103d Congress
2d Session

SENATE

U.S. CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WARFARE-RELATED DUAL USE EXPORTS TO IRAQ AND THEIR POSSIBLE IMPACT ON THE HEALTH CONSEQUENCES OF THE PERSIAN GULF WAR

A REPORT
OF
CHAIRMAN DONALD W. RIEGLE, JR.
and
RANKING MEMBER ALFONSE M. D'AMATO
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING
AND URBAN AFFAIRS
WITH RESPECT TO
EXPORT ADMINISTRATION

UNITED STATES SENATE

May 25, 1994

1. Escherichia coli (ATCC 23846)
   Batch # 07-29-83 (1 each)

2. Escherichia coli (ATCC 33694)
   Batch # 05-87 (1 each)

Date : September 29, 1988
Sent To : Ministry of Trade
Materials Shipped:

1. Bacillus anthracis (ATCC 240)
   Batch # 05-14-63 (3 each)
   Class III pathogen

2. Bacillus anthracis (ATCC 938)
   Batch # 1963 (3 each)
   Class III pathogen

3. Clostridium perfringens (ATCC 3629)
   Batch # 10-23-85 (3 each)

4. Clostridium perfringens (ATCC 8009)
   Batch # 03-30-84 (3 each)

5. Bacillus anthracis (ATCC 8705)
   Batch # 06-27-62 (3 each)
   Class III pathogen

6. Brucella abortus (ATCC 9014)
   Batch # 05-11-66 (3 each)
   Class III pathogen

7. Clostridium perfringens (ATCC 10388)
   Batch # 06-01-73 (3 each)

8. Bacillus anthracis (ATCC 11966)
   Batch #05-05-70 (3 each)
   Class III pathogen

9. Clostridium botulinum Type A
   Batch # 07-86 (3 each)
   Class III pathogen

10. Bacillus cereus (ATCC 33018)
    Batch # 04-83 (3 each)

11. Bacillus cereu (ATCC 33019)
    Batch # 03-88 (3 each)

Date : January 31, 1989
Sent To : Iraq Atomic Energy Commission
Materials Shipped:

1. PHPT31, clone: human hypoxanthine phosphoribosyltransferase (HPRT)
   Chromosome(s): X q26.1 (ATCC 57057)

2. Plambda500, clone: human hypoxanthine phosphoribosyltransferase
   pseudogene (HPRT) Chromosome(s): 5 p14-p13 (ATCC 57313)

Date : January 17, 1989

1. Escherichia coli (ATCC 23848)
   Batch # 07-29-83 (1 each)

2. Escherichia coli (ATCC 33694)
   Batch # 05-87 (1 each)

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Sent To : Ministry of Trade
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Date : January 17, 1989

Fig. 9.1. FBI Memorandum From J. Edgar Hoov Regarding the "Negro Question" During COINTELPR

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: January 27, 1964

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

J U N E

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Memorandum 1/23/64 from Mr. F. J. Baumgardner to myself advised of authority given to the Milwaukee Office for a microphone surveillance (misur) to cover the activities of Martin Luther King, Jr., and his associates while in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he is scheduled to appear for a talk tonight (1/27/64). [redacted]

SAC Baker of the Milwaukee Office phoned me this morning to advise that King had arrived in Milwaukee and checked into the Shroeder Hotel as scheduled and that the misur was activated at 10:30 a.m. today. Symbol numbers assigned are [redacted] and [redacted]

Baker also advised that the local police have taken a room close to the suite of rooms engaged by King so that protection might be afforded King. In view of this, it was the conjecture of Baker that the likelihood of King's going ahead with any [redacted] plans is greatly minimized. I agree with this observation.

Milwaukee is to keep the Bureau promptly advised of all developments and upon receipt of additional information you will be further informed.

I don't share the conjecture. King is a "tom cat" with obsessive degenerate sexual urges.

ACTION:

None. For information.

100-3-116
1 - 100-106670 (Martin Luther King, Jr.) (JUNE)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Forsyth
1 - Mr. Ryan
1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. Phillips

WCS:kmj

FEB 6 1964

Hoover expanded COINTELPRO—his covert anticommunist undertaking—to include attacks on black activists. M... ...her King, Jr., in particular, was intensively hated and targeted during this period. Hoover's handwritten note ... urges his agents to keep close tabs on King, whom he called a "tom cat" with obsessive degenerate sexual urg... Source: Powers, RG. *Secrecy and Power: The Life of J. Edgar Hoover.* New York: The Free Press, 1987.

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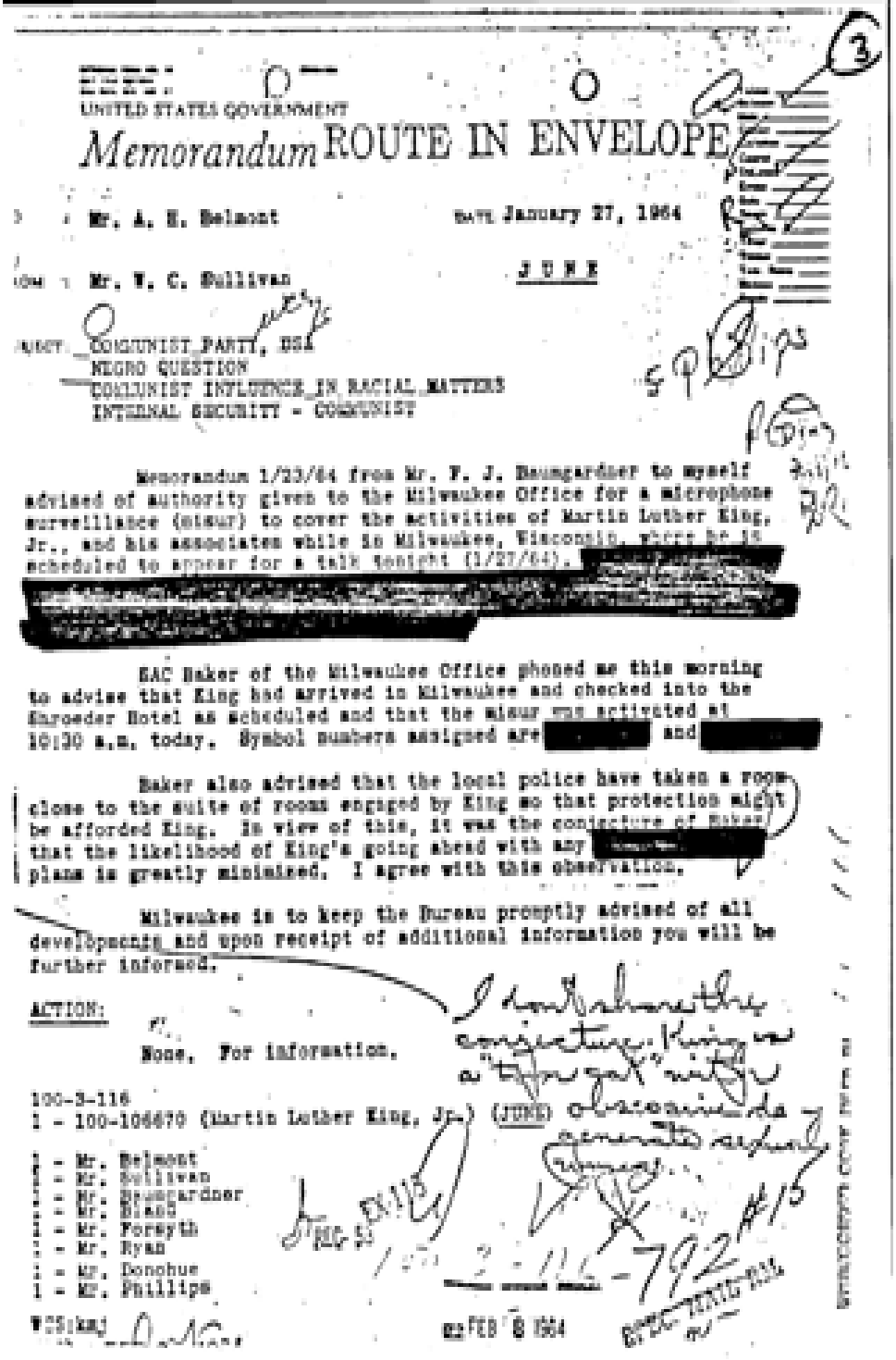

