitland, Maryland says she's on to the next new thing: goat therapy. Precious had tried Kemron, too, but quit the drug because, her mom Rocky says, it made her feel "listless." Perhaps a testament to the Thomases' continuing faith in black cures, the sixth-grader has since become the poster child for what Tulsa native Gary Davis, MD, aka "the goat doctor," calls "goat anti-human immune globulin." "You see, ladies and gentlemen," the confident child told an audience of 1,500 at 1998's Congressional Black Caucus town meeting on AIDS, "God, Dr. Muhammad and Dr. Davis, my heroes, took my viral load from 180,000 to zero, because of a special medicine called an antibody. Who would have thought something this special could be found in a goat?"

The idea for the serum came to Davis in a dream, and he quickly got to work isolating a goat's antibodies. By his account, he was able to use the substance to stop HIV from infecting CD4 cells in the lab. He put in a new drug application to the FDA in 1996, and when the agency turned him down, Davis cried foul. "I'm a black physician in the heart of the Tulsa ghetto," he told *The Washington Post*. "I'm not Pfizer. I'm not Merck. Get real. It's hard for you to be accepted within the ruling clique. What you say has to be proven above and beyond the normal expectations." NIH head Anthony Fauci told *Fox News* in 1998, "Not only is there not any basis for it to work, but there is evidence that it won't work."

Even without human or animal testing, media exposure has made Davis' remedy urban legend. Unlike Kemron distributors, who make a healthy profit, Davis gives his drug away for free, which adds to his appeal. Rocky Thomas was sold; she crossed the country to grab a bottle from his lab for her daughter, who's now been on the therapy for two years. "When she started taking [HAART], she stayed sick," says Rocky. "I asked myself, 'Why am I constantly giving this child stuff that's making her sick?' But her numbers are better now [on the goat serum]. It's the only thing that's truly given me hope."

I asked Robert Fullilove what he thought of these miracle meds, Kemron and goat serum. "We create goat doctors ourselves," he says, "because they fill the vacuum of what is perceived to be a complete disinterest in doing what is necessary to combat this epidemic among blacks. Our failure to be proactive makes people think that they need to find someone else who is."

There's a bit of disagreement among the conspiracy theorists: Graves and Farrakhan say that HIV is a biological weapon, while Valentine, Cost and Davis preach that blacks need to avoid toxic HIV drugs and seek out alternatives. But what binds these black men together is that each has made a successful grassroots push to get his message out into the streets of black communities across the country -- where many better-funded AIDS outreach workers fear to tread. The conspiracists have one up on mainstream African American AIDS advocates, who are often perceived to be pushing the same old message -- wear condoms, get tested, get treated with pharmaceutical meds -- dressed up in "culturally appropriate" garb, a kind of AIDS in blackface. Instead of trying to allay black fears,

Graves and company speak directly to them. And they share an electrifying contention that their ideas have been shut out by white America.

At this point, Graves has been shut out for so long that he's almost shrunk into the self-loathing "nigger faggot with AIDS" that he often calls himself. He's earned the cynicism: He lost a job for being positive, got kicked out of the military for being gay and experiences racism every day as he tries to spread the word about his obsession, the government's secret virus program. In the face of all of this rejection, it's probably easier for him to think his life will come to a fiery apocalyptic end, a target of an international plot, than to face his illness day by day, holed up in his teenage nephew's room. Just before I leave him, all his voices are quiet. It's just me and Graves. "There's no hope, my friend," he says, eyes cast to the floor. "The elimination of the black population is well underway. They've got their crosshairs aimed at Africans and people of African decent."

Here are some more numbers for you. According to two 1999 Kaiser Family Foundation reports, African Americans are more than twice as likely as whites to not be taking combination therapy. We're one and a half times more likely to not get preventative treatment for pneumonia. Once in care, 64 percent of us believe that we'll receive worse treatment than whites do. And there are more to these numbers than the entrenched racism of a health care system in which African Americans are less often insured and have less access to health care than most.

As long as black AIDS deaths continue to rise, Crazy Eddie's crew will keep home-court advantage in the black community. "In addition to the threat of the virus itself, many black people think that there are larger questions about which they have very serious doubts," says Robert Fullilove. "These doubts aren't going to be calmed by showering folks with facts and figures or the preaching of noted scientists. If we don't face the fact that this is part of the HIV/AIDS dialogue, our failure to take it into account is going to cost us. The us I'm referring to is not just African Americans, but anyone who's interested in waging an effective battle against the epidemic."

THE 4-H CLUB

Partners in paranoia

African Americans aren't the only AIDS-traumatized U.S. group to harbor suspicions that the disease was no accident. Many gay men, Haitian Americans, drug users and people with hemophilia have also raised eyebrows about HIV's strange affinity for them, saying that their long history of abuse offers good reason to believe that the powers-that-be are hostile to their survival. These suspicions were fueled by the timing of AIDS, which appeared just after Ronald Reagan won the presidency, his way paved by a hate-mongering Christian Right. A parade of conspiracy theories was the result:

Homosexuals. Coming so soon after a spate of local anti-gay ballot initiatives, the epidemic's onset was seen by many gays as a plot. Reflecting his constituents' views, in 1983, Rep. Ted Weiss (D-NY) told a Greenwich Village AIDS forum that, "given the attitudes towards homosexuals by some segments of society, the possible utilization of biological weapons must be seriously explored." By 1985, the *Native*, a New York City gay paper, reported that 37 percent of gay men polled believed that AIDS was "created by the federal government for political reasons." That year, Larry Kramer's hit play *The Normal Heart* included a scene about an anti-gay biowarfare plot. In recent years, with better treatments and some victories for queer acceptance, these suspicions have largely dissipated. In some quarters, they've been superceded by the "dissident" view that AIDS is nonexistent, invented by a

greedy medical establishment.

Haitian Americans. In the early '80s, Reagan greeted thousands of Haitian refugees fleeing a brutal U.S.-backed dictatorship with either forcible return or jail. As some detainees contracted either AIDS or gynecomastia (the development in men of female breasts), fears caught fire that U.S. authorities had injected the detainees with agents causing both illnesses. After years of litigation, the gynecomastia was linked to improper use of a toxic anti-lice spray. But the continued stigmatization of Haitians as "AIDS carriers" -- aided by a CDC label of "risk group" (a decision revoked after massive protests) -- simply stoked fears that a U.S. biowarfare campaign brought the disease to their community. In 1992-93, when Presidents Bush and Clinton held HIV positive Haitian refugees in filthy barbed-wire camps at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, Haitian American fears were reinforced, and their suspicions persist today.

Heroin Users. Long considered by diverse sectors of society as beneath contempt, many IDUs -- particularly people of color -- have seen AIDS as the final effort to wipe them out. Once needle exchange was shown to be effective at stemming HIV transmission, the intense political opposition to its funding -- continuing through three presidencies -- confirmed users' fears. This remains perhaps the only U.S. population about which public figures can get away with saying, "Let 'em die," as Judge Judy did this year.

Hemophiliacs. In 1996, Corey Dubin, president of the Committee of Ten Thousand, spoke for many hemophiliacs when he likened their situation to that of the African-American men of the Tuskegee syphilis study, writing in POZ, "We were considered expendable in the name of both profit and so-called medical progress." He was referring to the negligence of drug companies that until 1985 refused to screen and heat-treat the blood products necessary for hemophiliacs' survival. Congress finally acknowledged responsibility when it passed the Ricky Ray Hemophilia Relief Fund Act to compensate those infected due to government and corporate negligence. Ironically, the AIDS-plot writers most quoted by African-American, gay and other conspiracy advocates are part of the same ultra-right groups that have demonized these communities for years. In the neo-fascists' telling, AIDS biowarfare programs were hatched by a Soviet-controlled UN hell-bent on global domination. And their solutions to this "man-made disease" are a malignant mix of mandatory HIV testing, forced partner notification, and quarantine of HIVers.

sterilization – black women

“America has always viewed unregulated Black reproduction as dangerous. For three centuries, Black mothers have been thought to pass down to their offspring the traits that marked them as inferior to any white person. Along with this biological impairment, it is believed that Black mothers transfer a deviant lifestyle to their children that dooms each succeeding generation to a life of poverty, delinquency, and despair. A persistent objective of American social policy has been to monitor and restrain this corrupting tendency of Black motherhood.” (Roberts 1997:8)

During the 1950s in the US South white women faced economic, legal, and medical obstacles to their access to reproductive services such as contraceptives and sterilization procedures. During this same time family planning initiatives targeted women of color (particularly black women) encouraging the use of contraceptives and sterilizations in the interest of reducing the growth of the black population. Family planning initiatives were politically espoused by conservatives such as Strom Thurmond, as a racialized form population control in the interest of limiting black voter strength in the US South. State funding for family planning clinics frequently recieved popular support when associated with women of color, though the same was not true when associated with white women. Or, in the words of Louisiana judge Leander Perez, “The best way to hate a nigger is to hate him before he is born.” * (Ross 2006: 59)

Bitter experience has taught the Black woman that the administration of justice in this country is not colorblind. Black women on welfare have been forced to accept sterilization in exchange for a continuation of relief benefits and others have been sterilized without their knowledge or consent. A young pregnant woman recently arrested for civil rights activities in North Carolina was convicted and told that her punishment would be to have a forced abortion. – National Council of Negro Women, editorial, Black Woman’s Voice 2, no. 2 (January/February 1973).

In the US South, throughout the the 1960s and 1970s, federally funded welfare state programs underwrote the coercive sterilization of thousands of poor black women. Under threat of termination of welfare benefits or denial of medical care, many black women “consented” to sterilization procedures. Within southern black communities knowledge of the routine imposition of non-consensual and medically-unnecessary sterilization on black women was well known – a practice so common it came to be known as a “Mississippi appendectomy.” (Roberts 2000)

However, this problem was not confined to the “backward South” in the North, teaching hospitals also performed unnecessary hysterectomies on poor black women as practice for their medical residents. According to the director of obstetrics and gynecology at a New York municipal hospital, “In most major teaching hospitals in New York City, it is the unwritten policy to do elective hysterectomies on poor black and Puerto Rican women, with minimal indications, to train residents” (Roberts 1997:91). A front-page article in the Boston Globe from April 1972 reported a complaint filed by a group of medical students that Boston City Hospital was performing excessive and medically unnecessary hysterectomies on Black patients – the complaint included procedures performed for “training purposes,” inaccurate medical records of such procedures, patients who were pressured into signing consent forms without adequate explanation, and other abuses (Roberts 1997:91).

Across the country, state legislators proposed a variety of punitive sterilization bills intended to diminish the growing number of blacks receiving public assistance. (Roberts 2000)

In 1973, the case of two young black girls in Alabama brought increased public awareness to the issue of sterilization abuse against black women in the South. The Relf sisters, ages 12 and 14, had been declared mentally incompetent by an Alabama physician who subsequently sterilized them using Federal funds to pay for the procedures. Their mother, who could not read or write, had been deceived into signing her "x" on the consent forms. [Relf et al. vs. Weinberger et. al. Civil Action No. 73-1557 U.S. District Court. Washington, D.C. March 15, 1974.] (CCESA 1977)

Public awareness was also generated around the case of a South Carolina physician who publicly defended his professional policy on welfare mothers: he told the local press that it was his policy to require sterilization after delivery of a mother's third baby in order to reduce the state welfare rolls. Dr. Clovis H. Pierce was the only obstetrician in rural Aiken County, South Carolina who accepted Medicaid patients. When Marietta Williams, a 20-year old black woman on welfare was pregnant with her third child, Dr. Pierce refused to deliver the baby unless Ms. Williams agreed to sign the consent form for sterilization. Dr. Pierce told another patient (Dorothy Waters), "Listen here, young lady, this is my tax money paying for this baby and I'm tired of paying for illegitimate children. If you don't want this sterilization, find another doctor." (Roberts 1997:92). This doctor subsequently sterilized 28 black women in a three month time period (CCESA 1977). Between 1971-1972, Dr. Pierce was paid \$60,000 of taxpayers' money in the form of Aiken County Hospital fees billed to Medicare funds. Though several of the women targeted by Dr. Pierce sought government assistance in addressing their cases, the Department of Social Services refused to intervene on their behalf (Roberts 1997:92).

* this quote is cited by Ross as drawn from: Martha C. Ward, *Poor Women, Powerful Men: America's Great Experiment in Family Planning* (Boulder: Westview Press, 1986), 31.

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~ by Serena on November 19, 2007.

Posted in [black women](#), [Relf sisters](#), [south carolina](#)

Tags: [consent](#), [experimentation](#), [federal funding](#), [medical practice](#), [Relf sisters](#), [welfare](#)

13 Responses to “sterilization – black women”

1. I'm 16 and when i heard about this i was furious. To think that the amount of racial hatred measures to be so high is very disturbing.

Other strategies should have been made than this it is wrong, immoral and extremely contradictory(illegal to abort- pro life indeed!).Basically GENOCIDE.

East said this on [May 23, 2008 at 12:57 pm](#) | [Reply](#)

2. Unnecessary hysterectomy by deception is common place in the United States for all women. Doctors have systematically hysterectomized and castrated 21 million women who are living today. It is criminal. They continue on this rampage today. There is an organization trying to stop this for all women. HERS Foundation. Go to <http://www.hersfoundation.org> and sign the petition to stop unconsented hysterectomy.

Welcome to the Forums of Niggermania !

As a guest you have limited access to the forums and you can only post in the guest forum. If you register,

you'll have full access to the forum including Nigger Mating, Niggers in Africa, Nigger Graphics, etc.

We do not have ads or pop ups and we keep your email confidential. Please register by clicking the link at the top of the page.

THANK YOU to our March Contributors: teddy, nudell1212

If this forum ever goes down or experiences trouble, visit our information page for up to date news: <http://nwordmania.blogspot.com.au/>

Results 1 to 10 of 31

Page 1 of 4 **1** 2 3 ... Last »

Thread: Tuskegee nigger was all hoax

Thread Tools Display

05-12-2012, 02:11 AM

#1



Freak ◊
Honored Veteran
Regular Contributor

Join Date: Jan 2012
Location: Over 100 miles
away from a Nigger Ghetto
Posts: 6,539
Thanks: 11,936
Thanked 11,735 Times in 4,292 Posts

Tuskegee nigger was all hoax

<http://www.cbs19.tv/story/18308383/r...uskegee-airman>

Garrison was not a Tuskegee pilot, officer or war hero, according to a team of researchers, who spent years investigating his claims.

Researchers being racists. 😊

I am so sorry the niggers were ever born.

Reply With Quote

The Following 7 Users Say Thank You to Freak For This Useful Post:

Bloodhound Mouthwash (05-12-2012),coonhatingjews (05-12-2012),Dasku (05-12-2012),DavidSS (05-12-2012),Jigaboo Johnson (05-13-2012),JumJum (05-12-2012),MartinLoofaKing (05-12-2012)

05-12-2012, 02:23 AM

#2



coonhatingjews ◉
Honored Veteran
Regular Contributor

Join Date: Jan 2012
Location: South Florida
Posts: 14,698
Thanks: 41,290
Thanked 24,726 Times in 9,721 Posts



Even if this nigger was a Tuskegee nigger, it's still a nigger.

The President is a nigger. We were better off under George III.

[Reply With Quote](#)

The Following 3 Users Say Thank You to coonhatingjews For This Useful Post:

CrazyRussian (05-12-2012), Jigaboo Johnson (05-13-2012), YT Rules (05-12-2012)

05-12-2012, 02:28 AM

#3



spearchucka ◉
Honored Veteran
Retired Gorilla Fighter
Regular Contributor

Join Date: Feb 2012
Posts: 2,174
Thanks: 3,195
Thanked 5,171 Times in 1,483 Posts



Too bad the fake Tuskegee air monkey isn't alive so that we could watch it go down in shame.

A History Of US Secret Human Experimentation

3-25-3

1931 Dr. Cornelius Rhoads, under the auspices of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Investigations, infects human subjects with cancer cells. He later goes on to establish the U.S. Army Biological Warfare facilities in Maryland, Utah, and Panama, and is named to the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. While there, he begins a series of radiation exposure experiments on American soldiers and civilian hospital patients.

1932 The Tuskegee Syphilis Study begins. 200 black men diagnosed with syphilis are never told of their illness, are denied treatment, and instead are used as human guinea pigs in order to follow the progression and symptoms of the disease. They all subsequently die from syphilis, their families never told that they could have been treated.

1935 The Pellagra Incident. After millions of individuals die from Pellagra over a span of two decades, the U.S. Public Health Service finally acts to stem the disease. The director of the agency admits it had known for at least 20 years that Pellagra is caused by a niacin deficiency but failed to act since most of the deaths occurred within poverty-stricken black populations.

1940 Four hundred prisoners in Chicago are infected with Malaria in order to study the effects of new and experimental drugs to combat the disease. Nazi doctors later on trial at Nuremberg cite this American study to defend their own actions during the Holocaust.

1942 Chemical Warfare Services begins mustard gas experiments on approximately 4,000 servicemen. The experiments continue until 1945 and made use of Seventh Day Adventists who chose to become human guinea pigs rather than serve on active duty.

1943 In response to Japan's full-scale germ warfare program, the U.S. begins research on biological weapons at Fort Detrick, MD.

1944 U.S. Navy uses human subjects to test gas masks and clothing. Individuals were locked in a gas chamber and exposed to mustard gas and lewisite.

1945 Project Paperclip is initiated. The U.S. State Department, Army intelligence, and the CIA recruit Nazi scientists and offer them immunity and secret identities in exchange for work on top secret government projects in the United States.

1945 "Program F" is implemented by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (AEC). This is the most extensive U.S. study of the health effects of fluoride, which was the key chemical component in atomic bomb production. One of the most toxic chemicals known to man, fluoride, it is found, causes marked adverse effects to the central nervous system but much of the information is squelched in the name of national security because of fear that lawsuits would undermine full-scale production of atomic bombs.

1946 Patients in VA hospitals are used as guinea pigs for medical experiments. In order to allay suspicions, the order is given to change the word "experiments" to "investigations" or "observations" whenever reporting a medical study performed in one of the nation's veteran's hospitals.

1947 Colonel E.E. Kirkpatrick of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission issues a secret document (Document 07075001, January 8, 1947) stating that the agency will begin administering intravenous doses of radioactive substances to human subjects.

1947 The CIA begins its study of LSD as a potential weapon for use by American intelligence. Human subjects (both civilian and military) are used with and without their knowledge.

1950 Department of Defense begins plans to detonate nuclear weapons in desert areas and monitor downwind residents for medical problems and mortality rates.

1950 In an experiment to determine how susceptible an American city would be to biological attack, the U.S. Navy sprays a cloud of bacteria from ships over San Francisco. Monitoring devices are situated throughout the city in order to test the extent of infection. Many residents become ill with pneumonia-like symptoms.

1951 Department of Defense begins open air tests using disease-producing bacteria and viruses. Tests last through 1969 and there is concern that people in the surrounding areas have been exposed.

1953 U.S. military releases clouds of zinc cadmium sulfide gas over Winnipeg, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Fort Wayne, the Monocacy River Valley in Maryland,

and Leesburg, Virginia. Their intent is to determine how efficiently they could disperse chemical agents.

1953 Joint Army-Navy-CIA experiments are conducted in which tens of thousands of people in New York and San Francisco are exposed to the airborne germs *Serratia marcescens* and *Bacillus globigii*.

1953 CIA initiates Project MKULTRA. This is an eleven year research program designed to produce and test drugs and biological agents that would be used for mind control and behavior modification. Six of the subprojects involved testing the agents on unwitting human beings.

1955 The CIA, in an experiment to test its ability to infect human populations with biological agents, releases a bacteria withdrawn from the Army's biological warfare arsenal over Tampa Bay, Fl.

1955 Army Chemical Corps continues LSD research, studying its potential use as a chemical incapacitating agent. More than 1,000 Americans participate in the tests, which continue until 1958.

1956 U.S. military releases mosquitoes infected with Yellow Fever over Savannah, Ga and Avon Park, Fl. Following each test, Army agents posing as public health officials test victims for effects.

1958 LSD is tested on 95 volunteers at the Army's Chemical Warfare Laboratories for its effect on intelligence.

1960 The Army Assistant Chief-of-Staff for Intelligence (ACSI) authorizes field testing of LSD in Europe and the Far East. Testing of the European population is code named Project THIRD CHANCE; testing of the Asian population is code named Project DERBY HAT.

1965 Project CIA and Department of Defense begin Project MKSEARCH, a program to develop a capability to manipulate human behavior through the use of mind-altering drugs.

1965 Prisoners at the Holmesburg State Prison in Philadelphia are subjected to dioxin, the highly toxic chemical component of Agent Orange used in Viet Nam. The men are later studied for development of cancer, which indicates that Agent Orange had been a suspected carcinogen all along.

1966 CIA initiates Project MKOFTEN, a program to test the toxicological effects of certain drugs on humans and animals.

1966 U.S. Army dispenses *Bacillus subtilis* variant niger throughout the New York City subway system. More than a million civilians are exposed when army scientists drop lightbulbs filled with the bacteria onto ventilation grates.

1967 CIA and Department of Defense implement Project MKNAOMI, successor to MKULTRA and designed to maintain, stockpile and test biological and chemical weapons.

1968 CIA experiments with the possibility of poisoning drinking water by injecting chemicals into the water supply of the FDA in Washington, D.C.

1969 Dr. Robert MacMahan of the Department of Defense requests from congress \$10 million to develop, within 5 to 10 years, a synthetic biological agent to which no natural immunity exists.

1970 Funding for the synthetic biological agent is obtained under H.R. 15090. The project, under the supervision of the CIA, is carried out by the Special Operations Division at Fort Detrick, the army's top secret biological weapons facility. Speculation is raised that molecular biology techniques are used to produce AIDS-like retroviruses.

1970 United States intensifies its development of "ethnic weapons" (Military Review, Nov., 1970), designed to selectively target and eliminate specific ethnic groups who are susceptible due to genetic differences and variations in DNA.

1975 The virus section of Fort Detrick's Center for Biological Warfare Research is renamed the Fredrick Cancer Research Facilities and placed under the supervision of the National Cancer Institute (NCI) . It is here that a special virus cancer program is initiated by the U.S. Navy, purportedly to develop cancer-causing viruses. It is also here that retrovirologists isolate a virus to which no immunity exists. It is later named HTLV (Human T-cell Leukemia Virus).

1977 Senate hearings on Health and Scientific Research confirm that 239 populated areas had been contaminated with biological agents between 1949 and 1969. Some of the areas included San Francisco, Washington, D.C., Key West, Panama City, Minneapolis, and St. Louis.

1978 Experimental Hepatitis B vaccine trials, conducted by the CDC, begin in New York, Los Angeles and San Francisco. Ads for research subjects specifically ask for promiscuous homosexual men.

1981 First cases of AIDS are confirmed in homosexual men in New York, Los Angeles and San Francisco, triggering speculation that AIDS may have been introduced via the Hepatitis B vaccine

1985 According to the journal Science (227:173-177), HTLV and VISNA, a fatal sheep virus, are very similar, indicating a close taxonomic and evolutionary relationship.

1986 According to the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (83:4007-4011), HIV and VISNA are highly similar and share all structural elements, except for a small segment which is nearly identical to HTLV. This leads to speculation that HTLV and VISNA may have been linked to produce a new retrovirus to which no natural immunity exists.

1986 A report to Congress reveals that the U.S. Government's current generation of biological agents includes: modified viruses, naturally occurring toxins, and agents that are altered through genetic engineering to change immunological character and prevent treatment by all existing vaccines.

1987 Department of Defense admits that, despite a treaty banning research and development of biological agents, it continues to operate research facilities at 127 facilities and universities around the nation.

1990 More than 1500 six-month old black and hispanic babies in Los Angeles are given an "experimental" measles vaccine that had never been licensed for use in the United States. CDC later admits that parents were never informed that the vaccine being injected to their children was experimental.

1994 With a technique called "gene tracking," Dr. Garth Nicolson at the MD Anderson Cancer Center in Houston, TX discovers that many returning Desert Storm veterans are infected with an altered strain of Mycoplasma incognitus, a microbe commonly used in the production of biological weapons. Incorporated into its molecular structure is 40 percent of the HIV protein coat, indicating that it had been man-made.

1994 Senator John D. Rockefeller issues a report revealing that for at least 50 years the Department of Defense has used hundreds of thousands of military personnel in human experiments and for intentional exposure to dangerous substances. Materials included mustard and nerve gas, ionizing radiation, psychochemicals, hallucinogens, and drugs used during the Gulf War .

1995 U.S. Government admits that it had offered Japanese war criminals and scientists who had performed human medical experiments salaries and

immunity from prosecution in exchange for data on biological warfare research.

1995 Dr. Garth Nicolson, uncovers evidence that the biological agents used during the Gulf War had been manufactured in Houston, TX and Boca Raton, FL and tested on prisoners in the Texas Department of Corrections.

1996 Department of Defense admits that Desert Storm soldiers were exposed to chemical agents.

1997 Eighty-eight members of Congress sign a letter demanding an investigation into bioweapons use & Gulf War Syndrome.

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Macon County: The Rise of Black Run America

Posted on June 29, 2011 by [Hunter Wallace](#) in [Alabama](#), [BRA Economics](#), [BRA History](#), [BRA Race Relations](#), [Crime](#), [Diversity](#), [Negroes](#), [Progressives](#), [Race Relations](#), [Whiteness](#) // 39 Comments

In Tuskegee, Black Run America was born,
and there it will die

Alabama

The date is March 25, 1965.

The place is Montgomery, AL. The scene is Martin Luther King, Jr. giving his “[How Long, Not Long](#)” speech at the Alabama state capitol after the successful completion of the [Selma-to-Montgomery March](#).

That speech was a turning point in American history: it marks the definitive end of Jim Crow America, which was symbolized by segregation and white supremacy in the American South, and the beginning of a new era, Black Run America, where the promotion of black people over other races has evolved into the highest moral principle of our society.

From May 1965 to July 1965, the U.S. Congress debated and passed the [Voting Rights Act of 1965](#). It was signed into law by President Lyndon Johnson on August 6, 1965.

Macon County was a hostage to these sweeping events in Washington and Montgomery. Lyndon Johnson and Judge Frank Johnson were firmly in the driver’s seat. There was no great outcry for integration among the local White population who lived in Macon County.

As the blackest county in America, the decisions made on the basis of Martin Luther King, Jr.’s preaching and Gunnar Myrdal’s sociology would soon have the greatest consequences here.

Macon County was the first sacrificial lamb of Black Run America. It would not be the last. Now the entire nation is getting its first taste of African-American leadership.

In order to see the future of Black Run America, we have to revisit the past. What is happening nationwide in America today came to pass in Macon County many years ago.

School Integration Fails

It is January 1963.

We are back in Macon County. Fred Gray, the TCA attorney (the local group of civil rights agitators in Macon County), has filed a lawsuit called *Lee v. Macon* in Judge Frank Johnson’s court.

Because of pressure from the U.S. Civil Rights Commission and [Judge Frank Johnson](#), the federal district judge who presided over the Central District of Alabama, the number of registered black voters in Macon County is already approaching the number of White voters, forever altering its political demography.

In August 1963, Judge Frank Johnson ordered the Macon County Board of Education to desegregate Tuskegee High School. After a symbolic show of resistance by Gov. George Wallace, in both Tuskegee and Tuscaloosa, where Wallace made his more famous “Stand In The Schoolhouse Door,” Tuskegee High School was integrated.

A federal judge might have integrated Tuskegee High School, but what this effectively meant in reality was that Judge Frank Johnson had destroyed Tuskegee High School, as Whites responded to this development by abandoning the school.

