

1) Etienne de Harven

Etienne De Harven obtained his M.D. degree in 1953 from the Université Libre de Bruxelles, (where he later became "Professeur Agrégé" in Pathology). He specialized in electron microscopy at the "Institut du Cancer" in Paris. In 1956, he joined Charlotte Friend's team at the Sloan Kettering Institute in New York, the largest cancer research center in the United States, where he was in charge of electron microscopy research. It was there that he produced the world's first description of a retrovirus budding on the surface of infected cells.

He served as President of the Electron Microscopy Society of America in 1976. In 1981, he was appointed Professor of pathology and director of the electron microscopy laboratory at the University of Toronto, Canada, where he researched the marking of antigens on the surface of lymphocytes. He is former President of Rethinking Aids (2005-2008), a group comprising over 2600 scientists and other re-thinkers who refute the viral origin of AIDS.

2) Nancy Turner Banks, MD, MBA

Dr. Nancy Banks is an honors graduate from Hunter College in New York City. She attended Harvard Medical School, graduating in 1978. While at Harvard she received an additional scholarship from the American College of Surgeons that allowed her to spend time at a hospital in Benin, Nigeria studying surgery and tropical medicine. Dr. Banks completed her internship and residency in general surgery and obstetrics and gynecology at St. Luke's Hospital (then a part of the Columbia Presbyterian system) and Mt. Sinai Hospital and Medical Center in New York City. As a third year resident she became a Galloway Fellow in gynecological oncology at the Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center.

After completing her residency, she opened a private practice in Nyack, New York simultaneously being the director of out-patient gynecology at North General Hospital in central Harlem. She held staff positions at Nyack Hospital, North General Hospital, Mt. Sinai Hospital and Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center. Her primary hospital was Nyack where she served on various committees as well as the board of directors of the hospital. She was a board member of the local Cancer Society and the United Way.

While continuing her practice, Dr. Banks graduated from Pace University with an MBA in finance. Seeing the rapid change in the practice of medicine and the onslaught of the HMO revolution, she developed a new business model, FemCare, for the delivery of health care to women. The idea was based on providing total integrative care in one setting including allopathic and alternative modalities. Dr. Banks was in the process of raising venture capital for this business when she became ill with two life threatening diseases in quick succession.

Because of these serious health challenges, Dr. Banks realized that she would have to look outside of her own discipline of allopathic medicine to learn how to heal. This was her personal "dark night of the soul". It was a journey that gave her the courage to question the fundamental assumptions and mythologies of western medicine. Her passion has become supporting others in their search for health knowledge that is both consonant with the laws of nature and life affirming.

She has written extensively on various health topics in lay journals and speaks on how the decisions made in the economic, political and social arenas impact the health of both individuals and societies.

3) Henry Bauer

Professor Emeritus of Chemistry & Science Studies
Dean Emeritus of Arts & Sciences
Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University
(“VPI”, “VPI&SU”, “Virginia Tech”)

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Born 16 November 1931 in Vienna (Austria)
Resident of Australia 1939-56 & 1958-65; Australian citizen 1945-69
Resident of U.S.A. 1956-58 & 1965-date; U.S. citizen since 1969
Married. Children: Helen Codron, Judy Bauer

Education

- The Sydney Boys' High School (Dux, 1947)
- Degrees from The University of Sydney (all in chemistry):
B.Sc.(1st class honours) 1952; M.Sc. 1953; Ph.D. 1956
- Postdoctoral, University of Michigan, 1956-58

Institutional Affiliations

1978-99 Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University: Professor of Chemistry & Science Studies;

1993-99 Editor, Virginia Scholar; <http://filebox.vt.edu/faculty/aaup/index4.html>
1978-86, Dean, College of Arts & Sciences
1979 Founding member, Center for the Study of Science in Society
1966-78 University of Kentucky: Professor (Associate Professor, 1966-69), Department of Chemistry
Summer 1974, Rikagaku Kenkyusho (Tokyo):
Visiting Professor, Japan Society for the Promotion of Science
1972-73, University of Southampton: Visiting Professor, Department of Chemistry
1965-66 University of Michigan: Visiting Scientist, Department of Chemistry
1958-65 The University of Sydney: Lecturer to Senior Lecturer, Department of Agricultural Chemistry