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FEB 6 1964

#15

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Source: Powers, RG. *Secrecy and Power: The Life of J. Edgar Hoover*. New York: The Free Press, 1987.

Project Paperclip

Subject: Civilian Personnel Spaces to Accommodate the PAPERCLIP and PROJECT 63 Programs.

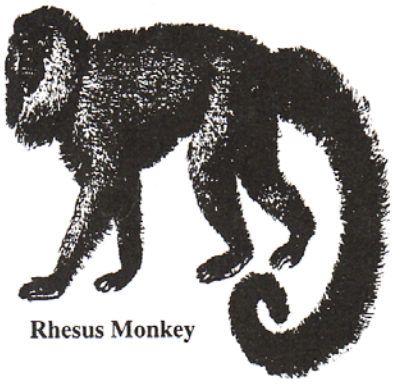
SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION

1. The Department of Defense has two classified projects, deemed of utmost importance, that result in the employment and exploitation of foreign scientists by the Department:

a. The first, PAPERCLIP, provides a means of obtaining services of foreign specialists for specific assignments within the technical services of the Departments of Army, Navy, and Air Force. The primary function of this program is the utilization of the individual, the denial aspect being a highly desirable, although secondary feature. Such specialists sign a year's contract for a specific assignment prior to leaving their place of residence.

b. PROJECT 63 is primarily a denial program with utilization as a desirable feature. The aim of this program is to secure employment in the United States of certain preeminent German and Austrian specialists, thus denying their services to potential enemies. Such specialists sign a six-month Department of Defense contract which guarantees them an income until permanent employment is arranged with Department of Defense agencies or industry within the United States.

Fig. 6.5. Development of AIDS-like Viruses by Robert Gallo and Associates at the NCI and Litton Bionetics



Rhesus Monkey

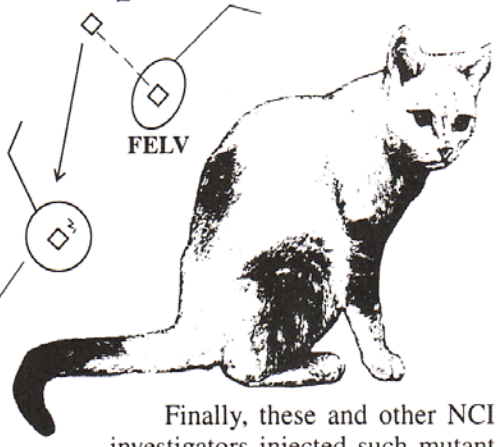
In 1971, Gallo and coworkers reported that a simian foamy virus (SFV)—a common contaminant of monkey kidney cells used to make vaccines—was the "only one" of 27 then known retroviruses, containing reverse transcriptase, that could not cause cancer in humans.[10] For this reason, little attempt to remove them from cancer virus cell cultures and viral vaccines was made.

SV40

SFV and Other Likely Viral Contaminants

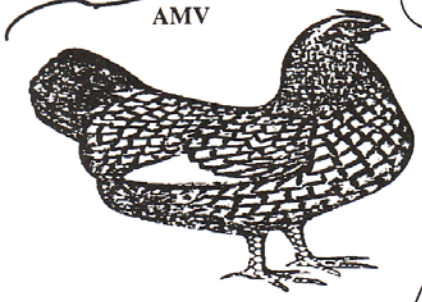
Gallo's group at the NCI and Litton Bionetics also experimented with other simian and human cancer viruses (e.g., SV40),[10, 11] and developed recombinants (i.e., mutants) of these with other viral nucleic acids including those that caused the prominent features of AIDS—WBC dysfunction, leukemias, lymphomas, sarcomas, progressive wasting, and ultimate death in cats, mice, chickens, and humans.[10, 12-14] All this in the likely presence of other easily mutated retrovirus contaminants.

FELV



Avian Myeloblastosis virus

AMV



Finally, these and other NCI investigators injected such mutant viruses into human WBC and fetal tissue cultures to enable them to infect humans and even transmit these same diseases.[15,16]

Human white blood cell (WBC) culture

This work foreshadowed the observation made ten years later by the CDC's chief AIDS researcher, Don Francis, who noted the "laundry list" of feline leukemia-like diseases associated with AIDS.

AIDS ?

AIDS-like virus

◇— RD114 cat leukemia/sarcoma RNA suitable for humans.

●— 70S RNA found in chicken immunodeficiency retrovirus.

◦ — Viral shell or envelope proteins, produced in human WBC cultures, functionally similar to HIV's GP120s.

≀ — Retroviral RNA from simian foamy virus with *bel*-gene sequence that readily picks up other genes.

BIONETICS RESEARCH LABORATORIES, INC. (NIH-71-2025)

Title: Investigations of Viral Carcinogenesis in Primates

Contractor's Project Directors: Dr. John Landon
Dr. David Valerio
Dr. Robert Ting

Project Officers (NCI): Dr. Roy Kinard
Dr. Jack Gruber
Dr. Robert Gallo

Objectives: (1) Evaluation of long-term oncogenic effects of human and animal viral inocula in primates of various species, especially newborn macaques; (2) maintenance of monkey breeding colonies and laboratories necessary for inoculation, care and monitoring of monkeys; and (3) biochemical studies of transfer RNA under conditions of neoplastic transformation and studies on the significance of RNA-dependent DNA polymerase in human leukemic tissues.

Major Findings: This contractor continues to produce over 300 excellent newborn monkeys per year. This is made possible by diligent attention to reproductive physiological states of female and male breeders. Semen evaluation, artifical insemination, vaginal cytology and ovulatory drugs are used or tried as needed.

