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SERIES II. CORRESPONDENCE, 1970-2004, N.D. ..................................................................................... 1
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  VI.B. Sexually transmitted diseases, 1977-1983, n.d. ......................................................................... 10
Summary

Main entry: Sonnabend, Joseph A.

Title: Joseph A. Sonnabend Papers, 1963-2004

Size: 9.4 linear feet (24 boxes)


Abstract: Joseph A. Sonnabend is a physician, laboratory scientist, clinical researcher, and community activist who contributed immeasurably to the fight against AIDS. As a pioneer in community-based research, he co-founded the AIDS Medical Foundation (later to become the American Foundation for AIDS Research, or amfAR) and the Community Research Initiative/Community Research Initiative on AIDS, as well as the PWA Health Group. In addition to creating community organizations, Dr. Sonnabend treated patients and conducted research into AIDS for the first twenty-three years of the epidemic in New York City, and helped create the first safe-sex guidelines. The Joseph A. Sonnabend Papers contain interviews, lectures, and press clippings; correspondence; published and near-print materials; legal case files and depositions; organizational records, clinical trial records, and grant applications and research proposals; scientific research, article drafts, charts, graphs, and notes; conference materials; and ephemera. The materials in this collection date from 1963 through 2004.

Access: Apply in the Special Collections Office for admission to the Manuscripts and Archives Division.

Preferred citation: Joseph A. Sonnabend Papers, Manuscripts and Archives Division, The New York Public Library.
Related materials note


Biographical note

Physician, laboratory scientist, clinical researcher, and community activist Joseph A. Sonnabend was born in South Africa on January 6, 1933. Sonnabend received his MBBCh from the University of Witwatersrand in Johannesburg in 1956 and trained in the United Kingdom. Specializing in infectious diseases, Sonnabend became a Member of the Royal College of Physicians (MRCP) of Edinburgh in 1961. In 1963, he joined the scientific staff at the National Institute for Medical Research in London, where he was the last scientist to work with Alick Isaacs, one of the discoverers of interferon, on interferon research. In the early 1970s, Sonnabend permanently moved to New York City, where he worked as an associate professor and as an associate attending physician at medical centers in Brooklyn. In 1977, he began working for the Bureau of Venereal Disease Control for New York City's Department of Health. During this time Sonnabend also volunteered at the Gay Men's Health Project, a clinic specializing in venereal diseases affecting gay men.

Around 1978, Sonnabend began practicing private medicine for the first time when he opened a practice in Greenwich Village specializing in infectious and sexually transmitted diseases. Sonnabend's background as a microbiologist, virologist, and infectious disease specialist uniquely prepared him for the pandemic to which he would devote his life. His practice in Greenwich Village consisted primarily of gay men and he soon saw compromised immunity in his patients; Dr. Sonnabend was one of the first physicians to recognize that something out of the ordinary was affecting his patients. Having had the majority of his professional training and experience situated in the scientific laboratory, Sonnabend was in the unique position to be both treating patients and conducting research.

Calling upon his fellow scientists, Sonnabend soon created a network of experts to run tests on the samples he would send them. Independent of government agencies, his urgent inquiry into the new illness saw him freeze his patients' samples in his practice's refrigerator and ship them overnight. Sonnabend paid for his investigations out of his own pocket and soon ran out of money. Turning to an old interferon colleague, Dr. Mathilde Krim, with interesting research ideas, Sonnabend and Krim founded the AIDS Medical Foundation in April 1983 to raise private funds to support research on AIDS. This was the first of three community AIDS organizations that Sonnabend would found within four years. He went on to co-found both the Community Research Initiative and the PWA (People with AIDS) Health Group in 1987. As a pioneer in community-based research with experience in both the scientific laboratory and the examining room, he was able to bridge the gap between two traditionally separate fields to bring his experience directly to the community. Sonnabend brought a “do it yourself” attitude to his fight against AIDS. In addition to co-founding these three highly respected organizations, Sonnabend also served on the boards of other organizations and was actively involved in the AIDS community.