Selected Professional Activities

Board of Directors, Rethinking AIDS (2009-); Society for Scientific Exploration (founding member; sometime councilor; Editor-in-Chief, Journal of Scientific Exploration, 2000-2007); Virginia Association of Scholars (editor, Virginia Scholar; 1993-99; sometime president, South-West Virginia chapter); International Society of Cryptozoology (charter member)

4) Peter Duesberg

Peter H. Duesberg, Ph.D. is a professor of Molecular and Cell Biology at the University of California, Berkeley. He isolated the first cancer gene through his work on retroviruses in 1970, and mapped the genetic structure of these viruses. This, and his subsequent work in the same field, resulted in his election to the National Academy of Sciences in 1986. He is also the recipient of a seven-year Outstanding Investigator Grant from the National Institutes of Health. On the basis of his experience with retroviruses, Duesberg has challenged the virus-AIDS hypothesis in the pages of such journals as Cancer Research, Lancet, Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, Science, Nature, Journal of AIDS, AIDS Forschung, Biomedicine and Pharmacotherapeutics, New England Journal of Medicine and Research in Immunology. He has instead proposed the hypothesis that the various American/European AIDS diseases are brought on by the long-term consumption of recreational drugs and/or AZT itself, which is prescribed to prevent or treat AIDS. Since 1996, he has published extensively on the chromosomal (aneuploidy) theory of cancer.

5) Claus Köhnlein

Dr. Claus Köhnlein received his MD in 1982 from the University of Kiel, Germany. From 1983-92, he trained in internal medicine in the Department of Oncology at the University of Kiel. Since 1993, he has been practicing internal medicine in Kiel and treating HIV-positive patients who are critical of antiviral treatment. Co-author of Virus Mania:

6) Christian Fiala

Christian Fiala is a gynaecologist and obstetrician and currently working in Vienna, but has extensive experience in Thailand and Africa. April, 2007, he established the Museum of Contraception and Abortion, www.muvs.org. For almost 20 years he has been following critically the scientific and political discussion on the epidemiological aspects of AIDS and contributed actively.

He was a member of the Presidential AIDS Advisory Panel in South Africa. Dr. Fiala has published many papers focused on the problems of AIDS in Africa and the definition of AIDS. is the author of the book "Do We Love Dangerously? - A Doctor in Search of the Facts and Background to AIDS" (Lieben wir gefährlich? - Ein Arzt auf der Suche nach den Fakten und Hintergründen von AIDS) (1997); and the most recent article in English, Aids: are we being deceived?

7) Neville Hodgkinson

Neville Hodgkinson is a writer and journalist who worked for more than 20 years as medical and science correspondent of several national newspapers in the UK, including The Sunday Times, Sunday Express, Daily Mail and The Business.

He is also a former social policy correspondent of the London Times.

In his last full-time journalistic post, as the Sunday Times' science correspondent, he became involved in a scientific controversy over the causes of AIDS, reporting from several central African countries as well as from Australia and Germany in the course of an investigation that challenged the HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) theory.

His book about this controversy, *AIDS: The Failure of Contemporary Science* (Fourth Estate, 1996) argues for a much wider view of the origins of the syndrome than the conventional theory allows, and ends with an appeal for a rethink of science's observational methods, checks and assumptions.

Hodgkinson was associated with developments that led to the establishment of an Aids Advisory Panel by President Thabo Mbeki of South Africa, and attended the second of the panel's hearings as an observer.

He is chairman of the Janki Foundation for Global Health care, a UK-based charity which encourages research and awareness in the field of values and health.

8) John Lauritsen

John Lauritsen was graduated from Harvard in 1963. He is a writer, retired survey research analyst, gay liberationist, AIDS critic, and freethinker. In 1983 he became concerned that the U.S. Public Health Service was ignoring the connection between drugs and the illnesses grouped together as "AIDS". With co-author Hank Wilson he wrote a pamphlet, "Poppers & AIDS" (1983), which would later be expanded into a book. His first major AIDS-dissident article, "CDC's Tables Obscure AIDS-Drugs Connection", was published in February 1985. Beginning in 1986 he wrote for the New York Native, which in eleven years would publish over fifty of his articles.

His AIDS-dissident books include *Death Rush: Poppers [nitrite inhalants] & AIDS* (1986), *AZT: Poison by Prescription* (1990), *The AIDS War: Propaganda, Profiteering and Genocide from the Medical-Industrial Complex* (1993) and (co-edited with Ian Young) *The AIDS Cult: Essays on the gay health crisis* (1997). His gay liberation books include *The Early Homosexual Rights Movement 1864-1935* (1974) and *A Freethinker's Primer of Male Love* (1998).

