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Global AIDS Posters and the Visual Language of Horror

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University of California, San Francisco

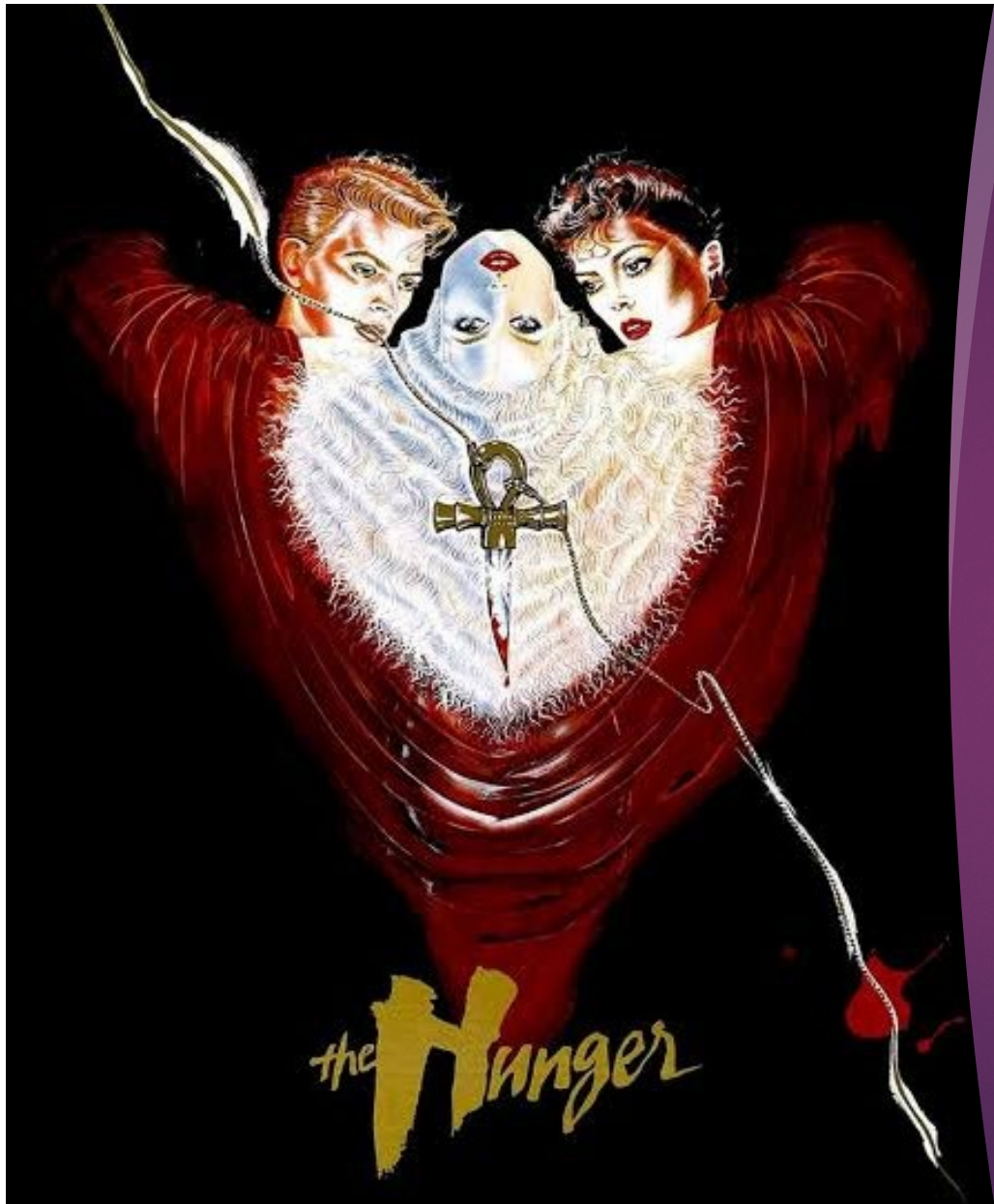
HORROR STUDIES

Horror in Classical Literature

'ON A PROFOUND AND
ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLE'



EDMUND P. CUEVA



The Hunger (1983)