Tuskegee Whites created a private school for their children called Macon Academy. This was the beginning of a new education system which would eventually become commonplace in Black Run America, starting in the Black Belt counties in the Deep South, but eventually spreading out into the suburbs from there.

Whites would pay taxes to support the public school for African-Americans, which because it is predominantly African-American, will always be a “failing school,” and Whites would have to pony up again (usually, by sending women into the workforce) to pay tuition to send their own children to a private school.

White women didn’t join the workforce because of feminism. In the 1970s, they had to start working and paying taxes to support BRA, at least in many parts of the South.

Judge Frank Johnson succeeded in dramatically raising the cost of living for White families in Macon County, which unlike suburban Washington, was already desperately poor and burdened with a large black population.

Tuskegee DWLs continued to support Tuskegee High School. Eventually, they gave up and withdrew their own children, who didn’t enjoy being subjected to a cruel experiment in social engineering.

In later years, sociologists would discover that the education of children is where Whites draw the line on their commitment to “civil rights,” regardless of whether they live in Blue States or Red States, or whether they are liberal or conservative, or whether they are racist or anti-racist.

White parents will do anything to prevent Little Johnny from being enrolled in a school that is majority African-American. Even the Whites who preach “tolerance” and “diversity” won’t voluntarily place their child in such a dangerous environment.

Tellingly, Barack Hussein Obama refused to enroll his own children in the black public schools of Washington.

Political Integration Fails

The TCA and Tuskegee DWLs were convinced that Tuskegee would become a “model community” where blacks and Whites shared power, where the wolves would lay down with the lambs, where the overthrow of “racism” and “white supremacy” would remove the final obstacles to their long sought goal of racial equality.

They swallowed the same utopian vision of society that suckered millions of Whites into voting for Barack Hussein Obama. It is a fantasy world where everyone is equal, where no one is poor, where there are no racial differences, where no one attaches any importance to tribal distinctions.

MLK preached about this fantasy world to great effect in his speeches. Like Barack Hussein Obama, MLK was nothing but a windbag, there was never any real substance to his rhetoric, but he was assassinated before he could rise to take his place as the Nelson Mandela of Black Run America.

If conservatism has always been based on reality, liberalism has always been driven by fantasy based thinking, and nowhere is this more true than in the prevailing liberal illusions about race.

In Tuskegee and Macon County, the DWLs and TCA shared power for a brief period during the 1960s, but that was only a reflection of the underlying racial demographics in voter registration.

After the Voting Rights Act of 1965, SNCC activists succeeded in registering thousands of new black voters in Macon County. That was the end of “interracialism” and “moderation” in Macon County.

In 1972, Macon County finally went “black power,” and it never went back. Blacks took complete control of the city and county government.

What happened to Charles Gomillion and the Tuskegee DWLs, who had fought so long and hard for Martin Luther King, Jr.’s interracial utopia, now that Macon County had exchanged white supremacy for black supremacy, and their “dream” was at hand?

See, they were “disillusioned” by how it all turned out, packed their bags, and abandoned the town. As you probably suspected, most of the Tuskegee DWLs pulled up their stakes and fled to Auburn, following “the arc of the moral universe” right up AL-29, rather than live in the Promised Land they had done everything in their power to create.

In 2008, Barack Hussein Obama won 86.9 percent of the vote in Macon County. In 2004, John Kerry received his third highest vote total in Macon County.

Macon County doesn’t have elections anymore. It has racial headcounts. Like Detroit, Tuskegee is also one of the most “progressive” cities in America.

Social Integration Fails

As early as 1965, it was clear that social integration was going to fail in Macon County.

In 1963, Whites had lost control of their public school. They responded by abandoning the school. After a few years, Whites permanently abandoned the integrated school system.

From 1966 to 1972, Whites and African-Americans shared power in Macon County, or more accurately, DWLs and African-Americans shared power, as the DWLs were the only Whites who could win some fraction of the black vote.

DWLs savored their temporary authority to speak on behalf of the White community.

In the 1960s, SNCC came to Macon County and turned the black students at Tuskegee University into militants, as they had succeeded in doing elsewhere in America.

Black students marched on the White churches. They held sit ins at the White churches, which forced Whites to blockade the doors, which forced the DWL preachers to publicly take their side. After that happened, the White congregations in Tuskegee began to abandon the Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian churches in town.

As they did all across the South, Tuskegee students “integrated” the public swimming pool. The Whites responded by throwing garbage in the public swimming pool and putting a baby alligator in there. Eventually, the public swimming pool was filled with cement.

By the 1970s, Whites had seen their public schools destroyed, their businesses assaulted, their public accommodations ruined, their churches invaded, and finally they found themselves completely excluded from the local government, not to mention abandoned by the federal government.

When John F. Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, Whites in Tuskegee held a public celebration, as the locals rejoiced that the hated dictator had been shot dead by one of his fellow communists. The Justice Department had sued Tuskegee restaurants to force them to integrate.

In Notasulga, White students burned down their own high school after Judge Frank Johnson ordered its integration. They spraypainted the wall of the school with graffiti that said “Frank Johnson’s School” and enrolled in Macon Academy.

The most vivid scene of the failure of social integration in Macon County occurred when a drunk Tuskegee student and “civil rights activist” named Sammy Younge attempted to attack Marvin Segrest with a golf club at his gas station for directing him to the restroom in the back of the store.

Unbeknownst to Younge, the restroom in the back of the gas station was really the only restroom available, not a Jim Crow restroom for coloreds. Heavily intoxicated, Younge flew into a fit of rage.

Segrest shot him dead and this led to a racially polarizing trial in nearby Opelika. The jury determined that Marvin Segrest had acted in self defense and found him not guilty of murder.

In response to the verdict, approximately 1,500 Tuskegee students marched to the Tuskegee town square. One student climbed up the Confederate statue, painted his face black, and painted a yellow stripe down his back.

As a final touch, Tuskegee students wrote “black power” on the base of the Confederate statue, broke into the Tuskegee liquor store across the street (now closed), set fires in the town square, and threw rocks and bottles into the downtown stores.

Rainbow Tuskegee Fails

Tuskegee Whites had long been nervous about living in what some prescient residents had predicted would become “a nigger town” – a town which was literally being consumed by insolent student radicals involved with the Black Panther Party and other such “empowerment” nonsense.

By the 1970s, the DWLs had been completely discredited in Macon County. As the “white supremacists” had said all along, the “Civil Rights Movement” had brought nothing to Macon County but violence and anarchy, and then black majority rule, violent crime, corruption, and finally total social and economic collapse.

In 1972, Johnny Ford was elected Mayor of Tuskegee who, as fate would have it, was married to a White woman. Thanks to Charles Gomillion and Judge Frank Johnson, it must have seemed like the world had been turned upside down.

Coinciding with Johnny Ford's election as Mayor of Tuskegee, which was entirely the product of Gomillion vs. Lightfoot and the Voting Rights Act of 1965, a black serial rapist began terrorizing elderly White women in Macon County.

The rapist started by breaking into the home of Dr. Murray Smith, an eighty-six year old White man, who was unable to stop the three black intruders as they beat, choked, and gang raped his elderly White wife.

That same night the "youths" broke into the home of another elderly White woman who wasn't home and yet another one still whose daughter was home and was able to scare off the intruder.

The pivotal racial moment came when the black rapist broke into the home of the Carr sisters in Tuskegee. Evelyn Carr Page, seventy-two, was stabbed twenty-seven times and died during the attack. Josie Carr Green, seventy-eight, was stabbed twenty two times and died two weeks later. Carribec Carr, seventy-six, managed to survive the attack.

Although he was later recaptured, Tuskegee's negligent black sheriff allowed the rapist to walk right out of the Tuskegee jail. Needless to say, the Carr murders, which proved that Black Run Tuskegee wasn't even a safe place to live for White people, was the final straw that provoked the mass exodus of Whites from Tuskegee.

By 1990, Tuskegee was 97 percent African-American. The only people in Macon County who still believed in Martin Luther King's "Dream" were black, and a significant number of them were on welfare.

To be sure, there were a handful of DWLs who still believed in MLK's legendary interracial utopia, the racial version of El Dorado, where the streets were paved with gold, instead of full of potholes, but most of them were forced out by the subsequent economic collapse.

Economic Collapse

It never could have worked.

When Judge Frank Johnson ordered the integration of Macon County public schools, that was effectively the kiss of death to Whites in Macon County.

White families with children couldn't afford to pay for their own private school and the African-American public school. They never had any future in a black majority town that was already poor and underdeveloped before Judge Frank Johnson compounded its problems.

In such a situation, young White couples did what anyone would expect them to do, they moved to Auburn twenty miles up the road, a thriving majority White college town, whose prosperity haunts Tuskegee.

The black militants themselves started the economic collapse by killing off the White downtown businesses with their boycotts, their vandalism, and their lawsuits, and finally by electing a black city government, which succeeded in making electricity more expensive in Macon County than anywhere else in Alabama.

The black city council raised sales taxes which put even more pressure on businesses to move elsewhere.

Alabama is already known as “tort hell.” Would you want to face a Macon County jury when hit by frivolous lawsuits over racial discrimination? Burn your tongue at McDonald’s? Slip and fall in front the grocery store?

Today, one of the first things you see when you drive into Tuskegee is advertisements for the Johnny Cochran law firm. As we shall see, the same is true of Union Springs in neighboring Bullock County, which also has a black majority, which was pushed off the same racial precipice by the Voting Rights Act.

As the Whites moved to Auburn and Montgomery to enroll their children in White public schools, Tuskegee businesses collapsed: the dominoes started falling, one after another, and the chain reaction dynamited the local economy.

In 1984, Wal-Mart made the foolish decision to open a store in Tuskegee, which closed in 1988, on account of shoplifting, bad checks, and the high cost of utilities. “They are using the utilities monies to fund [city] positions.”

In Tuskegee, the idea was briefly entertained of relying upon black scientists to figure out a way to grow tomatoes in water, but nothing seems to have ever come of that ingenious plan.

The hospital closed its doors. The movie theater closed its doors. The automobile dealerships closed their doors. Business after business closed its doors, family after family left town, abandoning their own homes to vagrants and kudzu – glory, hallelujah!

Detroit and Tuskegee are two American cities where White expats describe themselves as “refugees.” White Tuskegeans are the Rhodesians or Afrikaners of Alabama.

Over the years, one black elected official after another in Tuskegee and Macon County has been arrested and convicted of bribery, embezzlement, and corruption.

In 1972, Tuskegee sent Fred Gray and Thomas Reed to the Alabama House of Representatives. Reed went on to become the head of the Alabama NAACP and led the agitation to pull down the Confederate flag in Montgomery.

Thomas Reed, the first African-American to serve in the Alabama state legislature since Reconstruction, previously the owner of a fried chicken restaurant in Tuskegee, was found guilty of bribery and extortion. He was later reelected after going to prison.

The only thing that has sustained Macon County this long is state and federal spending: as Mayor of Tuskegee, Johnny Ford boasted that he had brought over \$50 million dollars in federal spending to Tuskegee. In all likelihood, over \$100 million dollars in federal spending has been spent there, but you would never know it.

The State of Alabama props up Tuskegee University. The federal government subsidizes the existence of Tuskegee with EBT Card and TANF welfare. In 2009, 34 percent of Macon County was on EBT Cards.

The only private business in Macon County to boast about was Victoryland, an electronic bingo casino in Shorter, where Whites from out of town would to go bet on dog races, but Victoryland was recently shutdown in a massive criminal probe into illegal gambling and bribery that has made headlines across Alabama for months now.

Don't get me wrong.

Macon County hasn't completely collapsed. It can't descend to the level of Haiti because the state and federal government have jurisdiction over that area.

Thus, the state and federal highways in Macon County are patrolled by Alabama State Troopers, the roads throughout the county are still paved, and many of the most important decisions about public policy are still made in Montgomery and Washington.

If Haiti were an American state, it would be Macon County, Alabama.

Final Thoughts

As this article goes to press, Tuskegee and Macon County are finally collapsing in the wake of the closing of Victoryland, which propped up the school system on life support for 25 years.

Tuskegee is bankrupt and owes the IRS millions of dollars in payroll taxes. The Rib Shack and KutAbov are on the verge of going out of business. Unknown to OD and SBPDL, when we drove through Tuskegee, the few remaining businesses we saw there are teetering on the precipice of bankruptcy.

With a straight face, The Tuskegee News prattles on about building "a self sustaining economy" – a line HNIC Barack Hussein Obama ought to consider trying, instead of "Win The Future," or the implausible "New Foundation."

In the 1960s, ownership of The Tuskegee News was handed over to Neil Davis, owner of the Lee County Bulletin, as the previous editor, Harold Fischer was seen as a reactionary who was, "hindering the white community's acceptance of change."

In 1964, the DWL Neil Davis took over and began preaching "racial liberalism" at The Tuskegee News, which today is surrounded by abandoned stores. Apparently, he is still doing that in 2011, although I doubt anyone is still listening.

The black hole in Macon County is devouring its surroundings. MLK was right, but not in the way he intended. It really won't be long now. No amount of DWL spin can hide what is now in plain view.

As MLK said in Montgomery, no lie can live forever, as truth will rise again. Indeed, the moral arc of the universe has come full circle. Now black people really will reap what they have sowed.

Barbara Mahone

Children in my neighborhood played with toy soldiers made of rubber. One day a large pile of soft sand was deposited right next to our house. Creating a mountain, we carved winding roads and tunnels into damp sand with our hands to play a game we called Bomb Hitler's Hideout. Each evening at dinnertime, we left our toy soldiers in the sand and resumed the battle the next day. One day the entire mountain landscape disappeared. The sand had been mixed into cement to build a concrete front porch for the house. When the cement hardened I looked at the smooth floor in amazement, wondering if all of our toy soldiers had been ground down there. Although I checked frequently, I never saw any traces of those rubber soldiers.

The war was still on and I was issued my own ration book by the government. My portion of the domestic provisions allotted our family because of shortages included stamps for flour, sugar, a too-orange margarine, tinned meat, tires, and gasoline. Our kitchen table had a roll of toilet paper our family used for dinner napkins, and I grew up eating Spam, thinking it delicious. Our bread was soft and white, made by Colonial, and cost five cents a loaf. I loved Spam sandwiches as much as I loved the fish my father caught on weekends, which supplemented our diets for protein. We ate mackerel and grits for breakfast sometimes. I did not love the daily dose of Vitamin D my mother gave me each morning from the greasy brown Squibb bottle.

Thanks to Tuskegee educator Booker T. Washington's foresight, our small segregated community supported doctors, school teachers, preachers, businessmen, farmers, bus drivers, custodians, homemakers, librarians, mechanics and pilots. These were astute, politically aware Race Men and Race Women in the original sense – proud and clear about their identities and worth. Tuskegee was a gilded cage like no other. Even our veterans were a special case for reasons then unclear to me.

I didn't know any white people at all. There was a war going on in America, and we became the Emmett Till generation. In 1955 a young boy named Emmett Till was murdered for whistling at a white lady in Mississippi. But I doubted that was the whole story. For sure, this young northerner was out of his element, not understanding the ways of southern conflict. A prevailing sentiment among locals in those years was, "If you don't understand it, kill it."

Some people know Tuskegee as the site of the infamous syphilis experiment. My father worked on the medical staff at the Veteran's Hospital from 1929 until his death from a heart attack at age 63. He joined the VA one month before the stock market crash of '29 and stayed until his own heart crashed in 1958. As far as I've been able to determine, he was not involved in the U.S. Public Health Service fiasco, a tragic experiment that withheld treatment from rural black men and their families, even after the discovery of penicillin's effectiveness. Some of my father's associates were involved; I grew up knowing them and their children well.

Our childhood was spent living among the families of medical personnel on a section of the VA reservation called The Circle, a residential neighborhood on a large circular street anchored by an apartment building and surrounded by a dozen single-family bungalows on the perimeter. In the center was a stand of tall pine trees under which children played school and other games. Nearby yards were landscaped with magnolias, crepe myrtles, azaleas, fruit and nut trees – peach, pear, pomegranate, pecan, hickory and more. Fruits and nuts were so abundant that we had snacks to tide us

over easily between meals. There were also clay tennis courts, a library, an auditorium, playing fields, a golf course, and broad expanses of open space and mowed lawns.

The VA Hospital reservation was a campus-like, gated community covering several hundred acres. There were administrative offices, a number of medical and surgical wards in separate buildings and a multi-storied psychiatric building. There was also a working farm with livestock, stables, a water tower and a power plant. The complex was surrounded by six-foot-high chain-link fencing, topped with barbed wire and guarded at front and back gates.

Tuskegee Veterans Hospital was conceived in the 1920s as a regional facility for southern Negro veterans of World War I. Comparable to a military base, the whole place was dedicated to the aftermath of wars. Memories were tamped down by inadequate methods of containment. Although it was intended to be white-operated, there was a problem: Alabama's Jim Crow laws forbade white women to work where touching the bodies of black men would be necessary. A mixed-race staff of white doctors and black nurses – then in short supply – in Alabama was also untenable.

Eventually the hospital was given over to black doctors, nurses, and technicians recruited from around the country. They used this opportunity to train others at nearby Tuskegee Institute. The hospital thrived through the Depression into the New Deal, bringing comfort and security to many people who otherwise might have been neglected or starving.

My father graduated from Talladega College in Alabama, where he received his B.Sc. degree, in 1917. Talladega is a historically black college established during Reconstruction for the education of freed slaves and their descendants. In 1924 my father earned his M.D. degree from Northwestern University Medical School in Chicago. After completing his residency at Cook County Hospital he had private practices in Illinois and Arizona, before coming down to Tuskegee in 1929.

He was hired as Chief of Surgery initially, although he was not admitted as a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons until 1948, because of his race. There was a longstanding refusal to admit Negroes to this professional organization, which hampered continuing education, until blacks established their own professional societies. Throughout his career Daddy cared for black veterans during the day and taught medicine to nursing students during the evenings.

As a child my knowledge of history was spotty. I knew FDR was dead; Harry Truman had been President of the United States, followed by General Eisenhower. I liked "Ike" because Ike was a war hero. Hitler was dead, too. But what were the wars that brought these veterans to Tuskegee all about? Who was proud and who was ashamed of what? Why? There were so many men – all ages, complexions, and body types. Some were in wheelchairs, some on crutches. There was a shyness about them, along with a lingering melancholy, as if somewhere their lives had gone off course, and they had ended up in a place they never intended to come. Is this how all wars end, with sickness and dislocation?

In Tuskegee everyone seemed to love my father. They gave him baskets of pecans or peaches as gifts. Some of his patients fashioned leather key holders and fishing lures for him in occupational therapy.

His male friends, ones with whom he fished or played poker, along with the pretty nurses, admired him. My sisters and I were admired by extension. They called us Dr. Mahone's Girls. We knew we were special, but not exactly why. Were we in this place at the right moment in history like celebrated heroes? Or had we ended up here unplanned, behind fences and barbed wire, captured like prisoners of war?

The VA Hospital reservation grew in reputation and size to over 2,000 beds. No doubt local whites rued the day they relinquished so large an undertaking – so attractive a setting with so substantial a payroll – to African Americans. We were called Negroes to our faces and niggers behind our backs, or the words were slurred to make us “nigras.” Success was achieved, not without struggle. Threats and intimidation from whites continued over the decades. The South remained a war zone.

One night Ku Klux Klansmen burned a cross on The Circle right in front of our house. It was Halloween and all the children, in our hand-made costumes, were out trick-or-treating that evening. An underground utilities project was underway in our neighborhood, so we had to navigate carefully around open ditches, piles of red earth, and those nasty black smudge pots smelling of tar used for temporary lighting. In that era we were dead serious about performing tricks whenever we failed to receive treats. Usually tricks involved something like soaping people's glass windows, but occasionally we would steal the marbles from silver hood ornaments on automobiles.

Because of the smudge pots, the lights flickered and smelled bad which made the atmosphere even spookier for a Halloween night. We'd gotten some candy and done a couple of tricks, when suddenly our parents appeared, scooped us up, and carried us inside our houses. Word was spreading – the Klan was coming! From the safety of home I saw a cross burning outside in the pines and the memory of that scary night remains.

After much controversy, the Army Air Corps selected Tuskegee Institute as the training site for the first group of black men taught to be pilots and air support personnel. Eleanor Roosevelt came and flew with the ace flying instructor, and had her picture taken for all the newspapers. Since that wasn't endorsement enough, the airman still had to fight assertions that blacks were not smart enough to fly airplanes. The Tuskegee Airman went on to perform bravely during World War II, continually disputing charges of cowardice. Men and women were damaged by violence, hatred, and the unarticulated terrors of war.

I felt tremendous pride about the accomplishments of my elders, in the face of Jim Crow and the hostility of the larger world. This gave Tuskegee's young people – both girls and boys – a strong initial dose of self-confidence before we were required to fight our own battles. Nevertheless, as a child I was sad and aggrieved. One of the last things my father did for me before he died was to enroll me in a Quaker boarding school in upstate New York. There I would learn about pacifism and war resistance movements. This was an act of love on my father's part and by then I was eager to go.

Barbara Mahone is a writer, painter and educator living in California. A collection of her poems, *Sugarfields*, was distributed by Broadside Press, with an introduction by Hoyt Fuller. Her writing appears in several journals and poetry anthologies including *Runes*, *Nommo*, and the *Journal of Black*

Poetry. She studied with poet Robert Hayden and painter Aaron Douglas, both at Fisk University, and later joined the OBAC Writers Workshop in Chicago. Currently she devotes much of her time to work in Kenya.

View More: Next piece _____, _____, _____.

4 thoughts on “A Tuskegee Story”

1. Melvin Todd

Thank you so much for this story. I was a student at Tuskegee Institute from 1965 to 1969. Your memories of your life there has helped me place my experience there in to a better prospective. I can see more clearly how I was a benefactor of the blood, sweat, tears, talents and dedication of so many people before me.

While I was a student under the care and nurture of Mother Tuskegee, our president always spoke about the “Tuskegee Experience.” It was only when I graduated and went out to see my fortune, and place in the world, that I discovered how much of an influence the “Experience” had on me. Tuskegee is truly a very unique and special place.

2.

Thank you for this brief memoir of your childhood in Tuskegee. It’s important to tell these stories and, hopefully, once more lance the boil of American racism that festers to this day. My childhood was spent in a very small town in Michigan; it must have been around the same time as yours. I remember the end of the depression and the rationing of World War II –and yes, the margarine that was much too orange and certainly didn’t taste like butter! But I didn’t know any black people when I was a child, and I wasn’t exposed to the subtle viciousness of racism until many years later. For me, trying to understand this cancer of the American soul has been a long, slow learning curve. I’m learning still.

- This article is about to be significantly revised. The above is only the rough draft. I published this before hitting the gym.
- 2012: The Big Comedown

It is clear that in the long run certain parts of the Southern United States are going to have to be abandoned to the Blacks and Hispanics – and that line will likely be drawn along the 33rd parallel north: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/33rd_parallel_north. Tuskegee lies below that line at the 32nd parallel, so it must already be considered a lost area to Whites. Whites cannot stand to live below the 33rd parallel as the solar radiation is too intense for light skinned/light eyed/light haired Europeans and the climate is downright tropicalish below the line; and the effects of tropical climates on Whites is very bad; read THE EFFECT OF TROPICAL LIGHT ON WHITE MEN: <http://www.archive.org/details/cu31924029901208>

There is a Freemason connection to that line, with many major cities being built by early American Freemasons: Charleston (SC), Atlanta, Birmingham, Dallas, Phoenix, Los Angeles/San Diego midpoint, etc. All kinds of happenings have occurred along this parallel pointing to Masonic connections. But still the point remains that people of White/European descent cannot stand the climate below that line due to the heat and high solar radiation. As such, in the future this will likely become the dividing line between Whites and non-Whites in the USA, with all land below the line mostly off-limits for Whites and perhaps a mass-population transfer of Blacks and Hispanics below that. Perhaps all land below the 33rd parallel will become a holding pen of sorts for Blacks and Hispanics in the future.

“Shortly before the end of World War II Franklin D. Roosevelt died suddenly of a cerebral hemorrhage at Warm Springs, Georgia, which is less than 10 miles south of 33 degrees latitude. (This town, incidentally, is located about 35 miles northeast of Phenix City, Alabama.) It is noteworthy (no pun intended) that in the mid-30s FDR, a 32nd degree Mason and 32nd President of the U.S., initiated the printing of the reverse side of the Great Seal (the pyramidal eye mentioned at the beginning of this essay) on the legal tender. Roosevelt was succeeded in April of 1945 by 33rd degree Mason Harry S. Truman. (The “S.” supposedly stood for Solomon.) On July 16th of the same year, the first atomic device –the Gadget, as it was called– was detonated at Trinity Site, New Mexico: 33 degrees 41 minutes North latitude. Spanish explorers originally called this area La Jornada del Muerto, or “The Journey of the Dead,” but now the site is marked by a small stone obelisk erected twenty years or so after the explosion. [52] (Was this monument Masonically inspired?) [53] A few weeks after the explosion at Trinity Site the 33rd president of the United States ordered the annihilation of two Japanese cities by nuclear bombs dropped from B-29 bombers. The 33rd parallel runs exactly between Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Two years after the war ended, the modern “flying saucer” age began in earnest when something crashed near Roswell, New Mexico– 33 degrees 26 minutes North latitude.” – <http://www.redicecreations.com/specialreports/2006/10oct/33.html>

Also see: “Masons and Mystery at the 33rd Parallel,” includes a timeline of major events which occurred at the 33rd parallel – <http://www.hiddenmysteries.org/themagazine/vol14/articles/masonic-33rd.shtml>

- <http://seductivejewess.wordpress.com> Compassionatefascist

So the local Ebonics seized power and destroyed the place. Aided and abetted by cosmic lib Democrat hacks. And who owns the Democrat Party, lock, stock, and barrel? Jews.

- George Richards

Reading these entries is like reading, "Lord of the Rings", but in the obverse. Evil wins, and good loses, or maybe, "Star Wars", where Darth Vader rules supreme, and the court being, The High Counsel. Princess Leia and Luke Skywalker are reduced to refugees moving furtively from one hideout to another.

Well maybe integration was worth a shot. It hardly matters now that it wasn't.

How do we extract ourselves from the tar baby? Bre'r Fox couldn't do it. I doubt seriously if whites can.

I moved out of a city that went black to a county that was 7 percent black. That county is now 18.5 percent black and they are still coming to my state that is now 27 percent black.

I am not too sure about who is reaping the whirlwind.

- <http://www.occidentaldissent.com/> Hunter Wallace

Reread the article.

I've significantly revised it. There is some new stuff in the economic collapse section.

- The White Man's Burden

"Unknown to OD and SBPDL, when we drove through Tuskegee, the few remaining businesses we saw there are teetering on the precipice of bankruptcy."

Hunter, are you working/traveling with the guy who writes the blog SBPDL? I noticed a couple days ago that you both had articles about Tuskegee up at the same time.

- <http://www.occidentaldissent.com/> Hunter Wallace

Some unusual circumstances permitted us to perform a joint reconnaissance mission into Macon County. It was a spiritual pilgrimage to the Tuskegee Wal-Mart. We also wanted to see if there were any black scientists around.

- Anon

When will you write a book?

- <http://www.occidentaldissent.com/> Hunter Wallace

I'm in the preliminary stages of writing a book. This is only the second shot across the bow.

Right now I am doing the research. The book is going to be about Black Run America in Alabama, 1965 until 2012.

What happened after the Civil Rights Movement? That is what people need to know.

- goldenfetus

I'll buy your book.

I have little hope for the future, however.

Were you able to determine what happened to the cute baby alligator? I wouldn't be surprised if the local youths leaped into the pool en masse, fighting in the garbage to devour it alive.