Inoculated and control infants are hand-fed and kept in modified germ-free isolators. They are removed from isolators at about 8 weeks of age and placed in filtered air cages for months or years of observation. The holding area now contains approximately 1200 animals up to 5 years old. Approximately 300 are culled every year at a rate of about 25 per month. This is necessary to make room for young animals inoculated with new or improved virus preparations.

During the past year macaques were inoculated at birth or in utero with the Mason-Pfizer monkey mammary virus, Epstein-Barr virus, Herpesvirus saimiri, and Marek's disease virus. EB virus was given with immunostimulation and immunosuppression (ALS, prednisone, imuran). Australia antigen was given to newborn African green monkeys.

The breeding and holding colonies were surveyed for antibody to EBV. All breeders were positive and their offspring contain maternal antibody for several months. Colony-born offspring that have lost maternal antibody and are sero-negative will be surveyed periodically for conversion to the EB positive state.

An RNA-dependent DNA polymerase similar to that associated with RNA tumor viruses was detected in human leukemic cells but not in normal cells stimulat by phytohemagglutinin. The enzyme was isolated, purified and concentrated 200-fold, making possible its further characterization and study in relation to the leukemic process in man.

Significance to Biomedical Research and to the Program of the Institute: Inasmuch as tests for the biological activity of candidate human viruses will not be tested in the human species, it is imperative that another system be developed for these determinations and, subsequently for the evaluation of vaccines or other measures of control. The close phylogenetic relationship of the lower primates to man justifies utilization of these animals for these purposes. Further study of altered transfer RNA and polymerase enzymes would determine their significance in neoplastic change and provide a basis for selection of therapeutic agents.

Proposed Course: Continuation with increased emphasis on monitoring and intensive care of inoculated animals to determine if active infection occurs, effects of infection, and degree of immunosuppression when used. Further studies of human neoplasms at a molecular level will continue.

Date Contract Initiated: February 12, 1962.

Fig. 12.5. United States Annotated Title 50. War and National Defense. Chapter 32—Chemical and Biological Warfare Program. Approved 1-16-96

§ 1520. Use of human subjects for testing of chemical or biological agents by Department of Defense; accounting to Congressional committees with respect to experiments and studies; notification of local civilian officials

(a) Not later than thirty days after final approval within the Department of Defense of plans for any experiment or study to be conducted by the Department of Defense, whether directly or under contract, involving the use of human subjects for the testing of chemical or biological agents, the Secretary of Defense shall supply Representatives with a full accounting of such plans for such experiment or study, and such experiment or study may then be conducted only after the expiration of the thirty-day period beginning on the date such accounting is received by such committees.

(b)(1) The Secretary of Defense may not conduct any test or experiment involving the use of any chemical or biological agent on civilian populations unless local civilian officials in the area in which the test or experiment is to be conducted are notified in advance of such test or experiment, and such test or experiment may then be conducted only after the expiration of the thirty-day period beginning on the date of such notification.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall apply to tests and experiments conducted by Department of Defense personnel and tests and experiments conducted on behalf of the Department of Defense by contractors.

(Pub.L. 95-79, Title VIII, § 808, July 30, 1977, 91 Stat. 334; Pub.L. 97-375, Title II, § 203(a)(1), Dec. 21, 1982, 96 Stat. 1822.)

The above text has been reset verbatum from: United States Code Annotated: Title 50, War and National Defense. Chapter 32—Chemical and Biological Warfare Program. Title 50:1520 on the Use of human subjects for testing of chemical or biological agents by Department of Defense. January, 1996, pp. 510, This represents a revision from "1977 Act. House Report No. 95-194 and House Conference Report No. 95-446, see 1977 U. S. Code Cong. and Adm. News, p. 537.

Chapter 4
Birth of Science

The scientific era of Fort Detrick began in 1943. Gone were the aircraft from Detrick Field. In their stead came men new to uniforms, but skilled in their craft. Their purpose in March 1943 was twofold: in broad terms, they were to develop defensive mechanisms against biological attack; and they were to develop weapons, with which the United States could respond "in kind" if attacked by an enemy, which deployed biological weapons.

"This was an enormous task," wrote Lt. Col. Richard M. Clendenin in his booklet *SCIENCE and TECHNOLOGY at Fort Detrick, 1943-1968.* " . . . it was literally without precedent and had to be prosecuted with all possible haste.

"The mounting threat of the German 'buzz bombs' that were raining on England from launching sites on the Continent during 1943 spurred the urgency of BW (biological warfare) defense because it was thought that these high-explosive rockets might easily be converted into efficient weapons for massive BW attacks."

From the moment of its birth in the highest levels of government, the fledgling biological warfare effort was kept to an inner circle of knowledgeable persons. George W. Merck was a key member of the panel advising President Franklin D. Roosevelt and was charged with putting such an effort together. Merck owned the pharmaceutical firm that still bears his name.

Merck brought into uniform men and women with skills in several scientific disciplines. Among them was Dr. Ira L. Baldwin, professor of bacteriology at the University of Wisconsin. He became the first scientific director.

The Army Chemical Warfare Service was given responsibility and oversight for the effort that Clendenin wrote was "cloaked in the deepest wartime secrecy, matched only by . . . the Manhattan Project for developing the Atomic Bomb.

"Reasons for the stringent security were twofold,"

IS MILITARY RESEARCH HAZARDOUS TO VETERANS' HEALTH? LESSONS FROM WORLD WAR II, THE PERSIAN GULF, AND TODAY

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1994

U.S. SENATE
COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS
Washington, DC.

The Committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10 a.m. in room SD–106, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. John D. Rockefeller IV (Chairman of the Committee) presiding.

Present: Senators Rockefeller, Mitchell, Daschle, and Jeffords.

Also present (staff): Jim Gottlieb, chief counsel/staff director; Diana M. Zuckerman, professional staff member; Patricia Olson, congressional science fellow; and John Moseman, minority staff director/chief counsel.

Chairman ROCKEFELLER. This hearing will come to order. I welcome everybody.

OPENING STATEMENT OF CHAIRMAN ROCKEFELLER

A few months ago, Americans were shocked to learn that our Government had intentionally exposed thousands of U.S. citizens to radiation without their knowledge and without their consent. Although many of us expressed horror at the apparently unethical behavior of our Government, we all were relieved to hear that such experiments had been stopped long ago.

We'd like to think that these kinds of abuses are a thing of the past, but, sad to say, the legacy continues. During the Persian Gulf War, hundreds of thousands of soldiers were given experimental vaccines and drugs, and today we will hear evidence that these medical products could be causing many of the so-called "mysterious illnesses" that those veterans are now experiencing. And for several decades, and continuing today, the testing of chemical and biological agents at U.S. military facilities has put soldiers and civilians at risk.

