Organic_Cranberry778 on reddit also helped to make this.

\THE INFO BELOW WERE NAMES THAT WERE SPED PAST ON THE APPLE II:

Name: ***Classified***, ID: **A863-5156**, Blood type: A+, Status: **unknown**, Medication: *oxymorphone*, (severe leg pain)

Marry T, ID: **P863-7892** Blood type: **A+**, Allergies: none specified, **Status: Terminated from project,** phone#: redacted, Medication: doxepin (insomnia)

logo

NELSON IS THE GUY WHO WE WERE TOLD WAS TALKING TO THE GENERAL IN THE NSA

Laboratorios Syntex SA (later **Syntex Laboratories, Inc.**) was a pharmaceutical company formed in Mexico City in January 1944 by Russell Marker, Emeric Somlo, and Federico Lehmann to manufacture therapeutic steroids from the Mexican yams called *cabeza de negro* (*Dioscorea mexicana*) and *Barbasco* (*Dioscorea composita*).[1] The demand for barbasco by Syntex initiated the Mexican barbasco trade.[2]

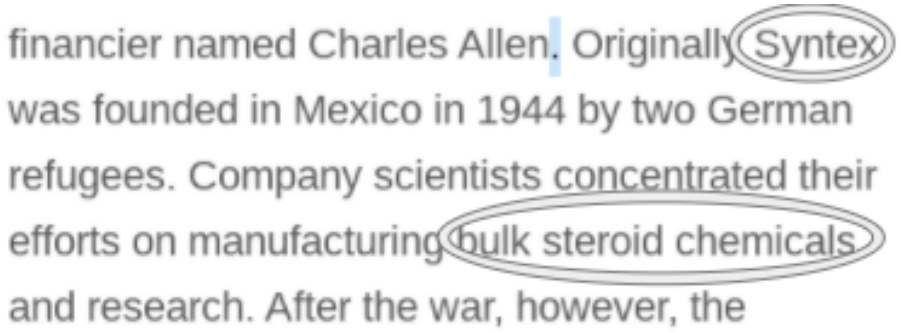
As the American Chemistry Society later explained: “In early 1944, the new Mexican company was chartered and named Syntex, S.A. (‘Synthesis and Mexico’). According to Marker, Somlo was to receive 52% of the shares, Lehmann, 8%, and Marker, 40%, partly in return for his two kilos of progesterone.” Russell Marker, shortly thereafter, left Syntex on account of his ruthless cofounder.[3]

Luis E. Miramontes, George Rosenkranz and Carl Djerassi's successful synthesis of norethindrone (also known as norethindrone) — which was later proven to be an effective pregnancy inhibitor — led to an infusion of capital into Syntex and the Mexican steroid pharmaceutical industry.[4] George Rosenkranz and Carl Djerassi went on to synthesize cortisone from diosgenin, the same phytosteroid contained in Mexican yams used to synthesize progesterone and norethindrone. The synthesis was more economical than the previous Merck & Co. synthesis, which started with bile acids.

In 1959, Syntex moved its operating headquarters to Palo Alto, California, United States, and evolved into a transnational corporation. Its foreign scientists had become frustrated with bureaucratic delays on the part of the Mexican government in granting work visas and approving necessary imports of pharmaceutical materials for their work. After 1959, Syntex was incorporated in Panama; its administration, research and marketing were conducted from Palo Alto; its manufacturing of bulk steroid intermediates remained in Mexico; and it also manufactured finished drugs at plants in Puerto Rico and the Bahamas.[5]

Syntex agreed to be acquired by the Roche group in May 1994.[6] After the acquisition closed, Roche downsized Syntex's research and development facilities in the Stanford Research Park and finally shut down what was left of Syntex in September 2008.[7]

This company specializes in bio medical equipment and such, And so they would have the technologies to developpe things like the injection gun, they also have access to chemicals and drugs, also when you search them up, it shows the Hi-5 parking lot, they're pretty shady and my working theory is that the company is a front, and that some people inside the company itself retain from something else.....Project Pegasus, which is vey important in all of this and I'm surprised nobody connected the dots,



I slowed down the clip were the apple2 zooms past some info, and the first thing to go by is this:

Name:classified, Patient ID: A**863-5159 (odd it ties in with things matt found)**

Blood type: A+, status: unknown, Medication: Oxymorphone (severe leg pain)

Oxymorphone is logged with multiple patient names...

I took note of all the others and found similarities in all of them…

Another person with A+ blood type takes the same meds for leg pain, but his status is hospitalized...