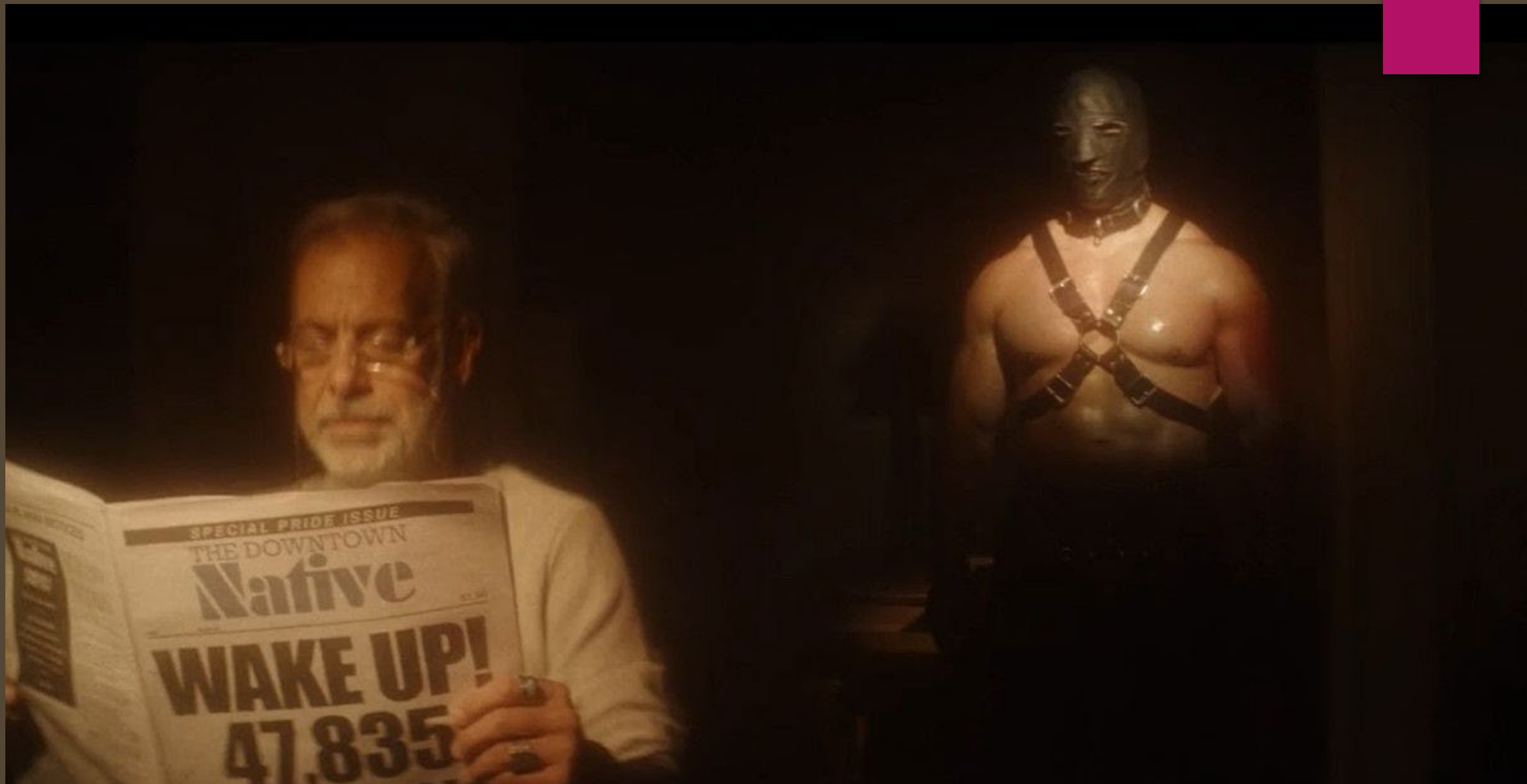


AMERICAN
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(2022)*





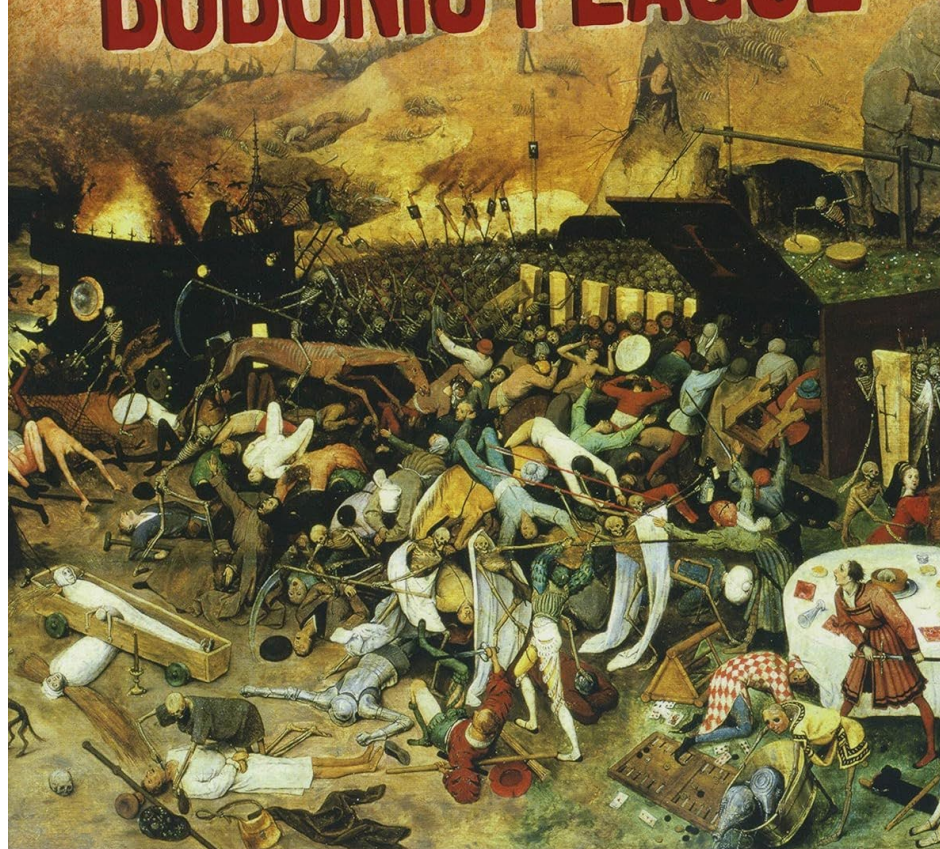


RETURN TO
FORM?



DEADLY HISTORY

THE HORROR OF THE BUBONIC PLAGUE



DEADLY HISTORY

THE HORROR OF THE BUBONIC PLAGUE



Who were the flagellants?

What were Bills of Mortality?

Why did plague doctors wear beak-like masks?

For hundreds of years, bubonic plague, a devastating disease, has affected the world's population. This book looks at the three plague pandemics, which were responsible for the deaths of millions of people. Find out how doctors tried to cure the Black Death and how scientists eventually discovered that rodents such as rats and a bacterium called *Yersinia pestis* caused the plague.

DEADLY HISTORY goes in-depth to explore some of history's most catastrophic events. Learn about the people and issues involved, and discover why these periods in history were so deadly. A range of primary source materials help bring the topic to life.

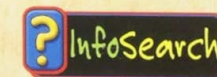
Titles in the Deadly History series:

The Horror of the Bubonic Plague
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Author: Claire Throp has worked in children's educational publishing for many years. She has written books on a range of subjects, including history, sport, and animals.

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Washington Post – 1,582
1982-1993

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Toxic
Undead
Vampire
Villain
Zombie

Immune Disease Mystery Leaves Patients in Limbo: REGION Immune Disease Mystery Leaves Patients in Limbo
By MIREYA NAVARRO
New York Times (1992); Oct 21, 1992; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The New York Times
pg. A1

Immune Disease Mystery Leaves Patients in Limbo

By MIREYA NAVARRO

He first sensed intrigue and a drop in weight in 1991. Over the next year and a half, he lost 32 pounds for no apparent reason. He went home from work so tired he could not exercise or go out with friends.