Today's hearing will examine the results of an intensive 6-month investigation conducted by this Committee's staff, particularly staff members Diana Zuckerman and Patricia Olson. The investigation focuses on Persian Gulf War veterans, but extends from World War II-era veterans to the present. So, while we're focusing on the Persian Gulf War, this is a pattern which has gone on for a long, long time.

The results of our investigation showed a reckless disregard that frankly shocked me, and I think will shock all Americans. The use of

Fig. 8.4. Medical Experiments Done on Huntsville Prisoners

TABLE 1

Summary of Research Programs Conducted By
Baylor University School of Medicine

Study	Number of Inmates	Date
Hong Kong flu program	500	12-24-68
Flu - influenza vaccine	37	1 -69
Rhinovirus 353 vaccine	130	3-11-69
Adenovirus vaccine	43	7-22-69
Adenovirus vaccine	13	7-24-69
A/2 Hong Kong flu	9	7-26-69
Equine flu study	10	7-26-69
Adenovirus 5 challenge	58	9-27-69
Influenza	111	11-08-69
Blood draw	46	1-27-70
Parainfluenza study	55	5-29-70
Mycoplasma pneumonia vaccine study	46	9-10-70
Rhinovirus type 15 plague pool	55	9-10-70
Parainfluenza	37	3-17-71
Mycoplasma pneumonia hall study	116	5-19-71
Adenovirus vaccine study	15	5-19-71
X-32 vaccine hall study	4	6-13-71

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**Fig. 18.14. National Security Council Memorandu
Brzezinski's Plan for African–American Gen**

[illegible]TIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
MEMORANDUM–46

(SECRET) March 17, 1978
Presidential Review Memorandum/NSC-46
TO: The Secretary of State
The Secretary of Defense
The Director of Central Intelligence
SUBJECT: Black Africa and the U.S. Black Movement

The President has directed that a comprehensive review be made of current developments in Black Africa from the point of view of their possible impacts on the black movement in the United States.

The review should consider:

1. Long-term tendencies of social and political development, and the degree to which they are consistent with or contradict the U.S. interests.
2. Proposals for durable contacts between radical African leaders and leftist leaders of the U.S. black community.
3. Appropriate steps to be taken inside and outside the country in order to inhibit any pressure by radical African leaders and organizations on the U.S. black community for the latter to exert influence on the policy of the Administration toward Africa.

The President has directed that the NSC Interdepartmental Group for Africa perform this review.

The review should be forwarded to the NSC Political Analysis Committee by April 20th.

Zbigniew Brzezinsk

cc: The Secretary of the Treasury
The Secretary of Commerce
The Attorney General
The Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

The FBI & Martin King Jr. p.167

SECRET

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
INTERDEPARTMENTAL GROUP
FOR AFRICA
STUDY IN RESPONSE TO PRESIDENTIAL SECURITY
REVIEW MEMORANDUM / NSC-46

Fig. 18.15. National Security Council Memorandum–46 "Recommendations" for African–American Genocide

RECOMMENDATIONS

In weighing the range of U.S. interests in black Africa, basic recommendations, arranged without intent to imply priority, are:

1. Specific steps should be taken with the help of appropriate government agencies to inhibit coordinated activity of the black movement in the United States.

2. Special clandestine operations should be launched by the CIA to generate mistrust and hostility in American and world opinion against joint activity of the two forces; and to cause division among black African radical national groups and their leaders.

3. U.S. embassies to black African countries specially interested in southern Africa must be highly circumspect in view of the activity of certain political circles and influential individuals opposing the objectives and methods of U.S. policy toward South Africa. It must be kept in mind that the failure of U.S. strategy in South Africa would adversely affect American standing throughout the world. In addition, this would mean a significant diminution of U.S. influence in Africa and the emergence of new difficulties in our internal situation due to worsening economic prospects.

4. The FBI should mount surveillance operations against black African representatives and collect sensitive information on these, especially at the UN, who oppose U.S. policy toward South Africa. The information should include facts on their links with the leaders of the black movement in the United States, thus making possible at least partial neutralization of the adverse effects of their activity.

The above national security policy was advanced by President Jimmy Carter's NSC Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski in 1978, at least four years after HIV-like viruses had been prepared for population control under the leadership of Brzezinski's predecessor Henry Kissinger. This evidences a coordinated Black genocidal effort during the Nixon and Carter administrations.

Biohazards Control and Containment Segment

Dr. Alfred Hellman, Chairman
Mr. Emmett Barkley, Vice-Chairman
Dr. Garrett Keefer, Executive Secretary
Mr. Mark Chatigny, Naval Biological Laboratory
Dr. M. A. Chirigos, NCI
Dr. Peter Gerone, Tulane University
Dr. Richard Griesemer, University of California, Davis
Dr. Seymour Kalter, Southwest Foundation for Research and Ed.
Dr. George Michaelsen, University of Minnesota
Dr. Maurice Mufson, Westside Vet. Admin. Hospital, Chicago
Dr. William Payne, Div. of Environmental Health Sciences, NIH
Dr. Briggs Phillips, Becton-Dickinson Research Center
Dr. J. A. Schneider, Univ. of California, LaJolla, California
Dr. Simon Sulkin, U. of Texas Southwestern Medical School
Dr. Arnold Wedum, Fort Detrick

Fig. 23.5. Summary Report of Monkey Inoculation Studies Conducted by Litton Bionetics and NCI Researchers in Northwest Uganda.

FORMAT OF THE REPORT

This review is divided into five types of studies plus an Addendum. The studies are:

A. Major Studies
B. Special Studies
C. Other Active Studies
D. Long-term Holding Studies
E. Terminated Studies

A major study is the product of an ad hoc committee formed within the Special Virus Leukemia Program to investigate areas of significance. These are major group or collaborative efforts with emphasis on inoculation of human material and subsequent long-term holding. These studies extend from August 1964 to May 1967.

The special studies program was formally initiated in June 1969, although procedures of this type had been employed since September 1968. With the shift in emphasis from gross tumor development to more sophisticated procedures involving inoculation and detection, a new type of program was developed. The objectives were to provide for experimental manipulation, close observation and monitoring of a limited number of selected animals. These studies proceed according to more formal protocols which involve greater varieties of inoculation procedures, possible animal p-econditioning such as immunosuppression, or surgical manipulation, delayed hypersensitivity and more extensive and diverse monitoring.

Section C consists of current studies not of a special nature. These are programs with specified time limits for review, evaluation and subsequent implementing of decisions. Many of these may be considered preliminary investigations into previously undefined areas.

Section D includes those animals being maintained for extended time periods. The rationale is based on known long latent periods in primary animal tumor systems. In most of these, the inocula were human leukemic or tumor materials inoculated between 1962 and 1965.

Section E lists all completed studies.

The Addendum contains reports on two uninoculated groups:

1. Spontaneous neoplasia in the primate breeding colony;
2. Incidence of neoplasia in animals experimentally manipulated elsewhere and held at Bionetics.