Along with Michael Callen and Richard Berkowitz, Sonnabend is credited with creating safe sex as we know it today. Vilified by members of the gay community upon its release in 1983, How to Have Sex in an Epidemic provided the first safe sex guidelines and spawned prevention education. Sonnabend was also greatly concerned with the ethical issues raised by this new illness. In 1983, Sonnabend and his co-authors won the Nellie Westerman Prize for Research in Ethics awarded by the American Federation for Clinical Research for their article “Confidentiality, Informed Consent and Untoward Social Consequences in Research on a ‘New Killer Disease’ (AIDS)” in Clinical Research.

Due to his background as a virologist and infectious disease expert specializing in sexually transmitted diseases, Sonnabend developed a theory early in the pandemic that proposed a multifactorial model for AIDS. The model theorized that AIDS in gay men was caused by repeated exposure to specific factors, notably Epstein-Barr virus, cytomegalovirus, and semen. Published in 1984, the model went against the popular theory that a single, new infectious agent was the cause of AIDS. After the identification of the retrovirus that would come to be known as HIV, Sonnabend stood by his argument that multiple factors cause AIDS; he continued to question the role of HIV in AIDS until the late 1990s. This stance caused him to be labeled a dissident, which subsequently effected
his research funding and publication acceptance. This dissident status was later compounded by his questioning the toxicity of early AZT therapy.

Although labeled a dissident and relegated for years to the periphery, Sonnabend's devotion to his patients and his fight against AIDS continued undiminished. He retired in 2005 and returned to London. On World AIDS Day (Dec 1st) of that year he was honored for his outstanding leadership with a Red Ribbon Leadership Award from the National HIV/AIDS Partnership (NHAP). Similarly, he was one of the first individuals to be honored by amfAR as one of their Award of Courage Honorees in the award's inaugural year, 2000.

Sources:


Scope and content note

The Joseph A. Sonnabend Papers contain interviews, lectures, and press clippings; correspondence; published and near-print materials; legal case files and depositions; organizational records, clinical trial records, and grant applications and research proposals; scientific research, article drafts, charts, graphs, and notes; conference materials; and ephemera. The materials in this collection date from 1963 through 2004.

This collection documents the work of a laboratory scientist, physician, clinical researcher, and community advocate from the onset of the AIDS epidemic. It is especially significant since it documents both the scientific and community efforts of the first twenty-three years of the epidemic in New York City. The papers are particularly strong in documenting both Dr. Sonnabend's belief in and commitment to community organizations, especially regarding the community-based research he pioneered, as well as his approximately forty years of research into interferon and AIDS. Dr. Sonnabend's private life is not documented in this collection.

This collection also documents Dr. Sonnabend's professional relationship with Dr. Mathilde Krim through correspondence and organizational records, tracing their relationship from their early days as interferon colleagues through their work establishing community AIDS organizations.

Prior to giving his papers to The New York Public Library, Dr. Sonnabend grouped them by subject. His organization was used as a basis for the arrangement of this collection; since he imposed this order upon his papers, materials were not separated unless clearly misfiled. For example, drafts associated with his research files were left in Series VI.A.1. National Institute for Medical Research, Mill Hill, London rather than being separated into Series II. Writings. Given the nature of AIDS research, confidential medical information has been removed from the collection. In some cases, small amounts of identifying information have been redacted in order to retain the other information present.

Arrangement note

The Joseph A. Sonnabend Papers are organized in the following series:

Series descriptions and container list

1 box

Box | Fol | Description
---|---|---
1 | 1 | Hackett, Harley. “The AIDS Doctor: A Profile of Joseph Sonnabend”, circa 1983
2 | | Interviews circa 1987, 1991 (Drafts and near-print materials)
3 | | POZ, 1998 Jul
4 | | Lectures, 1993 Mar 15, n.d. (Drafts)

2 boxes

Box | Fol | Dates
---|---|---
1 | 7 | 1970 Mar-1982 Dec
8 | | 1983 Jan-Jun
9 | | 1983 Jul-1984 Jul
2 | 1 | 1984 Aug-1985 Aug
2 | | 1985 Sep-1986
3 | | 1987
4 | | 1988
5 | | 1989-1990
6 | | 1991-1997

2 boxes

See also Series VI.A.1. National Institute for Medical Research, Mill Hill, London for additional drafts regarding interferon research.