9) Marco Ruggiero

M.D. Ph.D. in Molecular Biology Board-certified Clinical Radiologist

Born January 19, 1956 in Firenze, Italy. U.S. Social Security Number: 218-15-9412 Italian Soc. Sec. N.: RGG MRC 56A19 D612N

Department of Experimental Pathology and Oncology, University of Firenze, Viale Morgagni 50, 50134 Firenze, Italy.

Collaborations

- Derald H. Rittenberg Cancer Center, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York (NY), USA (Dr. S.A. Aaronson).
- Laboratory of Cellular and Molecular Biology, National Cancer Institute, NIH, Bethesda (MD) USA (Dr. J.S. Rubin).
- Division of Urologic Oncology, National Cancer Institute, NIH, Bethesda (MD) USA (Dr. D.P. Bottaro).
- Department of Molecular and Cell Biology at the University of California, Berkeley, (CA) USA (Prof. P. Duesberg).
- Dipartimento di Anatomia, Istologia e Medicina Legale, Università di Firenze (Prof. M. Gulisano, Dr. S. Pacini).
- Divisione di Nefrologia e Dialisi, Ospedale della Misericordia e Dolce, ASL 4 Prato (Prof. M. Amato).
- Departments of Chemistry and of Science & Technology Studies Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, Blacksburg, (VA) USA (Prof. H.H. Bauer).
- Division of Molecular Immunology and Immunotherapy, Socrates Institute for Therapeutic Immunology, Philadelphia, (PA) USA (Prof. N. Yamamoto).

10) Joan Shenton

Joan Shenton is founder and administrator the registered charity and NGO, Immunity Resource Foundation, . She is the author of *Positively False: Exposing the myths around HIV and AIDS*. She is an award winning television producer whose company Meditel Productions has specialized in science and medical programmes. She has made over 150 programmes for network television. In 1987 she produced the first documentary challenging the science behind the HIV/ AIDS hypothesis: *AIDS—The Unheard Voices* (Dispatches Ch4) which won the Royal Television Society Award for Journalism. There followed three further Dispatches documentaries on the subject, *The AIDS Catch*, *AZT—Cause for Concern* and *AIDS and Africa*. Sky News has broadcast *Diary of an AIDS Dissident*, *AIDS Dissidents in Europe* and *AZT Babies*. In 2000, she was granted an interview by the South African president Thabo Mbeki broadcast by M-Net South Africa – *Search for Solutions—The Great AIDS Debate*. Joan Shenton is currently compiling 15 years of archive material on the AIDS debate for the Immunity Resource Foundation website.

11) Juan Manuel Morillo Velázquez

- Bachelor in Dentistry, 1994
- PhD, 2002
- Several postgraduate courses in molecular diagnosis, HIV/AIDS and drug abuse.
- Research experience in application of PCR to microbial and genetic diagnosis of oral conditions, with several papers published in international peer-reviewed journals.
- Clinical experience with subjects diagnosed as HIV+ since 1997, firstly according to official theory of HIV/AIDS, but with a closer viewpoint to dissident positions since 2004. Reliability of PCR to detect genetic sequences from HIV

Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) is a lab technique used for detection of genetic sequences derived from microbial or human genes, so it can be used in microbiological and genetic diagnosis. Its applications in HIV/AIDS has been increasing in the last 15 years, in viral load testing to measure the number of copies of HIV RNA in human plasma, and for detection of HIV DNA (proviral DNA) within human cells. However, there are several studies reporting the low specificity of the method. One of the reasons could be the high genetic diversity of HIV, but other reason could be the presence of endogenous retroviral sequences in human samples. An approach to test the reliability those sequences usually employed in commercial tests, and to study the hypothesis that genetic sequences considered as HIV could be endogenous is presented.

12) Roberto A. Giraldo

Medical Doctor, Specialist in Internal Medicine with a Major in Infectious Diseases from University of Antioquia, Colombia. Graduated with distinction from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, University of London, after obtaining a Master of Science in Clinical Tropical Medicine.

For four decades dedicated to clinical, academic, and research activities regarding different aspects of infectious, tropical, and immunological diseases, in various regions of Colombia, the United States, Europe, and Africa.