Under Sections A through E, the studies are arranged alphabetically by investigator. Various codes are used to make the tables containing the information more meaningful. Origin of material is a capital letter (key 1.a) and is associated with the disease type, which is also coded (key 1.b). Information relative to source--the type of material used--is coded by numeral (key 1.c). The number inoculated and the number dead or

Fig. 23.2. Varieties of Litton Bionetics, Inc. Colony Born Monkeys Exported From Uganda to Hazleton, Davis, and Mason Labs

Demonstration of IPA Specificity Based on Serum Absorption with Various Retroviruses

Animal	*Species*	*Description*	*Serum unabsorbed/absorbed Colony*	*with*	*IPA reactivity[a] to GALV*	*MMC-1*	*BaEV*	*MPMV*	*SMRV*	*MMTV*
B1596	*M. mulatta*	Burkitt's lymphoma and MPMV-inoculated female (colony-born)	LBI/MRI[b]	unabsorbed	–	–	+	+2	+	–
				MPMV	–	–	–	–	–	–
				MMC-1	–	–	+	+2	+	–
				MMTV	–	–	+	+2	+	–
B1414	*M. mulatta*	HSV-2 and MPMV-inoculated female (colony-born)	LBI/MRI[c]	unabsorbed	+	+	+	+3	+	+
				MPMV	–	–	–	–	–	–
				MMC-1	–	–	+	+3	+	
				MMTV	–	–	+	+3	+	–
B6931	*M. mulatta*	normal male breeder (colony-born)	LBI	unabsorbed	–	–	+	+2	+2	–
				MPMV	–	–	–	–	–	–
				MMC-1	–	–	–	+2	+	–
				MMTV	–	–	+	+2	+2	–
Mmu8008 and Mmu7492	*M. mulatta*	normal female breeders (imported)	Davis	unabsorbed	–	+2	–	+	–	–
				MMC-1	–	–	–	–	–	–
				MPMV	–	+2	–	–	–	–
Mra16149	*M. radiata*	normal female breeder (imported)	Davis	unabsorbed	–	–	+2	+2	+2	–
				MPMV	–	–	–	–	–	–
				SMRV	–	–	–	–	–	–
				BaEV	–	–	–	–	–	–
				MMTV	–	–	+2	+2	+2	–
44	*C. aethiops*	normal male (imported)	Hazelton Labs	unabsorbed	–	+	–	–	+	–
				MMC-1	–	–	–	–	–	–
45	*C. aethiops*	normal female (imported)		SMRV	–	–	–	–	–	–
				GALV	–	+	–	–	+	–
				MPMV	–	+	–	–	+	–

Values expressed in IPA are based on a scale of +1 to +4 ranging from weak to strongly positive reactions, respectively. Negative indicates no reaction.

[b] Animal born and inoculated at Litton Bionetics, Inc. (LBI) with Burkitt's lymphoma, transferred to Mason Research Institute (MRI) at 6 years of age, and inoculated with MPMV.

[c] Animal born and inoculated at LBI with herpes simplex type II, transferred to MRI at 6 years of age, and inoculated with MPMV.

Note: The name "Hazelton" is misspelled. The correct spelling is noted in the caption. Source: Fine DL and Arthur LO. Prevalence of natural immunity to Type-D and Type-C Retroviruses in primates. In: *Viruses in Naturally Occuring Cancers: Book B.* Myron Essex, George Todaro and Harald zur Hausen, eds., Cold Spring Harbor, NY: Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1980, Vol. 7, pp. 793-813

transferred are real numbers. The dates present in the tabulations refer to the time the animals were placed on study.

1. Material inoculated

a. Origin

A	avian
B	bovine
C	chemical
E	equine
F	feline
G	guinea pig
H	human
M	murine
O	ovine
R	rabbit
S	simian

b. Diagnosis

A12S40	Adenovirus 12 + SV-40
A2S40	Adenovirus 2 + SV-40
Ad2P	Adenovirus 2 + parainfluenza
Ad 7	Adenovirus 7
AL	Acute leukemia
ALL	Acute lymphocytic leukemia
ALL I	Acute lymphocytic leukemia + influenza
ALL PI	Acute lymphocytic leukemia + parainfluenza
AM BL	American Burkitt's lymphoma
AML	Acute myelogenous leukemia
AM MOL	Acute myelogenous leukemia + monocytic leukemia
AMOL	Acute monocytic leukemia
Arbo	Arthropod-borne virus
AT MON	Atypical monocytosis
Au Ag	Australia antigen
Bac Agt	Bacterial agent
BL	Burkitt's lymphoma
BOL	Bovine leukemia
CA	Condyloma acuminatum
CCHy	Congenital cerebral hyperplasia
CF	Control familial
C-H	Chediak-Higashi
Chondr	Chondrosarcoma
CLL	Chronic lymphocytic leukemia
CML	Chronic myelogenous leukemia
CMV	Cytomegalovirus
CSCL	Congenital stem cell leukemia
DC	Disease control
D Enc	Dawson's encephalitis
Echo 9	Echovirus 9
EL	Erythroid leukemia

Eosinp	Eosinophilia
Fibro	Fibrosarcoma
GB	Glioblastoma
H-1	H-1 virus
Herp/G	H. genitalis
Herp/S	H. simplex
HD	Hodgkin's disease
HV	Herpesvirus
I	Influenza
IM	Infectious mononucleosis
Kuru	Kuru
L	Leukemia
Liposar	Liposarcoma
L lymph	Lymphocytic leukemia
LRL	Leukemoid reaction of the liver
LS	Lymphosarcoma
Lymph	Lymphoma
Mamm T	Mammary tumor
Mening	Meningitis
MH	Malignant histiocytosis
Misc L	Miscellaneous leukemia
Misc V	Miscellaneous virus
ML	Malignant lymphoma
MM	Multiple myeloma
MSV	Moloney sarcoma virus
MSV AV	Moloney sarcoma virus + arbovirus
MSV L	Moloney sarcoma virus + leukemia
MSV MT	Moloney sarcoma virus + monkey tumor
Osteo S	Osteosarcoma
P	Papilloma
PI	Parainfluenza
PIA C	Pia mater control cell culture
Plyctm	Polycythemia
PPLO	Mycoplasma
R	Rubella
Rau Vi	Rauscher virus
RCS	Reticulum cell sarcoma
Reo 1	Reovirus 1
Reo 3	Reovirus 3
Rhabd L	Rhabdomyosarcoma + leukemia
• Rhabdo	Rhabdomyosarcoma
RTC	Rous transformed cells
S	Sarcoma
S20S40	SV-20 + SV-40
SA 7	Simian agent 7
SCL	Stem cell leukemia
Sq S	Squamous cell sarcoma
SV-5	Simian virus 5
SV-20	Simian virus 20
SV-40	Simian virus 40
T	Thrombocytopenia

• = Possible Marburg predecessor

SOUTHWEST FOUNDATION FOR RESEARCH AND EDUCATION (NIH 69-1)

Title: The Production of Simian Viruses and Homologous Antisera

Contractor's Project Director: Dr. Seymour S. Kalter

Project Officer (NCI): Dr. James T. Duff

Objectives: To determine the quality of simian virus reference reagents (seed material and antiserum) packaged for NCI by another contractor. In addition, the laboratory serves as a diagnostic laboratory in a limited capacity for viral isolates that may emerge from studies done by other SVCP contractors.