Anything in *italic* repeats in more entries
Anything in bold may be important, anything highlighted in neon, i think could be on a key.

All the patient info that was clear in the video:

Anything highlighted in neon could be a number on a key.

Jenna K, ID: (reading failed), blood type: **unknown**, Allergies: (reading failed), status: **Deceased,** Phone#: (redacted) (was pronounced brain dead at 1:15am.

Mark ***S***, **ID: B863-5157** Blood type: ***A-*** , Allergies: None specified, Status: **Unknown**, medication: ***oxymorphone*** (amputation pain)

Jim ***S*** , ID: **A863-5234** Blood type: **B+**, Allergies: Latex, insect stings, Status: **hospitalized**, Medication: None

Charlotte G, ID: **reading failed**, Blood type:**B+** Allergies: none specified, Status: **classified ,** Medication: none

Name: ***Classified***, ID: **A863-5159**, Blood type: A+, Status: **unknown**, Medication: *oxymorphone*, (severe leg pain)

Marry T, ID: **P863-7892** Blood type: **A+**, Allergies: none specified, **Status: Terminated from project,** phone#: redacted, Medication: doxepin (insomnia)

Natalia R, ID: ***classified***, blood type: B+, Status: recovered, Medication: none. Allergies: Tree nuts.

Osanu M, ID: **A863-5158**, Blood Type: B-, Allergies: none specified, Medications: *Oxepin.*

Robert I, ID: M863-2378, Blood Type: AB+, Allergies: canine fur, feline fur, Status: **recovered**, Medications: NSAID

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Prominent researchers[edit]

- Russell Marker co-founded the company in 1944. In May 1945, realizing that he was being left out of the company's profits, he left the company. When Marker took his notebooks with him, production was severely hampered because he had done the synthesis himself and had coded the reagent bottles.
- George Rosenkranz had studied at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology and was conducting pharmaceutical research in Cuba.[8] He joined Syntex in 1945 to replace Marker. He hired Djerassi in 1949.
- Carl Djerassi went to work at Syntex in 1949 as the associate director of chemical research. He remained there through 1951, leaving to join the

faculty of the Chemistry Department at Wayne State University (Detroit, Michigan) starting in 1952. He later returned to the company in 1957, was involved in the company's move to Palo Alto (where he had become a professor of chemistry at Stanford in 1960), and stayed around this time until 1972.

- Alejandro Zaffaroni **developed procedures for identifying and separating steroids** using paper chromatography while studying at the University of Rochester, and joined Syntex as a research biochemist in 1951. He became vice-president in 1956, and was appointed president of Syntex's U.S. subsidiary in Palo Alto, California in 1962.
- Luis E. Miramontes moved from UNAM to Syntex in 1950 as a researcher under Djerassi. Under the direction of Djerassi and Rosenkranz, he performed the last step of the first synthesis of an orally highly active progestin on 15 October 1951. The semi-synthetic steroid, norethistrone (19-Nor-17-alpha-ethynyl testosterone), was the first orally highly active progestin, which led to the development of the first oral contraceptive pills.
- Albert Bowers joined Syntex, in 1956 as research group leader; went on to publish more than 90 scientific papers on steroid research and originated more than 120 U.S. patents. Bowers became president of Syntex in 1976, was chief executive officer from 1980 to 1989 and had served as chairman of the board, 1981-1990.
- Jerzy Rzedowski worked as an explorer botanist. He later became the most prominent plant scientist in Mexico.
- Ralph Dorfman Joined the company as a consultant in 1960, eventually serving as President of Syntex Research from 1967–1973

Birth control pill[edit]

Syntex submitted its compound to a laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin, for biological evaluation, and found it was the most active, orally-effective progestational hormone of its time. Syntex submitted a patent application in November 1951. In August 1953, G.D. Searle & Co. filed for a patent for the synthesis of the double-bond isomer 13 of norethindrone called noretynodrel. Noretynodrel is converted into norethisterone under acidic conditions, such as those in the human stomach, and the new patent did not infringe on the Syntex patent. Searle obtained approval to market noretynodrel before Syntex received its approval. By 1964 three companies, including Syntex, G.D. Searle, and Johnson & Johnson under the Ortho Pharmaceutical brand, were marketing 2-mg doses of the Syntex norethindrone.

Scientific misconduct[edit]

Syntex's submission of a fraudulent toxicology analysis of naproxen largely led to the Food and Drug Administration's uncovering of extensive scientific misconduct by Industrial Bio-Test Laboratories in 1976.[9][10][11][12]