Alberto T., a 31-year-old math teacher from Venezuela whose former boyfriend had tested positive for H.I.V., said he immediately suspected AIDS. But when he was tested for the virus, there was no sign of it.

The news was a relief, until this year. This summer he found out he was one of fewer than 100 patients in the world — 68 of them in the United States so far — reported to be suffering from a syndrome characterized by severe damage to the immune system, like AIDS, but without an apparent cause.

And suddenly, Alberto T., who until then thought his case was unique, found himself at the center of a scientific enigma reminiscent of the first cases of acquired immune deficiency syndrome that baffled doctors 11 years ago. Now, as then, doctors are asking: Is the condition caused by a virus? Can it be transmitted? Are these cases an aberration, or the beginning of a new deadly epidemic?

'Nothing Is Known'

Alberto T., who agreed to discuss his case on the condition that his full name not be used, says he has been told that there is no treatment or cure in sight for what he has. But the fact that nobody is calling it AIDS, he says, gives him hope.

"It could be a different immunological problem or a related virus that is easier to fight," he said. "Nothing is known. I'm consulting myself with the uncertainty."

But the unknown has also meant going from doctor to doctor, hearing different and conflicting diagnoses — one doctor told him H.I.V. was simply "hidden" in his blood; another told him: his problems were psychological.

He has had to turn to AIDS organizations for support and counseling, but he feels isolated. He keeps his condition largely secret to avoid explanations. Recently he asked his doctor to put him in touch with at least one other person in his situation.

Counting Cells

The Federal Centers for Disease Control have labeled the condition "idiopathic CD4+ T-lymphocytopenia," medical jargon for an unexplained depletion of CD4 cells, the type of immune-system cell that H.I.V. destroys. Researchers say that, unlike H.I.V., the syndrome is rare and does not appear to be transmissible.

To meet the C.D.C. definition of the syndrome, patients must have a count of 300 or fewer CD4 cells per cubic millimeter of blood, or CD4 cells must account for less than 20 percent of total lymphocytes, a type of white blood cell, on at least two occasions. The patients must have no trace of H.I.V. or -2, the viruses that cause AIDS, and no other disease.

Continued on Page B7, Column 2

AIDS Deaths in New York Are Showing New Pattern: New York City Study Shows New Pattern in AIDS
By RONALD SULLIVAN
New York Times (1992); Oct 22, 1992; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The New York Times
pg. B1

AIDS Deaths in New York Are Showing New Pattern

By RONALD SULLIVAN

Drastically revising current official statistics, top New York City health officials reported yesterday that AIDS has killed more intravenous drug addicts than homosexuals in the city.

The number of AIDS-related deaths among intravenous drug users in New York City is more than 100 percent higher than previously reported, the officials said. As a result, they said, the AIDS epidemic is far more rampant among drug users than had been believed.

The higher numbers of AIDS deaths involving drug addicts, said the City Health Commissioner, Dr. Stephen C. Joseph, means that "homosexual men are no longer the major group at risk in the city."

"Absolutely terrifying," he said. "The new estimates were 'shockingly startling' and 'pointed to the future direction of this deadly disease.'"

City health officials said a study of all drug-related deaths in the city from 1982 through 1990 found that an estimated 1,000 AIDS-related deaths were not officially included in the city's AIDS surveillance Registry.

They said this meant AIDS-related deaths involving intravenous drug users accounted for 50 percent of all AIDS-related deaths that have occurred in the city since the epidemic began, while deaths involving sexually active homosexual and bisexual men accounted for 30 percent.

Sharp Contrast
These figures contrasted sharply with official statistics that showed homosexual and bisexual men accounting for 80 percent of all AIDS-related deaths, and intravenous drug users for 10 percent.

In light of the new statistics, the principal author of the new study, Dr. Raul Sanborn, a City Health Department epidemiologist, called for a revision in the city's current efforts to stem the epidemic. He said efforts to stop the spread of acquired immune deficiency syndrome among poor Hispanic and black New Yorkers by primarily emphasizing education with the use of condoms "simply are not going to succeed."

"What will succeed," he said, "are drug treatment programs and efforts to stem the cause of addiction in poor communities."

The unaccounted deaths involving intravenous drug users were 125 percent higher than the 1,000 deaths officially registered as AIDS-related, as notified by the Federal Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta.

A spokesman for the Federal agency, Gill Lloyd, said there would be no comment from the agency until Federal health officials had read the city's report.

The 250 deaths were not counted, the city officials said, because they did not meet the strict Federal criteria for defining AIDS, which generally require that a person have

Drug users exceed homosexuals as victims in the city.

been infected with the virus that causes AIDS and have one of the major opportunistic diseases associated with the infection, such as pneumocystis carinii pneumonia and Kaposi's sarcoma.

However, a study conducted by the city's Department of Health said the unaccounted deaths that were studied showed clear signs of other AIDS-related diseases, such as oral thrush, which is a fungal infection of the mouth, unusual kinds of pneumonia, and rashes on the skin.

Dr. Joseph said the findings of the new study justified an "all-out effort" to stop the spread of AIDS in black and Hispanic neighborhoods that are at highest risk to drug abuse and AIDS infection. The higher numbers, he added, showed that the heterosexual "window" through which AIDS presumably could jump to people who were not at high risk was "much wider than we believed."

Nevertheless, health officials emphasized that there was no evidence that AIDS was spreading beyond homosexual men, intravenous drug

Continued on Page B4

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New Studies Point to Fungus As Leading to AIDS Deaths
By LAWRENCE K. ALTMAN
New York Times (1992); Aug 14, 1992; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The New York Times
pg. 28

New Studies Point to Fungus As Leading to AIDS Deaths

By LAWRENCE K. ALTMAN

Clearing up a longstanding mystery, new genetic studies indicate that the microbe responsible for a kind of pneumonia that is a major killer of AIDS patients is a fungus.