Major Findings: The simian foamyvirus (FV) reagents were extensively tested and an attempt was made to determine whether a relationship exists between the Mason-Pfizer monkey virus and the foamyviruses. Assistance was given NCI personnel in the identification of Herpesvirus saimiri, a woolly monkey virus and in the study of other viruses isolated from primate neoplastic tissues.

All seven FV types grew at least on one of a variety of cell lines indicating viability of the ampouled stocks. Secondary rabbit kidney cell cultures supported the growth of all seven types and working pools are in preparation on these cells. The Baboon Submaxillary Lymph Node cell (SMLN) culture has proven most useful in working with all the types except 5. This is a diploid culture now in its 10th subpassage. Cytopathology on these cells is rapid (6-8 days), reaching a maximum in two weeks and is easy to read because of the uniformity in appearance of the cell sheet. Working pools of types 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7 have been prepared on SMLN cells with titers of 2.0-3.0 logs/0.1 ml. Vero cells were next most susceptible to foamyvirus infection, producing CPE with FV 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7.

Cross neutralization testing indicated an unanticipated FV 2-7 cross reaction and FV 6 and 7 appear to be "mislabelled."

There appears to be no serologic relationship between M-PMV and FV 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7.

Significance to Biomedical Research and the Program of the Institute: These reagents will be useful to investigators in characterising viruses isolated from neoplastic diseases (natural or induced) that occur in primates, and for monitoring primate colonies.

Proposed Course: Certify the packaged simian virus reagents and serve as a diagnostic laboratory for viral isolates referred to SWFRE by NCI.

Date Contract Initiated: June 15, 1966

Source: NCI staff. *The Special Virus Cancer Program: Progress Report #8.* Office of the Associate Scientific Director for Viral Oncology (OASDVO). J. B. Moloney, Ed., Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1970 and 1971. Page numbers are as shown.

		Inoculum	Source	No. Inoc.	Dead or Transferred
12.	Howard-Notkins, 5/67-1/68	H; Gamma globulin	3	16	16
13.	Huebner-Coates, 8/64-3/68	H; Ad 7	1	3	3
		H; Ad 12	1	6	4
		A; S	1	3	2
		M; S	1	4	3
		S&H; A12S40	1	2	0
14.	Johnson-Hull, 8/65-3/67	S; SV-20	1	4	3
		S; SA 7	1	10	10
15.	Kinard-Rauscher, 3/67-9/67	A; S	3	18	18
16.	Koprowski-Jensen, 4/66-6/66	H; Ad 7	1	2	2
17.	Landon, 7/65-5/70	B; Non-inf	2	14	9
		Control		16	14
		S; Rhabdo	1	7	7
	*	S; Rhabdo	4	18 *	9
18.	Landon-Darrow-Stewart, 1/68	S; CCHy	9	2	2
19.	Landon-Rauscher, 2/68-7/68	S; Plyctn	2	8	6
20.	Landon-Valerio, 8/67	S; LRL	4	2	2
21.	Manaker-Landon-Darrow, 6/68-7/68	Skin graft		6	6
22.	Manaker-O'Connor, 3/66	H; BL	1	2	2
23.	Moloney-Herbert, 4/67	M; L	4	2	2
		M; L lymph	4	3	3
24.	Moloney-Manaker, 4/67	CF		2	2
		H; BL	1	2	0
25.	Moloney-Stewart, 5/63-7/63	H; DC	1	2	2
		H; ALL	1	1	1
		H; CLL	1	1	1
26.	Morgan, 3/65	H; CA	4	3	3
27.	Morris, 9/65-5/66	S; SV-20	1	7	7
		S; S20S40	1	1	1
28.	Morton, 6/68-9/69	H; Osteo S	1	12	6
		H; Liposar	1	15	9
		Control		8	6
		H; Tm Ce	1	4	2
		H; Chondr	1	1	0
		E; ALS	3	4	3
		S; Bact Agt	4	1	0
29.	Nadel-Rauscher, 1/65-2/65	G; SCL	5	3	3

* = Nine monkeys inoculated with Marburg-like viruses survived and apparently remained in the holding facilities of Bionetics in Northwest Uganda. These may have been transferred to Europe and/or infected other monkeys shipped to Frankfurt, Marburg, and Belgrade between July 20th and August 10th, 1967. John Landon, cited above, was Bionetics' Senior Project Director along with Robert Ting.

A message from Negative Population Growth, Inc.

Why We Need A Smaller U.S. Population

And How We Can Achieve It

We need a smaller population in order to halt the destruction of our environment, and to create an economy that will be **sustainable** over the very long term.

We are trying to address our steadily worsening environmental problems without coming to grips with their root cause -- overpopulation.

If present immigration and fertility rates continue, our population, now over 264 million, will pass 400 million by the year 2050 -- and still be growing rapidly!

All efforts to save our environment will ultimately be futile unless we not only halt U.S. population growth, but reverse it, so that our population can eventually be stabilized at a **sustainable** level -- far lower than it is today.

The Optimum U.S. Population Size

The central issue is surely this: **At what size should we seek to stabilize U.S. population?** Unless we know in what direction we should be headed, how can we possibly devise sensible policies to get us there?

The size at which our population is eventually stabilized is supremely important because of the effect of sheer numbers of people on such vitally important national goals as a healthy environment, and a sustainable economy.

We believe these goals can best be achieved with a U.S. population in the range of 125 to 150 million, or about its size in the 1940s. This optimum size could be reached in about three to four generations if we do two things now that are well within our grasp.

How To Get There

1. **Impose restrictions on immigration** that would halt illegal immigration, and cap legal immigration at not over 100,000 per year, including all relatives, refugees and asylees. That alone would sharply slow our growth.

2. **Lower our fertility rate** (the average number of children per woman) from the present 2.0 to around 1.5 and maintain it at that level for several decades. We believe that non-coercive financial incentives will be necessary in order to reach that goal.

If almost all women had no more than two children, our fertility rate would drop to around 1.5, because many women remain childless by choice, or choose to have not more than one child. **We promote the ideal of the two-child maximum family as the social norm, because that is the key to lowering our fertility.**

Incentives to Lower Fertility

NPG proposes these incentives to motivate parents to have no more than two children:

- Eliminate the present Federal income tax exemption for dependent children born after a specified date.
- Give a Federal income tax credit only to those parents who have not more than two children. Those with three or more would lose the credit entirely.
- Give an annual cash grant to low income parents who pay little or no income tax, and who have no more than two children. Those with three or more children would lose the cash grant entirely.