Box | Fol | Dates
---|---|---
3 | 1 | 1964-1979
2 | | 1982-1983
3 | | 1984
4 | | 1984-1985
5 | | 1988-1989
7 | | Articles reviewed 1979-1988
2 | | Unidentified drafts and notes, n.d.

1 box

Christian v. Sheft

In *Christian v. Sheft*, Marc Christian sued Wallace Sheft, the executor of Rock Hudson's estate, claiming that Hudson concealed and misrepresented his illness and knowingly exposed Christian to AIDS through high risk sex. Dr. Sonnabend was deposed in this case as an AIDS expert and because Christian had visited him as a patient.

1986 Jul-Oct

4 Depositions, 1987 Jan 27


6-7 Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund's action to stay the approval of the ELISA test, 1985 Jan-Mar, n.d.

People of the State of New York, et al. v. 49 West 12 Tenants Corp.

In this case, Dr. Sonnabend and five of his patients sued the 49 West 12 Tenants Corporation for trying to evict his medical practice because he treated AIDS patients; it was the first AIDS discrimination lawsuit.

Correspondence


11 Shuttleworth v. Broward County, 1985

9 boxes

Series V. Community AIDS organizations is divided into four sub-series: V.A. American Medical Foundation, V.B. Community Research Initiative/Community Research Initiative on AIDS, V.C. PWA Health Group, and V.D. Other organizations.

3 boxes

The AIDS Medical Foundation was founded by Drs. Sonnabend and Mathilde Krim in April 1983 as a nonprofit organization to raise private funds for AIDS research. Sonnabend served as the chairman of the scientific committee and as a member of the Institutional Review Board from 1983 until his resignation in 1985 over differences in opinion regarding the AIDS threat to heterosexuals. After Sonnabend's departure, the AIDS Medical Foundation merged with the National AIDS Research Foundation in September 1985 to form what is now known as the American Foundation for AIDS Research (amfAR).

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<tr>
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<td>Administrative files, 1985 Jan, 1997 Feb, n.d.</td>
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<td>4-5</td>
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<td>Board of Trustees, [1983 Apr?]-1985 Jan 3 (Agendas, minutes, and reports)</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>Brochures, 1984 Jun, 1985 Jan, n.d. (Drafts and final version)</td>
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<td>By-laws, certificate of amendment to the certificate of incorporation, and mission statement, 1983 May-Jun, 1985 Apr</td>
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<td>1982 Aug-1984 Oct</td>
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<td>1985 Apr-Dec</td>
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<td>Establishment documents, 1983 May and Aug</td>
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<td>Financial records</td>
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<td>Sonnabend's bills sent to the AIDS Medical Foundation, 1983 Oct 6</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>HTLV-III and LAV isolate comparison, circa 1984</td>
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<td>Annotation by Dr. Sonnabend: &quot;These are notes of Luc Montagnier and Jean Claude Cherman on seeing that Bob Gallo's isolate was in fact theirs.&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>HTLV-III antibody test, 1985 Jan 10 (Near-print article)</td>
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<td>Legal records, 1983 Aug 1, 1985 Feb, 1997 Feb (Affidavit, declaration, and testimony)</td>
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<td>Partial directory of clinical trials of experimental treatments, 1985 Nov 17 (Draft)</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Press clippings and releases, 1983 Jun-Sep, 1985 Feb, Jun-Jul</td>
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<td>Proposals</td>
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<td>Establishment of a comprehensive healthcare, research and education center on AIDS in New York City, 1984 Apr-May, n.d.</td>
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<td>Interferon laboratory at Roosevelt Hospital, n.d.</td>
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<td>New York AIDS Research Center, 1987 Oct 19</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Isoprinosine protocol, 1984 Nov</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Scientific committee, 1983 Jun 7, 1985 Apr 11-Jul 8 (Agendas, membership list, and minutes)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>What Does the 'AIDS Blood Test' Mean?&quot;, 1985 Feb-Mar (Draft)</td>
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</table>
The Community Research Initiative (CRI) began as a sponsored project of the People with AIDS Coalition (PWAC) in 1986/1987. Enlisting the help of Dr. Mathilde Krim, CRI became its own nonprofit organization dedicated to New York City community-based research on AIDS in 1987. CRI brought together people with AIDS, community physicians, and clinical researchers in a collaborative fight against AIDS. The organization focused on performing clinical trials in the community setting, rather than as part of government conducted trials. CRI served as a model of community-based research and was praised by the President's Commission on AIDS.