- <http://www.thewhitechrist.wordpress.com> Fr. John

Thank you. I never knew. But now that I do,

ORION.

- Anon

I remember when the Alabama state car tag had a large red heart in the center of the tag with "Heart of Dixie" written on it. It was very easy to see and read. That red heart has been reduced to a very small dollop of red paint (blood) that is hardly noticeable. I believe that was because blacks were offended at the word "Dixie".

- <http://www.youtube.com/user/rodolffriedemann> Rodolf Friedemann

'I have little hope for the future, however.'

In the past Whites have come back from even worse situations!

Can you imagine what it would have been like to live in the South, during Reconstruction?!?! Well Whites fought it and brought in Jim Crow!

Can you imagine what it would have been like to live in the Weimar Republic?!?! Well Whites fought it and brought in National Socialism! (Which many have noted prevented an all out communist take-over of Western Europe)

Right now the polls show Obama facing a huge backlash from White working class voters! One can see the glimmer of a powerful White Backlash against BRA in these polls!

- Jackson

Probably the best thing you have written to date at this site. Outstanding.

- The White Man's Burden

You could do as Kersey did and release a 'best of' Occidental Dissent' in book form (and for the Kindle) – take many of your best posts over the years and compile them into a book for posterity.

- Donnerwedder!

Sorry, but would someone mind explaining exactly what the acronym "DWL" stands for?

- <http://www.occidentaldissent.com/> Hunter Wallace

Reconstruction is a great example of where the battle must be won. It must be won in the North, not the South.

When the North lost interest in maintaining Reconstruction, it was overthrown by in the South. That is why these “flash mob” attacks in the Northern cities are so important.

In order to win here, we have to bring the reality of race home to Northerners. Someone really ought to take up this concept – Black Run America – and write about nothing but Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Baltimore, Philly, Boston, etc.

- Faustus

Hunter, good luck on the writing project; when a man knows a thing, really knows it, breathes it, lives it, you owe it to the folk (and they to you – buy buying it) to put down your assessments.

Keep your eyes level and straight...

- Chris

@2012:The Big Comedown

Uhm, I hate to break it to you, but white people have survived and indeed flourished in tropical climates for a long time. The ancient Egyptians, the ancient Greeks, Australia, South Africa, the Belgian Congo... it goes on and on. White people can adapt to, and conquer ANYTHING. I have no intention of seeing one damn grain of dirt of this country, unconditionally surrendered to niggers, just because their shit-colored skin happens to make them less sensitive to the sun. History screams loud and clear that we cannot share the same landmass with them. If a “mass population transfer” of niggers is to take place in the future, then there’s already an existing continent available for it.

- Westie

V. Good write-up regarding the results of the DWL/MLK useful idiot cabal to destroy the USA. I contemporary South Africa as an example of the end result here if there are no major changes in this country. SA expat Ilana Mercer’s “Into the Cannibal’s Pot: Lessons for America from Post-Apartheid South Africa” appears to describe an example of a country that is 100% run by Blacks....what do you think?

- Wandrin

“Sorry, but would someone mind explaining exactly what the acronym “DWL” stands for?”

[something] white liberal

- Wandrin

“The black militants themselves started the economic collapse by killing off the White downtown businesses with their boycotts, their vandalism, and their lawsuits”

If a white working class neighborhood gets taken over by blacks it turns into a ghetto even though it’s the exact same houses and the exact same streets. It’s not white racism it’s the gangstas driving the all the small businesses away. The only economy the gangstas will allow is crime and welfare.

- Barb

DWL is Disingenuous White Liberal. The term was coined by Stuff Black People Don't Like blog.

- Discard

Wandrin: Many of us can go to the neighborhoods we grew up in and see exactly what Darks have done. The same streets and houses, but ravaged by a cancer. I'd bet I could still find my way through my parents old house blindfolded, as long as I didn't trip over a case of malt liquor or something.

- Hieronymous Anonymous

Hunter – as an “anonymous individual,” I would very much like your take on the safety, job security, and style of living for someone contemplating working at Auburn U. “Someone I know” who has their PhD, is applying for a faculty vacancy there – or is, at least, seriously considering it.... enough so that they have asked me to ask you, as it were....

This person- coming from a racially homogenous (mostly) Yankee- by birth (definitely) and football-phobic background (most assuredly), with blond spouse and kid(s) under 13, (who are all budding race realists) want to know: Could they (or, even, Should they?) even CONTEMPLATE applying for a position at AU? How depressed is the housing market? Should one rent, in the event the SHTF? How are the students? Are they as dumb about matters religious/racial as the mind-numbed zombies in this person's Northern White Enclave?

Or, above and before all else, is it (AU) just too deep within ‘enemy territory’? Are there any conservative profs on campus? Or, are they all Jews and Americophobic nutcases, who wear Birkenstocks and sip Starbleccch's lattes 24/7? What about the ‘faggot faction’?

Also, what are the laws about concealed carry in AL- even on campus? This prof has no compunction killing- or, at least, severely incapacitating- someone who would threaten their person or the family bodily, by those who are of a certain ‘melanin content;’ especially after reading the horror stories you have so honestly posted on this column. Is there a ‘castle defense’ in this state, for example?

Are there ‘whiter areas’ NE or NW of Auburn to live in? How far away is a lakefront area with acreage? Clearly, going SE is NOT the way to go... Etc., etc. This person has looked on city-data.com, but the picture painted there, and the picture painted here, don't even remotely ‘jive.’ (Wonder why?)

I'd love to hear your ‘take’ on the subject- either via email or on this forum

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A Recent History of Racist College Parties | Complex

www.complex.com/.../a-recent-history-of-racist-college-parties/ Complex

Oct 14, 2014 - In recent years, the number of racist college parties seems to have ...
A UNC frat party mocked Vietnamese culture in their "1960s theme" party

A Socimages collection: Race-themed college parties ...

<https://thesocimages.org/socimages/race-themed-college-parties-and-events-at-college-campuses>

Oct 12, 2015 - This post is a collection of racially-themed parties and events at college campuses. They're examples of one kind of simple individual racism ... Cached

13 Racist College Parties Prove 'Dear White People' Is Real

www.theguardian.com/.../13-racist-college-parties-that-prove-dear-white-people-is-real

Oct 17, 2014 - 13 Racist College Parties That Prove Dear White People Isn't ... glassed slippers Uggs, there's just a Mexican-themed party over at Chi Omega. Similar

6 of the Most Disturbing Racist and Sexist College Frat ...

www.alternet.org/.../6-most-disturbing-racist-sexist-college-frat-events-from-the-past-year Alternet

Mar 3, 2014 - 6 of the Most Disturbing Racist and Sexist College Frat Events from the Past Year ... It's common knowledge that at fraternity and sorority parties much in the middle of the party with Mexican-themed drinks on one side and ...

A Racist Party Infuriated Students. This Is How Universities ...

thinkprogress.org/.../university-response-racist-incidents/ ThinkProgress

Feb 24, 2016 - Fairfield University students held a racist off-campus party last ... The anger over the party theme wasn't enough to change students' attitudes. ... University of Chicago, and Dartmouth College, among many more, have ...

Kanye West-themed frat party at UCLA sparks protests, claims

www.latimes.com/.../la-me-in-ucla-blackface-kanye-p Los Angeles Times

Oct 9, 2015 - After photographs of the party surfaced on social media, some students said the organizations' actions were racist and mocked black culture, ...

Racist College Parties - Race Relations - About.com

experts.about.com/.../Race_Relations_Diversity_Matters

This overview lists the most notorious racist college parties. ... were promised "purple drink," chicken and watermelon for this party with a "ghetto" theme.

Frats Behaving Badly: 14 Examples Of Racist Parties, Terrible

www.huffingtonpost.com/.../frats-behaving-badly_0_ The Huffington Post

Sep 3, 2013 - Frats Behaving Badly: 14 Examples Of Racist Parties, Terrible Pranks, Misogyny, And Just Being Bad ... The college initiated a review of the event after students and alumni complained the theme was racially insensitive.

12 Incidents That Prove Fraternity and Sorority Racism Isn't ...

mic.com/.../12-incidents-that-prove-fraternity-and-sorority-racism-isnt

May 10, 2015 - 12 Incidents That Prove Fraternity and Sorority Racism Isn't Just an Old Oklahoma Problem ... highlighted that these incidents are nothing new on college campuses. Perhaps ... Chi Omega at Penn State: "Mexican-themed" party.

Timeline: List of recent sorority and fraternity racist incidents ...

college.usatoday.com/.../Timeline-List-of-recent-sorority-and-fraternity-racist-incidents

Mar 15, 2015 - COLLEGE CHOICE ... Phi Delta Theta at Penn accused of racism & sexism w dark skinned blow up doll in holiday ... Alpha Delta fraternity at Dartmouth College apologizes after throwing a "Bloods and Crips"-themed party.

Searches related to college themed racist parties

mexican themed party racist	best college themed parties
college themed parties pinterest	good college themed parties
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Assassination of Thomas Sankara: evidence of a documentary by RAI 3 involve France, CIA and Blaise Compaoré

Robert R Moton (2nd president of Tuskegee Institute); A government spy and traitor to African people in the US

" He later became a member of the Boule' and played a vital role in sabotaging Garvey as well as the Tuskegee Syphilis Experiment happening on his watch while head of Tuskegee, signing-off on the experiments carried out on Afrikan citizens for over 30 yearz with the acknowledgement and support of the U.S. Department of Health.

According to (Steve) Cokely, Moton was hired by the government to spy on Garvey. He was an agent for the U.S. government to coordinate the program against Garvey in America. In one of his many

lectures on the Boule' Cokely stated Moton was given \$5million to keep Garvey out of Liberia and halt the Back to Africa movement in exchange for a favor regarding race relationz at a later date.....Moton, now a mole "Gay" Edgar Hoover would've had wet dreamz about, started attending Garvey's meetingz and would brief the government on the detailz. His reward? He got the 1st Black Veteran hospital at Tuskegee; the infamous place where the Syphilis Experiments were conducted, all on Moton's watch. Although history has been kind to Moton because of this government conspiracy, he and memberz of the staff at Tuskegee knew what was going on.

I was forwarded a quote that's allegedly taken directly from the Phi Beta Sigma history book — of which Moton was also a member — 'Our cause speeds on: An informal history of the Phi Beta Sigma fraternity', by W. Sherman Savage:

"Many Americans, in and out of the military, felt that the "social equality" of the contacts of the Negro soldiers and French individuals and families would ruin the black Americans for their place in American society... Brother R.R. Moton was sent over on one of his special missions to prepare the black troops so that they might return to life in America properly."

In other wordz, Moton's job was to keep these Afrikanz in check, for returning "to life in America properly" meant them still being treated as subhuman. It should not surprise you that a Black man would agree to do such a job when you realize this is the nature of the Boule' man, one who wishes, as said on page 28 of the Boule's history book, "create an organization which would partake in the tenants (basis, or root) of Skull & Bones at Yale.

When we look, in particular, at Afrikan people, those in North America seem to exhibit the greatest effects of Global White Supremacy (GWS) for it is evident when we analyze the ongoing confusion leading to our collective lack of identity, the shade of skin, texture of our hair, and denomination of the god we worship. Organizationz like the Boule' have proven to be a vital element in the struggle to resurrect our Afrikan identity. Graham, a "privileged" Black kid who admitted the brainwashing he went through during his upbringing — like his fair-skinned grandmother who would only allow him and his brother to play outside in the shade and would scold them if any part of them were out in the sun, sayin' they needed not be any darker then they were —spoke of the residual impact it had that moved him to surgically reconfigure his Afrikan nose to look more european in his early twenties.

This is the makeup of a sellout, and this mindset is manufactured through breeding groups like the Boule' and trickle down to InRoads and Jack&Jill. It is within the confines of these groups where families subliminally (and even explicitly) live up to racist axiomz like, "If you're Black, get back; if you're Brown, stick around; if you're yellow, you're a fine fellow; and if you're white, you're right!"

In order to really understand this psyche, probably the best to analyze would be the Boule', aka Sigma Pi Phi, Fraternity, Inc.

Every month of May, memberz of the Boule' — which now claimz to have over 5,000 memberz and 112 chapterz throughout the United States and the West Indies — commemorate their founding by re-reading their history book as a symbol of renewing their allegiance to an organization modeled after Skull&Bones at Yale. In opposition, I propose every year, Afrikan people re-read select books that may renew our mission to restore our legacy; books like Chancellor Williams, 'The Destruction of Black Civilization' is one that immediately comes to mind.

I say this because the actionz of this over 100-year organization — which has spawned offspring that directly goes after our best and brightest (via organizationz like Jack&Jill, InRoads, and undergraduate fraternities and sororities) — have proven where their allegiance lay as it is obviously apparent it is not about liberating Afrikan people from the grips of GWS. But when it comes to the Boule', if you read the previous article I wrote, one should not be surprised. Question is, what are "those in the know" do? I believe books like Williams is paramount!

Over the yearz I've covered this topic, I've gotten responses from those who just can't shake this allegiance, even though they're not even direct beneficiaries! Claiming to not be "greek" or having ties to the customz of the greeks, most use this baseless excuse as a reason to continue membership. But I ask, where's the research and study? How idiotic is it to say one is in a Black Greek-Lettered organization, yet claim not to have any ties with greeks?!?!

I've deduced this to realizing there are those who are unreachable, and I assure you, it is not my intent to change them. Back in 1996, I was faced with the same decision once learning about the Boule', so I know the feeling of "loosing the benefits" of being a member (the alleged job hook-ups and business/social connectionz), but there's emphatically no way I could remain knowing this organization chooses to be abettorz of our people's social, mental, and spiritual demise.

Truly the choice is yourz, you can do what you will with the info we have on the Boule'. But for those who find themselves "riding the fence," here's a few more jewelz to ponder...

[back to top]

BLACKS UNDER THE SPELL...

By the Greek definition, the word, "Boule" was the lower house of the greek parliament or Adviserz to the king. There is also a French version of the word, which defines a conclave or coming together. Allegedly, this is the version sororities like Alpha Kappa Alpha who call their convention the Boule'. Using the Greek definition these career and socially successful Blacks are under the control of the larger Masonic society of secrets that round up America's doctorz, lawyerz, real estate ownerz, and celebrities commandeering the agenda of the black masses who look to these successful Blacks for influence and direction.

Over the yearz and many discussionz about the Boule', people have asked if the word "Boule" meanz "Adviser", one would think they're actually giving advice instead of taking direction. Well, we all know english is a bastard language where some even say it's the language of confusion. The word "Adviser" is also spelled, "Advisor" and when you look up the definition, we find, "the spellings adviser and advisor are both correct. Adviser is the more common spelling in North America; advisor is more common in Britain. In both places, however, the adjectival form is advisory. In the U.S., adviser may be seen as less formal, while advisor often suggests an official position." — Websters Dictionary

So we find in most cases when speaking of the Boule', they are adviserz, hence, it is they who take orderz, not give them.

Clearing this up, we should know the mindset these elite have embodied. They are in a relentless pursuit of material wealth and acceptance from a species that owe their very existence to Afrikan people. The even sicker thing is knowing they're willing to do practically anything for it!

As mentioned in Part 1 of this series, the book, History of Sigma Pi Phi written by professor Charles H. Wesley, again, who also wrote the history books of the Elks, Prince Hall Masonz and the National Council of Negro Women, stated the Boule's primary founder, Dr. Henry McKee Minton wanted the Boule' tailored after the Skull&Bones Society at Yale. As a secret society that focused on Boule' member W.E.B. Dubois' term 'The Talented Tenth' or the 10% of enlightened American-Afrikanz, the Boule' supposedly has been controlling the other 90% socially, morally, economically, and even spiritually.

Minton was the prototype of the kind of men the Boule' would seek and attract. He was well trained, I mean, educated, and married into the powerful Wormley family of Washington, DC. The head of the Wormley family, James Wormley (January 16, 1819- October 18, 1884), was the owner and operator of the Wormley Hotel, which opened in DC in 1871.

Apparently, Wormley worked with one, William Seward, a senator and eventual Secretary of State to President Abraham Lincoln, in Washington, DC to transport Afrikan escapees to freedom. In an 1870 manuscript written by Francis B. Carpenter in the Seward Papers notes, "Among the visitors in the evening was Mr. Wormley, the well known colored landlord of Washington. Greeting him cordially

and introducing him to his other guests, Mr. Seward said, 'Wormley and I went into the emancipation business a year and a half before Mr. Lincoln did, down on the James River. How was it Wormley – how many slaves did we take off on our steamer?' 'Eighteen,' replied Mr. Wormley."

This is interesting to note because on the same night Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth, there was an attempt on Seward's life by Lewis Powell, an associate of Booth's. Wormley was the only American-Afrikan at the bedside of Abraham Lincoln when he died.

According to Graham, a Boule' member, in his book, *Our Kind of People*, Minton and the other four founderz "chose to model their group after ancient Greek organizations, in terms of structure and nomenclature." In other wordz any and all official names and symbolz would have everything to do with greek culture instead of Afrikan thus vowing to do away with their origin and choosing to be loyal protectorz of the very oppressorz of Afrikan people.

For example, Boule' Master researcher, Steve Cokely believes the Boule' was utilized effectively to limit the power and influence of Marcus Garvey. A meeting of all the prominent Black newspaper families and editorz from *The Amsterdam News*, *The Chicago Defender*, *The Pittsburgh Courier*, *The Baltimore and Washington Afro-American Newspaper* took place in Washington, D.C. took place in 1918 (that same year, on August 17 Garvey began publishing the widely distributed *Negro World* newspaper) where Masonic orderz were given to either not discuss Garvey or deem him persona non grata, so that no one would follow him and his Back to Africa Movement. Why? Why would Afrikan men want to block another Afrikan man's mission for repatriation?! The reason is obvious... they negroes felt nothing was better than what they currently had on their masterz plantation!

"Black public outcry against lynching, bordering on what some authorities considered to be "unpatriotic" expression in a time of war, was a domestic "nuisance" which might well hinder prosecution of U.S. war aims overseas. Though generally supportive of the use of black troops to further the defined interests of the country abroad, the AfroAmerican press was nevertheless quite given to providing front-page coverage to these almost daily atrocities committed against black Americans. With support from what appears to have been only a handful of colleagues in the Military Intelligence Branch, [Joel E.] Springarn [a Jewish U.S. Military Intelligence Officer (Negro Subversion Division) who doubled as head of the Jewish founded and led NAACP understood full well that any unilateral attempt to suppress publication of such stories, while at the same time allowing lynch mobs of white Americans to continue a favored pastime, would, at the very least, lead to further disaffection within the Afro-American national community. Consequently, Major Springarn, aided by Emmett J. Scott, evolved a plan to appease the most prominent and powerful molders and shapers of "black public opinion." On 5 June, Scott and Springarn drafted 'a letter to George Creel, chairman of the federal Committee on Public Information, requesting that the Committee sponsor, "at an early date," a conference of approximately twenty Afro-American editors and about "a dozen or so other influential leaders among the Negro people...." That three-day conference was convened in Washington, D.C. on 19 June. The thirty-one persons in attendance included John H. Murphy of the *Baltimore Afro-American*; Robert L. Vann, *Pittsburgh Courier*; Fred

R. Moore, New York Age; Benjamin J. Davis, Atlanta Independent; Robert R. Moton of Tuskegee Institute; Archibald H. Grimke, president of the Washington branch NAACP; P. B. S. Pinchback, former governor of Louisiana; Kelly Miller, Howard University dean; Robert S. Abbott of the Chicago Defender; and W. E. B. DuBois. When the conference opened Wednesday morning, 19 June, the overall atmosphere seemed calculated to play upon the bourgeois sensibilities of black leaders in attendance. "To enliven the occasion for the visitors," reported the New York Evening Post.

A galaxy of "prestigious" speakers was invited to address the conference: Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War; George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information; Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the U.S. Shipping Board; as well as Major Joel E. Springarn and his brother, Capt. Arthur S. Springarn of the Medical Reserve Corps. Critical to any discussion of the controversial treatment of Afro-American troops overseas were the testimonies of Gen. Paul Vignal, Military Attache of the French Embassy; and Majors Edouard Requin and L. P. Montal of the French High Commission, who also attended. Emmett J. Scott presided at all of the sessions. "The general plan which Mr. Scott and I had in mind," wrote Springarn to a superior the day following the conference, involved a general discussion on the part of all the conferees, so as to permit each man to "let off steam" as much as he desired, and then to guide the discussion in the right direction so that unanimous action might be possible before the conference closed.

(from "Closed Ranks": Major Joel E. Springarn and the Two Souls of Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, page 28-29)

(give thanx, ScholarWorks@UMass Amherst for this jewel)

There had been an agreement that information concerning the nature and outcome of the conference would be handled solely through the office of Emmett J. Scott, who was head of the Boule' at that time. What hedz may not know is Scott was another who spied on Garvey and other progressive American-Afrikan leaderz for Spingarn and U.S. Army Intelligence under Yarborough and Van Deman.

The Boule's role is to be a support group acting on behalf of the interests of the Rhodes/Rothschilds Secret Society and Zionist's. Zionists like Joel E. Spingarn, one of the early leaderz of the NAACP who was behind designing it to operate as a spy institution, specialized in sabotaging community operationz. The pay-off for these Zionist international bankerz and the U.S. government, who viewed any action of independence and self-determination out of their control as a threat came in the form of a strategic alliance — the Zionist's are a movement for the reestablishment, development, and protection of a Jewish nation in what is now Israel, and established as a political organization in 1897 under Theodore Herzl, later led by Chaim Weizmann.

These Zionists used anti-Semitism as both a force and call of action to gain more power in the U.S. In order to do this successfully, there needed to be a focus of hate exclusively on American-Afrikanz and

not the so-called jewz. It's said the last straw that triggered them into action was the lynching of a jewish pedophile and child-murderer, Leo Frank in 1915.

After Frank's lynching, the Zionists created the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) to ensure that an organization would be in place where only jewz, their groups and interests would be protected. They went one step further and set up spy networks such as the Urban League, the NAACP and others who would take legitimate claimz of injustices and sweep them under the rug.

Agents like Spingarn worked closely with U.S. military intelligence under the command of Lt. Col. Ralph Van Deman and Lt. General Pelham Yarborough [It must be noted in 1914, the NAACP chose to honor this enemy of Afrikan people by creating the annual Spingarn medal! And if you look at the list of recipients, many are memberz of the Boule' or have been assisting in the delay of Afrikan liberation!). Reverend A.D. Williams (MLK's grandfather) worked in trying to advance the rights of American-Afrikanz and was targeted by military intel as a result.

History showz there were three generationz of King's who were targeted for political neutralization and defamation by Yarborough and his successorz including "Gay" Edgar Hoover. According to a story broken March 21, 1993, by the Memphis Commercial Appeal army intelligence's cover story, "Black Americans were ripe for subversion by German agents during World War I and later by Communists and anti-war groups." The truth is, America-Afrikanz were more likely being influenced by Zionist agents than Communist or German ones.

And it didn't stop there. What's not included in the history books is that Garvey was aiming to go after the international bankerz and even called the Rhodes/Rothschilds, Rockefellers and Firestone out for their crimes. This made him public enemy #1 because of the mass appeal his organization had around the world.

Garvey's influence began striking at the heart of GWS operationz and they wanted him gone. Word out was New York Assistant District Attorney Edwin P. Kilroe, even hired an assassin named George Tyler to kill Garvey on October 14, 1919, but his wife effectively interceded.

While in his Harlem office at 56 West 156th Street on October 14, 1919, Garvey received a visit from Tyler. Tyler told him that Kilroe "had sent him" to get Garvey and then pulled a .38-caliber gun and fired four shots, wounding Garvey in the right leg and scalp. Garvey was taken to the hospital and Tyler arrested. Then on October 16th, on his way for arraignment, Tyler leaped to his death from third

tier of Harlem jail committing suicide — along with him went undeniable proof of the exact personz behind Garvey's attack.

All in all, when we look at the historical delay of Afrikan Liberation, we find it could not have happened without the hypnotic-like allegiance groups like the Boule' have with organizationz made up of white supremacist's. Along with Scott, probably the most valuable sell-out was R.R. Moton.

[back to top]

R.R. MOTON [1867-1940]



Roughly 40 yearz before Boule' member Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. made his infamous speech on racial equality at the Lincoln Memorial, Dr. Robert Russa Moton delivered the keynote address at the memorial dedication as requested by then-President Warren G. Harding in 1922, where he co-signed Abraham Lincoln's efforts to unite the country, but felt there was still much work to be done.

Born two yearz after the abolition of slavery, his mother taught him to read in secret. When plantation owner found out, he directed his daughter to take over teaching Moton. He later graduated from Hampton Institute in 1890, then remained there for the next 25 yearz as the schoolz head of discipline. He also traveled the country speaking about the need for racial equality, raising money for Tuskegee and helping establish a veteranz hospital in Alabama for black soldierz returning from World War I. Under direction of President Woodrow Wilson, during WWI, he was sent to France to inspect the Black troops. During his lifetime, he served as an adviser to five Presidents, Wilson, Warren Harding, Calvin Coolidge, Herbert Hoover and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Although he is noted in history for what seemz to be positive contributionz like these, many may not know another role he played, a part you'll find deleted in the history books... a vital instrument in the delay if Afrikan liberation.

In particular, one must note, the form of discipline he taught involved programming black troops on knowing their "place" once they got back from the war, because even though they put their lives on the line, this country continued to see them as 3/5ths a man.

He later became a member of the Boule' and played a vital role in sabotaging Garvey as well as the Tuskegee Syphilis Experiment happening on his watch while head of Tuskegee, signing-off on the experiments carried out on Afrikan citizenz for over 30 yearz with the acknowledgement and support of the U.S. Department of Health.

According to Cokely, Moton was hired by the government to spy on Garvey. He was an agent for the U.S. government to coordinate the program against Garvey in America. In one of his many lectures on the Boule' Cokely stated Moton was given \$5million to keep Garvey out of Liberia and halt the Back to Africa movement in exchange for a favor regarding race relationz at a later date.

A comrad of mine, Brotha Insight, recently informed me of a conversation he had with his 95-year-old grandmother-in-law who's Liberian, born and raised. She expounded on Garvey's expedition deal that was a plan to purchase 1million acres of land in Liberia, West Afrika at \$1 per acre in 1919.

Joel A Springarn, Founder of the NAACP

" Joel Spingarn was an Austrian Jew & Chairman of the NAACP from 1914-1919 and its president in 1930, operated a network of black spies within the Black community under the direction of the U.S. Army military intelligence Division (MID). Spingarn was a fierce critic and enemy of Booker T Washington who advocated self-reliance and economic empowerment just like Garvey.

Few blacks know that Spingarn ran a spy network against blacks, a domestic intelligence operation that served as a forerunner of the COINTELPRO FBI-led counterinsurgency seprogram of the 1960's. In the service of this government spying operation, Spingarn used his position at the NAACP to gather critical information on the Black community. Among other covert acts, he turned over to the MID the NAACP membership list of all 117 NAACP branches throughout the country, with the names and home and business address of their top officers.

Agent Spingarn took on the secret assignment of infiltrating and recruiting America's talented tenth. His target was the Black aristocracy. Spingarn was not the only early NAACP leader to work for Army intelligence. It is generally known that W.E. B. Dubois actively sought appointmnt to the intelligence division in 1918. Spingarn had wrote a Colonel that Dubois would write in the Crisis "To make his paper an organ of patriotic propaganda hereafter".)"