For decades scientists have been uncertain about the nature of the organism that causes Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia, a potentially fatal disease that strikes people in whom the immune system is impaired.

They include cancer patients who are undergoing chemotherapy and people with acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

Scientists have debated whether the microbe is a protozoan, like the parasite responsible for malaria, or a fungus, like yeast. Studies to clarify the issue have been hampered by the inability to grow the organism in the laboratory.

Help in Treatment Seen

The determination that Pneumocystis carinii is a fungus was a result of genetic studies carried out by a team of Federal and private scientists working in California, Maryland and Colorado.

The team, headed by Dr. Jeffrey C. Edman, reported in the current issue of Nature that the finding could help in developing more effective treatments of infections caused by the fungus. Two drugs, Pentamidine and Bactrim, are useful against Pneumocystis infections, and other drugs are being tried experimentally. But current treatments do not always work and some patients cannot tolerate them.

Dr. Donald B. Louria, an expert on fungi who directs preventive medicine and community health at the New Jersey Medical School in Newark, called the new findings "important."

Dr. Louria said he expressed that re-

searchers would now be stimulated to study drugs being used against fungi and to come up with new compounds in hopes that one would be more effective in combating Pneumocystis than the existing drugs.

"There has not been adequate systematic studies of antifungal agents for Pneumocystis," Dr. Louria said.

If scientists could grow the fungus in the laboratory, they could more easily test the ability of experimental drugs to kill it. Scientists have tried a number of ways to stimulate the conditions that favor growth of the fungus in the lung, and all the tests have failed.

Dr. Donald Armstrong, an expert in fungal diseases at the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York City, said evidence that the organism is a fungus will provide an impetus for scientists to renew their efforts to "learn how we might grow it."

The new evidence in favor of classifying Pneumocystis carinii as a fungus came from studies of the sequence of the microbe's genes that make ribosomal RNA.

The RNA, or ribonucleic acid, a key component of the microbe's machinery that makes proteins, is similar in all forms of life, from microbes to humans. But the small differences that exist in the sequences of the genes allow comparisons that are used for classification. Dr. Edman's team found that Pneumocystis's RNA was closer to that of yeast than that of malerial parasites. Dr. Peter D. Walzer, an expert in fungi at the University of Cincinnati, said a group he leads and a group in Japan had also found that Pneumocystis seemed to be a fungus by using techniques that were different from those used in Dr. Edman's study.

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NY Times – 1,259
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U.S. Ties AIDS to Soaring Pneumonia Deaths

New York Times (1983-); Oct 2, 1988; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The New York Times
pg. 50

U.S. Ties AIDS to Soaring Pneumonia Deaths

ATLANTA, Sept. 30 (AP) — AIDS is believed responsible for an increase in pneumonia deaths among young adults in New York and, possibly, other cities. The Centers for Disease Control have reported Thursday that the mortality rate from pneumonia for men between 25 and 44 years old increased in New York, from 4 per 100,000 people in 1978, before the advent of acquired immune deficiency syndrome, to 28 per 100,000 last year.

For women, the rate increased, from 2 per 100,000 in 1978 to 7. The report did not include actual fatality counts.

"Most pneumonia-attributable deaths occur among the elderly," the agency said in its weekly report. "In New York City, however, the number and rate of such deaths among younger persons have increased in association with (AIDS) infections in intravenous

drug abusers."

The records of 193 New Yorkers between 25 and 44 who died with pneumonia in 1986 showed that 150, or 80 percent, were at high risk for AIDS, including 128 users of intravenous drugs. Fifty had possible AIDS symptoms and 21 were diagnosed as having AIDS. "Similar trends may be occurring in other cities," the centers said.

Doubling of Cases

In the 121 cities surveyed, the percentages of deaths attributable to pneumonia and influenza in people between 25 and 44, the group most affected by AIDS, increased beginning in 1981 in cities with the highest prevalences of AIDS, the agency said.

C.D.C. researchers said the number and percentage of pneumonia and flu deaths in people from 25 to 44 had more

than doubled in these cities in the top 10 percent for the rate of AIDS cases: San Francisco; Miami; Jersey City; New York; Newark; Washington; Paterson, N.J.; New Haven; Trenton; Atlanta; Elizabeth, N.J.; and Los Angeles.

The increase could be attributable in part to *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia, a rare pneumonia that often strikes AIDS patients, the C.D.C. said. However, seven of the top 10 AIDS cities did not count such deaths among their increase in pneumonia and flu fatalities, the agency noted.

AIDS weakens the immune system, allowing a variety of diseases to attack. It is most often spread through sexual intercourse and contaminated drug needles. More than 74,000 cases have been reported in the United States, including nearly 20,000 for drug abusers.

The Evolving Biology of AIDS: Scavenger Cell Looms Large: Focus on ...

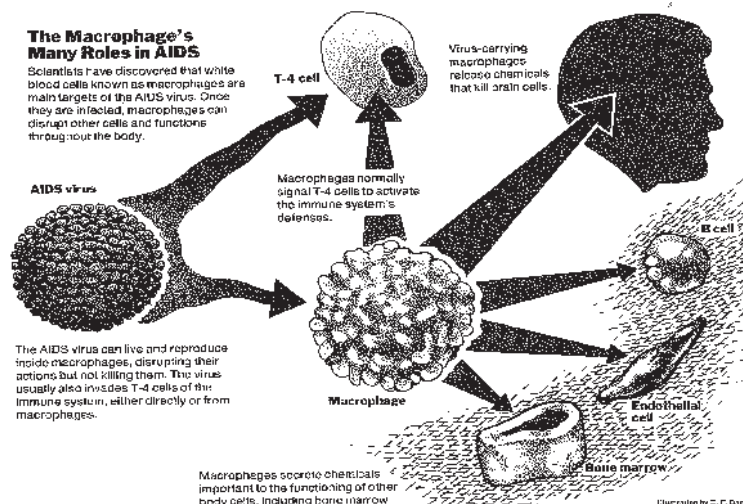
By GINA KOLATA

New York Times (1983-); Jun 7, 1988; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The New York Times
pg. C1

The Evolving Biology of AIDS: Scavenger Cell Looms Large

The Macrophage's Many Roles in AIDS

Scientists have discovered that white blood cells known as macrophages are main targets of the AIDS virus. Once they are infected, macrophages can disrupt other cells and functions throughout the body.