Dr. Sonnabend served as a member of the Board of Directors, Institutional Review Board, and Scientific Advisory Committee. In 1990, CRI dissolved due to financial issues, but reconstituted in 1991 as the Community Research Initiative on AIDS (CRIA; now known as the AIDS Community Research Initiative of America, or ACRIA). Sonnabend left CRIA in 1996 over clashes with the Board of Directors and the new executive director.
Intron A and AZT, 1993 Sep, 1994 Feb-Mar (Reviewed reports and memos)

This clinical trial was not conducted by the Community Research Initiative on AIDS; amfAR's Data Safety and Monitoring Committee, on which Dr. Sonnabend served, reviewed the trial material.


See also Series VI.C.2. New York City-Omaha consortium's research files on AL 721.

Nevirapine, 1993-1996


Pyrimethamine prophylaxis for toxoplasmosis

Correspondence, 1989-1994

Grant application to amfAR's Community-Based Clinical Trials (CBCT) Network, 1991 Jan 7

Informed consent and protocol, 1989 Oct and Nov, 1991 Feb

Reports, 1992-1993


Ritonavir

Correspondence, 1995-1996


Other materials


Patient lab results (unknown trials), 1993-1996

Press releases, circa 1991


Community-based AIDS treatment research, circa 1988, n.d.

Community-Based Clinical Trials (CBCT) Network


Conference materials, 1994 Mar-Apr

Multiple Opportunistic Infection Prophylaxis Study (MOPS), 1990 May-Jul (Agendas, memos, minutes, and protocols)

Conference materials

1989-1990, 1993 Feb

Organizing Community-based Clinical Trials: Models for the AIDS Epidemic, 1989 May and Jul

Correspondence

1987-1989


Internal memos, 1987-1996

Manuscripts

AIDS Treatment Manual, n.d. (Draft)


Notes, 1993-1994


Organizational re-structuring materials, 1994 Oct


In 1987, Dr. Sonnabend co-founded the PWA (People with AIDS) Health Group with Thomas Hannon and Michael Callen. Initially formed to distribute egg lipids (AL 721), the organization evolved into a buyer's club where PWAs could get treatments not yet approved in the U.S. Of the many organizations he was involved with, Sonnabend's relationship with the PWA Health Group was the most successful, lasting until the group closed in 2000.
12 boxes

Series VI. Research files is divided into three sub-series: VI.A. Interferon, VI.B. Sexually transmitted diseases, and VI.C. AIDS.

The majority of the materials in this series have been kept in their original order at the folder level.

5 boxes

Sub-series VI.A. Interferon is divided into three sub-sub-series: VI.A.1 National Institute for Medical Research, Mill Hill, London, VI.A.2. New York, and VI.A.3 Miscellaneous. The material contained in this sub-series has been arranged into sub-sub-series by the location where the research was conducted; when possible, the institution associated with the research has been identified.