Two Vastly Different Paths Lie Before Us

With the reductions in immigration and fertility we advocate, our nation could start now on the path toward a sustainable, and prosperous, population of 125 to 150 million.

Without such a program, we are almost certain to continue our mindless, headlong rush down our current path. That path is leading us straight toward catastrophic population levels that can only devastate our environment, and produce universal poverty in a crowded, polluted nation.

To learn more about NPG's recommendation for programs designed to halt, and eventually to reverse, U.S and world population growth, write today for our **FREE BROCHURE**.

NPG is a national nonprofit organization founded in 1972. **We are the only organization that calls for a smaller U.S. and world population, and recommends specific, realistic measures to achieve those goals.**

Negative Population Growth, Inc.

P.O. Box 1206, 210 The Plaza, Suite 7K, Teaneck, NJ 0766

THE MYSTERIOUS ORIGIN OF HIV: REVIEWING THE NATURAL, IATROGENIC, AND GENOCIDAL THEORIES OF AIDS

Horowitz, Leonard G,* Strecker R, Cantwell A, Vid D, and Grossman G.
Tetrahedron, Inc., a nonprofit educational corporation, Rockport, MA, U.S.A

Issue: Two-thirds of African Americans recently surveyed believe the AIDS epidemic may be genocide. Such beliefs may impair health service utilization and preventive behaviors. Moreover, reconciling the origin of HIV is additionally important for 1) sociological reasons—victims of AIDS should not be blamed for starting the epidemic, 2) scientific reasons—new therapies might be developed from a better understanding of HIV's origin; and 3) ethical reasons—the events precipitating the epidemic should never be allowed to happen again.

Project: In an effort to shed light on this most mysterious and controversial subject, a review of the literature was initiated to determine the most plausible origin of HIV-1. During a two year period, more than 2,500 documents were collected and critically analyzed. This analysis included all natural, iatrogenic, and genocidal theories of AIDS's origin as previously presented in the scientific literature and lay media.

Results: The lay media appears to be an important factor in the development of beliefs regarding the origin of AIDS. Numerous publications and broadcasts on this subject were found, most advancing the natural—African green monkey—theory of AIDS's origin. The scientific literature, however, provided no direct evidence for HIV's natural evolution from monkey to man, only circumstantial evidence. Alternatively, a growing body of evidence in the scientific literature suggested an iatrogenic origin of AIDS. Specifically, the possibility that HIV-1 and HIV-2 evolved during early laboratory investigations and vaccine trials is of growing interest. Evidence supporting the genocidal theory of AIDS which appeared in numerous lay publications, and rarely, in esteemed periodicals, was clearly circumstantial, albeit disconcerting.

Lessons Learned: The speculation that HIV naturally evolved to be horizontally transmitted from the African green monkey to man must be seriously questioned. Alternatively, more consideration should be given to a growing body of scientific evidence supporting an iatrogenic origin. Moreover, the genocidal theory of AIDS could not be ruled out.

Figure 9.9. US–USSR Agreement Under Which Biological Weapons Including The Most Advanced Cancer Viruses Were Traded During the Cold War

US-USSR Agreement. A Memorandum of Understanding for cooperation in the study of the microbiology, immunology, and molecular biology of cancer viruses was first signed on November 18, 1972. The Memorandum established procedures for joint studies through the exchange of information, materials and scientists between the two countries.

Delegation Meetings:	November, 1972	Moscow, USSR
	November, 1973	Bethesda, USA (Subcommittee)
	May, 1974	Moscow, USSR
	May, 1975	Bethesda, USA
	June, 1976	Sukhumi, USSR
	October, 1977	Bethesda, USA
	September, 1978	Riga, Latvian SSR

As agreed, the fifth meeting of the US-USSR Joint Working Group on Cancer Virology, Co-Chairmen Dr. J.B. Moloney and Professor V.M. Zhdanov, took place at the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, USA, on October 26-28, 1977. At a symposium held on October 27 and 28, members of both delegations and invited speakers presented recent studies in cancer virology. The main emphasis of this meeting was given to reviewing the progress of current cooperative efforts and assessing the problem of recombinant DNA research. Dr. Michael Crawford (University of Kansas) presented preliminary results of a study to determine the role of genetic factors in an outbreak of leukemia in baboons. This work, conducted jointly by laboratories in the USA and in the USSR, is an excellent example of the cooperative research efforts sponsored under the US-USSR Agreement.

The Chairmen of both Sides reported on the recommendations made in the Memorandum of Understanding of the Joint Committee on Malignant Neoplasia held in Moscow, USSR, September, 1977. The recommendations included: (1) discussing, in depth, cooperative studies on recombinant DNA research, (2) increasing the program participation of other USSR institutions, in particular to include the Institute of Molecular Biology, Moscow, (3) conducting exchanges of scientists only under the auspices of the Cancer Virology Program under the topic of Malignant Neoplasia, USA-USSR Health Agreement, and (4) encouraging the use of small working group meetings on subjects of intense interest.

Delegates expressed interest in conducting collaborative studies in the following areas: (1) studies of viruses isolated from human tissues in cell culture or in animals and their possible role in the pathogenesis of human neoplasia; (2) continuation of studies on non-human primate viruses as they relate to human cancer; (3) studies on the role of viruses in the induction of human breast tumors, including continuation of studies on MPMV and related viruses; (4) studies on cocarcinogenesis--viral/viral, viral/chemical, and viral/hormonal; (5) characterization of nucleic acids and their role in the induction of animal and human cancers, particularly the detection of transforming sequences in cellular nucleic acids and molecular genetic studies with DNA from human tumor cells; (6) studies on viral proteins as probes for viral gene expression in animals and humans; and (7) studies on oncogenic viruses important to human ecology, e.g., those derived from bovine, avian,

Figure 9.9. US–USSR Agreement Continued

TO U.S. (continued)		INSTITUTIONS VISITED
Dr. I. Kryukova Gamaleya Inst., Moscow	February, 1976	M.D. Anderson Hosp. (Dr. Bowen); Michigan Cancer Fdn (Dr. Rich); NCI scientists; Rockefeller Inst. (Dr. Hanafusa)
Prof. S.M. Klimenko Ivanovsky Inst., Moscow	September, 1976	NCI scientists; Inst. Cancer Research (Dr. Blumberg)
Dr. E. Bagley Kiev Inst. Experimental and Clinical Oncology	March, 1977	NCI scientists; F. Hutchinson Cancer Ctr (Dr. Hakomori); Sloan-Kettering Institute (Dr. Sonnenberg)
Dr. Z. Butenko Kiev Inst. Experimental and Clinical Oncology	March, 1977	NCI scientists; laboratories of Drs. Spiegelman, Mayyasi, W. Moloney, E. Cronkite
Dr. S.A. Novakhatskiy Ivanovsky Inst., Moscow	May, 1977	NCI scientists; laboratory of Dr. R. Gallo, NCI; area laboratories involved in large-scale production of human virus
Dr. Felix Filatov Ivanovsky Inst., Moscow	September, 1977	University of Chicago (Dr. B. Roizman)
Dr. L.B. Stepanova Dr. O.B. Korchak Moscow Research Institute of Viral Preparations	November, 1977	NCI Laboratory of Viral Carcinogenesis, Viral Oncology Program
Prof. I.F. Seitz Petrov Institute of Oncology, Leningrad	April, 1978	NCI (Dr. Gallo); USC (Drs. McAllister and Vogt); UCLA (Baluda); Sloan-Kettering (Dr. Bendich)
Dr. Boris Lapin Director, Inst. for Experimental Pathology and Therapy, Sukhumi	September, 1978	NCI scientists; Sloan-Kettering Inst. (Dr. Moore-Jankowsky); Delta Regional Primate Ctr (Dr. Gerone)