Focus on macrophages represents a marked shift in research.

By GINA KOLATA

In a marked shift in focus, researchers are concentrating on what they now see as the crucial, perhaps overriding, role of scavenger cells of the immune system in the development of AIDS.

Scientists studying macrophages, white blood cells that are present everywhere in the body, are beginning to find answers to puzzling questions about how the AIDS virus invades the body and causes disease. In the past, most scientists paid greater attention to another type of white blood cell, the T-4 cell, in their efforts to understand acquired immune deficiency syndrome. The T-4 cells are often invaded and killed by the AIDS virus, and their depletion in patients has been associated with the onset of disease. But the study of those cells has left unanswered many questions about acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

"We definitely have to zero in on the macrophage," said Dr. Foggy Johnson of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases in Bethesda, Md.

Dr. Jay A. Levy of the University of California School of Medicine at San Francisco, said, "I go to meetings now and all I hear is the macrophage, the macrophage, the macrophage." Dr. Levy said he still believed that T-4 cells and other body cells also play important roles in the disease, and he assumed that a great deal remains to be learned, but he agreed that the macrophage appeared to be "a prime cell" in AIDS.

At a workshop last week on AIDS and the macrophage sponsored by the Cancer Research Institute in New York, many experts described a new vision of AIDS virus infection and some emerging implications.

For several years, some researchers, in-

cluding Dr. Robert C. Gallo of the National Cancer Institute, a discoverer of the AIDS virus, have suggested that macrophages were important targets of the AIDS virus, and could pass it on to other immune system cells. But only in the last year have researchers had the technical ability to grow macrophages in a culture and study them in the laboratory.

Now it appears that macrophages may be the first, and sometimes perhaps the only, cells invaded by the AIDS virus. In a few cases it even appears that macrophages were infected without triggering production of antibodies, the body's defensive chemicals.

Recognition that the virus infects macrophages is leading to development of new tests for the virus that may be more accurate than those in use now.

But the new findings also mean that some people who had been declared free of the virus by customary tests may actually be infected, the virus hiding in their macrophages without causing production of antibodies. Dr. Levy said he believed the evidence indicated this was a rare event among people infected with the AIDS virus, and indeed may be rare for any viral disease. But experts are just beginning to determine more carefully how often it happens in AIDS virus carriers and to see whether many people need to be retested.

Scientists believe the findings on the crucial role of macrophages may help explain the mystery of why AIDS patients are especially susceptible to some diseases but not others. It also appears that infected macrophages may be responsible for the dermatitis that sometimes accompanies AIDS.

With macrophages so clearly important, drugs against AIDS will have to be tested to see if they can curb the virus's action in these cells. It is not yet certain, for example, whether zalcitabine, or AZT, the only drug yet approved against AIDS, works the virus in macrophages as effectively as it does in T-4 cells.