Assassination of Thomas Sankara: evidence of a documentary by RAI 3 involve France, CIA and Blaise Compaoré

Astounding allegations have come forth about the 1987 assassination of the former president of Burkina Faso, Thomas Sankara, through a documentary aired on Italy's public channel RAI3. The documentary, entitled 'African Shadows' and by Silvestro Montanaro, details the alleged links of the

American and French secret services to Sankara's assassins and the involvement of the current President of Burkina Faso Blaise Compaoré. This week's Pambazuka News brings you the striking three-part transcript of the recent documentary, featuring the testimonies of well-known Liberian figures. Pambazuka

The original testimonies are in english but there are not available neither on line yet, not even transcribed, because these are liberians people wich speak in the film. The film has been played in italian on public's italian TV the RAI3 TV. He testimones were published first in italian and then translated in french by thomassankara.net web site. This version has been translated in english from french by by Josh Ogada for Pambazuka. You can watch to the film at <http://www.rai.tv/dl/RaiTV/...> thomassankara.net's administrator

NARRATOR: This is an intriguing international issue. I am meeting with Liberian Senator Jewel Howard Taylor, ex-wife of Charles Taylor.

SILVESTRO: Do you think that people should be worried if Taylor tells 'the truth'? Should important people?

LADY: Yes, absolutely. I am sure of it...

SILVESTRO: Very important people?

LADY: For sure. There is a part of this story that has remained hidden, even from me. I am certain that he still holds secrets. How did he leave the US? What deal did he make with Ghaddafi in order to train in Libya? Who were his friends, and what information did they give him?

MOMO: He had lots of friends in the US...

SILVESTRO: Important people?

MOMO. Yes, certainly, business people.

SILVESTRO: Can you give me any names?

MOMO: Ah, no. I cannot divulge their names. I am not a fool... He had friends in diplomatic circles, who have gone underground, but I know who they are, and that they would not be happy if I spoke out. Taylor did not drop out of the sky just like that. From prison to Liberia. It is them who sent him to Liberia, and they are very aware of this fact!

NARRATOR: This gentleman, also considered a war criminal by the UN, was Taylor's aide-de-camp. Today, General Momo Jiba – one of those who know the real story – gives us a glimpse of the goings-on during the reign of Charles Taylor.

SILVESTRO: Who sent him here?

MOMO: Those who sent him know themselves. The big hand. They know everything. He did not come here alone. Taylor was in prison in the US ... and all of a sudden, he was in Monrovia. How did he get out of a US prison? How was he able to escape?

SILVESTRO: The CIA?

MOMO: Eh heh... I cannot say it ... a big hand, The Big Hand.

HISTORIAN: What happened in the US with Charles Taylor is quite a remarkable story.

NARRATOR: Liberia's current minister of posts and telecommunications, Marcus Dahn, is also one of the country's pre-eminent historians. He also suspects a third force behind Taylor's escape.

HISTORIAN: Taylor fled Liberia after President Doe accused him of stealing millions of dollars from state coffers. He was arrested and was due for extradition to Liberia. It is noteworthy that Taylor's lawyer, Ramsey, one of the best in the country, was attorney general under Jimmy Carter. Taylor was incarcerated at a federal prison in Massachusetts, one of the most secure. It seems to me especially difficult to escape from a federal prison...

Taylor managed to escape, to come back here and launch a revolution to depose Samuel Doe.

BLEAH: It is impossible to escape from such a facility without someone's assistance. Taylor was not a little bird. Neither was he God, or a spirit.

NARRATOR: Mose Bleah was Taylor's vice-president, and one of his top aides. When Taylor fled, he became president for a period of a few months.

BLEAH: Many people, including some who currently occupy important posts in the government, helped us. Even our current president admitted to having assisted Taylor, and having given him financial assistance at the time.

SILVESTRO: But it was mostly the Americans...

BLEAH: Certainly ... yes...

SILVESTRO: In what way?

BLEAH: How can I explain this to you... Our godfather – since some of us Liberians consider ourselves a province of the US – helped us. The US consented to Taylor becoming president.

ALLEN: You must understand that the leaders of the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] chose Taylor. The leadership of the NPFL included the likes of Mrs Ellen Sirleaf, the current president.

NARRATOR: Cyril Allen was a leading figure in Taylor's party, former head of the National Petroleum corporation and is now one of the top names on the UN's blacklist.

ALLEN: They were seeking help in toppling Samuel Doe. So the Americans asked whom they had chosen to lead their revolution. Their response was immediate and unequivocal; we have a Liberian who has a bone to pick with Samuel Doe. This man has a brilliant military mind, he is intelligent and courageous... Unfortunately, he is in one of your prisons. We ask that you to let him go so he can lead the revolution. They complied, and there Taylor was...

SILVESTRO: They agreed?

ALLEN: Of course, they made it possible for Taylor to escape.

MINISTER DOE: You need to find out from the State Department, from the highest levels of the CIA, the FBI, and the political establishment ... they know what happened. Listen, I never want find myself in the American prison system. It is practically impossible to escape. Incredibly, Taylor managed to escape. Who was Taylor's lawyer? Ramsey Clark, former US attorney general and one of the most powerful men in the world. Taylor escapes from prison in Boston and the next thing we know, Taylor is in Africa. When Taylor got here, he had a sack-load of money. We enquired into the

origins of the initial US\$25,000. I had all this information on my computer, but unknown individuals destroyed it. Luckily, a friend of mine kept copies. One of the signatures on the document was that of the current president, and the other was, well, an American.

SILVESTRO: Where were you trained, prepared?

MOMO: I was trained...

SILVESTRO: Please be truthful.

MOMO: Yes... in Libya.

Sivlestro: Who trained you?

MOMO: He he, good question...

SILVESTRO: What kind of instructors did you have? Where were they from? Which country? Please be honest.

MOMO: I cannot reveal that on camera, it is top-secret. But they were definitely instructors.

SILVESTRO: Who supplied you with arms?

MOMO: For combat?

SILVESTRO: Yes.

MOMO: He he.

SILVESTRO: The same people?

MOMO: No, no, it was a revolution, we provided for ourselves. Nobody gave us anything. President Taylor used his own resources.

NARRATOR: At this point, I ask the filming crew to leave and return with a hidden television camera.

SILVESTRO: So, who was it that trained you?

MOMO: He he ... ok, I cannot tell him ... besides he already knows...

SILVESTRO: The CIA?

MOMO: Yes, the CIA trained me.

SILVESTRO: How about Gaddafi ... Libya.

MOMO: Don't go there, that's politics...

SILVESTRO: Unbelievable.

MOMO: Let's not get into that, that's politics.

SILVESTRO: And they gave you money...

MOMO: Money, everything.

SILVESTRO: Arms?

MOMO: Everything, everything.

SILVESTRO: The CIA.

MOMO : Don't go there... that's politics

SILVESTRO: Good heavens.

MOMO: You know, they are dangerous ... right now they want it kept quiet ... they would not appreciate us talking about it. If we do, it would be dangerous for them...

SILVESTRO: How is it possible that the CIA helped Taylor escape from prison?

LADY: I am sure that they were involved.

SILVESTRO: But after that, he was in Libya planning the war against Doe. Libya was an enemy of the US.

LADY: I believe that Taylor was nothing but a pawn in this game. The US was against Libya, but at the same time was eager to overthrow Doe. It is for this reason that they needed an ally, and authorised Taylor going to Libya for training to fight these people. Even before he triumphed and became president, he was in constant contact with the US. He was part of a scheme to topple Doe. He needed to be clear with his priorities: the Liberian question, his orientations vis-à-vis the US, the natural resources at stake, especially petroleum, from which the US would benefit. Liberia was a strategic target, and for this reason, more important than the Libyan question.

NARRATOR: As General Momo states, Taylor was at this point working for the CIA, spying on Gaddafi and infiltrating African liberation movements that were training in Libya.

MOMO: It was a CIA operation.

SILVESTRO: The fact of the matter is that Taylor was working for the CIA, and had been sent expressly to infiltrate African liberation movements that were training in Libya.

MOMO: Those are the facts.

SILVESTRO: Are you sure about that?

MOMO: Absolutely. I was working with him, and we spoke about these issues. I am not in the habit of lying.

SILVESTRO: And how did Taylor go about spying on Gaddafi for the CIA?

MOMO: One ... a key area was Burkina Faso.

SILVESTRO: Taylor's mysterious escape path crosses with the fate of Thomas Sankara, the young president of Burkina Faso. Some time ago, Liberian senator and former warlord Prince Johnson, told the Truth Commission that he and Taylor had been involved in Sankara's death. I approached him so he would explain the story.

PRINCE: But this is not part of what you have written here...

SILVESTRO: It is part of the last question.

PRINCE: No, it isn't. And in any case, you must stick to the agenda you prepared here...

SILVESTRO: Excuse me?

PRINCE: You cannot raise a new issue that was not mentioned before.

SILVESTRO: Is it that difficult for you to answer the question?

PRINCE: No, no, it does not work like that.

SILVESTRO: So, what actually happened in Burkina Faso?

PRINCE: No, we ... once an issue has been dealt with one, two, three times...

SILVESTRO: The issue of Thomas Sankara?

PRINCE: This is getting tedious.

SILVESTRO: Excuse me?

PRINCE: I went to the Truth Commission, I gave an interview to the French media that was broadcast worldwide, and I will go on repeating what I said about Burkina Faso.

SILVESTRO: I understand, but please answer the question.

PRINCE: Right, after I spoke, the president of Burkina Faso faced all kinds of problems, and I do not want to end up there again. Besides, if you really want to know what happened in Burkina Faso, why don't you go there and ask President Blaise Compaoré ... you are part of the international media, you are like a doctor, to whom the truth must be told. Therefore, go to Burkina Faso... (bursts of laughter).

NARRATOR: Then, with the camera ostensibly off...

PRINCE: There was an international plot to get rid of this man, and if I tell you how this happened, are you aware the secret services could kill you?

SILVESTRO: An international plot. Because the truth would harm the current president Blaise Compaoré. In 1987 when Sankara was murdered, Compaoré was considered his best friend. Immediately after Sankara's death, Compaoré said 'I was ill'.

NARRATOR: Momo and Allen recount to me what exactly happened.

ALLEN: Gambian President Yahya Jammeh, Blaise Compaoré, Thomas Sankara, Domingo Guengéré, and ... Foday Sankoh, as well as the man from Chad, whose name I can't recall, had all been trained in Libya and were all friends. They are the ones who actually organised the Burkina revolution and installed Sankara as president. Once in power, he set about putting in place his plans. The next thing you know, the US had infiltrated the liberation movements and set about overthrowing Sankara, who was leaning too far left. The Americans were not happy with Sankara. He was talking of nationalising his country's resources to benefit his people. He was a socialist so he had to go.

This section contains a sequence of archive images. What follows is the commentary accompanying the images.

NARRATOR: Video showing Sankara: Thomas Sankara was president of Upper Volta from 1983–87, and renamed it Burkina Faso, meaning 'land of the honourable'. To avoid foreign dictates, he refused aid from the IMF and the World Bank. Burkina Faso was semi-arid, hungry, indebted and had one of the highest infant mortality rates, with no hope of going it alone. He had to fight desertification, achieve food self-sufficiency, and provide healthcare. The new motto was 'two meals a day and ten litres of water a day for all every day'. The whole country, especially women, were mobilised to achieve this goal: to consume only what the country could produce on its own, without unnecessary imports and military purchases, end waste, privilege and corruption. He led by example.

SANKARA: Our ministers can only fly economy, not first class. We have abolished presidential immunity, and are in the process of lowering civil service salaries. There are court proceedings against those who are robbing our country, and these are taking place in public.

NARRATOR: Sankara ate millet, like the peasants in his country, travelled around in a small ordinary car, always wore traditional dress, and never had any personal property. His presidential salary was a pittance, and he shamed every other statesman in the world and at home. His example was not followed with enthusiasm. Roads, railways, schools and hospitals were built, agricultural production grew and desert was reclaimed. In the space of four years, the goal of two meals a day and ten litres of water was a reality. But the spectre of external debt racked up by past corrupt governments loomed. Sankara was fighting on the global stage against this new debt-slavery.

SANKARA: We must speak in one voice, saying this debt cannot be paid. And since I am the lone voice, I will be assassinated. We must say together, we cannot pay, because we have to work to build a future for our people. If only Burkina Faso refuses to pay, I will not be here at the next conference.

Silvestro's comments: Sankara did well, and did it for all. He called into question the delicate power dynamics of the time. It was an issue that needed to be tackled. Momo Jiba and Cyril Allen, Taylor's closest allies, recount what happened.

The interview continues

MOMO: My boss told me to approach Sankara for help in taking power in Liberia. In return, he offered lucrative business opportunities. Thomas Sankara told him he was not interested and asked him to leave the country. He told him that he would not help and asked him to find another staging point for his rebellion. Guengere, who is currently Burkina Faso's minister of defence, Blaise Compaoré, Charles Taylor, and Chad's current president ... you know who he is?

SILVESTRO: Yes.

MOMO: Yes, him too.

SILVESTRO: Yes.

MOMO: They all met in Mauritania for a whole day ... after a while they were joined by a white man from Paris. The discussions carried on, and then there was another meeting in Libya, where the Sankara problem was discussed some more. What emerged was that if we were to use Burkina Faso

MOMO: They sent their men, some commandos, and then there was Prince Johnson, and myself. We communicated by walkie-talkie, we had all the information on Sankara ... when he left home, and when he returned ... everything was planned.

SILVESTRO: Were you there?

MOMO: Of course, I was in Burkina Faso, I was part of the operation.

SILVESTRO: And were you present when Sankara was assassinated?

MOMO: Of course, I was in the room when he was assassinated.

SILVESTRO: What do you remember of that moment?

MOMO (laughs).

SILVESTRO: Sankara was waiting to meet Blaise Compaoré?

MOMO: No, it was not a meeting ... there were important discussions taking place.

MOMO: And Blaise Compaoré, after seeming to have returned home at nightfall , was there, ready to act with the others ... he entered the room and fired.

(On the first version it was written "at exactly midnight", but Silvestro MONTANARO told us that it was a mistake and that Momo spoke about the nightfall. thomassankara.net's administrator)

ALLEN: He fired the first shot ... Sankara was seated and Compaoré was across the table. Then there was a second shot, Sankara sank into the chair and died ... a few seconds before that, he had been speaking to Compaoré.

MOMO: I was right there when Thomas Sankara said, 'Blaise, you are my best friend, I call you my brother, and yet you assassinate me?' Blaise made an irritated gesture and said something to him in French – I don't understand French very well – and then he fired a shot.

ALLEN: If Blaise Compaoré had not shot Sankara, Guengere would have done so, and would now be president. All of this was part of America's interest in controlling Burkina Faso.

NARRATOR: Whatever the case, one thing is certain: The good will is gone and Burkina Faso is once again one of the world's poorest countries.

SOME COMMENTS

We hope this documentary will contribute to the search for the truth, and lead to more vital testimonies.

We do not fully believe the version of events where Sankara was assassinated at nightfall in the presence of Blaise Compaoré, who fired the fatal shot. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, the assassination took place between 16:00 and 17:00. However, we must remain open to this.

For a long time, Liberians have been suspected to have been implicated in the death of Sankara. Up to this point, not a single Liberian had offered an explanation as to what their role was. We have serious doubts as to the veracity of this account of the day he was assassinated, but the Liberian connection is confirmed.

We unearthed a fresh confirmation of the accusations against France and Libya.

Of great importance here is the implication of the CIA. Neither is this the first time that Liberians have confirmed it in detail. Charles Taylor would surely have collaborated with the CIA to infiltrate African revolutionary circles.

There are already several accounts that express surprise at Taylor's escape from the US. Shortly before the release of this documentary, Taylor himself recounted his surreal 'liberation escape' during the Special Tribunal on Sierra Leone, and confirmed that he had received assistance.

The producer can confirm that this documentary was shot before the release of the Liberia Truth Commission report that implicates the current president and several other personalities.

Bruno Jaffré

Prostate cancer risk factors

A risk factor is anything that affects your chance of getting a disease such as cancer. Different cancers have different risk factors. Some risk factors, like smoking, can be changed. Others, like a person's age or family history, can't be changed.

But having a risk factor, or even several, does not mean that you will get the disease. Many people with one or more risk factors never get cancer, while others who get cancer may have had few or no known risk factors.

Researchers have found several factors that might affect a man's risk of getting prostate cancer.

Age

Prostate cancer is rare in men younger than 40, but the chance of having prostate cancer rises rapidly after age 50. About 6 in 10 cases of prostate cancer are found in men older than 65.

Race/ethnicity

Prostate cancer occurs more often in African-American men and in Caribbean men of African ancestry than in men of other races. African-American men are also more than twice as likely to die of prostate cancer as white men. Prostate cancer occurs less often in Asian-American and Hispanic/Latino men than in non-Hispanic whites. The reasons for these racial and ethnic differences are not clear.

Geography

Prostate cancer is most common in North America, northwestern Europe, Australia, and on Caribbean islands. It is less common in Asia, Africa, Central America, and South America.

The reasons for this are not clear. More intensive screening in some developed countries probably accounts for at least part of this difference, but other factors such as lifestyle differences (diet, etc.) are likely to be important as well. For example, Asian Americans have a lower risk of prostate cancer than white Americans, but their risk is higher than that of men of similar backgrounds living in Asia.

Family history

Prostate cancer seems to run in some families, which suggests that in some cases there may be an inherited or genetic factor. (Still, most prostate cancers occur in men without a family history of it.)

Having a father or brother with prostate cancer more than doubles a man's risk of developing this disease. (The risk is higher for men who have a brother with the disease than for those who have a father with it.) The risk is much higher for men with several affected relatives, particularly if their relatives were young when the cancer was found.

Gene changes

Several inherited gene changes seem to raise prostate cancer risk, but they probably account for only a small percentage of cases overall. For example:

- Inherited mutations of the *BRCA1* or *BRCA2* genes raise the risk of breast and ovarian cancers in some families. Mutations in these genes (especially in *BRCA2*) may also increase prostate cancer risk in some men.
- Men with Lynch syndrome (also known as *hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer*, or HNPCC), a condition caused by inherited gene changes, have an increased risk for a number of cancers, including prostate cancer.

Other inherited gene changes can also raise a man's risk of prostate cancer. For more on some of these gene changes, see [What causes prostate cancer?](#).

Black Women and Breast Cancer: Risk Is Now Equal to White Women

November 4, 2015 | Posted by [Tamiya King](#)

Tagged With: [African American](#), [black Women](#), [Breast Cancer](#), [breast cancer risk](#)

http://i.kinja-img.com/gawker-media/image/upload/s--YVE_KitO--/c_scale,fl_progressive,q_80,w_800/18g9kplnkacfijpg.jpg

It has been somewhat well known for decades that Black women were less likely to develop breast cancer than white women, but this is no longer the case.

Carol DeSantis, an American Cancer Society epidemiologist, led the study that confirms that Black women are now just as like as White women to get breast cancer. She states that “for a while we’ve seen the increase in Black women and stable rates in white women.” DeSantis also asserts that even though medical professionals have seen this trend developing, the news is still “sort of shocking.”

Black women’s risk went up by 0.4 percent a year between 2008 and 2012. This is a much higher increase than in previous years. Overall, 124.3 African-American women per 100,000 were diagnosed with breast cancer during those four years, compared to 128.1 White women. Unfortunately, Black women also have the highest death rates from breast cancer. Black women die at a rate of 31.0 per 100,000, as opposed to 21.9 per 100,000 for white women. This is largely due to the fact that African-American women are diagnosed later, when the cancer has likely spread to other parts of the body.

DeSantis also states that the rise in breast cancer among Black women may be connected to increasing obesity rates. Fifty-eight percent of Black women were obese in 2012, compared to only 33 percent of White women. The more fat that accumulates in the body, the more estrogen levels are increased, which is a serious risk factor for many forms of breast cancer.

Other breast cancer risk factors are also involved, but DeSantis asserts that she’s not sure if there are “changes in black women more than in white women—having fewer children, having them later in life.” She shares that she’d like to look into this more, since there is a chance that the risk factors could change.

It is, of course, important for women of all ethnicities to know which risk factors could lead to breast cancer. DeSantis shares that it’s essential for women to maintain healthy body weight, to limit alcohol consumption and to be physically active on a regular basis. She also maintains that mammograms are the best way to catch breast cancer in the earlier stages, when the disease is more easily treated.

Breast cancer rates for Black women were actually higher than those for White women in seven states: Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Tennessee. The rates were lower in the District of Columbia, as well as 11 other states.

The results for this study were published in *CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians*. The study results are based on data from the SEER program, sponsored by the National Cancer Institute. The SEER program has been gathering data on cancer patients since 1973.

The incidents of breast cancer also increased slightly for Pacific Islander and Asian women at 88.3 per 100,000. However, these rates are still significantly lower than those for African-American and white women. Hispanic women also have a lower rate of breast cancer, at 91.9 per 100,000.

Breast cancer risk factors you cannot change

The main risk factors for breast cancer are things you cannot change: being a woman, getting older, and having certain gene changes. These make your risk of breast cancer higher. But having a risk factor, or even many, does not mean that you are sure to get the disease.

Being a woman

Simply being a woman is the main risk factor for breast cancer. Men can have breast cancer, too, but this disease is about 100 times more common in women than in men. This might be because men have less of the female hormones estrogen and progesterone, which can promote breast cancer cell growth.

Getting older

As you get older, your risk of breast cancer goes up. Most invasive breast cancers (those that have spread from where they started) are found in women age 55 and older.

Certain inherited genes

About 5% to 10% of breast cancer cases are thought to be hereditary, meaning that they result directly from gene defects (called *mutations*) passed on from a parent.

BRCA1 and BRCA2: The most common cause of hereditary breast cancer is an inherited mutation in the *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* genes. In normal cells, these genes help prevent cancer by making proteins that help keep the cells from growing abnormally. Mutated versions of these genes cannot stop abnormal growth, and that can lead to cancer.

- If you have inherited a mutated copy of either gene from a parent, you have a higher risk of breast cancer.
- In some families with *BRCA1* mutations the lifetime risk of breast cancer is as high as 80%, but on average this risk seems to be in the range of 55% to 65%. For *BRCA2* mutations the risk is lower, around 45%.
- Breast cancers linked to these mutations are more often found in younger women and more often in both breasts than cancers not linked to these mutations. Women with these inherited mutations also have a higher risk of developing other cancers, mainly [ovarian cancer](#).
- In the United States, *BRCA* mutations are more common in Jewish people of Ashkenazi (Eastern Europe) origin than in other racial and ethnic groups, but anyone can have them.

Changes in other genes: Other gene mutations can also lead to inherited breast cancers. These gene mutations are much less common and most of them do not increase the risk of breast cancer as much as the *BRCA* genes. They are seldom causes of inherited breast cancer.

- **ATM:** The *ATM* gene normally helps repair damaged DNA. Inheriting 2 abnormal copies of this gene causes the disease *ataxia-telangiectasia*. Inheriting one abnormal copy of this gene has been linked to a high rate of breast cancer in some families.
- **TP53:** The *TP53* gene gives instructions for making a protein called *p53* that helps stop the growth of abnormal cells. Inherited mutations of this gene cause *Li-Fraumeni syndrome*. People with this syndrome have an increased risk of breast cancer, as well as some other cancers such

as [leukemia](#), [brain tumors](#), and sarcomas (cancers of [bones](#) or [connective tissue](#)). This mutation is a rare cause of breast cancer.

- **CHEK2:** Li-Fraumeni syndrome can also be caused by inherited mutations in the *CHEK2* gene. A *CHEK2* mutation, even when it doesn't cause this syndrome, can increase breast cancer risk about 2-fold.
- **PTEN:** The *PTEN* gene normally helps regulate cell growth. Inherited mutations in this gene cause *Cowden syndrome*, a rare disorder that puts people at higher risk for both non-cancer and cancer tumors in the breasts, as well as growths in the digestive tract, thyroid, uterus, and ovaries. Defects in this gene can also cause a different syndrome called *Bannayan-Riley-Ruvalcaba syndrome* that's not thought to be linked to breast cancer risk. The syndromes caused by mutations in *PTEN* can be grouped together as *PTEN Tumor Hamartoma Syndrome*.
- **CDH1:** Inherited mutations in this gene cause *hereditary diffuse gastric cancer*, a syndrome in which people develop a rare type of [stomach cancer](#). Women with mutations in this gene also have an increased risk of invasive lobular breast cancer.
- **STK11:** Defects in this gene can lead to *Peutz-Jeghers syndrome*. People affected with this disorder have pigmented spots on their lips and in their mouths, polyps in the urinary and gastrointestinal tracts, and a higher risk of many types of cancer, including breast cancer.
- **PALB2:** The *PALB2* gene makes a protein that interacts with the protein made by the *BRCA2* gene. Mutations in this gene can lead to a higher risk of breast cancer. It isn't yet clear if *PALB2* gene mutations also increase the risk for ovarian cancer and [male breast cancer](#).

For more on this, see [Family Cancer Syndromes](#).

Genetic testing: Genetic testing can be done to look for mutations in the *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* genes (or less commonly in other genes such as *PTEN* or *TP53*). While testing can be helpful in some cases, the pros and cons need to be considered carefully.

If you're thinking about genetic testing, it's strongly recommended that you first talk to a genetic counselor, nurse, or doctor who can explain and interpret the results of these tests. It's very important to understand what genetic testing can and can't tell you, and to carefully weigh the benefits and risks of genetic testing before these tests are done. Testing costs a lot and might not be covered by some health insurance plans.

For more, see [Genetic Testing: What You Need to Know](#). You might also want to visit the [National Cancer Institute web site](#).

Having a family history of breast cancer

It's important to note that most women (about 8 out of 10) who get breast cancer *do not* have a family history of the disease, but:

- Women who have close blood relatives with breast cancer have a higher risk of the disease.
- Having a first-degree relative (mother, sister, or daughter) with breast cancer almost doubles a woman's risk. Having 2 first-degree relatives increases her risk about 3-fold.
- Women with a father or brother who have had breast cancer also have a higher risk of breast cancer.

Overall, less than 15% of women with breast cancer have a family member with this disease.

Having a personal history of breast cancer

A woman with cancer in one breast has a higher risk of developing a new cancer in the other breast or in another part of the same breast. (This is different from a recurrence or return of the first cancer.) This risk is even higher for younger women with breast cancer.

Your race and ethnicity

Overall, white women are slightly more likely to develop breast cancer than African-American women, but African-American women are more likely to die of this cancer. In women under 45 years of age, breast cancer is more common in African-American women. Asian, Hispanic, and Native American women have a lower risk of developing and dying from breast cancer.