Much of his research has been in the field of secondary or acquired immune deficiencies, especially those occurring in developing countries. In 1967 studied, with Professor Jacob Frenkel at the Kansas University Medical Center, *Toxoplasma gondii* and *Pneumocystis carinii* infections, as surrogate clinical markers for human immunodeficiency. Also in 1967 studied opportunistic fungal infections with professor Donald Greer at the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) in Kansas City, Kansas. During 1974 and 1975, at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, studied the main risk factors for endemic Kaposi's sarcoma, as a surrogate clinical marker for immune deficiency in African countries.

From 1979 until 1987 worked as a clinician at a remote, rainforest region of Colombia. Here had the opportunity to work shoulder to shoulder with indigenous traditional healers, exploring ways to address a great variety of medical issues related to poverty, malnutrition, immune deficiencies, parasites, and infections.

Independent researcher of AIDS since 1981. Have several publications on AIDS and related conditions. In 1997 published a book— "AIDS and Stressors: AIDS is neither an infectious disease nor is sexually transmitted. It is a toxic-nutritional syndrome caused by the alarming worldwide increment of immunological stressor agents." The book was published in Spanish in 2002: "SIDA y agentes estresantes: el SIDA no es infeccioso ni se transmite sexualmente. Este es un síndrome toxico-nutricional causado por el alarmante incremento mundial de agentes estresantes para el sistema inmunológico."

1993 to present work as a technologist in the Laboratories of Clinical Immunology and Molecular diagnosis at the New York Presbyterian Hospital, Weill Cornell Medical Center, in New York City. Here had the opportunity to run and know in detail the Elisa, Western blot and PCR (viral load) tests for HIV.

Since 2000 member of the South African Presidential AIDS Advisory Panel. Advisor of several African countries concerning nutrition and diseases related to poverty. In 2003 presented to 14 Ministers of Health of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) the scientific bases for this proposal: "Nutritional therapy for the treatment and prevention of AIDS."

Former president of Rethinking AIDS: The International Group for the Scientific Reappraisal of AIDS. Member of the Board of Directors of Health Education AIDS Liaison, HEAL-New York and of the Art and Science Foundation of Medellín, Colombia. Panelist at the South African Presidential AIDS Advisory Panel. Scientific advisor of several non-government organizations in Mexico, Nicaragua, Colombia, Peru, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Bolivia and Spain.

13) David Crowe

I'm a telecommunications consultant, environmentalist, writer and critic of science and medicine.

My consulting company is [Cellular Networking Perspectives Ltd](#). For this company I work as a number administrator for [IFAST](#). Most CDMA phones outside the United States and Canada get a number (International Roaming MIN) assigned by me. Luckily we give them out a million at a time. I am also a consultant to a number of major wireless companies on issues of both standards and numbering problems.

I was one of the founders of the [Alberta Greens](#) (Green Party of Alberta), I edited their newsletter for over a decade, was the party's president until October 2004, and the party's Chief Financial Officer until December 2008. The party was destroyed by a hostile takeover initiated in late 2008, at which point I became CFO of the Vision 2012 society, dedicated to re-establishing the party. This was successful in late 2011 (a little ahead of schedule, judging by the name) and I was the first CFO of the EverGreen Party of Alberta later renamed the Green Party of Alberta. I resigned in May, 2014.

I also was founder of the [Alberta Reappraising AIDS Society](#), am on the advisory council of [AnotherLook](#) and created the [JusticeForEJ.com](#) site. In 2008 I was appointed President of [Rethinking AIDS](#), a position I still hold.

I have three children – Aran, Erica and Julia. We were owners of several cats, especially the paraplegic cat Petunia who died after about 5 years of disability, but [lived a privileged life until then](#). Journalism

I do quite a bit of writing, on both telecommunications and [science, health and environmental issues](#). I am also co-host and co-founder of the podcast, [How Positive Are You?](#), and the host of [The Infectious Myth](#) on the Progressive Radio Network (prn.fm).