Macrophages are present in the blood, the

Continued on Page C3

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Poster_Title	Year	City	Location_Site	Horror_Trope	Description	Source_Archive	Archive_URL	Latitude	Longitude
Grim Reaper AIDS Campaign	1987	Sydney	Television & Transit	Grim Reaper	Australian federal AIDS campaign using plague ima	National Archives of Australia	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grim_Reaper_%28advertis	-33.869	151.2093
An HIV/AIDS public health poster from Yunnan province, early 1990s.	1992	Kumming	Public Health Offices	Contaminated Blood	Chinese public health poster using fear-based epi	Yunnan Provincial Health Bureau	https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Johanna-Hood/pu	25.0389	102.7183
Example of a typical fear arousal AIDS poster from Uganda from the 1980s.	1988	Kampala	Public Health Office	Skull	Ugandan Ministry of Health fear-based AIDS aware	Uganda Ministry of Health Archives	https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Edward-Green-5/	0.3476	32.5825
"AIDS is not a quick kill." - American Indian Health Care Association	1989	St. Paul	Health Office	Plague	American Indian Health Care Association poster w	NIH National Library of Medicine	https://collections.nlm.nih.gov/bookviewer?PID=nlm:nlr	44.9537	-93.09
A prostitute approaches a man in a car; advertisement by the State of California AI	1990	Sacramento	Public Health Campaign	Plague	A prostitute approaches a man in a car.	Wellcome Collection	https://wellcomecollection.org/works/fp8f5c3t/items	38.5816	-121.494
A Man Who Shoots Up Can Be Very Giving	1989	Atlanta	Public Health Office	Contaminated Blood	American public health poster warning about neec	NIH National Library of Medicine	https://profiles.nlm.nih.gov/101584655X87	33.749	-84.388
The naked body of a child amidst empty bottles in a rubbish tip with a warning abou	1994	Seattle	Seattle Indian Health Board	Dead Body	This poster uses stark, sepia-toned imagery and th	Wellcome Collection	https://wellcomecollection.org/works/fp8f5c3t/items	47.6062	-122.332
AIDS is scary, but a zit is real, right?	1991	Washington, DC	Public Health Campaign	Contaminated Blood	Public health poster contrasting minor physical co	NIH National Library of Medicine	https://collections.nlm.nih.gov/bookviewer?PID=nlm:nlr	38.9072	-77.0369
Household Pets Carry AIDS!	1986	Los Angeles	Newspaper Kiosk	Plague	"Spread-of-AIDS story"	Weekly World News	https://weeklyworldnews.com/	34.0522	-118.244
Will the Fear of AIDS Make You Eat Alone?	1988	Washington, DC	Symposium	Haunted Space	National Institute of Mental Health: Multiple Loss	Archives Center, National Museum of American h	https://edan.si.edu/slideshow/viewer/?eadrefid=NMAH.1	38.9072	-77.0369
Pamphlet, "A Close Encounter", New York State Health Department, 1988, color	1988	New York City	Street Safety Campaign	Monster Body	New York State Health Department comic-style p	NIH National Library of Medicine	https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Edward-Green-5/	40.7128	-74.006
Why AIDS Is Likely To Remain A Gay Disease	1985	Washington, DC	Medical Education Publication	Monster Body	Medical education graphic using anatomical vulne	Discover Magazine, December 1985: 40-41	https://images.theconversation.com/files/246676/origin	38.9072	-77.0369
If you get the AIDS virus now, you and your license could expire at the same time	1990	Atlanta	Public Health Campaign	Apocalypse	CDC public health poster using death-clock and e	NIH National Library of Medicine	https://collections.nlm.nih.gov/bookviewer?PID=nlm:nlr	33.749	-84.388
If your man is dabbling in drugs, he could be dabbling with your life	1989	Atlanta	Public Health Campaign	Contaminated Blood	CDC fear-arousal poster warning women about HI	NIH National Library of Medicine	https://collections.nlm.nih.gov/bookviewer?PID=nlm:nlr	33.749	-84.388
She Told Her Husband She Was HIV+, They Took It Badly	1987	London	Public Health Campaign	Social Exile	UK fear-arousal poster using abandonment and so	UCLA Library Digital Collections	https://digital.library.ucla.edu/catalog/ark:/21198/zz000	51.5074	-0.1278
A Lot of People Are Getting Stuck With AIDS	1989	Dallas	Community Outreach Campai	Contaminated Blood	Dallas AIDS Resource Center poster depicting intr	NIH National Library of Medicine	https://collections.nlm.nih.gov/bookviewer?PID=nlm:nlr	32.7767	-96.797
A Bad Reputation Isn't All You Can Get From Sleeping Around	1989	Dallas	Cemetery Billboard Campaign	Apocalypse	Dallas County Health Department fear-arousal po	NIH National Library of Medicine	https://collections.nlm.nih.gov/bookviewer?PID=nlm:nlr	32.7767	-96.797
AIDS Virus: A Deadly Saturday Night Special	1990	Santa Cruz	Street Outreach Campaign	Grim Reaper	California AIDS outreach poster using skeletal "pa	NIH National Library of Medicine	https://collections.nlm.nih.gov/bookviewer?PID=nlm:nlr	36.9741	-122.031
AIDS: Get the Facts	1987	Sausalito	Public Health Campaign	Apocalypse	National AIDS hotline poster using graveyard imag	NIH National Library of Medicine	https://collections.nlm.nih.gov/bookviewer?PID=nlm:nlr	37.8591	-122.485
AIDS: The Ultimate Going Away Present	1989	Dallas	Cemetery Billboard Campaign	Apocalypse	Dallas County Health Department poster using co	NIH National Library of Medicine	https://collections.nlm.nih.gov/bookviewer?PID=nlm:nlr	32.7767	-96.797
AIDS: Even Its Name Is Deceptive	1989	Dallas	Community Outreach Campai	Invisible Killer	Dallas AIDS Resource Center poster using prison-	NIH National Library of Medicine	https://collections.nlm.nih.gov/bookviewer?PID=nlm:nlr	32.7767	-96.797
Bang, You're Dead!	1987	New York City	Outreach Campaign	Apocalypse	New York City Department of Health fear-arousal	NIH National Library of Medicine	https://collections.nlm.nih.gov/bookviewer?PID=nlm:nlr	40.7128	-74.006
The Other Night Charlie Brought Home a Quart of Milk, a Loaf of Bread and a Case o	1988	New York City	Community Outreach Campai	Contaminated Home	The New York City Department of Health poster fr	NIH National Library of Medicine	https://collections.nlm.nih.gov/bookviewer?PID=nlm:nlr	40.7128	-74.006
This Man Killed 17 Women And Loved Every Minute Of It	1988	Atlanta	Community Outreach Campai	Predatory Lover	AID Atlanta poster framing HIV transmission throu	NIH National Library of Medicine	https://collections.nlm.nih.gov/bookviewer?PID=nlm:nlr	33.749	-84.388
Don't Share Needles. Don't Get Stuck With AIDS	1988	Michigan	State Public Health Campaign	Poisoned Instrument	Needle-as-death-symbol AIDS prevention poster	NIH National Library of Medicine	https://collections.nlm.nih.gov/bookviewer?PID=nlm:nlr	42.7325	-84.5555
Most babies with AIDS are born to mothers or fathers who have shot drugs	1989	Washington, DC	Federal Public Health Campai	Contaminated Innocence	Baby carriage paired with IV stand to visualiz	NIH National Library of Medicine	https://collections.nlm.nih.gov/bookviewer?PID=nlm:nlr	38.9072	-77.0369
AIDS Is Killing Blacks Too!	1989	Los Angeles	Minority AIDS Project	Racial Counter-Erasure	High-contrast didactic poster asserting Black vuln	NIH National Library of Medicine	https://collections.nlm.nih.gov/bookviewer?PID=nlm:nlr	34.0522	-118.244
AIDS Is an Equal Opportunity Disease!!!	1986	Los Angeles	Minority AIDS Project	Harm-Reduction	Direct instructional community poster emphasizir	NIH National Library of Medicine	https://collections.nlm.nih.gov/bookviewer?PID=nlm:nlr	34.0522	-118.244
AIDS - Mumkichuth / Pia-himdag	1988	Tucson	COPASA (Commission on AIDS	Harm Reduction	Tohono O'odham-language AIDS prevention poste	NIH National Library of Medicine	https://collections.nlm.nih.gov/bookviewer?PID=nlm:nlr	32.2226	-110.975
AIDS Avoid - Don't Be a Vanishing American	1990	Tulsa	American Red Cross (Tulsa Are	Public Health Outreach	Native-centered AIDS prevention poster using sov	NIH National Library of Medicine	https://collections.nlm.nih.gov/bookviewer?PID=nlm:nlr	36.154	-95.9928
After All These Years, You Could Have Been Harboring a Killer	1987	Dallas	AIDS Resource Center Dallas &	Silent Carrier Rhetoric	Uses shadow imagery and predator metaphors to f	NIH National Library of Medicine	https://collections.nlm.nih.gov/bookviewer?PID=nlm:nlr	32.7767	-96.797
Dead End - This Is the Alternative to Safer Intercourse	1988	Seattle	Northwest AIDS Foundation	Behavioral Control	Reframes sexual behavior as roadway compliance	NIH National Library of Medicine	https://collections.nlm.nih.gov/bookviewer?PID=nlm:nlr	47.6062	-122.332
AIDS Is a Primary Issue	1988	New York City	ACT UP (AIDS Coalition to Unle	Political Mobilization	Reroutes AIDS from moral panic or personal behav	New York Public Library	https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/3080e670-9891	40.7128	-74.006
AIDS: The Death Warrant!	1990	New Delhi	Central Health Education Bure	Moral Containment	Frames AIDS as juridical punishment and sexual r	Wellcome Collection	https://wellcomecollection.org/works/y4kp94yh/images/	28.6139	77.209
A.I.D.S Leads to Death!	1988	Guyana	National AIDS Programme (Go	Fear-Based Public Health	Frames AIDS as a binary moral decision between a	Wellcome Collection	https://wellcomecollection.org/works/e44uzyb8/images/	6.8013	-58.1551
Conspiracy Theories: AIDS as Biological Warfare	1982	San Francisco	GLBT Historical Society	Conspiracy Theory Response	A collage poster juxtaposing AIDS, biowarfare, an	Calisphere AIDS Posters Collection	https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/rikolti-content/th	37.7749	-122.419
Indian HIV-AIDS activists dressed in skeleton costumes	2008	Argatala	HIV/AIDS awareness street der	Plague	"Group of protesters wearing skeleton costumes a	Getty Images	https://www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/indian	23.8315	91.2868
STOP: With AIDS around, gonorrhea, syphilis & herpes are fair warning	1988	Washington, DC	HIV/AIDS public health warnin	Memento Mori	Public AIDS awareness poster using a STOP road s	Wellcome Collection	https://wellcomecollection.org/works/yfp7yymv/images/	38.9072	-77.0369
Take Care; Don't Share	1987	Swindon	Druglink	Death Hand	Public health harm-reduction poster depicting a s	Wellcome Collection	https://wellcomecollection.org/works/bpe9d3nk/items	51.561	-1.785
AIDS Is Not Funny	1988	San Francisco	Community street poster circu	Grimacing Skull	Activist poster using a stark laughing skull on a	Wellcome Collection	https://wellcomecollection.org/works/kvht4me/items	37.7749	-122.419
AIDS braucht Hilfe	1987	Vienna	Public transit and street poster	Social Contagion Horror	Neon graphic poster depicting a solitary blue hum	Calisphere AIDS Posters Collection	https://digital.library.ucla.edu/catalog/ark:/21198/zz000	48.2082	16.3738
AIDS- Trauer-Zug	1991	Berlin	Wittenbergplatz public square	Funeral Procession	Red graphic poster announcing a public AIDS mem	Wellcome Collection	https://wellcomecollection.org/works/sjdn657g/items	52.499	13.344
Time to Act: AIDS is a Disease Which Can Be Prevented	1993	Tokyo	Japan national public health c	Invisible Threat Horror	Japanese World AIDS Day poster depicting a fami	Wellcome Collection	https://wellcomecollection.org/works/h7xdcw3m/items	35.6895	139.6917
Kaise AIDS Phailta Hai? (How Does AIDS Spread?)	1993	New Delhi	All India Institute of Medical Sc	Contaminated Blood	High-contrast Hindi poster showing AIDS as blood	Wellcome Collection	https://wellcomecollection.org/works/h7xdcw3m/items	28.6139	77.209
How AIDS Spreads	1993	New Delhi	All India Institute of Medical Sc	Parasitic Contagion	Large red "AIDS" letters appear as if rooted by br	Wellcome Collection	https://wellcomecollection.org/works/uax3xwwf/items	28.6139	77.209
AIDS Awareness Month	1988	Massachusetts	Community health education	Social Death	Isolated and red blue human figure surrounded	Wellcome Collection	https://wellcomecollection.org/works/yu4d3u3m/items	42.3603	-71.0533