TOBACCO USE AMONG AFRICAN AMERICANS

Each year, approximately 45,000 African Americans die from smoking-related disease.¹ Smoking-related illnesses are the number one cause of death in the African-American community, surpassing all other causes of death, including AIDS, homicide, diabetes, and accidents.² Death from smoking-caused disease is higher among African Americans than among whites, despite the fact that African Americans typically smoke less.³ An estimated 1.6 million black Americans alive today under the age of 18 will become regular smokers, and about 500,000 of these will die prematurely from a tobacco-related disease.⁴

Tobacco Use Among African-American Adults

According to the 2014 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) of adults ages 18 and over, 17.5% of African-American adults in the United States are current smokers (22.1% of men and 13.7% of women), compared to 29.2% of American Indian/Alaska Natives, 18.2% of Whites, 11.2% of Hispanics and 9.5% of Asian Americans. Overall, 16.8% of US adults are current smokers.⁵

Smoking rates are even higher among specific subpopulations. A 2005 study showed that 42 percent of low-income African Americans smoke, and those who did not graduate from high school were more likely to smoke (50.7%) than those with a high school degree (33.5%) and those with some college education (36.7%).⁶

Tobacco Use Among African-American Youth

In contrast to patterns in adulthood, African-American high school students smoke at a much lower rate than their Hispanic and White peers, due to protective factors such as greater price sensitivity, religiosity, negative community attitudes towards smoking, parental opposition and sports involvement.⁷ In 2013, 8.2% of African American high school students smoked (10.5% of males and 6.2% of females), compared to 18.6% of Whites and 14.0% of Hispanics.⁸ However, among other factors, pervasive industry targeting appears to erode these advantages as African American youth enter young adulthood, when smoking rates begin to mirror that of their White peers.⁹

Although use of cigars among African-American high school students trails slightly behind that of their White and Hispanic peers, cigar use is more common than cigarette use among African Americans. In 2013, 11.7% of African American high school students were current cigar users, compared to 11.9% of Hispanics and 13.1% of Whites. Rates of current smokeless tobacco are much lower, at 2.7% for African-American high school students, compared to 11.9% for Whites and 5.6% for Hispanics.¹⁰

Disproportionate Health Burden of Tobacco Among African Americans

African Americans tend to smoke fewer cigarettes per day and begin smoking later in life than whites, but their smoking-related disease mortality is still significantly higher.¹¹ Furthermore, African-American teen smokers have a greater risk of developing long-term consequences from smoking than other racial/ethnic groups, and are in danger of experiencing the negative effects of tobacco earlier in their lifetimes.¹²

Smoking is a major cause of heart disease and stroke—the only conditions that kill more people in the African-American community than lung cancer.¹³ Smoking is also a major cause of chronic bronchitis, emphysema, gastric ulcers, and cancers of the mouth, pharynx, larynx, esophagus, pancreas, uterine cervix, kidney, stomach, liver, colon and bladder.¹⁴ Smoking also causes worse health outcomes in cancer patients and survivors.¹⁵

African Americans have the highest death rate and shortest survival of any other racial or ethnic group for most cancers. Lung cancer is the second most common cancer in both African-American men and

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Phone (202) 296-5469 · Fax (202) 296-5427 · www.tobaccofreekids.org

women, but it kills more African Americans than any other type of cancer.¹⁶ In 2016, it is estimated that 24,700 African Americans will be diagnosed with lung cancer and 17,000 African Americans will die from it.¹⁷ Smoking is responsible for 87 percent of lung cancer deaths.¹⁸ From 2003-2012, lung cancer death rates have declined faster among African Americans than whites, which has greatly reduced racial disparities in overall cancer death rates.¹⁹ The declines are the result of decreases in smoking prevalence over the previous 40 years. However, from 2008-2012, the average incidence rate of lung and bronchial cancers was still 18 percent higher in African-American men compared to white men and the average death rate was 20 percent higher in African-American men compared to white men.²⁰

African Americans also are disproportionately affected by exposure to secondhand smoke. Nearly half (46.8%) of African Americans are still exposed to this preventable health hazard.²¹ Rates are even higher among youth. Among African-American kids aged three to 11 years, seven out of 10 (67.9%) are exposed to secondhand smoke, compared to 37.2 percent of white kids of the same age.²² Exposure to secondhand smoke is known to cause sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), respiratory infections, ear infections and more severe asthma attacks in children, as well as heart disease, stroke and lung cancer in adults.²³

Impact of Disproportionate Use of Menthol Cigarettes Among African Americans

The higher rates of some tobacco-caused disease among African Americans than whites may result, in

part, from the greater use of menthol cigarettes among African-American smokers.²⁴ Overall, more than 88 percent of African-American smokers (ages 12+) smoke menthol cigarettes, compared to 26 percent of white smokers.²⁵ Among middle and high school students, 70.5% of African American smokers use menthol cigarettes, compared to 51.4% of white smokers.²⁶ The popularity of menthol is also evident in the cigarette brand preferences of African American youth who smoke. More than 64 percent of African-American youth ages 12-17 prefer Newport brand cigarettes. In contrast, the predominant brand among white youth who smoke is non-menthol Marlboro.²⁷

In 2013, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) released a report finding that menthol cigarettes lead to increased smoking initiation among youth and young adults, greater addiction, and decreased success in quitting smoking. The agency concluded that, “these findings, combined with the evidence indicating that menthol’s cooling and anesthetic properties can reduce the harshness of cigarette smoke and the evidence indicating that menthol cigarettes are marketed as a smoother alternative to nonmenthol cigarettes, make it likely that menthol cigarettes pose a public health risk above that seen with nonmenthol cigarettes.”²⁸

Specifically, mentholated cigarettes may increase the risk of both lung and bronchial cancer more than regular cigarettes by promoting lung permeability and diffusability of smoke particles.²⁹ Menthol cigarettes have also been shown to have higher carbon monoxide concentrations than regular cigarettes, and may be associated with a greater absorption of nicotine.³⁰ In fact, smokers of menthol cigarettes do have higher levels of cotinine (the most common chemical produced by the body from nicotine) in their bloodstream than non-menthol smokers.³¹ Among other harms, the high levels of cotinine among menthol smokers may cause smoking among African-American women during pregnancy to have an even greater adverse effect on infants than smoking among white pregnant women.³²

Reducing Tobacco Use among African Americans

Services and policies to help people quit using tobacco consist of a variety of evidence-based, individual and population-level approaches. According to the U.S. Public Health Service Clinical Practice Guideline, tobacco cessation treatments are effective across a broad range of populations. It is critical that health care providers screen for tobacco use and provide advice to quit to tobacco users.³³ Research has shown that African-American smokers are more likely to think that smoking is socially unacceptable and are highly motivated to quit.³⁴ In fact, more than 70 percent of current African-American smokers want to quit, and African-American smokers are more likely than white smokers to have made a quit attempt in the previous year.³⁵ Even though African Americans tend to initiate smoking later in life, this does not benefit their cessation success, as African-American smokers are less likely than white smokers to successfully quit smoking.³⁶ Data from the National Health Interview Survey show that, among individuals who made a quit attempt in the past year, only 3.3 percent of African Americans remained abstinent after 6 months, compared to 6.0 percent of whites.³⁷ Another survey found that while the cessation rate for early- and

late-onset white smokers as well as early-onset African American smokers was between 52-57%, it was only 33% for late-onset African American smokers.³⁸ African Americans may have lower cessation rates than whites because African Americans generally have higher levels of nicotine dependence as a consequence of their preference for mentholated cigarettes.³⁹

Public education campaigns reduce the number of youth who start smoking, increase the number of smokers who quit, and make tobacco industry marketing less effective, saving lives and health care dollars. Research from the 2013 *Tips From Former Smokers (Tips)* campaign shows that these campaigns can be particularly effective for and well-received by African Americans. The quit attempt rate for African American smokers in media markets with higher doses of the *Tips* campaign was 60 percent higher than that of smokers in standard dose media markets.⁴⁰

Policy interventions can also help people quit smoking. Research studies have established that cigarette price increases are particularly effective in preventing and reducing smoking among African Americans, youths, males, and persons in low-income households.⁴¹ For example, a 10 percent increase in cigarette prices will reduce overall youth smoking by about seven percent but will reduce smoking among African-American male teenagers by 16 percent.⁴² Although price increases are the most powerful anti-smoking factor among all youths, enforcing laws that prohibit sales of cigarettes to kids have also been found to be especially effective in reducing smoking among African-American teens.⁴³

Finally, research indicates that African Americans have benefited less than other racial and ethnic groups from the spread of smokefree laws across the country, contributing to their disproportionate exposure to secondhand smoke.⁴⁴ The 2012 Surgeon General's Report concluded that in combination with sustained programs and mass media campaigns, tax increases, and other regulatory initiatives, smokefree laws effectively reduce smoking among youth and young adults.⁴⁵

Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, May 10, 2016 / La.

How the United States Makes Corruption in Africa Worse

Over the past 50 years the continent has lost more than \$1 trillion to corruption, a figure roughly equal to the development assistance Africa received during the same period.

A year ago, the United States banded together with African governments to stop criminals and corrupt officials from evading taxes and stealing public funds. But already, that effort is floundering.

Since August 2014, when President Obama and African leaders from more than 40 countries announced the Partnership on Illicit Finance at the U.S.–Africa Leaders Summit in Washington, D.C., little has been done to improve financial transparency and address other forms of corruption.

By agreeing to join the partnership, countries committed to developing a plan of action to improve transparency, foster accountability, and stem corruption. So far only Burkina Faso, Mauritius, Liberia, Niger, and Senegal have joined and promised to develop such a plan by year's end. Kenya also joined during President Obama's trip there last month.

There have been a few encouraging signs. African presidents endorsed the report produced by the African Union High-Level Panel on Illicit Financial Flows and its recommendations in January. And the partnership countries met last month in Senegal to begin their work (though they may have merely used the meeting to “reaffirm their commitment to the issue,” as the U.S. ambassador put it).

Concrete progress on illicit financial flows is still lacking. Just days after Kenya joined the partnership, an audit revealed that only one percent of its national budget is spent effectively and legally. According to the African Union report and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, Africa loses more than \$50 billion every year to illicit financial flows. All in all, over the past 50 years, the continent has lost more than \$1 trillion to corruption—roughly the amount of development assistance Africa received during the same period.

A study by Global Financial Integrity, an organization that works to curtail illicit financial flows, found that today such losses outpace development assistance at a rate of at least two to one. In fact, after accounting for legitimate and illegitimate financial flows—including investment, remittances, debt forgiveness, and natural resource exports—Africa is a net creditor to the world.

The loss of these funds has had a tremendously detrimental effect on good governance, economic development, and the well-being of African citizens. Money that is illegally earned or transferred cultivates corruption, diverts funds from needed educational and development programs, and facilitates transnational organized crime such as drug trafficking, money laundering, and terrorism.

While in Ethiopia, Obama said that corruption “is not just a problem of Africa, it is a problem of those who do business with Africa.” Indeed, many of the funds illicitly and illegally earned in Africa end up in the United States, where criminals create anonymous shell companies to hide their money and avoid prosecution.

That's partly because it is easier to create an anonymous shell company to launder illicit funds in the United States [PDF] than in almost any other country in the world. The United States often facilitates

illicit financial flows because its financial system's loose regulations and lack of transparency allow criminals to hide assets from authorities.

There are multiple steps the U.S. government can take to address illicit financial flows by promoting transparent and accountable practices in both the public and private sectors.

First, it should create a public registry of information identifying the people who own and profit from anonymous shell companies to make it more difficult for drug dealers, terrorists, and corrupt government officials to hide their money in the United States.

Second, it can strengthen multilateral rules on taxation to clamp down on common corrupt practices such as deceiving customs authorities and hiding profits. This could include supporting the creation of a UN body that would establish rules against tax avoidance and evasion by multinational corporations, or entering information-exchange agreements that would help tax officials better detect incidents of corrupt practices.

Finally, it can help recover African assets that have illegally ended up in the United States and prosecute perpetrators of corrupt practices. Improving policies in these areas will help to ensure that African citizens can benefit from the funds that rightfully belong to them.

Many Open Society Foundations grantees—including Global Witness, the Natural Resource Governance Institute, and the Publish What You Pay global coalition and its national chapters—are longtime leaders in efforts to combat corruption and stop the flow of illicit gains into the U.S. economy. For more than a decade, Open Society has worked with its grantees and partners to ensure that public resources are used efficiently, effectively, and accountably to benefit those who need them most.

Last year, in partnership with these and other organizations, the Open Society Foundations hosted a high-level panel discussion focusing on ways to improve fiscal and financial transparency and accountability in Africa. The event kicked off discussions about how U.S. and African partners could build on the commitments made during the summit to achieve real progress in reducing the flow of ill-gotten gains from Africa.

The United States can do more to live up to the commitments it made a year ago. The U.S.–Africa Leaders Summit provided an opportunity for U.S. and African partners to develop solutions to some of the complex problems facing the African continent. While some progress has been made, U.S. and African governments must remain focused on solutions to corruption so that all can benefit from better governance and economic growth.

16 Comments

Hide

FISTON BASUBI B...

posted on Aug 20, 2015

My coworkers, colleagues, friends and I were astonished when reading these blogs. Africa is really in a terrible economic crisis and many more african people are little disconnected from some realities of the continent. It is piteous that the african progress is lowing down because of U.S. policy. But I think Africa should learn how to reduce corruption with strengthening youth educational policies, so that they can know how U.S. and African partners are building on the commitments to achieve real progress in reducing corruption and the flow of ill-gotten gains from Africa. Although it is said Africa is on the move, it still needs more information such as this from Open Society Foundation to be empowered.

- [reply](#)

Andrea Gascoigne

posted on Aug 21, 2015

How we exploit vulnerable communities in Africa is truly unforgiveable - especially when we know how it happens and we also know how to prevent it. There really is no excuse for this insane and inhumane situation.

- [reply](#)

Teklemariam Erg...

posted on Aug 21, 2015

Definitely! We have to fight corruption all together. As the number one enemy of Africa is poverty; it is corruption that aggravates poverty in Africa. Not only poverty, it also worsens good governance & justice. We cannot expect justice where there is theft. No democracy, no justice, no good governance..... finally results in crime & instability. This is what happening just now in Africa & other parts of developing continent. So let's all together fight corruption. May God bless Africa.

- [reply](#)

William J. Journey

posted on Aug 27, 2015

Every day, as we struggle between life and death, we are faced with a million possibilities, and all that is promised is death. Don't let time run out, lying in your bed, dying, wishing you should have done more, to make the world a better place. We cannot leave this place, unless we leave it better than before. Anything less, is our failure to balance earthly desires with Earthly needs.

At this moment, on this day, become the person you are meant to be; and Do something!

The Sir Wilhelm Foundation

- [reply](#)

Yanique Joseph
posted on Aug 27, 2015

The Western nations and their institutions must break away from their long time support for dictatorships and their repressive armies and other institutions on the African continent, South and North. For more than 50 years since "African independence," nationalists and progressives who had their countries' best interests at heart were persecuted, emprisonned or killed. This discourages talented and educated adults to devote years to community organizing and nation-building which is defunded, underfunded and even savagely repressed. It was a shock to me that the West did not support the Arab Spring, which would have empowered an entire new generation of Arab democrats who wanted an end to feudal, misogynist and repressive regimes whose Petrostates are unsustainable and will not lead a process of economic growth (which is also ecologically sound) to create jobs for the currently unemployed millions, especially women, who need to be fully engaged in these deeply patriarchal societies.

- [reply](#)

Frantz Lubin
posted on Aug 27, 2015

This should be titled "How the United States makes Corruption Persist in Africa for so long".

- [reply](#)

levi pherani
posted on Aug 28, 2015

This is by all accounts true. However Africa is in an intricate short and long position. There is no one voice amongst Africans. They are therefore divided. We should not blame opportunists like US who take advantage of our division right in our sight and knowledge. I have been thinking all along that if we had leaders that agreed to close African borders, these guys would come begging. We have everything. We can trade on our own. We do not lack science and technology. We are poor by choice. We have let this situation reign over us right from colonial times and then we are turning against one another under their influence. Come on leaders. Surely we can do something about this.

- [reply](#)

Victor Mugwagwa
posted on Aug 28, 2015

Poverty and corruption have been made the two sides of the same coin by the Global North. The amount of corruption caused is proportional to the amount of poverty caused. It is not excusable so the Global North must fix the inhumanity they are causing and Africa can meaningfully start to address the two issues in families, communities, schools and industry.

- [reply](#)

Ssemakula Joseph
posted on Aug 28, 2015

It's a pity to note such amount of money only benefits a few people in big positions. However, we also note that most of this money is kept in Banks in the US and EU countries. I would propose that these countries should take a lead in retrieving these funds, penalize the culprits and restitute these funds to the countries of origin.

- [reply](#)

Peter Ogenga
posted on Aug 28, 2015

The issue of corruption to me is about poverty! to me is greed, selfishness and weak leadership role to end the device.

Poverty to me is a scapegoat, people who practice corruption are well off personally, as a person who work with vulnerable we are doing best to say NO to corruption and doing what is right we been getting fund from Finland and USA, result of work speak by themselves. and we will continue to do the same to remove the mind set of a corrupt country everything start small with a few number of people.

- [reply](#)

Roland Holou, PhD
posted on Aug 28, 2015

The situation in Africa is very sad. In addition to whatever some western countries may be doing in Africa, the Africans themselves are sinking their own continent. This article "Why does Africa Weep and Deteriorate?" may help you see the African problem from another angle:

<https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/why-does-africa-weep-deteriorate-roland-h...>

Some African Diasporas are also trying to make a difference. You can check out out at <https://DiasporaEngager.com/Africa>

- [reply](#)

Julie Fisher Melton
posted on Aug 29, 2015

Unless corruption is really tackled progress on both democratization and development will be minimal. Indigenous democratization NGOs understand this. See www.importingdemocracy.org

- [reply](#)

Ochnege Peter
posted on Sep 1, 2015

Corruption in Africa can only be blamed on poor governance. Countries with high rate of corruption have leaders who are not accountable to the people, have no integrity and do not fear God. Such leaders have people surrounding them who are selfish and greedy. I need sponsorship to conduct a study on this subject- Governance and corruption and put forward credible suggestions.

- [reply](#)

Jude Nwachukwu
posted on Sep 8, 2015

The corruption in Africa as a whole have turn to be an elephant meat to the so called government officials, who will deliver the masses, the common people from the lion hands of our dubious corrupt leaders, NO body to do that because of fear of their evil work, heartless people who don't have the fear of God. God help us as we continue to kick against their wickedness to the majority.

- [reply](#)

Peku Martin Alex
posted on Sep 10, 2015

Africa problem needs an African solution, however in most cases they run to the West when defeated.

- [reply](#)

Alan Mongoy
posted on Sep 30, 2015

Such a good initiative, but my point is to see how engaged all the party will contribute to combats, eliminate and bring to justice all those involve in corruption.

Is Foreign Aid Killing Africa?

by Christine Garvin

March 26, 2009

Zambian-born economist Dambisa Moyo says it's time to rethink aid to Africa.

Photo Turkairo

For years, aid to Africa has been a staple of many western nations' foreign policy, and more than a few famous actors and musicians.

Most of us assume that this aid is necessary for the survival of the African people, especially in the devastatingly war-torn countries, places that experience extreme drought, and the areas most affected by AIDS.

So my ears perked up when I recently heard Zambian-born economist Dambisa Moyo discuss her book, Dead Aid on America's National Public Radio (NPR).

She relates a shocking statistic:

Between 1970 and 1998, when aid flows to Africa were at their peak, poverty in Africa rose from 11% to a staggering 66%.

Moyo, who has worked for the World Bank and Goldman Sachs, describes how foreign aid actually hinders self-sustainability and innovation by African people. One example she gave was when a Hollywood star donates a large batch of mosquito nets to be given out for free, it disposes the local business selling these same nets.

Worse, she says, is that much of this aid breeds corruption in African governments, as "pity" from western nations puts money in the hands of corrupt and tyrannical leaders while turning a blind eye to their actions.

She also says that the world's view of Africa plays a major role in the issue of aid:

The largely unspoken and insidious view that the problem with Africa is Africans – that culturally, mentally and physically Africans are innately different. That, somehow, deeply embedded in their psyche is an inability to embrace development and improve their own lot in life without guidance and help.

What African nations should do instead, Moyo says, is invest in bonds and the sale of African food and goods on the world market, and work more closely with China, who at least gives the impression of business between equal partners.

She adds that current aid could be funneled toward microfinance.

Yet critics say that her focus on market investments as the answer to Africa's problems falls flat in the current economic crisis. There is also the issue of China's not-so-impressive-stance on human rights.

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African Americans - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African_Americans

Wikipedia

African Americans are an ethnic group of Americans with total or partial ancestry from any of the ... Black and African Americans constitute the third largest racial and ethnic ... By 1775, Africans made up 20% of the population in the American colonies, which made them the second largest ethnic group after the English.

Reconstruction and the Formerly Enslaved, Freedom's Story ...

nationalhumanitiescenter.org/.../reconstructio...

National Humanities Center

White Americans did not expect blacks to participate in Reconstruction-era debates. ... If so, then the federal government (or, in other words, northern whites and ... Most important, it established a constitutional guarantee of basic citizenship for all ... Many students may wonder why poor white southerners did not forge an ...

The Oppression of Black People, The Crimes of This ... - Rev...

revcom.us/a/144/BNQ-en.html

Revolutionary Communist Party, USA

All this lay beneath the criminal government's response to Hurricane Katrina in 2005. ... The cold truth of the oppression of African American people must be squarely ... A minority of whites opposed this madness, and took up revolutionary or ... in Slavery By Another Name: The Re-Enslavement of Black Americans from the ...

Slavery Without Submission, Emancipation Without Freedom

www.historyisaweapon.com/defcon1/zinnstaem10.html

The United States government's support of slavery was based on sheer overpowering practicality. ... abolitionists-its end could be orchestrated so as to set limits to emancipation. ... The need for slave control led to an ingenious device, paying poor ... recapture ex-slaves or simply to pick up blacks they claimed had run away.

Black History | HistoryNet

www.historynet.com/black-history

History Net

Enslaved, oppressed, and dehumanized for much of American history, members of ... Established in 1827 by two freed black men in New York, Presbyterian minister ... Following the U.S. acquisition of California, the new territorial government ... to disenfranchise blacks, which incidentally disenfranchised many poor whites.

Black Reconstruction in America 1860–1880 - International S...

www.isreview.org/issues/57/feat-reconstruction.shtml

Du Bois moves African Americans from the margins of American history and places them at ... For Du Bois, the white poor and white labor are linked to the fate of Black ... were more than four million enslaved African Americans in the United States. ... He set up reconstituted Southern state governments and appointed racist ...

More Black Men are in Prison Today than Were Enslaved in 1...

<https://www.laprogressive.com/black-men-prison-system/>

Of all African-American men that were born in 1965 or later with less than a high school ... Not sticking up for blacks or anything, but it's totally obvious. ... We as a society are criminalizing everything, including being too poor to pay traffic ... there is a problem in your country its 'American' or the 'American Government', the ...

Slavery & Abolition in the USA - Kura Hulanda

www.kurahulanda.com/slavery/slavery-a-abolition-in-the-usa

The earliest African-descended persons generally thought to have settled in North ... million Africans were captured, enslaved and brought to the western Hemisphere for ... Only a few (4-7%) ended up in what is now the United States. ... Throughout the slavery period there were a minority of free Blacks in the U.S. in both ...

How Does Slavery Benefit White People Today? | DiversityInc

www.diversityinc.com › Ask the White Guy

Diversity Inc

In 1960, most African Americans could not vote and had practically no access to ... If you caught black households up to white households in wealth, it would be the equivalent of in order to curry political power among frustrated poor white people. Reconciliation starts with the US government, acting on behalf of its populus ...

Michelle Alexander: "A System of Racial and Social Control" |...

www.pbs.org/.../michelle-alexander-a-system-of-racial-and-social-co...

PBS

Apr 29, 2014 - The civil rights advocate and scholar on why the U.S. turned to mass incarceration, ... of many of the gangs of African Americans in the civil rights movement. ... Incarceration rates, especially black incarceration rates, have This system is now so deeply rooted in our social, political and economic structure, ...

Searches related to us government set up to enslave the poor black and minorities

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black people

african americans

black codes

african american civil rights movement

reconstruction

famous african americans

freedmen's bureau

Hate Crimes Against African Americans

Despite the election of our nation's first African-American president, African Americans remain by far the most frequent victims of hate crimes. Of the 7,624 hate crime incidents reported nationwide in 2007, the most recent year for which data is available, 34 percent (2,659) were perpetrated against African Americans, a number and percentage of incidents that has changed little over the past 10 years. According to the FBI's HCSA report, more than twice as many hate crimes were reported against African Americans as against any other group.

From lynching, to burning crosses and churches, to murdering a man by chaining him to a truck and dragging him down a road for three miles, anti-black violence has been and still remains the prototypical hate crime, intended not only to injure and kill individuals but to terrorize an entire group of people. Hate crimes against African Americans have an especially negative impact upon society for the history they recall and perpetuate, potentially intimidating not only African Americans, but other minority, ethnic, and religious groups.

Examples of recent hate crimes committed against African Americans include:

- On Election Night 2008, Ralph Nicoletti and Michael Contreras, both 18, and Brian Carranza, 21, of Staten Island, New York decided shortly after learning of Barack Obama's election victory "to find African Americans to assault," according to a federal indictment and other court filings. The men then drove to a predominantly African-American neighborhood in Staten Island, where they came upon a 17 year-old African American who was walking home after watching the election at a friend's house. One of the defendants yelled "Obama!" Then, the men got out of the car and beat the youth with a metal pipe and a collapsible police baton, injuring his head and legs. The men went on to commit additional assaults that night.

Their hate crime spree culminated with crashing their car into a man who they mistakenly believed to be African-American, causing his body to shatter the windshield. While the victim ultimately survived the attack, he was in a coma for a period of time.²⁶ Brian Carranza pleaded guilty to conspiring to assault Staten Island residents after the election of President Obama and faces 10 years in prison. Nicoletti and Contreras pleaded not guilty.²⁷

- Justin Sigler, 19, of Natchitoches, Louisiana, pleaded guilty in December 2008 to conspiring with two other individuals to violate the civil rights of a man in Lena, Louisiana who was the first African American to move into a home in the neighborhood. Sigler and two others fired shotguns at a target on a field adjacent to the victim's property before one member of the group turned his shotgun away from the target and toward the victim and his house. The next evening, Sigler, dressed in a white robe as a member of the Ku Klux Klan, went with his coconspirators to a field adjacent to the victim's residence and shouted, "White Power!" and "White Knights!" Shaken by these events, the family eventually sold their home.²⁸
- William A. "Bill" White, the self-proclaimed Commander of the American National Socialist Workers Party, a neo-Nazi group, was indicted by a federal grand jury for, among other charges, using intimidation to delay or prevent the testimony of African-American tenants in an official court proceeding. The tenants were involved in a discrimination case against their landlord. On May 23, 2007, White allegedly mailed letters to the African-American tenants at their Virginia Beach, Virginia homes. The letters displayed the letterhead of the White National Socialist American Working Party, a Nazi swastika and White's signature and title. The letters read, in part: "I do not know [name redacted] but I do know your type of slum nigger, and I wanted you to know that your actions have not been missed by the white community ... and we know that you are and will never be anything other than a dirty parasite — and that our patience with you and the government that coddles you runs thin." In addition to the letter, White also included a copy of the ANSWP Magazine titled "The Negro Beast and Why Blacks Who Work Aren't Worth the Cost of Welfare."

The indictment also charged that White threatened to injure "LP," an African-American journalist. On June 3, 2007, at approximately 11 p.m., White called LP's personal telephone at his Bowie, Maryland home and spoke with LP's wife. Fifteen minutes later, White sent LP an e-mail, which read, in part: "You and your fellow black filth are quickly losing ground and I look forward to the rapidly approaching day when whites once again rise up and slaughter and enslave your ugly race to the last man, woman and child. Itz [sic] coming." White then listed LP's personal home phone number, date of birth, home address, and wife's name on overthrow.com and other websites frequented by white supremacists. At the end of the post, White wrote, "His wife gets very upset when you call."

Another count of the indictment charged White with threatening to injure "CT," the African-American mayor of a town in New Jersey. On March 1, 2008, White contacted CT via telephone and spoke with CT's wife. He identified himself as the Commander of a Neo-Nazi organization and told CT's wife that he knew where she lived and was going to put a swastika on her front yard. Soon after, White sent an e-mail to CT, which read, in part, as follows: "I recently read of the racism you've faced in New Jersey, and I wanted to make something perfectly clear:

1. You are a nigger unworthy to govern over any white man; and,
2. Fuck you. You've gotten exactly what you deserve from your constituents.