Dr. Felix P. Filatov, Senior Scientific Researcher, Ivanovsky Institute of Virology, Moscow, spent three-and-one-half months in the laboratory of Dr. Bernard Roizman, University of Chicago. The purpose of his exchange visit was to gain experience in (a) preparative purification of Herpes

The above agreement includes a partial list of researchers, including Dr. Robert Gallo of the NCI and AIDS virus fame, who traded the most advanced methods and materials in the fields of molecular biology, bacteriology, and cancer virology during the Cold War. Included was the "large-scale production of human virus" transferred to the Soviets by Dr. Gallo. Might this have been the AIDS virus? Additionally, besides possible treason for trading biological weapons technical knowledge, and the weapons of mass destruction themselves, with the Russians, these documents clearly reflect the functioning of a global cryptocracy that superceded the geopolitical policies of the United States Government, and knowledge of the American people. From: NCI Staff. *Op. cit.*, 1978, pp. 36 and 39. Library call number: E20.3152:V81/977 and 78-21195.

Fig. 17.1. Selected United States Biological Weapons Tests on Human Subjects

BIOLOGICAL FIELD TESTING
ANTI-PERSONNEL
BIOLOGICAL SIMULANTS
INVOLVING PUBLIC DOMAIN

LOCATION OF TEST	DATE(s) OF TEST	SIMULANT/AGENT USED
Washington, DC	18 Aug 1949 26 Aug 1949 12-13 Dec 1949 11 Mar 1950	Serratia marcescens
USS Coral Sea anchored in Kampton Rds. & USS F.D. Bailey at sea off entrance to Kampton Roads, Kampton Roads, VA 1 trial at anchor,16 trials at sea off the entrance	1-21 Apr 1950	Bacillus globigii (Bacillus subtilis or niger); Serratia marcescens
San Francisco, CA	Sep 1950	Serratia marcescens; Bacillus globigii
Port Huenene, CA	10 Sep - 24 Oct 1952	Bacillus globigii
Panama City, FL	Mar - May 1953	Serratia marcescens Bacillus globigii
Off-shore, between Port Huenene and Point Mugu, CA near Santa Barbara	17-27 Aug 1956	Bacillus globigii
Pennsylvania State Highway #16 westward for one mile from Benchmark #193	7 Jan 1955	Bacillus globigii
Kittakinny and Tuscarora Tunnels, Pennsylvania Turnpike	Aug 1955	Bacillus globigii
Offshore Hawaii	Jan-June 1963	Bacillus globigii
Vicinity Ft. Greeley Alaska	Dec 1963 - Jan 1964	Escharicia coli
Central Alaska	Jan - Feb 1965	Escharicia coli
National Airport & Greyhound Terminal Washington, DC	May 1965	Escharicia coli
New York, NY	7 - 10 June 1966	Bacillus globigii
Key West, FL	1969	Serratia marcescens

Document recreated from library microfiche, some of which was illegible. These fourteen test sites were extracted from a total of twenty-three listed in Appendix IV-E-1-1 of "Biological Testing Involving Human Subjects by the Department of Defense, 1977." Hearings before the Subcommittee on Health and Scientific Research to examine Army biological warfare research programs, March 8, 1977 and May 23, 1977. Cong. Sess. 95-1, pp. 125–126.

Fig. 15.4 Selected References From Exhibit 11—"Persons Who Received Toxins From Fort Detrick"

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Types of biological weapons received:
† Botulinum Toxin § Shellfish Poison ‡Staph Ent A & B

Source: Hearings before the Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations With Respect to Intelligence Activities of the United States Senate, Ninety-Fourth Congress, First Session, Vol. 1: Unauthorized Storage of Toxic Agents, Intelligence Activities Senate Resolution 21, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, September 16, 17, and 18, 1975, pp. 216–239.

Air Force
Intelligence and Security Doctrine

BY ORDER OF THE AIR FORCE INSTRUCTION 10-702
SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE 19 JULY 1994

Operations

PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS (PSYOP)

This instruction expands and implements AFPD 10-7, *Command and Control Warfare*. It explains how to plan and execute psychological operations (PSYOP). It applies to major commands (MAJCOMs), field operating agencies (FOA), direct reporting units (DRU), and their subordinate units. It provides guidelines for planning and conducting PSYOP to support US Air Force C2W and theater commander-in-chiefs (CINCs) conducting C2W operations. For a full understanding of PSYOP and its role in the perception management process, read the referenced publications, which include DoD Instruction S-3321.1, *Overt Psychological Operations Conducted by the Military Services in Peacetime and in Contingencies Short of Declared War (U)*; the War and Mobilization Plan, Volume 1, Annex DD (S); Joint Publications (Joint Pub) 1-02, 3-05, 3-07, 3-53, and 5-03.2; Joint Chiefs of Staff Memorandum of Policy 30; and Service Manual (SM) 501-84, *Designation of the Chief of Staff, US Army as JCS Executive Agent for Joint Psychological Operations Training (U).*

1. Glossary of Terms. See attachment 1.

2. PSYOP Guidelines:

2.1. DoD Instruction S-3321.1 establishes policy, provides procedures, and assigns responsibilities for overt PSYOP conducted by the DoD in peacetime and in military operations other than war. This directive states that PSYOP, as an effective and essential instrument of national policy, is an inherent responsibility of all military commanders. Theater CINCs must conduct PSYOP, and Services must support these operations and PSYOP undertaken by any other US agencies.

2.2. During a declared war, the National Command Authority (NCA), through the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, issues specific national policy on PSYOP to the unified and specified commands. The Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP), Annex D, *Psychological Operations* (S), furnishes guidelines for commanders conducting PSYOP.

2.3. SM-501-84 appoints the US Army as the lead agent for training DoD in joint PSYOP. Joint Pub 3-53, *Joint PSYOP Doctrine* (U), contains policy for joint PSYOP.
2.4. The War and Mobilization Plan, Volume 1, Annex D (S), contains US Air Force specific guidelines for PSYOP.

3. PSYOP Mission:

3.1. PSYOP by Air Force forces support US national and military objectives through planned operations designed to project selected information to influence the thoughts, emotions, and motives of foreign