1982

African
Smallpox Vaccine and AIDS:
Government/Media Coverage?

Watergate, ContraGate, IranGate,
October Surprise...
"Can we trust leaders who have a history of
deceit, corruption, conspiracy and
murder to help people fighting this disease,
AIDS?"
- Steve McCabe

Designer diseases

**Chemical-Biological Warfare, Medical
Experiments, and Population Control**

made-in-USA?

"I think that AIDS was something planted
— germ warfare that got out of hand."
Grace Jones
The Advocate, 9/10/91

AIDS

\$ \$ \$

"AIDS was started by human
beings to get after certain
people they didn't like."
- Sam Cowley, 1987
on Showbiz Today (a CNN TV show)

GERM WARFARE

campaign waged to whip up panic, fear, hatred and scapegoating
to create divisive fears
control
engineered
manipulation
by
man-made organisms

**Another
holocaust weapon out of control?**

Mystery Disease?
"...AIDS is about as mysterious as
poison. AIDS is a germ-warfare-
engineered disease. They never realized it
couldn't be contained in prison so now it
is out to wipe out. You might think I'm
crazy about this one. I don't think so."
- Spike Lee
Endless Storm

U.S. storing vaccines for military

**scapgoating hatred of Gay and Black people by lying about the
origin of AIDS and the ways that AIDS is spread. The bio-warfare
plan was developed shortly after Gays began to organize politically
after 1969 police attack on the Stonewall Bar.**

GENOCIDE PLOT 1977

**LAST CHANCE
TO JOIN THE
REPAIRATION PROGRAM!**

Take the FREE blood test to determine
your HIV status and eligibility
for the program.