"Unfortunately, the days when white men would simply burn the local newspaper and run the nigger officials out with tar and feathers are past. However, your incidents give me hope that perhaps we shall see them again. ... ps: we know where you live at [CT's address and phone number]. I just spoke to your wife [CT's wife's name]. I hope you got my message."²⁹

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- Benjamin Haskell, 22, Michael Jacques, 24, and Thomas Gleason, 21, all of Springfield, Mass., were arrested on January 16, 2009 for allegedly burning and entirely destroying the Macedonia Church of God in Christ, a predominantly African-American congregation's nearly completed new church building. The building was burned to the ground on Nov. 5, 2008, hours after the election of President Barack Obama. Investigators determined the fire was caused by gasoline applied to the exterior and interior of the building.³⁰ The three men were indicted by a federal grand jury on January 27, 2009 for conspiring to burn the church in retaliation for the election results.³¹
- Steven Sandstrom, 23, and Gary L. Eye, 22, both of Kansas City, Missouri were sentenced to multiple life sentences on September 9, 2008 for the racially-motivated murder of William L. McCay on March 9, 2005. While McCay was walking to work one morning, Eye attempted to shoot McCay with Sandstrom's gun as they were driving in a stolen car. He missed and McCay fled. Eye and Sandstrom, afraid that McCay would report them to the police, pursued him. At the next block, Eye got out of the car and fatally shot him.³²

Next Section: [Hate Crimes Against Hispanics](#)

26. U.S. Dept. of Justice, "[Three Staten Island, NY Men Indicted on Federal Hate Crime Conspiracy Charges](#)," January 7, 2009.

27. "[Man Pleads Guilty in Election Attacks](#)," The New York Times, January 26, 2009.

28. U.S. Dept. of Justice, "[Louisiana Man Pleads Guilty to Conspiring to Violate Civil Rights of Homeowner](#)," December 18, 2008.

29. U.S. Attorney's Office, Western District of Virginia, "[Leader of American National Socialist Workers Party Indicted](#)," December 11, 2008.

30. U.S. Dept. of Justice, "[Arrests Made in Springfield, Massachusetts Church Arson](#)," January 16, 2009.

31. U.S. Dept. of Justice, "[Three Men Indicted for Racially-Motivated Church Arson in Springfield Mass.](#)," January 27, 2009.

32. U.S. Dept. of Justice, "[Two Kansas City, Missouri Men Receive Multiple Life Sentences for Racially-Motivated Murder](#)," September 9, 2008.

Our Members

Guatemala syphilis experiment

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

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The **syphilis experiments in Guatemala** were [United States-led human experiments](#) conducted in [Guatemala](#) from 1946 to 1948. It was done during the administration of American President [Harry S. Truman](#) and Guatemalan President [Juan José Arévalo](#) with the cooperation of some Guatemalan health ministries and officials.^[1] Doctors infected soldiers, prostitutes, prisoners and mental patients with syphilis and other sexually transmitted diseases, without the [informed consent](#) of the subjects, and treated most subjects with [antibiotics](#). This resulted in at least 83 deaths.^[2] In October 2010, the U.S. formally apologized to Guatemala for conducting these experiments.

The experiments were led by physician [John Charles Cutler](#) who also participated in the late stages of the [Tuskegee syphilis experiment](#).

Contents

- [1 Experiments](#)
- [2 Apology and response](#)
- [3 Lawsuits](#)
- [4 See also](#)
- [5 References](#)
- [6 External links](#)

Experiments[edit]

Guatemala

The experiments were led by [United States Public Health Service](#) physician John Charles Cutler.^[3] In archived documents, Dr. Thomas Parran, Jr., the [U.S. Surgeon General](#) at the time of the experiments, acknowledged that the Guatemalan work could not be done domestically, and details were hidden from Guatemalan officials.^{[4][5]}

The experiments were funded by a grant from the U.S. [National Institutes of Health](#) (NIH) to the [Pan American Sanitary Bureau](#) and involved multiple Guatemalan government ministries.^[1] A total of about 1500 study subjects were involved although the findings were never published.^[1]

While the Tuskegee experiment followed the natural progression of syphilis in those already infected, in Guatemala doctors deliberately infected healthy people with the diseases, some of which can be fatal if untreated. The goal of the study seems to have been to determine the effect of [penicillin](#) in the prevention and treatment of venereal diseases. The researchers paid [prostitutes](#) infected with syphilis to have sex with prisoners and some subjects were infected by directly inoculating them with the bacterium.^[1] Through intentional exposure to gonorrhea, syphilis, and chancroid, a total of 1,308 people were involved in the experiments. Of that group, with an age range of 10-72, 678 (52%) individuals can be said to have received a form of treatment.^[6]

The study appears to have ended in 1948, partly because of medical “gossip” about the work, and partly because penicillin was very costly.^[citation needed] However, some follow-up laboratory testing and patient observation continued until the early 1950s.^[citation needed]

Additionally, similar research was also conducted on the transmission and [prophylaxis](#) of [gonorrhea](#) and [chancroid](#).^[7] The subjects for all of the STD experiments consisted of female [sex workers](#), prisoners, soldiers, and [mental hospital](#) patients; the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#) acknowledges that "the design and conduct of the studies was unethical in many respects, including deliberate exposure of subjects to known serious health threats, lack of knowledge of and consent for experimental procedures by study subjects, and the use of highly vulnerable populations."^[7]

Cutler later took part in the late stages of the [Tuskegee syphilis experiment](#)

Apology and response[edit]

Information about these experiments was uncovered by Professor [Susan Mokotoff Reverby](#) of [Wellesley College](#). Reverby found the documents in 2005 while researching the Tuskegee syphilis study, in Cutler's archived papers, and shared her findings with United States government officials.^{[1][4]}

[Francis Collins](#), the NIH director at the time of the revelations, called the experiments "a dark chapter in history of medicine" and commented that modern rules prohibit conducting [human subject research](#) without [informed consent](#).^[8]

In October 2010, the U.S. government formally apologized and announced that the violation of human rights in that medical research was still to be condemned, regardless of how much time had passed.^{[9][10][11]} In a joint statement, Secretary of State [Hillary Clinton](#) and Secretary of Health and Human Services [Kathleen Sebelius](#) said:

Although these events occurred more than 64 years ago, we are outraged that such reprehensible research could have occurred under the guise of public health. We deeply regret that it happened, and we apologize to all the individuals who were affected by such abhorrent research practices. The conduct exhibited during the study does not represent the values of the US, or our commitment to human dignity and great respect for the people of Guatemala.^[12]

President [Barack Obama](#) apologized to President [Álvaro Colom](#), who had called the experiments "a crime against humanity".^[13]

"It is clear from the language of the report that the U.S. researchers understood the profoundly unethical nature of the study. In fact the Guatemalan syphilis study was being carried out just as the "Doctors' Trial" was unfolding at Nuremberg (December 1946 – August 1947), when 23 German physicians stood trial for participating in Nazi programs to euthanize or medically experiment on concentration camp prisoners."^[14]

The U.S. government asked the [Institute of Medicine](#) to conduct a review of these experiments.^[1] Separately, the [Presidential Commission for the Study of Bioethical Issues](#) was asked to convene a panel of international experts to review the current state of [medical research](#) on humans around the world and ensure that such incidents cannot be repeated.^[1] The Commission report, *Ethically Impossible: STD Research in Guatemala from 1946 to 1948*, published in September 2011, concluded that "the Guatemala experiments involved unconscionable basic violations of ethics, even as judged against the researchers' own recognition of the requirements of the medical ethics of the day."^{[15][16]}

[Human rights](#) activists have called for subjects' families to be compensated.^[3]

Lawsuits^[edit]

In March 2011, seven plaintiffs filed a federal class action lawsuit against the U.S. government claiming damages for the Guatemala experiments.^[17] The case failed when a judge determined that the U.S. government could not be held liable for actions outside the U.S.^[18]

In April 2015, 774 plaintiffs launched a lawsuit against [Johns Hopkins University](#) and the [Rockefeller Foundation](#) in the state court of Maryland seeking \$1 billion for damages.^[19]

See also^[edit]

4/25/2016

MILITARY MEDICINE, 170, 4:61, 2005

History of U.S. Military Contributions to the Study of Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Guarantor: Maj Mark S. Rasnake, USAF MC

Contributors: Maj Mark S. Rasnake, USAF MC*; Maj Nicholas G. Conger, USAF MC*; COL C. Kenneth McAllister, MC USA†; King K. Holmes, MD PhD‡; COL Edmund C. Tramont, MC USA (Ret.)§

Sexually transmitted diseases have posed a threat to military service members throughout history. Among these diseases, syphilis, gonorrhea, and human immunodeficiency virus infections have accounted for the most significant morbidity and mortality rates in the U.S. military. In response, military researchers have made significant contributions to the treatment and prevention of these diseases. We review the impact of these diseases through the history of the U.S. Armed Forces and review selected sexually transmitted disease-oriented publications of U.S. military researchers.

Introduction

One of the primary causes of morbidity and death among U.S. service members, namely, gonorrhea, syphilis, and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). The first two, gonorrhea and syphilis, were significant disease threats before the availability of penicillin in the middle 1940s. Medical records from the Revolutionary War indicate that these STDs had a significant impact in terms of lost person-days among members of the Continental Army.² In World War I, the Army lost nearly 7 million person-days and discharged more than 10,000 men because of STDs. Only the great influenza pandemic of 1918–1919 accounted for more loss of duty during that war.¹ The STDs remained a significant threat in the early years of World War II, prompting the War Department to embark on a massive educational and prophylactic campaign.³ Numerous posters were produced, warning soldiers and sailors of the dangers of excessively amorous behavior (Fig. 1). Today, gonorrhea and syphilis rarely cause significant morbidity or lost duty time.⁴ HIV, however, represents a grave threat to infected service members. At best, career options and overseas assignments are limited. At worst, severe illness and death are ever-present threats from this treatable but incurable disease. We review the history of these three diseases among members of the U.S. Armed Forces, as well as the contributions of military researchers to the treatment and control of these afflictions.

Gonorrhea

capable of causing significant morbidity, including pelvic inflammatory disease, sterility, and disseminated infection. More than 600,000 new infections occur annually in the United States, and drug resistance is increasingly a problem.⁵

U.S. Military Significance

Gonorrhea caused significant numbers of lost person-days, disabilities, and even deaths before penicillin became available in the middle 1940s.¹ Today, it has little impact on operational readiness other than to signify by its presence a higher level of risk-taking behavior by the sufferer.⁴ The first estimates of gonorrhea rates among U.S. service members are from the Civil War. In a 2-year period, the Union Army documented more than 100,000 cases of gonorrhea. The admission rate for gonorrhea during that war peaked at 215 cases per 1,000 person-years (PY).² Gonorrhea rates again surged in later wars, particularly those in east and southeast Asia. In the Korean War, gonorrhea accounted for three-fourths of all STD diagnoses. Gonorrhea attack rates in some divisions reached 500 cases per 1,000 PY.⁶ The years following the end of the Korean War saw stubbornly high gonorrhea rates among troops stationed in the Far East. In 1963, troops in Vietnam were experiencing more than 300 cases of gonorrhea per 1,000 PY, and troops in Thailand contracted more than 500 cases per 1,000 PY. The concurrent rate among stateside troops was 26 cases per 1,000 PY.¹ Today gonorrhea remains a problem among U.S. service members, primarily during periods of overseas duty. Fortunately, rates among stateside troops are similar to those of their age- and gender-matched civilian counterparts. A recent study of soldiers at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, reported rates of approximately 5 cases per 1,000 PY, at or below the corresponding age-matched rates for local civilians and the nation at large.⁷

U.S. Military Contributions

Just before and during the early years of World War II, before penicillin was generally available, gonorrhea control research focused on prophylaxis after exposures. In 1943, U.S. Army CPT James Loveless and COL William Denton published a report on

Neisseria gonorrhea is a common cause of urethritis and cervicitis among young adults worldwide. If left untreated, it is

*Department of Infectious Diseases, Wilford Hall Medical Center, Lackland Air Force Base, TX 78236.

†Infectious Disease Service, Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, TX 78234.

‡Department of Infectious Diseases, Harborview Medical Center, Seattle, WA 98104.

§National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD 20892.

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the successful use of sulfathiazole for postexposure prophylaxis following sexual contact. Untreated units experienced attack rates as high as 325 cases per 1,000 PY in that study.⁸ Later in the war, when penicillin was available in larger quantities, U.S. Army investigators published the first large-scale trial of penicillin treatment for gonorrhea. Led by LTC Thomas Sternberg and COL Thomas Turner, the investigators studied 1,686 patients with sulfonamide-resistant gonorrhea. They achieved a 92.5% cure rate using total penicillin doses of 160,000 units or less.⁹ In an unpublished trial conducted during the Korean War, penicillin prophylaxis was given to troops before liberty periods,

Page 2

ness of vaccines as a means of prevention. Under the direction of COL (retired) Edmund Tramont, a vaccine directed against the gonococcal pilus was shown to produce measurable genital mucosal antibody, as well as providing protection from infection with a homologous strain.^{16,17} Unfortunately, the vaccine was not found to be effective in a larger field trial conducted among troops stationed in Korea.¹⁸

Summary and Key U.S. Military Contributions

War and deployments have always placed soldiers at risk for contracting gonorrhea. U.S. military researchers have made important contributions to the understanding and treatment of *N. gonorrhea* infections. The key U.S. military contributions include (1) the first successful use of antibiotic prophylaxis to prevent gonorrhea, (2) the first large-scale trial of penicillin for gonorrhea treatment, (3) quantifying the per-contact risk of gonorrhea acquisition, (4) describing the clinical findings for disseminated gonorrhea infection, and (5) investigating novel vaccine candidates to prevent gonorrhea.

Syphilis

Syphilis, caused by the spirochete *Treponema pallidum*, is another STD that can cause significant morbidity and death among untreated patients. It is capable of causing lifelong infection that can lead to significant disfigurement, as well as cardiac and neurological complications.⁵ Syphilis was the fourth leading cause of death in the United States before World War II, behind only tuberculosis, pneumonia, and cancer.¹⁹

U.S. Military Significance

Syphilis had a large impact on the U. S. military from its very beginning. In 1776, the Swedish physician Van Swieten wrote *The Diseases Incident to Armies with the Method of Cure*, which might have been the first manual for Army physicians because it carried the subtitle "Published, for Use of Military, and Naval Surgeons in America." In this text, "lues venera," ever the great mimicker, is described:²⁰

Small ulcers appearing at the extremity of the penis . . . are called venereal shancres: if the nervous papillae of the genital parts form little elevations, like warts, they are called venereal veruccae; if the internal superficies of the

Fig. 1. Venereal disease prevention poster, ca. 1940 (from the National Library of Medicine, History of Medicine Collection; this image is in the public domain).

in an attempt to reduce gonorrhea morbidity. Rates decreased from 376 cases per 1,000 PY to 0 cases per 1,000 PY in one unit and from 1,228 cases per 1,000 PY to 55 cases per 1,000 PY in another. Following on this success, penicillin prophylaxis was authorized for general use, although with many restrictions. The few units that adopted this approach saw decreases in their STD rates.⁶

Military researchers during the Vietnam era noted the concerning rise of gonococcal resistance to penicillin therapy, doc-

umenting the ever-increasing doses of penicillin required to achieve cure. While serving as a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy, King K. Holmes conducted several studies of soldiers with urethritis in the Far East Command. Two studies documented the emergence of penicillin resistance and offered alternative treatment options.^{10,11} Another study provided important evidence supporting the role of *Mycoplasma*-like organisms as the cause of a "postgonococcal urethritis syndrome"; the responsiveness of this condition to tetracycline was also noted.¹² One of the more intriguing studies examined the per-contact risk of men acquiring gonorrhea from an infected woman, noted to be approximately 1 in 5.¹³ In addition, Holmes' contributions to the epidemiology and management of gonococcal infection were revolutionary. His descriptions of asymptomatic gonococcal infection and disseminated gonococcal infection remain standards today.^{14,15}

Another line of research at that time investigated the useful-

urethra are affected, there arises a difficulty and pain in making water, named a strangury, and a running of a yellowish, greenish, or sometimes brownish matter, it is then called a gonorrhoea; if swellings in the groins, buboes.

When the virus, having gained the blood circulates with the humors, where-ever it stops, it produces evils of different kinds. . . . (p 101)²

Finding statistics specific to syphilis rates among service members before World War I is difficult, because rates of venereal diseases (largely syphilis and gonorrhea) were often lumped together in earlier reports. During World War I, the high rates of syphilis among draftees caused large numbers of men to be deferred.³ Among World War II draftees, the rates of syphilis varied by region, with a peak prevalence of 11.3 cases per 100 selectees from the southern Atlantic states and a low of 1.1 cases per 100 selectees from New England. Overall, the preva-

Military Medicine, Vol. 170, April Supplement 2005

Page 3

U.S. Military Contributions in STDs

lence among selectees in 1942 was 4.5 cases per 100 men.¹⁶ During World War II, the estimated time lost because of morbidity, convalescence, and treatment of syphilis was 300 person-hours in 65 weeks.¹⁰ Stated more eloquently by Stokes and Ingraham, the loss in person-hours "depends on the man," for "a screwy pilot (with syphilis of the brain, or taking 'tablets' for gonorrhea) can crash 400,000 person-hours of bomber in one motion."¹⁹ The significance of syphilis as a threat to the military was much lower after World War II. As Gilbert and Greenberg wrote in their article on preventive medicine in Vietnam, "Syphilis cases have been reported, but they are relatively uncommon (p 781)."²¹

U.S. Military Contributions

The decline in syphilis rates can be attributed in part to the availability of penicillin. Although it was discovered in 1929, penicillin was not proven efficacious for syphilis treatment until 1943.²² Penicillin was not initially a cure-all. There were often shortages of the drug, and early treatment failures were noted. These failures occurred most frequently in the setting of neurosyphilis, for which higher doses of penicillin are necessary for cure. One of the first to suggest the use of higher-dose intravenous penicillin therapy for neurosyphilis was then U.S. Army LTC Edmund Tramont, in his description of two cases of persistent *Treponema pallidum* in the cerebrospinal fluid after standard penicillin therapy.²³ In that article, Dr. Tramont questioned the efficacy of then-current (1976) guidelines, which called for 1.2 million units of benzathine penicillin G given intramuscularly three times weekly for all late-stage syphilis, even neurosyphilis.²³ Over the years, the contributions to the management of syphilis by Dr. J.P. Sanford (Ret.) and U.S. Army COL Tramont (Ret.) have been invaluable. Dr. Sanford's input on advisory committees regarding therapy for syphilis, and in particular neurosyphilis, was a driving force behind the institution of the current practice of using high-dose aqueous penicillin for this disease.

The use of penicillin, along with many other factors, eventu-

contributions include (1) identifying the need for more aggressive treatment of neurosyphilis, (2) constructing effective treatment guidelines, and (3) maintaining active surveillance efforts for soldiers at high risk.

HIV/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

Infection with HIV, the virus that causes acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), is the most significant infectious disease threat in the world today. In January 2000, a National Intelligence Estimate by the Central Intelligence Agency identified HIV as a significant threat to global security (<http://www.cia.gov/cia/reports/nie/report/nie99-17d.html>). In February 2004, George Tenet, then director of the Central Intelligence Agency, referred to HIV as a "... global humanitarian crisis that also endangers social and political stability" in an address to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.²⁸

U.S. Military Significance

In 1984, an U.S. Army recruit fell ill shortly after vaccination against smallpox. He was diagnosed with cryptococcal meningitis and admitted to the Walter Reed Army Medical Center for further evaluation and treatment. HIV was isolated and a Western blot assay for HIV was positive, and the patient was diagnosed as having AIDS. Four weeks after his vaccination, he developed an ulcer at the vaccination site, quickly followed by multiple pustular lesions covering his lower extremities. Vaccinia virus was recovered from biopsy specimens of the lesions. The patient recovered from the generalized vaccinia after treatment with vaccinia immunoglobulin. Unfortunately, he died 18 months later from complications of AIDS.²⁹ This was the first recognized military HIV case but unfortunately far from the last.

In response to this case, the Department of Defense initiated force-wide HIV testing in October 1985. A policy was formulated whereby all recruits were tested upon entry into military service, with those testing positive being excluded from service. This was thought to be consistent with the standard practice of excluding

ally led to greater control of syphilis in the United States, such that the disease is no longer screened for among new recruits.²⁴ Evidence of the declining importance of syphilis as a major cause of STDs in the U.S. military was demonstrated in a study of the social aspects of STDs aboard a U.S. Navy destroyer. Conducted during a 7-month tour in the 1970s, that study, with a high rate (48%) of STD acquisition among the crew, reported only 2 syphilis cases of 210 total STD diagnoses.²⁵ A study by U.S. Navy CAPT Richard J. Thomas and colleagues in 2002 revealed the 1999 case rate of 3 cases per 100,000 PY to be an all-time low for U.S. sailors and Marines.²⁶ Although the rate has not reached the target of 0.4 cases per 100,000 noted in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 2005 National Plan to Eliminate Syphilis in the United States, it is similar to the U.S. civilian rate of 2.5 cases per 100,000 population reported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in October 1999.²⁷

Summary and Key U.S. Military Contributions

Syphilis has not posed a significant threat to the U.S. military since World War II. U.S. military research in this area has consequently been limited in recent years. The key U.S. military

many common chronic conditions, such as asthma and diabetes. Personnel testing positive when already on active duty were retained, their health permitting. The primary restrictions in place were prohibitions from overseas assignments and deployments. The rise of the HIV epidemic threatened the U.S. military's policy of nonpunitive methods of STD control. Various proposals circulated in Congress, mandating separation and other administrative actions for HIV-infected service members. These measures were never enacted, and the original policies remain in place today, in close to their original form. Department of Defense Directive 6485.1 reaffirmed those principles in 1991 and remains in effect.

Rates of HIV infection steadily declined in the U.S. Army, Navy, and Air Force in the first several years of testing but now appear to be stable. The Army rates declined from 0.43 seroconversions per 1,000 PY in 1985 to 0.08 per 1,000 PY in 1999.³⁰ The seroconversion rate in the Navy was 0.69 per 1,000 PY in 1985, whereas the rate among Marines was 0.28 per 1,000 PY. These rates declined thereafter.³¹ Seroconversion rates among Air Force personnel fell from 0.19 per 1,000 PY in 1987 to 0.17 per 1,000 PY by 1990.³² The rate currently stands at approximately 0.08 per 1,000 PY. A total of 1,373 cases had been

Military Medicine, Vol. 170, April Supplement 2005

Page 4

64

U.S. Military Contributions in STDs

diagnosed among U.S. Air Force personnel as of January 2004; fewer than 155 members remain on active duty, and 561 are deceased (B. Agan, unpublished data).

U.S. Military Contributions

Early in the epidemic, much productive research was performed at the various military treatment facilities caring for HIV-infected Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps personnel. The Henry M. Jackson Foundation for the Advancement of Military Medicine was established by Congress in 1983 and soon became an integral part of the military's HIV research efforts. The Henry M. Jackson Foundation for the Advancement of Military Medicine World Wide Web site (<http://hivresearch.org>) currently lists 276 HIV-related publications covering 1998–2002 alone, with an additional 143 publications from Wilford Hall Medical Center dating from 1986 to 2001. These publications cover many research areas, including basic science, epidemiology, clinical manifestations, natural history, therapeutics, and vaccines.

Some significant contributions include the publication in 1986 of the Walter Reed staging system, one of the first methods of predicting the course of disease among HIV-infected individuals.³³ Early studies conducted by Air Force investigators under the direction of Col Neil Boswell examined the natural history of new seroconverters, monitoring the declines in CD4 cell counts and progression in Walter Reed stage with time.^{34,35}

Other research focused on identifying modes of HIV transmission and risk factors for HIV acquisition among U.S. troops. In 1986, military researchers published evidence supporting the then-controversial notion that HIV could be transmitted through heterosexual contact.³⁶ Contact with commercial sex workers (CSWs) was identified as a common risk factor among certain groups. In a study published in 1993, 42% of 1,744

neral disease in soldiers, we cannot even tell them how to cut their hair anymore, let alone change their sex habits" (p 1087).¹ A recent series of publications by U.S. Navy researchers demonstrated the effectiveness of a multicomponent educational and motivational approach with sailors and Marines. The percentage reporting high-risk sexual behaviors decreased significantly; unfortunately, no impact on the rate of STD acquisition was noted.^{42,44–46}

Vaccine trials conducted by U.S. Army researchers under the leadership of COL Edmund Tramont explored the use of a recombinant gp160 vaccine as a therapeutic vaccine among HIV-infected patients. The vaccine was able to induce cellular and humoral immune responses, although it had no effect on disease progression among the vaccinated individuals.^{47,48} Military-supported research in this field continues, with Phase III trials of combination vaccine products underway in Thailand.^{49,50} Finally, U.S. Air Force investigators, in collaboration with Veterans Affairs Health Care System researchers, have carried out high profile research into the genetic determinants of HIV infection and disease progression. These studies examined the roles of various chemokine receptors and their ligands (monocyte chemoattractant protein 1 and major intrinsic protein 1a) in altering the resistance to HIV infection, as well as the progression of neurological and other complications.^{51,52}

Summary and Key U.S. Military Contributions

Military investigators have been extremely productive in HIV research in recent years. The active duty force continues to be exposed to high-risk situations, and new infections occur every year. Military researchers in collaboration with civilian agencies have made many important contributions. The key U.S. military contributions include (1) the Walter Reed staging system, (2)

sailors on one ship reported having sex with CSWs during liberty periods; this occurred on a 6-month sea tour around the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea during peacetime.³⁷ Another study of deployed Marines revealed that 10% of 1,028 Marines deployed to the Pacific Ocean reported CSW contact during a 3-month period.³⁸ Armed Forces personnel stationed in the Continental United States tended to have lower rates of CSW contact, with only 5% of STD clinic attendees reporting sex with CSWs. Despite the lower frequency of CSW contact in that study, 63% of subjects had one or more high-risk partners (defined as partners at increased risk for HIV infection) in the preceding year.⁴ The global movement of U.S. Navy personnel broadens the variety of HIV strains to which service members are exposed. A study of Navy seroconverters reported cases of HIV subtype E, D, and A, acquired in Thailand, Kenya, and Uganda respectively.³⁹ A later publication covering all Department of Defense personnel found heterosexual contact with CSWs to be the primary risk factor for acquisition of non-B HIV subtypes.⁴⁰ These studies emphasize the importance of "bridge populations" in the spread of infectious diseases.

Aware that military members will continue to be placed in situations where STD acquisition risk is increased,^{37-39,41-43} military researchers have sought methods of reducing risk-taking behavior among U.S. troops. This has never been an easy prospect, with the difficulty being summed up nicely in 1972 by LTC Jerome Greenberg, then the U.S. Army Director of Health and Environment. He lamented that, "With regard to preventing ve-

descriptions of the natural history of HIV disease, (3) early identification of heterosexual disease transmission, (4) identification of host genetic factors that affect disease progression, and (5) investigation of HIV vaccination strategies.