3 boxes

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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>AA-tRNA synthesis [?, circa 1972? (Notes and graphs)</td>
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<td>Annual report and notes, 1973 Feb, Jul 3, n.d. (Charts, drafts, and notes)</td>
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<td>Annual reports on research, 1964-1966</td>
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<td>Graphs for/from Dr. Mallucci, [1964? Laboratory notebooks</td>
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<td>1964 Jul-1965 Jul</td>
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<td>14</td>
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<td>1965 Nov-1966 Nov</td>
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<td>circa 1966-1967 (?)</td>
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<td>Methods, circa 1968</td>
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<td>Methods, after 1963</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>1965 Aug 9, 1973 Feb 2, n.d. (Charts and graphs)</td>
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<td>1973 May, n.d. (Charts and graphs)</td>
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<td>10-13</td>
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<td>undated (Charts and graphs)</td>
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<td>14</td>
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<td>Martin and Kerr's &quot;Virus-Induced Changes in Host-Cell Macromolecular Synthesis&quot;, circa 1968</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<td>Ribosomes [?, [circa 1969? (Charts, graphs, and notes)</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>Symposiums, 1967-1969</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>Taylor, Joyce, circa 1964-1965 (Article drafts and research report Dr. Taylor was another interferon researcher at the National Institute for Medical Research.</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>Writings (See also Series III. Writings)</td>
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<td>circa 1963?-1967 (Drafts and graphs)</td>
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</table>
The Protein-synthetic Activities of Ribosomes from Interferon-treated Cells”, 1968, [circa 1969?] (Drafts)

Miscellaneous, circa 1967, 1969 May

3 boxes

Mount Sinai School of Medicine, 1970-1972, n.d.
Lab work papers, 1970 Mar, Jul, Sep-Oct
Liquid scintillation counting solutions, 1971, n.d. (Correspondence, journal article, and notes)
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases contract
Antiviral Substances Program workshop, 1970 Nov 23
Purification of human interferon project, 1970-1972, n.d. (Correspondence, report draft, and notes)
Purification of human interferon, 1972 May and Jul, n.d. (Drafts and notes)

Purification of human interferon annual contract progress report, circa 1971 Mar, 1972 Jul
Polymerase of purified virus, 1970 Sep-Nov
Activities during academic year, 1974-1975 (Drafts)
Correspondence regarding virology laboratory, 1974 Jan-Aug
Development of the Antiviral State in Response to Interferon”, 1974 Jan, n.d. (Grant application)

Notes
1974 Aug 7, n.d. (Charts and graphs)
LLC-MK2 and U cells [?], 1975 Feb and circa Jun, n.d. (Charts and graphs)
[Research in collaboration with Dr. Bablanian?], 1975 Feb 19, n.d. (Graphs and notes)
[Studies on the Mechanism of Vaccina Virus Cytopathic Effects”?, [circa 1977?] (Charts, draft, graphs, and notes)
Vaccina virus, 1974, 1975, n.d. (Draft and notes)
Conclusions and recommendations” and notes, 1975
Correspondence, 1974 Dec-1975, n.d.
Introductory remarks, 1975 (Drafts and final version)
Proposal, agenda, and fact sheets, 1975 Jan, Mar-Apr

Although these materials were produced in New York, more specific locations are not known.

Expenses, lease agreement, and work schedules, 1977 Nov, circa 1978, n.d. (Notes)
Requirements for a diagnostic laboratory (various hospitals), 1973, 1976, n.d.

1 box

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</table>

   
   This folder contains correspondence from Alick Isaacs, one of the discoverers of interferon.

2. **Initiation assay [circa 1971?] (Notes)**

3. **Notes**

4. **after 1972, n.d.**

5. **Protocols for standard interferon bioassays, n.d.**

6. **Research on fundamental mechanisms relevant to the use of interferon in man [?], n.d. (Workshop notes)**

7. **Miscellaneous, 1971, n.d. (Draft, graphs, and notes)**


2 boxes

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</table>

1. **The City of New York Sexually Transmitted Disease Newsletter 1.1-5.3, 1977 Nov-1982 Mar** (This run of the newsletter is incomplete.)