1979-ed in a New York gay newspaper circulating violence
for the homosexual rights movement. Did the media
spread AIDS among gay men? Check the source.

1983

MORAL MAJORITY REPORT

July, 1983

200 Rock Street
Lynchburg, VA 24504

AIDS

**Falwell Plans
Campaign to Double
Moral Majority**
See page 5

**Attorney Whitehead
Says Bob Jones
Ruling Has
Dangerous
Implications**
See page 6

**Florida Principal
Censors Bible Club
Ad From School
Yearbook**
See page 12

Highlights

**Liberal Telethon
Prompts Calls From
Angered Conservatives**
See page 3

**Mississippi's Mike Wells
Battles Hard Core Porn
Kings**
See page 8

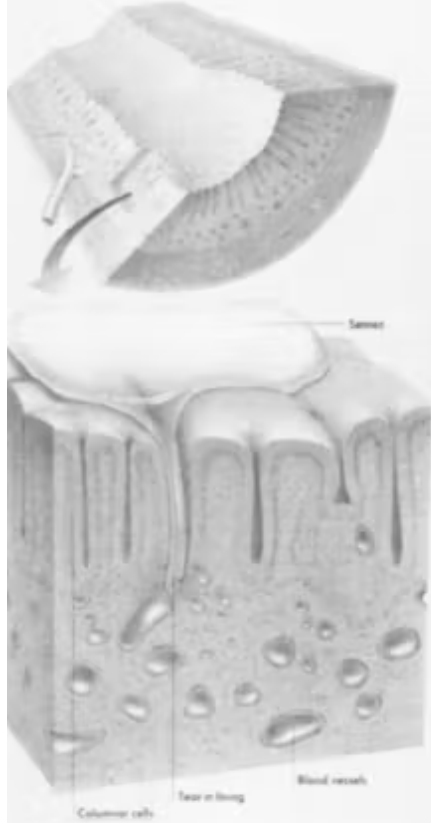
**Senate Judiciary
Committee Passes Two
Prayer Amendments**
See page 16

**Homosexual Diseases
Threaten American Families**

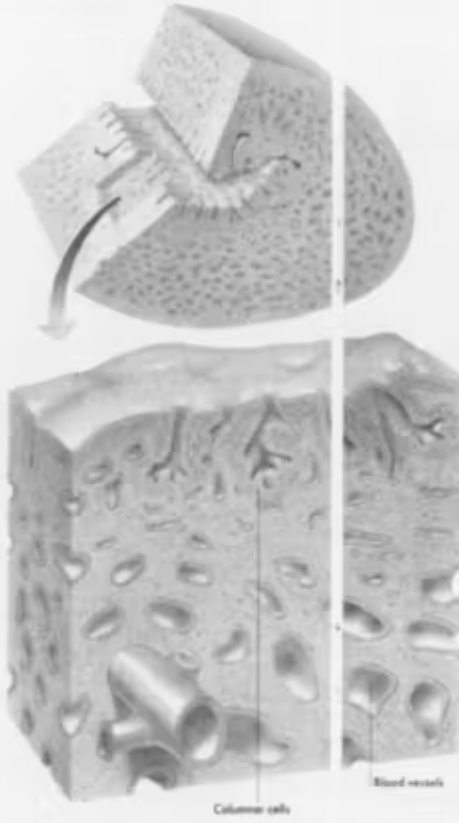
THE FALWELLIAN VIEW

WHY AIDS IS LIKELY TO REMAIN LARGELY A GAY DISEASE

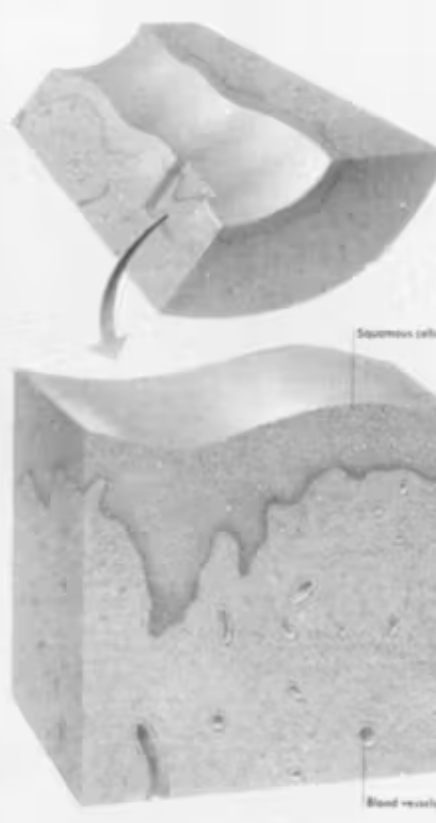
THE VULNERABLE RECTUM
The rectum, the lower portion (left) of the large intestine that ends in the anus, is lined (below) with fragile, easily torn columnar cells. Moreover, the closer to the anus, the more blood vessels there are. Anal intercourse, second only to oral sex in frequency among homosexuals, can tear the lining, allowing AIDS virus-infected semen ready entry to the blood stream. This sexual practice is the commonest cause of AIDS.



THE FRAGILE URETHRA
The urethra, the thin tube (left) leading from the bladder through the penis, is also mostly lined with columnar cells, with numerous underlying blood vessels (below).



THE RUGGED VAGINA
Unlike the rectum, the vagina (left) is designed to withstand the trauma of intercourse as well as childbirth. Its lining (below) is composed of layers of plate-like squamous cells that resist rupture and infectious agents, presumably including the AIDS virus. Its tissue has fewer blood vessels and is less naturally lubricated during intercourse.



MEDICAL ILLUSTRATIONS BY DENISE CAYNE



AIDS.
Prevention is the only cure we've got.

1985

1987

1990

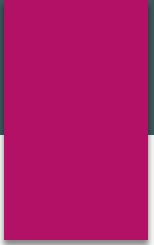




2000



2017



Global AIDS Posters and the Visual Language of Horror

Fear, contagion, and visual persuasion
in HIV/AIDS public health campaigns

Edmund Cueva

February 16, 2026