Conclusions

Throughout history, STDs have affected the health of U.S. service members. The primary threats have changed with time, as have the weapons we use to face them. Researchers in military medicine have contributed significantly to the body of knowledge in this field, in many cases pioneering novel treatment and prevention efforts and exploring the fundamental mechanisms of disease. The nature of military deployments, both combat related and noncombat related, will continue to place soldiers in situations where the risk of STD acquisition is high. The history of STDs in the military has largely focused on infections acquired by men while deployed. The expanding role of women in military service adds a new variable to this equation, the impact of which will be known only with time. Medical officers in the U.S. military must remain active in facing the STD problems of the present and must remain on alert to identify and combat future challenges. Researchers in the U.S. military medical services have been active in their efforts to mitigate the impact of sexually transmitted infections. Their findings have benefited military members as well as society at large. The key U.S. military contributions to the study of STDs include (1)

Military Medicine, Vol. 170, April Supplement 2005

Page 5

etiology of nongonococcal urethritis, (2) monitoring emerging drug resistance in gonococci, (3) quantifying transmissibility of gonorrhea, (4) penicillin treatment for gonorrhea, (5) treatment of neurosyphilis, (6) natural history of HIV infection, (7) genetic determinants of HIV infection and disease progression, (8) epidemiological evidence supporting heterosexual transmission of HIV, (9) behavioral interventions to reduce STD risk factors, and (10) ongoing HIV vaccine research.

Venereal Disease and Treatment during WW2

Medical troops transport wounded soldiers back to the Aid Station using a Collapsible Field Carrier (Item # 9917500). Taken Winter 1944.

Background:

Since the early dawn of military maneuvers and activities, sexual hygiene and behavior have proven to be a major problem for the Worlds' Armies, and WW2 proved to be no different. Soldiers on assignment overseas were often lonely, had time to spare, got homesick, or were just looking for female companionship...

During the Great War, V.D. had caused the Army lost services of 18,000 servicemen per day. Although by 1944 this number had been reduced 30-fold, there were still around 606 servicemen incapacitated by V.D. every day. This drop in numbers was partly because of the Army's effort to raise awareness about the dangers faced by servicemen through poor sexual hygiene, but also because of the important developments in medicine in the area of treatment of the disease. In late 1943 a case of gonorrhea required a hospital treatment of 30 days, and curing syphilis remained a 6-month ordeal – by mid 1944, the average case of gonorrhea was reduced to 5 days, and in many cases the patient remained on duty status while being treated.

Two of the worst venereal diseases known to the Medical Department during the Second World War were gonorrhea and syphilis, consequently the majority of treatment and awareness programs had great emphasis on these two infections in particular. The discovery of HIV and AIDS would not be made for another 40-some years, and so this did not particularly pose a problem to U.S. servicemen during WW2.

Prevention:

The first American Forces stationed in Northern Ireland (USANIF) and in the British Isles (USAFBI) received special attention from the Medical Department. The units were directed, in cooperation with local authorities, to establish the first off-base Prophylactic Stations and trace the contacts of servicemen who became infected. American units were warned to keep everything as tactful as possible, and to use general terms such as U.S. Army Aid Station, instead of Pro(phylactic) Station. Despite the measures taken, V.D. was to spread among the troops, and even with rapid and effective treatment, including the use of sulfa drugs and penicillin, the cost to the Army was heavy in lost time ~~from duty and disruption of medical personnel, as well as being a source of political and social tension~~ between American Forces and their British hosts. This was also to happen in France, after the liberation of Paris, and to some extent in Germany, although this country was by then militarily ~~defeated, and occupied.~~

An illustration showing a leaflet which was printed on 1st January, 1943, and that was issued to all troops stationed at Ft. Benning GA. (Reference Number: 26386-BENNING, GA., 1-1-43-100,000).

V.D. Control Officers were appointed, special recreation programs were introduced in close cooperation with the Red Cross and Special Services. Sexual education was emphasized and line Officers, Surgeons, and Chaplains gave lectures. In order to improve the sexual hygiene of its troops,

the U.S. Army produced a number of documents and equipment which carried messages about sex hygiene and venereal disease. For example matches included in K Ration cartons were often printed with catchy slogans warning against the dangers of V.D. Films and posters, graphically presented slogans and warnings, urging men on grounds of patriotism, unit pride, faithfulness to loved ones at home, and personal self interest to avoid illicit sexual contact, which, as was emphasized, almost invariably led to infection! If soldiers were unable to comply, the education programs urged them to be careful by using the mechanical and chemical prophylactics provided by the Army correctly.

The U.S. Government produced a number of pamphlets which were issued to troops educating them about the importance of good sexual health.

War Department Pamphlet supplied to each recruit upon Enlistment, it explains Sex Hygiene and Venereal Diseases in 16 pages (US GPO:1940 Ref 254247°).

One of these pamphlets was SEX HYGIENE AND VENEREAL DISEASE, printed August 1, 1940 by the U.S. Government Printing Office (as per A.G. 726.1 dated 20 Oct 39, the pamphlet was to be furnished to each recruit upon enlistment). The booklet not only offered information to soldiers about avoiding V.D., but also what to do if they became infected. The pamphlet provided sufficient information about various diseases to allow troops to diagnose diseases and infections without visiting the Pro-Station. The following is the Summary which is offered by the pamphlet:



Summary

1. Manhood comes from healthy sex organs.
2. It is not necessary to have sexual intercourse in order to keep strong and well.
3. Disease may ruin the sex organs and deprive a man of his health and happiness.
4. You have a fine healthy body now. Keep it that way.
5. Venereal diseases come from sex relations or intimate contact with a diseased person. They are very serious. Gonorrhea and syphilis are two of the worst.
6. Most prostitutes have venereal disease.
7. Guard against venereal disease by staying away from "easy" women. Don't gamble your health away.
8. If you do not have self-control then do not fail to take safety measures.
9. If you get diseased, report at once to your commanding officer. Time is most important.
10. Will power and self-control help to keep a man's body and mind healthy.
11. A healthy body and a healthy mind lead to happiness.

Another major step which was taken by the U.S. Government to raise awareness about the ideas of practicing safe sex amongst its recruits was a series of posters which were produced and displayed at Army Barracks, Hospitals and Railway Stations. Many of the posters and propaganda leaflets were hard-hitting and to the point, similar to the awareness posters of today.

Illustration showing three variations of Prophylaxis (or Urethral) Syringes in use by the US Army during WW2. As can be seen from the markings, this was Item # 38610 (later 3861000).

Perhaps one of the most important steps which was taken by the U.S. Army during WW2 to reduce the spread of V.D. amongst its soldiers was the issue of U.S. Army Prophylaxis. This is described as Item #9118100, Prophylactic, Mechanical, Individual, 144. The Medical Department issued condoms

without charge at a rate of six per man, per month, and individual pro-kits (sometimes called "V-Packettes") at a rate of two per man, per week. Apart from the Medical Department issue Prophylaxis, troops would often purchase condoms privately from PX Stores and other sources. Brands included Cello, Golden Pheasant, Texide, Doughboy, Silver-Tex, Thins, Trojan and Prophyl-tex

Treatment:



In the U.S. Army, treatment was free, but it wasn't always confidential. In some units it was an Article 15 (Company punishment) offense and in others a Court Martial offense. While a combat soldier might not fear the repercussions, often Military Police and Cooks did. An MP could lose a stripe and often cooks were forbidden to handle food until all traces of the disease were gone.

Illustration showing a selection of Individual Chemical Prophylactic Packets issued to every soldier.

Every G.I. was issued with an Individual Chemical Prophylactic Packet (Item # 9118000), designed to allow him to perform prophylactic treatment if he feared V.D. was present (also sometimes designated E.P.T. Kit, or Emergency Prophylactic Treatment Kit). The individual packet contained:

1. 1 Tube containing 5 Grams of Ointment (30% Calomel + 15% Sulfathiazole)
2. Direction Sheet
3. Soap Impregnated Cloth
4. Cleansing Tissue

Illustration showing the contents of the Individual Chemical Prophylactic Packet (Item # 9118000).

In addition to the soldier's individual prophylactic treatment kit, a number of other medical items were in existence to deal with the treatment of V.D. For example Item #9792500, Venereal Prophylactic Unit would have been issued, along with other supplies to the "Pro-Station". It contained the following, for the treatment of Venereal Disease:

9792500 – Venereal Prophylactic Unit

Number	Item	Quantity
9793000	Chest, Venereal Prophylactic Unit, Empty	1
1282000	Mercurous Chloride, Mild, Ointment, 1 lb.	2
1285400	Mercury Bichloride, 250 Large Poison Tablets	1
3861000	Syringe, Urethral Prophylaxis	4
7178000	Towel, Hand	12
7493000	Soap, White, Floating, 6 oz	2
7711000	Basin, Hand	3
7811000	Graduate, Glass, 125-cc	1
7935400	Tissues, Cellulose, 75	8
9120000	Protein Silver, Strong, 100 Tablets	2

Photograph showing the Venereal Prophylactic Unit Chest (Item # 9792500). Notice the maroon color of the wood and contrasting metal banding.
Photograph courtesy of Alfonso I. Casso

10 Vintage Wartime STD Ads

Lead

Image Source

During World War I, 18,000 US servicemen were out of action every single day thanks to venereal diseases. Military hospitals took in more men for VD treatment than any other condition apart from mumps, tonsillitis, and bronchitis.

Understandably, venereal diseases were a major concern during World War II as well, and so the military set out to reduce rates of transmission. Booklets were given to servicemen detailing prevention and treatment methods, prophylaxis centers were created, and poster campaigns served as ever-present warnings and reminders to the troops. The following 10 posters offer a look at wartime anti-STD advertising, opinions of the day on the subject, and other initiatives undertaken by the military to keep venereal diseases from spreading.

10. He “Picked Up” More Than a Girl

10. He Picked Up More Than a Girl

Image Source

During WWII, women, in particular, were singled out as the reason for the prevalence of venereal diseases among the armed forces. The leering skull in the background of the image above seems to suggest that the girl in question is the agent of death – or if not death, then at least insanity, blindness, sterility and heart disease. Women began to be portrayed as the guilty parties, carriers of a vicious disease, while the men were merely victims. And this view was tied up with a military crackdown on prostitution.

9. Venereal Disease Covers the Earth

9. Venereal Disease Covers the Earth

Image Source

In the image above, the juxtaposition of the towering female in red and the ominous warning suggests a clear link between venereal diseases and women as their primary agents. Fortunately for the military, by 1944 there were 30 times fewer men incapacitated as a result of venereal diseases each day than in WWI. In addition to knowledge about more effective treatment procedures, this was probably due to the increase in education and prophylaxis measures.

Each man was issued with a kit containing a tube of medicated cream (with calomel and sulfathiazole), instructions, and a couple of cleansing wipes. Monthly, servicemen were also each given half a dozen condoms, and they could buy more if they wanted them. This last approach was in stark contrast to WWI, when men weren't given condoms specifically because authorities thought the troops would consider them an invitation to participate in sexual activity.

8. V-Gals

8. V-Gals

Image Source

Other measures were put into place to serve as deterrents to the troops and seemed to place a degree of responsibility on the servicemen's shoulders. Their pay could be docked while under treatment for venereal disease, they could be handed extended terms of service to compensate for being unfit for duty, and they could even be court marshaled if they didn't report that they were infected.

Many men would keep their infection secret, as they didn't want to risk having their pay docked or the other possible penalties. Yet this was particularly problematic in the Air Force because the sulfa drugs were believed to impede the skills required for flying. Finally, in September 1944, it was declared that contracting venereal diseases would no longer result in punishment. As the above poster may demonstrate, however, women like the "Victory Girls" were still named and shamed as carriers of VD, ready to "cook some poor guy's goose" if the man wasn't sufficiently cautious.

7. Juke Joint Sniper

7. Juke Joint Sniper

Image Source

Despite the potential consequences laid out for infected servicemen, much of the blame for STDs was placed firmly on prostitutes and sexually active women – as shown by the poster above, which seems to suggest that some women were as dangerous as snipers. That said, local law enforcement often didn't have enough muscle to quash prostitution. And in July 1941, this problem led to the enactment of the May Act, which essentially made prostitution and soliciting for sex illegal within a certain distance of military bases. As a result, thousands of women were arrested and even imprisoned.

6. Why Bet Against These Odds?

6. Why Bet Against These Odds

Image Source

By 1944, 17 percent of all arrests were made on women, up from eight-and-a-half percent four years previously. The May Act wasn't solely responsible for this increase, but it surely played a part. Women had a greater chance of being arrested for sexual activity than men, whether they were prostitutes or not. In fact, many women were arrested simply on the suspicion that they were participating in licentious behavior. Many were then quarantined, tested and treated for sexually transmitted infections without even having been charged of a crime – although asserting that 98 percent of "procurable women" were found to have VD, as the poster above states, sounds like it was exaggeration.

5. Loaded?

5. Loaded

Image Source

While posters during WWI generally promoted safe sex habits among both genders, WWII campaigns portrayed sexually active women as, in the words of author Elizabeth Alice Clement, “potential seducers, disease carriers, and friends of the enemy” – or even, as in the poster above, as apparently dangerous as a loaded pistol. Women who were simply standing at a bus stop might be viewed with distrust – perhaps explaining to some degree why the arrest rate for “disorderly conduct” among young females increased by more than 200 percent during the war. Men’s sexual desires, on the other hand, were often seen as completely natural and accepted and were even encouraged by some military personnel.

4. Booby Trap

4. Booby Trap

Image Source

Women, as the image above demonstrates, were portrayed as saboteurs, out to interfere with the war effort and trap innocent or careless soldiers. It’s been suggested that the women featured in these posters were depicted as having only one purpose – to have sex with, and as a result infect, the hapless troops with debilitating diseases. The sheer number of posters picturing women as VD carriers potentially propagated the belief that women were mostly, if not solely, responsible for spreading venereal infections.

3. Hello Boy Friend, Coming My Way?

3. Hello Boy Friend, Coming My Way

Image Source

In order to avoid so-called “easy” women spreading diseases, servicemen were encouraged to refrain from sexual intercourse. Education was highlighted, and it was suggested that efforts should be made to reduce circumstances that would allow soldiers to have sex. Hard-hitting posters like this one, warning of a “premature death,” served as reminders to the servicemen; even packs of matches were plastered with warnings about venereal diseases. The military also recognized that the men needed other recreation options, and encouraged officers to arrange sports and other pastimes to keep the soldiers out of trouble.

2. She May Be... a Bag of Trouble

2. She May Be... a Bag of Trouble

Image Source

While, as in this poster, females were depicted as potential “trouble” due to being the carriers of diseases like syphilis and gonorrhea, women in the armed forces were apparently excluded from any kind of targeted venereal disease campaigns or education efforts. In fact, a Women’s Army Corps (WAC) circular stated that it was against War Department Policy to educate servicewoman about prophylaxis, or to provide them with the prevention kits that male soldiers received. According to the circular, “The provisions of the Army regulations and directives concerning these matters are intended for male personnel only, and are not applicable to female personnel.”

1. She May Look Clean – But

1. She may look clean but

Image Source

It’s interesting to note that, despite the lack of education and prophylaxis directed their way, the rate of venereal disease among WAC staff working in Europe was only 2.92 cases out of 1,000 by the summer of 1944. Cases that did arise were taken seriously, though, and the women were treated as in-patients in hospital rather than in a dispensary or while still carrying out their duties.

According to the WWII US Medical Research Center, by 1944, 606 servicemen were out of commission due to sexually transmitted diseases every single day. And while that number is significantly less than its equivalent for WWI, it still accounted for many days of lost combat. Perhaps further approaches that didn’t blame women like “pick-ups,” “good time girls” and “prostitutes” as the sole carriers of venereal diseases might have helped to tackle this.

- Experiments begin on homosexuals at Buchenwald

- **URL**

<http://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/experiments-begin-on-homosexuals-at-buchenwald>

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On this day in 1944, the first of two sets of medical experiments involving castration are performed on homosexuals at the Buchenwald concentration camp, near Weimar, Germany.

Buchenwald was one of the first concentration camps established by the Nazi regime. Constructed in 1937, it was a complement to camps north (Sachsenhausen) and south (Dachau), and was built to hold slave laborers, who worked in local munitions factories 24 hours a day, in 12-hour shifts. Although not technically a death camp, in that it had no gas chambers, nevertheless hundreds of prisoners died monthly, from malnutrition, beatings, disease, and executions.

The camp boasted a sophisticated-sounding facility on its grounds called the Division for Typhus and Virus Research of the Hygiene Institute of the Waffen SS. In truth, it was a chamber of horrors where medical experiments of the cruelest kind were carried out on prisoners against their will. Victims were often intentionally infused with various infections to test out vaccines. Euthanasia was also performed regularly on Jews, Gypsies, and mentally ill prisoners.

Among the cruelest of Buchenwald's overseers was the infamous Ilsa Koch, wife of SS commandant Karl Koch and known as the "Witch of Buchenwald." Among her fetishistic tendencies was her penchant for lampshades, gloves, and other items made from the tattooed skin of dead inmates. She also had a reputation for forcing prisoners to participate in orgies. She was ultimately sentenced to life in prison for her sadism, but she hanged herself after 16 years behind bars.

Buchenwald was liberated by the Allies on April 11, 1945, one day before the death of President Franklin Roosevelt. It was later used by the Soviet Union as a concentration camp for the enemies of East Germany.

- being used in medicine today?

Are results from Nazi human experimentation being used in medicine today? (YES, -KJ)

Could possibly something positive come out of all that horror and pain?

Desiree Linssen's picture

By Desiree Linssen On 22 Nov 2015

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Credit: BBC

Many people know about Nazi human experimentation from their school days when this horrible subject would be discussed during history classes. Images of gas chambers, cattle car trains, Nazi doctors in uniform, and horrendous black and white photos of operations spring to mind. The name of Josef Mengele, the angel of death, will also be pushed to the foreground of your brain. The infamous SS officer and physician in Auschwitz performed numerous studies, experiments and operations on 'patients' that more often than not resulted in death.

Just to think of these atrocities will make any sane person sick to their stomach, yet there are doctors and scientists who want to learn what they can from the Nazi experiments and use it to better mankind, so they can help modern medicine.

The Nazis' methods

The thing you have to remember with regards to Nazi human experimentation are the methods. The first step in the elaborate process the Nazis took to test out their theories on many unsuspecting victims took place at the arrival of the cattle cars. Eye witness account from an Auschwitz survivor, Dr. Otto Wolken, from the book The Nazi Doctors: Medical Killing and the Psychology of Genocide by Robert Jay Lifton:

When the transport train came in, the arrivals had to pass by the camp doctor on duty. [Mengele] pointed his thumb either to the right or to the left. Left meant death by gas. From a transport of consisting of 1500 people, about 1300 to 1200 went to the gas chambers [...] Mengele and [Dr. Heinz] Thilo made their selections while whistling a melody.

Some of those dubiously lucky people who survived the gas chamber that day, had another fate waiting for them when they were selected in the camps. Only Jewish people were selected. Often it was "healthy" adult patients who were selected as they would be able to survive through the experiments the longest, but Nazi doctors also did numerous twin studies with children. Mengele reportedly became almost feverishly excited when he found a pair of twins, especially identical twins,

and he would drain their blood (sometimes almost completely) to analyse it. Mengele did far worse to twins which (should you have the stomach for it) you can read about [here](#), it is suffice to say that after death all children were dissected and meticulously studied.

credit: Max Planck

Other experiments conducted on adult as well as child prisoners included blood transfusions, sex change operations, removal of organs and limbs, bone, muscle, and nerve transplants, infecting prisoners with diseases, freezing experiments, sea water experiments and gas experiments. The prisoners that survived the ordeal were often executed to be studied post mortem. Those lucky few that did survive were scared, physically and mentally, beyond repair.

MUSEUM OF MENSTRUATION AND WOMEN'S HEALTH

"Fright Bleeding" (Schreckblutung)

Nazi experiments on condemned menstruating women, reported in the 1940s

**From "Die un

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bliche Frau: Sozialgeschichte der Menstruation und Hygiene 1860-1985" by Sabine Hering and Gudrun Maierhof (Pfaffenweiler, 1991)**

→ history, Germany, women, medical, experiment, menstruation, prisoner, fright, Shreck

WARNING! This describes heartless, cold-blooded acts! I decided to print this because it too is part of the cultural history of menstruation.

During and right before World War II, among many other medical experiments and research, at least one German doctor experimented on women Nazi courts judged guilty of serious crimes and had condemned to death.

Below, I've translated much of the German text describing Prof. Stieve's experiments in Die un

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bliche Frau: Sozialgeschichte der Menstruation und Hygiene 1860-1985 ("The Indisposed Woman: Social History of Menstruation and Hygiene 1860-1985" by Sabine Hering and Gudrun Maierhof [Pfaffenweiler, 1991]).

Related information:

The Japanese tampon named for Anne Frank, famous teenage diarist who died in a German concentration camp |

German washable menstrual pads and belt, with case (about 1935-40) |

The influence of the World War II on German products:

Ad for Camelia menstrual pads (1940/41) & underpants made from American sugar sacks (1945/46) |

Camelia disposable menstrual napkin: terrific cardboard ad from a former drugstore in Saxony, Germany, 1936-37 |

The pursuit of the poison in menstruation |

Below: My translation from pp. 105-106. I added all red emphases. I added the bars:

The Depths of Medical Research

The effects that this thinking [the previous section described how the Nazis classified women according to their social class and the condition of their ovaries. No, I'm not kidding.] can produce in extreme cases is shown by the examinations by the respected professor of gynecology Stieve in prisons and Dr. Clauberg in concentration camps. Clauberg used the "favorable" situation in camps to further his examinations aimed at the achievement of mass sterilization.

For Dr. Stieve they offered research possibilities on his preferred theme of "fright bleeding" from the uterus.

Stieve started from the premise that women who have been imprisoned for a long time and no longer menstruate start menstruating again after receiving a severe psychological shock. This supposition relates to several preliminary investigations:

"Tietze (1938) stresses that the amenorrhea essentially begins at the start of the trial of the female criminals and that menstruation begins of itself again in confinement. . . . The women I had to examine had committed the worst crimes and therefore awaited the harshest punishments. The phenomena observed of them were caused if not exclusively then primarily by the fear of death." (Stieve, H.: *Schreckblutung aus der Gebärmutter-schleimhaut*, in: *Zbl. Gyn. [Zentralblatt für Gynäkologie]* 67, 1943, S. 875) [from Stieve, Hermann: "Fright Bleeding from the Endometrium" in *Central Journal of Gynecology* 67, 1943, page 875]

Stieve undertakes his examinations on 9 women. They are sentenced to death, are in concentration camps or in prisons, have no periods during their confinements, are however - in the interests of research - relatively well fed.

Stieve takes their histories of illness, awaits the announcement of their sentence, examines them again just before their execution and then performs autopsies after their execution. That was what was supposed to happen.

But the women who instead of being immediately executed wind up on Stieve's examination table amazingly start their periods.

Then they're killed.

"Next I'll [Prof. Stieve] describe a case that confirms my earlier observations. It concerns a 31-year-old unmarried woman who had apparently always been healthy. When 11 years old she had been seriously burned on both thighs, which had healed well under superficial scars. Since she was 14 she had menstruated regularly every 26-34 days. It lasted 4-5 days and caused no difficulties worth mentioning. The woman was twice engaged to be married and had regular sexual intercourse. Pregnancies were prevented. The woman gave a calm but not intellectually bright impression. She was an industrious and reliable worker. She committed a serious crime and was imprisoned. Her period disappeared at first but after 8 weeks again appeared. A further, rather weak bleeding appeared 4 weeks later then again disappeared. About 6 weeks after the beginning of the last period, 128 days after the beginning of her incarceration, the woman got the notification for the coming carrying-out of her sentence.

"Hardly an hour later she bled scantily from her sex organs. She understood this to be menstruation."

[Then she was executed.]

"Eight hours later I autopsied her and found the following:

"She is a small, delicate woman with a delicate skeleton, good musculature and well developed fat layers. She is well nourished. The secondary sex organs are fully developed. The woman has a beautiful, wide pelvis and pronounced female pubic hair. The breasts are well developed, somewhat drooping, with big glands. All organs are completely healthy including the sex organs with no growths. Both ovaries are small, which is frequent among women imprisoned for a lengthy time. The right one weighed 5.5 grams, the left 5.2. . . ." [From Stieve's medical paper above, p. 867]

How carefully a doctor describes a just executed woman who had been placed at his disposal for research purposes. **He concluded with the words:**

"Among 9 completely healthy, mature women, whose menstruation had stopped for a lengthy time because of the influence of nervous excitement, more or less considerable bleeding from the uterus had again started in direct connection with highly upsetting news. In all cases the ovaries were shrunken, . . ."

Nazi sex slave story finally told at camp

AFP/The Local · 28 Feb 2009, 10:01

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A new exhibition at [Nazi concentration camp Ravensbrück](#) near Berlin details the fate of women forced to work as sex slaves for fellow prisoners during World War II.

“They told us we were in the camp brothel, that we were the lucky ones. We would eat well and have enough to drink. If we behaved and fulfilled our duties nothing would happen to us.”

So begins the wrenching account of Frau W., a prisoner of the [Nazi concentration camp Ravensbrück](#) north of Berlin who was forced to work as a sex slave for her fellow detainees.

Her story forms the centrepiece of a new exhibition at Ravensbrück about the fate of women pressed into prostitution between 1942 and 1945, like Asia's ‘comfort women’ during World War II.

But rather than servicing soldiers, these women were made to have sex with the forced labourers – an idea from SS chief Heinrich Himmler to increase productivity try to prevent homosexuality from ‘breaking out’ among their ranks.

Their numbers were far smaller than the tens of thousands of ‘comfort women’ kidnapped across Asia to serve Japanese troops.

But Ravensbrück centre director Insa Eschebach said the at least 200, predominantly German women who were enslaved also endured paralysing trauma, shame and scorn in an until-now largely taboo chapter of European history.

Most of the sex workers were taken from the women's camps at Ravensbrück and Auschwitz to ‘brothels’ at 10 camps in Germany and the Nazi-occupied eastern territories.

The vast majority had been imprisoned for ‘anti-social’ behaviour - a crime arbitrarily defined under Hitler to include prostitutes but also women with suspect political ties or relationships with Jews.

Those prisoners who had a privileged place in the camp hierarchy – exhibition curator Michael Sommer estimates about one percent of the forced labourers - could buy up to a quarter of an hour with one of the women for two Reichsmarks from the pittance they earned in the Nazi-run factories.

A fraction of that amount was credited to women’s camp accounts which they could use for food when it was available.

“The sex work was organised very bureaucratically,” said Sommer, showing prisoner files with the code 998 signifying a prostitute and vouchers used by men allowed to visit the camp brothel.

No Jews worked at the brothels or were allowed to patronise them, and separate facilities were created for camp guards.

Prostitutes were regularly tested for sexually-transmitted diseases to prevent outbreaks at the camps. Pregnancies were compulsorily ended by abortion.

“The irony was that while the Nazis tried to regulate prostitution in German cities, they institutionalised it at the camps,” Sommer said.

Some women volunteered for service in the brothels, which were heated and had slightly better hygienic conditions, after being promised early release from the life-threatening conditions of the camps.

Others only learned of their fate when the first patrons were ushered in.

Another woman whose testimony is featured in the exhibition, identified only as Frau B., said each woman worked in a small room where she received up to 10 men in two hours.

“There was a spy hole and sometimes the guards would peek in and sneer,” she said.

“But you know, we were so numb that we just thought, ‘Get stuffed, you bastards’.”

Although the months in the brothel left her permanently scarred, Frau B. said the men who visited her were by and large decent.

Story continues below...

“They had also been locked up for years and were happy to have human contact,” she said. Sometimes, the men just wanted to talk.

Many of the political prisoners boycotted the brothels. Communists at Buchenwald were convinced the bordellos would be used by the SS to spy on prisoners.

Although nearly all the sex workers survived until the camps were liberated, there is scant evidence any were released early for service rendered.

After the war, most of the German women kept their experience hidden, out of shame or trauma, while foreign victims feared being seen as collaborators.

None received recognition from the German state as victims of sex slavery or compensation for their ordeal. Few, if any, are still alive today.