2. **Gay Men's Health Project, [circa 1979 ?, n.d.**


4. **Advisory committee materials, 1979 Jan-1980 Jan, n.d. (Agendas, minutes, and a member list)**


7 boxes

Sub-series VI.C. AIDS has been divided into five sub-sub-series:  VI.C.1. AZT trial, VI.C.2. New York City-Omaha consortium, VI.C.3. Other research, VI.C.4. Bioethics, and VI.C.5. Printed material collected by Sonnabend.

#### VI.C.1. AZT trial, circa 1987-1991

1 box

Sub-sub-series VI.C.1. AZT trial contains material produced by and for the Food and Drug Administration's review of the AZT clinical trial. Dr. Sonnabend criticized the high dosage prescribed.

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1. **Food and Drug Administration (FDA)**

2. **Advisory Committee meeting, 1990 Jan 29-30**


6. **Miscellaneous, 1989 Aug**
**VI.C.2. New York City-Omaha consortium, 1982-1989, n.d.**

2 boxes

Sub-sub-series VI.C.2. New York City-Omaha consortium contains research notes, charts, graphs, and grant applications relating to an epidemiological study compiling information on approximately 400 AIDS and at risk patients from New York City and Omaha, Nebraska.

**AL 721**

See also Series V.B. Community Research Initiative for more information regarding clinical trials on lipids (AL 721).

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<td>Data comparison charts for patients AL 1-5 [regarding treatment with AL 721?, 1987]</td>
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<td>Lab results for patients AL 2, 4, and 5, 1987 Apr-Jul</td>
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<td>Lipid study (AL 721), 1989 May, n.d. (Data, notes, and transparencies)</td>
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<td>Study of Side Effects of AL 721 on Immune Function in Patients with AIDS-Related Complex [ARC or Lymphadenopathy:]&quot; Patient lab results from the University of Nebraska, 1987 (Patients AL 1-3 and 5)</td>
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<td>“Association of Serum Interferon with Hematologic and Immunologic Parameters in Homosexual Men with AIDS and at Risk for AIDS in New York City” and related materials, 1983-1984, circa 1986, n.d. (Correspondence, draft, graphs, and lab results)</td>
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<td>Charts on Omaha gay[s, New York patients, vasectomized patients, and lymphoma, circa 1984 (Photocopies)</td>
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<td>Coding sheet for lab information: AIDS study, 1983 Aug 17</td>
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<td>Crude data from Omaha: T,B, and EBV markers, NK activity, clustering according to diagnosis, CBC, circa 1983, 1985</td>
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<td>EBV Igs [Epstein Barr virus immunoglobulins, n.d. (Charts)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
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<td>EBV VCA IgG titers [Epstein Barr virus viral capsid antigen immunoglobulin G table, n.d.</td>
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**Grant applications**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Box</th>
<th>Fol</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>1983, 1985, n.d. (Correspondence, draft, and table)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (opportunistic infections and Kaposi's sarcoma)&quot; 1982 Oct, 1984 Sep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td>HTLV 3 and AIDS&quot; and notes, 1984-1985, n.d. (Charts, draft, graphs, and transparencies)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>“Immunological Responses to Epstein Barr Virus in Homosexual Men with AIDS and AIDS-associated Disorders,&quot; [I International Conference on AIDS, Atlanta, Georgia, 1985 (Abstract and key mounted on cardboard)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Laboratory notebook, 1985, n.d. (Charts and graphs) **

**Notes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Box</th>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>circa 1983 (Charts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>1984 (Data printouts and graphs)</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td>circa 1984, n.d. (Graphs)</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>circa 1984, 1985, n.d. (Data printouts, charts, graphs, tables, and transparencies)</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>1985 (Charts, drafts, and graphs)</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>undated (Charts and graphs)</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
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<td>Drafts, 1982-1985, n.d. (Charts, drafts, and notes)</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>T4 and T8 percentages, lymphocytes, n.d. (Charts and graphs)</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>Miscellaneous, 1985 May and Sep, n.d. (Charts)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2 boxes

Sub-sub-series VI.C.3. Other research contains research notes, charts, drafts, graphs, grant applications and proposals regarding AIDS that were not associated with the New York City-Omaha consortium.