Eschebach noted that sex slavery has only been recognised as a war crime under international law since 2002 and said the more recent occurrences of mass rape in Bosnia and Rwanda, as well as the demands of Asian ‘comfort women’ for justice, had prompted more research in Germany.

The exhibition can be seen at Ravensbrück until March 8, after which there are plans to take it to Dresden, Bielefeld and then Rome.

by **Eustace Mullins**
 from "**Murder by Injection - The Story of the Medical Conspiracy Against America**"
 1988

In 1987, the eighteen largest drug firms were ranked as follows:

1. Merck (U.S.) \$4.2 billion in sales.
2. Glaxo Holdings (United Kingdom) \$3.4 billion.
3. Hoffman LaRoche (Switzerland) \$3.1 billion.
4. Smith Kline Beckman (U.S.) \$2.8 billion.
5. Ciba-Geigy (Switzerland) \$2.7 billion.
6. Pfizer (U.S.) \$2.5 billion (Standard & Poor's gives its sales as \$4 billion).
7. Hoechst A. G. (Germany) \$2.5 billion (Standard & Poor's lists its sales as \$38 billion Deutschmarks).
8. American Home Products (U.S.) \$2.4 billion (\$4.93 billion according to Standard & Poor's).
9. Lilly (U.S.) \$2.3 billion (\$3.72 billion Standard & Poor's).
10. Upjohn (U.S.) \$2 billion.
11. Squibb (U.S.) \$2 billion.
12. Johnson & Johnson (U.S.) \$1.9 billion.
13. Sandoz (Switzerland) \$1.8 billion.
14. Bristol Myers (U.S.) \$1.6 billion.
15. Beecham Group (United Kingdom) \$1.4 billion (Standard & Poor's gives \$1.4 billion in sales of the U.S. subsidiary— \$2.6 billion pounds sterling as overall income).
16. Bayer A. G. (Germany) \$1.4 billion (Standard & Poor's gives the figure as \$45.9 billion Deutschmarks).
17. Syntex (U.S.) \$1.1 billion.
18. Warner Lambert (U.S.) \$1.1 billion (Standard & Poor's gives the figure as \$3.1 billion).

Thus we find that the United States still maintains an overwhelming lead in the production and sale of drugs. In the United States, the sale of prescription drugs rose in 1987 by 12.5% to \$27 billion.

Eleven of the eighteen leading firms are located in the United States; three in Switzerland; two in Germany; and two in the United Kingdom. Nutritionist T. J. Frye notes that the Drug Trust in the United States is controlled by the Rockefeller group in a cartel relationship with I. G. Farben of Germany.

In fact, I. G. Farben was the largest chemical concern in Germany during the 1930s, when it engaged in an active cartel agreement with Standard Oil of New Jersey.

The Allied Military Government split it up into three companies after World War II, as part of the "anti-cartel" goals of that period, which was not unlike the famed splitting up of Standard Oil itself by court order, while the Rockefellers maintained controlling interest in each of the new companies. In Germany, General William Draper, of Dillon Read investment bankers, unveiled the new decree from his office in the I. G. Farben building.

Henceforth, I. G. Farben would exist no more; instead, three companies would emerge—Bayer, of Leverkusen; BASF at Ludwigshafen; and Hoescht, near Frankfurt. Each of the three spawns is now larger than the old I. G. Farben; only ICI of England is larger. These firms export more than half of their product. BASF is represented in the United States by Shearman and Sterling, the Rockefeller law firm of which William Rockefeller is a partner.

The world's No. 1 drug firm, **Merck**, began as an apothecary shop in Darmstadt, Germany, in 1668. Its president, **John J. Horan**, is a partner of J. P. Morgan Company, and the Morgan Guaranty Trust. He attended a Bilderberger meeting in Rye, New York, May 10-12, 1985. In 1953, Merck absorbed another large drug firm, Sharp & Dohme. At that time, Oscar Ewing, the central figure in the government fluoridation promotion for the Aluminum Trust, was secretary of the Merck firm, his office then being at One Wall Street, New York.

Directors of Merck include John T. Connor, who began his business career with Cravath, Swaine and Moore, the law firm for Kuhn, Loeb Company; Connor then joined the Office of Naval Research, became

Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy 1945-47, became president of Merck, then president of Allied Stores from 1967-80, then chairman of Schroders, the London banking firm. Connor is also a director of a competing drug firm, Warner Lambert, director of the media conglomerate Capital Cities ABC, and director of Rockefeller's Chase Manhattan Bank.

Each of the major drug firms in the United States has at least one director with close Rockefeller connections, or with a Rothschild bank. Another director of Merck is **John K. McKinley**, chief operating officer of Texaco; he is also a director of *Manufacturers Hanover Bank*, which Congressional records identify as a major Rothschild bank.

The history of the pharmaceutical drug business has always been a chronicle of fraud, of preying on the fears of the uneducated and the gullible and taking advantage of the universal fears of the illness and death.

The grand daddy of all nostrums is Goddard's drops, a bone distillate which was sold as a cure for gout in England in 1673. In 1711, Tuscarora rice was sold there as a cure for consumption. During some four thousand years of the practice of pharmaceutical prescriptions, many "cures" have been found to be worse than the disease. William Shakespeare warned, "In Physic there is Poison."

Dr. **R. R. Dracke**, well known blood specialist in Atlanta, also issued a warning that,

"the following notable drugs may poison the marrow in the bones, decrease the production of white blood cells, may cause death and should be taken as medicine only with specific instruction from a well known doctor—amidopyrene, dinitrophenol (a diet drug), novaldine, antipyrene, sulphanilamide, sedormid and salvarsen."

Physicians have warned that no acetanilid is safe, because all coal tar derivatives are powerful heart depressants.

Rorer Pharmaceuticals makes Ascriptin, and television advertisements have been urging men to take an aspirin or aspirin product daily "to protect their heart." The attorneys general of Texas and New York have requested drug firms to halt the claim that aspirin may prevent heart attacks in men; it also reduces fever and makes it difficult for a physician to correctly diagnose pneumonia.

The *William S. Merrell Company*, merged with *Vick Chemical*, marketed thalidomide as the "tranquilizer of the future." It guaranteed control of unpleasant symptoms during pregnancy. Unfortunately, the children of mothers who took it were born without arms or legs; some had flippers for arms. 60 Minutes recently presented a twenty-five year update on English victims of thalidomide, carefully avoiding any treatment of American victims.

The program showed the astounding courage of the victims, who tried to carry on daily life, while the reporters seemed hard put to keep from bursting into laughter at the strange beings who rolled around like human eggs, maneuvering frantically to stay right side up. CBS also avoided any mention of the names of the manufacturers or distributors of thalidomide, although a typical operation of their brand of "adversary journalism" would have been to thrust a microphone into the face of the firm's chairman, and demand to know why they didn't realize this was a dangerous drug.

CBS depends heavily on advertising revenues from the pharmaceutical manufacturers, and they are not about to offend their best customers.

William S. Merrell also produced MER/29, which was advertised as breakthrough in anticholesterol drugs. It was soon found that MER/29 caused dermatitis, changing color of hair, loss of sex drive and a condition known as "alligator skin."

In 1949, Parke-Davis' chloromycetin was hailed as the new wonder drug. Several doctors were persuaded to give it to their children, who then died of leukemia. 75% of the cases of aplastic anemia resulting from the administration of chloromycetin were fatal. Dr. H. A. Hooks of El Paso lost his seven and a half year old son, after he had been assured by a Parke-Davis representative that the drug was safe.

In December 1963, a Washington grand jury indicted Richard Merrell and chairman William S. Merrell for falsifying data to the FDA on MER/29. They filed a "no contest" plea and on June 4, 1964 were fined the maximum fine, \$80,000. Parke-Davis defense counsel was a former federal judge from 1957 to 1960, Lawrence Walsh, who is now much in the news as the White Knight who is prosecuting political figures on vague charges of malfeasance.

After an oral contraceptive pill was found to cause severe reactions, the American Medical Association put great pressure on Dr. Roger Hegeberg, Assistant Secretary of HEW and the Secretary of HEW, Finch, claiming they were "over-emphasizing dangers"; the warning on the pill was then cut from 600 words to only 96 much milder words; this warning was increased by Secretary Finch himself of April 7, 1970 to 120 words of warning, which was released personally by Finch.

The pill was then found to cause fatal blood clotting, heart attack and cancer. The behavior of the AMA in this instance contrasted strangely with its violent attacks for many years on "quacks," who it protested were the real dangers to the public.

Hoffman LaRoche marketed an intravenous drug, *Versed*, which was linked to forty deaths in two years by FDA studies. Richter's definitive work, "Pills, Pesticides and Profits," notes that a U.S. company, Velsicol, sold three million pounds of a pesticide, Phosvel (leptophos), which had never been approved by the EPA.

Velsicol exported it to thirty countries. It causes extensive damage to the nervous system. In Egypt, it killed one hundred water buffalo and poisoned dozens of farmers. Velsicol is a subsidiary of Northwest Industries, a three billion dollars a year operation in Chicago whose chairman is longtime rail magnate, Ben Heinemann, a trustee of the University of Chicago, and the First Chicago Corporation.

Directors of Northwest Industries are **James E. Dovitt**, director of Hart, Schaffner and Marx, president of Mutual of New York, and director of MONY; he is also a director of National Can. Other directors of Northwest are William B. Graham, chairman of Baxter Travenol Drug Company, also a trustee of the University of Chicago, director of Deere, Field Enterprises, Bell & Howell and Borg-Warner; National Council of U.S. China Trade; Thomas S. Hyland, vice president of Standard & Poor's; Gaylord Freeman, director of Baxter Travenol and Atlantic Richfield; James F. Bere, chairman of Borg-Warner, director of Abbott Laboratories, Time, Inc., Hughes Tool Company and Continental Illinois Bank.

After TRIS, a fire-retardant chemical used in clothing, was banned in the United States, after years of enthusiastic advertising that it would save thousands of children from death by fire each year, the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission banned it in 1977. 2.4 million TRIS treated garments were then exported to the Third World. In 1977, the FDA removed dipyrone from the market. It had been found to cause severe blood disorders, interfering with the white blood cell function; it was then sold widely in Latin America with no warning.

Cloquinal, a drug used to treat amoebic dysentery, produced by Ciba-Geigy in 1934 (Batero Vioform and Mexon) was found to cause a nerve disorder. Seven hundred Japanese died from taking it, after 11,000 cases of SMON, subacute myeloc optic neuropathy.

Ciba-Geigy then paid a settlement to some 1500 victims and survivors. Hoechst marketed an analgesic said to be *like aspirin*, aminopyrene and dipyrone. It was found to cause anemia and was banned in the United States, but continued to be sold in Latin America and Asia. Chlorophenicol (chloromycetin) also is still sold in Latin America and Asia. Travellers are warned to beware of drugs in foreign countries which have long been banned in the United States.

The artificial sweetener, aspartame (Nutrasweet) has now flooded the American market. It earned \$750 million for its producers in 1987, although it has come under attack as a cause of *brain seizures*. The debate about aspartame has been going on for thirteen years; more Congressional hearings have now been scheduled.

Meanwhile, *Burroughs Wellcome* hopes to make millions with its new drug for AIDS, AZT. It is said to prolong the life of AIDS victims from six months to two years. This firm is owned by the Wellcome Trust, of which Lord Franks, a director of the Rockefeller Foundation, is director.

Tranquilizers continue to be big business. Roche Labs (Hoffman LaRoche) continues to push its No. 1 seller, Valium, while promoting its other sellers, Librium, Limbitrol, Marplan, Noludar, Tractan, Clonpin and Dalmane. Roche also produces Matulane, which is used in cancer therapy. This drug causes leukopenia, anemia, and thrompenia, with side effects of nausea, vomiting, stomatitis, dysphagia, diarrhea, pain, chills, fever, sweating, drowsiness, tachycardia, bleeding and leukemia.

If an alternative health care practitioner ever dared to offer such a drug to the public, he would be incarcerated for life. We all know how dangerous "quacks" are to your health.

Roche's medical director, Dr. **Bruce Medd**, hails these drugs as boons to mankind. Listen to his rhapsodizing,

"Unlike quack remedies, which are neither tested nor scientifically proven, Roche products stand for quality and efficiency. We at Roche join the fight against medical quackery and health fraud."

Despite Dr. Medd's assurances, the Office of Technology Assessment of the U.S. Government states that 95% of the drugs on the market have not been proven to work. Indeed, this writer has never heard of any "quack" remedy producing even a fraction of the harmful side effects as those listed above as caused by Matulane, Dr. Medd's pride and joy.

Another firm offering "proven" drugs is Smith, Kline Beck-man, which made its initial millions from peddling the drug known as "speed" through prescriptions from doctors, the notorious Dexedrine and Dexamil. Executives of Smith, Kline Beckman have pled guilty to 34 charges of covering up 36 deaths and cases of severe kidney damage in patients using their drug Selocrin, which was finally removed from the market.

Dr. **Sidney M. Wolfe**, in his Health Letter, July, 1986 noted that Eli Lilly of Indiana and Smith Kline Corporation of Philadelphia pled guilty to criminal charges of failing to notify promptly the FDA of deaths and serious injuries to people using their drugs. Lilly's Oraflex, an arthritis drug, was on the market three months and used by 600,000 Americans before it was withdrawn due to its side effects. Smith Kline's high blood pressure, Selacryn, sold 300,000 prescriptions in eight months.

Pfizer withheld information from the FDA about Feldene (pyroxicam, an arthritis drug), despite deaths and harmful side effects in other countries. McNeil's Suprol, approved in 1985 as an oral analgesic was found to cause kidney damage. Orudis (jetoprofen), Wyeth's arthritis drug, increased the incidence of ulcers. Merital (nomigensine), an antidepressant produced by Hoechst, was approved by the FDA in December 1984, but had to be taken off the market in January 1986, because of fatal reactions, including hemolytic anemia. Wellbutrin (bupropion) was found to cause convulsions in women and was removed from the market in March 1986.

An officially approved "standard of care" drug for treatment of cancer of the colon is based on the use of a highly toxic chemical, 5-F-U, despite reports in prestigious medical journals that it doesn't work. It continues to be widely used, perhaps because the American Cancer Society owns 50% of 5-F-U. Ciba-Geigy of Switzerland has found an increasing market in the U.S. public school system for its drug Ritalin, which through some alchemy has now become the principal means of controlling "hyperactive" (read healthy) school children.

Social workers had coined a new term **ADD** (*attention defect disorder*), which could be "controlled" by 20 mg tablets of *Ritalin* in sustained release capsules. Aided by the education establishment, which has a propensity for any drug or chemical addition to the educational process, Ritalin has had a 97% increase in use since 1985. Students are forced to take the drug, or to face immediate expulsion from school.

The Wall Street Journal, January 15, 1988, noted that a number of suits have been filed against schools by anxious parents concerning the forced use of Ritalin. The Georgia Board of Medical Examiners is now looking into the skyrocketing use of Ritalin in the schools in Atlanta's affluent suburbs. A student now on trial for murder has entered the defense that he was on Ritalin.

Pesticides persist in being even more dangerous than insects. Lindane, (Gammelin 20), produced by Hooker Chemical, a Rockefeller connected firm, causes dizziness, brain disease, convulsions, muscle spasms, and leukemia. For years, the FDA waged a battle against Shell Oil's pesticide strips, which contain lindane.

These strips and other vaporizers continuously emit lindane, and are widely used in restaurants, even though it had been established that lindane not only contaminates any food substance, but also any container for food which is not metal. Although these tests were concluded in 1953, the Pesticides Regulator continued to allow their use for another sixteen years!

FDA reports showed that Shell Chemical Company's *No Pest Strips* continually release Vapone 3, the lindane formulation.

The Agriculture Department strictly forbade their use in meat processing plants, but the enterprising manufacturer then peddled them to restaurants. From 1965 to 1970, the U.S. Public Health Service released warnings that *Shell No Pest Strips* were dangerous to use in sleeping rooms of the elderly or of small children.

Dr. **Roy T. Hansberry**, executive of Shell Chemical, which subsidized Shell Development, served on the special Agricultural Department seven member task force to study pesticide registration procedures.

Shell had registered 250 pesticide products.

A Holocaust survivor is suing Bayer, the German pharmaceutical firm, for carrying out grotesque medical experiments on concentration camp prisoners in co-operation with Nazi doctors such as Josef Mengele, dubbed the 'Angel of Death' for his actions at Auschwitz.

In a lawsuit likely to bring more heated debate over the extent of German corporate guilt, Eva Mozes Kor claims that under Bayer's supervision she and her twin sister were bought from the Nazis and used as human guinea pigs.

Ms Kor, now of Terre Haute, near Indianapolis, Indiana, has alleged that she was deliberately infected with a series of diseases 'to test the effectiveness of various drugs manufactured by Bayer.'

The Kor sisters were aged nine when they were taken to Auschwitz, one of 1,500 sets of twins to undergo experiments led by Mengele.

Unlike most victims, they survived the 10-month ordeal and were liberated by Soviet troops in January 1945, but Eva's sister, Miriam, died in Israel in 1993 after years of illness. The lawsuit alleges that her kidneys never developed fully as a result of the experiments.

'It's impossible to put on a scale the various horrors of the Holocaust, but this case represents the worst example of individual and corporate evil that the legal system may ever see,' said Irwin Levin, one of the lawyers handling the case.

The lawsuit alleges that, as well as co-operating with Mengele, Bayer - then part of the I. G. Farben industrial empire - gave orders to an SS surgeon who also carried out experiments.

Ms Kor has claimed that Bayer 'monitored and supervised those experiments, and used them as a form of research and development for its corporate benefit.'

Thomas Reinart, a spokesman for the company, which is based in Leverkusen, said Bayer was as yet unaware of the claim and had no comment.

The firm recently admitted using slave labour during the second world war, and was one of 12 German companies which agreed to contribute to a £1 billion reparations fund, set up by the German chancellor, Gerhard Schröder, on Tuesday. Ms Kor submitted her claim the next day.

It had been intended that the fund, which will compensate former slave labourers, would forestall a flood of group actions presently going through United States courts and avert a threatened boycott of German companies at a time when the wartime conduct of many firms is subject to renewed scrutiny. It was recently revealed that Deutsche Bank, Germany's largest bank, provided finance for the building of Auschwitz.

The new compensation fund was set up after months of negotiations between the German government, German firms and lawyers representing survivors, to 'counter lawsuits . . . and to remove the basis of the campaign being led against the reputation of German industry and our country,' Mr Schröder said.

'There is no point in German companies paying twice,' he added.

However, Ms Kor's claim in the US district court suggests the fund will not pre-empt further efforts to sue German companies for their wartime role.

Her lawsuit is the first of its kind because it alleges that Bayer was directly involved in some of the most horrifying war crimes in history, rather than merely profiting from the Nazi regime.

The prosecution case stated that Bayer gave orders 'to SS Major Dr Helmuth Vetter who was associated with Bayer and who was stationed in several concentration camps. Dr Vetter experimented in Auschwitz with medications . . . that were administered to healthy inmates who had first been rendered ill from infections that were intentionally administered through pills, powders, injections or enemas.' Vetter was sentenced to death by a US military court in 1947 and executed in 1949. Mengele was never brought to justice, and lived under a false name in Brazil until his death in 1979.

In Auschwitz, Mengele directed a programme of crude medical operations on twins, designed to investigate the effects of bacteria, chemicals and viruses on the human body. Twins were used so that one sibling could be used as a 'control.'

Ms Kor seeks unspecified punitive damages and the recovery of profits that she claims Bayer earned as a result of such research.

She has also said she wants an apology.

'After 54 years, it is time that Bayer takes responsibility for their actions,' she said. 'That means that they should give proper restitution, say they are sorry for what they have done and say they will never use another human being as a guinea pig. This represents the worst example of individual and corporate evil' 'After 54 years it is time that Bayer takes responsibility for its actions.'

written by Sam Greenspan

I saw today; it's about a controversy over the German insurance company Allianz buying the naming rights to the new New York Giants and Jets football stadium.

That's controversial because Allianz has very famous Nazi ties -- they insured Auschwitz, their CEO was one of Hitler's advisers, and, during the Holocaust, instead of paying life insurance benefits to Jews, they sent that money straight to the Nazis.

Jewish groups don't want Allianz getting the naming rights to the new Meadowlands. Abe Foxman, the head of the Anti-Defamation League, says, quote, "It would be an insult. It's putting their name in lights for generations to come."

Since World War Two ended, Allianz has officially apologized for its role in the Holocaust and has paid several million dollars in restitution. Which brings me to a larger point here: At what point should we say to Nazi collaborating companies, "OK. You've apologized, you've paid, none of your current employees worked with the Nazis, it's time to move on"?

Because there are a TON of companies that worked with the Nazis. Way more than the Allianz and the other 11 I'm about to talk about here. They've all apologized. A lot have paid restitution. Two generations have passed.

I won't comment on whether I think people should forgive them... boycott them... continue to patronize them, but begrudgingly... or continue to patronize them with statements like, "Wow, Allianz, your insurance is SO good, we're SO impressed with what you're doing. And if it wasn't for the 800 other, better insurance companies out there, we'd TOTALLY sign up with you."

That's up to you. I'm just puttin' the information out there. Here are 11 companies that you may not realize collaborated with the Nazis.

1. **Kodak.** During World War Two, Kodak's German branch used slave laborers from concentration camps. Several of their other European branches did heavy business with the Nazi government.

The 12 Nazi collaborating companies featured in this article.

And Wilhelm Keppler, one of Hitler's top economic advisers, had deep ties in Kodak. When Nazism began, Keppler advised Kodak and several other U.S. companies that they'd benefit by firing all of their Jewish employees. (Source:)

2. **Hugo Boss.** In the 1930s, Hugo Boss started making Nazi uniforms. The reason: Hugo Boss himself had joined the Nazi party, and got a contract to make the Hitler Youth, storm trooper and SS uniforms.

That was a huge boon for Hugo Boss... he got the contract just eight years after founding his company... and that infusion of business helped take the company to another level.

The Nazi uniform manufacturing went so well that Hugo Boss ended up needing to bring in slave laborers in Poland and France to help out at the factory.

In 1997, Hugo's son, Siegfried Boss, told an Austrian news magazine, "Of course my father belonged to the Nazi party. But who didn't belong back then?" (Source:)

3. **Volkswagen.** Ferdinand Porsche, the man behind Volkswagen and Porsche, met with Hitler in 1934, to discuss the creation of a "people's car." (That's the English translation of Volkswagen.)

Hitler told Porsche to make the car with a streamlined shape, "like a beetle." And that's the genesis of the Volkswagen Beetle... it wasn't just designed for the Nazis, Hitler NAMED it.

During World War Two, it's believed that as many as four out of every five workers at Volkswagen's plants were slave laborers. Ferdinand Porsche even had a direct connection to Heinrich Himmler, one of the leaders of the SS, to directly request slaves from Auschwitz. (Source:)

4. **Bayer.** During the Holocaust, a German company called IG Farben manufactured the Zyklon B gas used in the Nazi gas chambers. They also funded and helped with Josef Mengele's "experiments" on concentration camp prisoners.

IG Farben is the company that turned the single largest profit from work with the Nazis. After the War, the company was broken up. Bayer was one of its divisions, and went on to become its own company.

Oh... and aspirin was founded by a Bayer employee, Arthur Eichengrün. But Eichengrün was Jewish, and Bayer didn't want to admit that a Jewish guy created the one product that keeps their company in business. So, to this day, Bayer officially gives credit to Felix Hoffman, a nice Aryan man, for inventing aspirin. (Source:)

5. **Siemens.** Siemens took slave laborers during the Holocaust and had them help construct the gas chambers that would kill them and their families. Good people over there.

Siemens also has the single biggest post-Holocaust moment of insensitivity of any of the companies on this list. In 2001, they tried to trademark the word "Zyklon" (which means "cyclone" in German) to become the name a new line of products... including a line of gas ovens.

Zyklon, of course, being the name of the poison gas used in their gas chambers during the Holocaust.

A week later, after several watchdog groups appropriately freaked out, Siemens withdrew the application. They said they never drew the

connection between the Zyklon B gas used during the Holocaust and their proposed Zyklon line of products. (Source:)

6. **Coca-Cola, specifically Fanta.** Coke played both sides during World War Two... they supported the American troops but also kept making soda for the Nazis. Then, in 1941, the German branch of Coke ran out of syrup, and couldn't get any from America because of wartime restrictions.

So they invented a new drink, specifically for the Nazis: A fruit-flavored soda called Fanta.

That's right: Long before Fanta was associated with a bunch of exotic women singing a god-awful jingle, it was the unofficial drink of Nazi Germany. (Source:)

7. **Ford.** Henry Ford is a pretty legendary anti-Semite, so this makes sense. He was Hitler's most famous foreign backer. On his 75th birthday, in 1938, Ford received a Nazi medal, designed for "distinguished foreigners."

He profiteered off both sides of the War -- he was producing vehicles for the Nazis AND for the Allies.

I'm wondering if, in a completely misguided piece of logic, Allianz points to the Detroit Lions giving Ford the naming rights to their stadium as a reason why they should get the rights to the Meadowlands. (Source:)

8. **Standard Oil.** The Luftwaffe needed tetraethyl lead gas in order to get their planes off the ground. Standard Oil was one of only three companies that could manufacture that type of fuel. So they did.

Without them, the German air force never could've even gotten their planes off the ground.

When Standard Oil was dissolved as a monopoly, it led to ExxonMobil, Chevron and BP, all of which are still around today. (But fortunately, their parent company's past decision to make incredible profits off of war have not carried on.) (Source:)

9. **Chase bank.** A lot of banks sided with the Nazis during World War Two. Chase is the most prominent.

They froze European Jewish customers' accounts and were extremely cooperative in providing banking service to Germany. (Source:)

10. **IBM.** IBM custom-build machines for the Nazis that they could use to track everything... from oil supplies to train schedules into death camps to Jewish bank accounts to individual Holocaust victims themselves.

In September of 1939, when Germany invaded Poland, the "New York Times" reported that three million Jews were going to be "immediately removed" from Poland and were likely going to be "exterminat[ed]."

IBM's reaction? An internal memo saying that, due to that "situation", they really needed to step up production on high-speed alphabetizing equipment. (Source:)

11. **Random House publishing.** Random House's parent company, Bertelsmann A.G., worked for the Nazis... they published Hitler propaganda, and a book called "Sterilization and Euthanasia: A Contribution to Applied Christian Ethics".

Bertelsmann still owns and operates several companies. I picked Random House because they drew controversy in 1997 when they decided to expand the definition of Nazi in Webster's Dictionary.

Eleven years ago, they added the colloquial, softened definition of "a person who is fanatically dedicated to or seeks to control a specified activity, practice, etc." (Think "Soup Nazi".)

The Anti-Defamation League called that expanded definition offensive... especially when added by a company with Nazi ties... they said it, quote, "trivializes and denies the murderous intent and actions of the Nazi regime... it also cheapens the language by allowing people to reach for a quick word fix... [and] lends a helping hand to those whose aim is to prove that the Nazis were really not such terrible people." (Source:)

Along with Manmade Diseases, Pagan Scientists have delighted in the FACT that sheeple will need CURES. They have come up with cure after cure for diseases they invented, after they studied our actions, and spread their filth. Immunizations, prescription drugs/**with harmful side effects**, even plastic surgery, would not be needed if we'd sit our butts in a seat and follow God's Word, as He warned. These Pagans know the deal, they have been running this racket forever. That is the reason they have the money and resources to continue doing damage. We are their LABRATS and GUINEA PIGS, when off our Paths. Sex Changes, Surrogacy, any of this SCI-FI is AGAINST our Father's Plan for His Children. And it's GROSS. I said it, I'm not changing it. Take a look at some of this backwards thinking, please.