Box 19  Fol 10
WBC [white blood cells and lymphocytes, n.d. (Data charts)

Box 20  Fol 11
The AIDS Initiative at St. Luke's/Roosevelt Hospital Center, 1987 Oct 27
12 Alloantigen (?) notes, 1984 Jul, n.d. (Charts and graphs)
13 The American Health Foundation AIDS risk factor questionnaire, 1987 Sep
14 AZT and alpha interferon, 1992, n.d. (Drafts and graphs)
18 Institute Pasteur notes, 1984 May (Photocopies)
19 Interferon [and immune association, n.d.
20 Interferon assays, circa 1984, n.d.
Grant applications and research proposals
21 American Cancer Society's Research Development Program, 1981 Jun
23 “The Effects of Total Exchange Transfusion of Packed Erythrocytes with High CR1 Activity in Patients with HIV Infection”, circa 1990
25 “The Significance of Alpha Interferon in AIDS”, 1988, n.d. (Drafts and notes)
26 “Survival of AIDS Patients Attending a Private Practice in New York City”, circa 1992 Jan
27 Lecture, circa 1994 Nov 27, n.d. (Drafts and slides)

Box 21  Fol 1
Naitrexone study, 1985 (Charts)
Notes
2 1984 Apr 17, n.d. (Charts, graph, and transparencies)
3 1985, n.d. (Graphs)
4 1986, circa 1997, n.d. (Charts and graphs)
5 circa 1986, 1993, n.d. (Facsimile, graphs, and a report)
   This folder contains some material related to the New York City-Omaha consortium.
6 1988, n.d. (Charts, correspondence, and graphs)
7 circa 1989, n.d.
8 undated (Tables)
2 boxes

Conferences, symposiums, and workshops


Ethics of HIV Research in a Primary Care Setting

This series of meetings was co-sponsored by the Community Research Initiative on AIDS.
13 Correspondence, 1992 Aug, 1993 Aug-Dec, 1994 Apr
24 15 Grant application to the Greenwall Foundation, 1993 Jul, n.d.

3 boxes

Box  Fol

10 AIDS and Africa, circa 1994, 2001 May

AIDS and South Africa

11 1992 Jul 30 (Correspondence, photocopies, and a publication)
22 12 President Mbeki’s advisory panel, 2000 Jun and circa Jul (Agenda and correspondence)

13 AIDS dissidents, 1988, circa 1989, [circa 1993?]
14 AIDS for Primary Care Physicians and Other Care Givers”, 1988 Sep

23  1 AIDS Forum 1.2 and 2.1, 1989 May and May
3  AIDS Research, 1983, 1986

AIDS Research was the first medical journal dedicated to AIDS. As the founding editor, Dr. Sonnabend served from its inception in 1983 until 1986, when the journal was re-created as AIDS Research and Human Retroviruses.

Conference materials


This folder consists of ephemera from conferences at which Dr. Sonnabend presented.
6  International AIDS Symposium: “AIDS: A Different View,” Amsterdam, Netherlands, 1992 May (Drafts, handouts, and notes)

This folder contains a press release disassociating the signers from Dr. Peter Duesberg's views on safe sex and AIDS. See also the folder titled “AIDS dissidents” in this sub-sub-series.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Federal government and AIDS</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>1983-1984</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>AIDS Clinical Trials Group (ACTG)</td>
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<td>9-10</td>
<td></td>
<td>Committee minutes, 1987 Dec-1988 Jul</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
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<td>Community Constituency Group, 1990 Nov</td>
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<td>13</td>
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<td>Protocols, 1987 Apr 14 and 1990 Sep 14</td>
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<td>New York City fact finding mission to San Francisco, 1985 Jan and Mar</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Speeches, 1983 Oct 4 and 1984 May 26</td>
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