14) David Rasnick

I received my PhD in chemistry from Georgia Tech in 1978. I have BS degrees in biology and chemistry. I have 25 years experience with proteases and protease inhibitors, and worked 20 years in pharmaceutical industry developing protease inhibitors for tissue destroying diseases: cancer, emphysema, arthritis, parasitic diseases. I began my professional career at Abbott Laboratories in 1978 where I helped establish the chemistry group in the Diagnostics Division. I left Abbott in 1980 to become one of the founders of Enzyme Systems Products and Prototek. In 1993 I was a senior scientist for Khepri Pharmaceuticals, which was acquired by Arris Pharmaceuticals. I left Arris in 1996 and went across the Bay, where I worked closely with Professor Peter Duesberg at University of California at Berkeley for 10 years on the aneuploidy (or chromosomal imbalance) theory of cancer. Currently I'm the Chief Science Officer of the Office of Medical and Scientific Justice (www.omsj.org). As an extension of my theoretical work on the aneuploidy theory of cancer, I invented DATE analysis, which stands for Differentiation, Adaptation, Transformation, Evolution. DATE analysis is a general theory of biological change, bridging the gulf between genotype and phenotype. DATE differs from metabolic control analysis (on which it is based) in that its essential task lies in the comparison of related phenotypes rather than in the precise definition or description of each. I am former President of Rethinking AIDS: the group for the scientific reappraisal of the HIV hypothesis and former President of the International Coalition for Medical Justice. From 2000-2008 I was a member of the Presidential AIDS Advisory Panel of South Africa

15) KARY MULLIS

With regard to the viral-load tests, which attempt to use PCR for counting viruses, Mullis has stated:

“Quantitative PCR is an oxymoron.” PCR is intended to identify substances qualitatively, but by its very nature is unsuited for estimating numbers. Although there is a common misimpression that the viral-load tests actually count the number of viruses in the blood, these tests cannot detect free, infectious viruses at all; they can only detect proteins that are believed, in some cases wrongly, to be unique to HIV. The tests can detect genetic sequences of viruses, but not viruses themselves.

Biography

Kary Banks Mullis, Nobel Prize winning chemist, was born on December 28, 1944, in Lenoir, North Carolina.

He received a Bachelor of Science degree in chemistry from the Georgia Institute of Technology in 1966. He earned a Ph.D. degree in biochemistry from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1972 and lectured in biochemistry there until 1973. That year, Dr. Mullis became a postdoctoral fellow in pediatric cardiology at the University of Kansas Medical School, with emphasis in the areas of angiotensin and pulmonary vascular physiology. In 1977 he began two years of postdoctoral work in pharmaceutical chemistry at the University of California, San Francisco.

Dr. Mullis joined the Cetus Corporation in Emeryville, California, as a DNA chemist in 1979. During his seven years there, he conducted research on oligonucleotide synthesis and invented the polymerase chain reaction.

In 1986, he was named director of molecular biology at Xytronyx, Inc. in San Diego, where his work was concentrated in DNA technology and photochemistry. In 1987 began consulting on nucleic acid chemistry for more than a dozen corporations, including Angenics, Cytometrics, Eastman Kodak, Abbott Labs, Milligen/Biosearch, and Specialty Laboratories.

Dr. Mullis received a Nobel Prize in chemistry in 1993, for his invention of the polymerase chain reaction (PCR). The process, which Dr. Mullis conceptualized in 1983, is hailed as one of the monumental scientific techniques of the twentieth century. A method of amplifying DNA, PCR multiplies a single, microscopic strand of the genetic material billions of times within hours. The process has multiple applications in medicine, genetics, biotechnology, and forensics. PCR, because of its ability to extract DNA from fossils, is in reality the basis of a new scientific discipline, paleobiology.

Dr. Mullis has authored several major patents. His patented inventions include the PCR technology and UV-sensitive plastic that changes color in response to light. His most recent patent application covers a revolutionary approach to instantly mobilize the immune system to neutralize invading pathogens and toxins, leading to the formation of his latest venture, Altermune Technologies, of which he is the Chief Scientific Advisor.

Dr. Mullis was awarded the Japan Prize in 1993 for the PCR invention. It is one of international science's most prestigious awards.

His many other awards include the Thomas A. Edison Award (1993); California Scientist of the Year Award (1992); the National Biotechnology Award (1991); the Gairdner Award, Toronto, Canada (1991); the R&D Scientist of the Year (1991); the William Allan Memorial Award of the American Society of Human Genetics (1990); and the Preis Biochemische Analytik of the German Society of Clinical Chemistry and Boehringer Mannheim (1990). Dr. Mullis was presented the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from the University of South Carolina in 1994. He was inducted into the Inventors Hall of Fame in 1998.

His many publications include “The Cosmological Significance of Time Reversal” (Nature), “The Unusual Origin of the Polymerase Chain Reaction” (Scientific American), “Primer-directed Enzymatic Amplification of DNA with a Thermostable DNA Polymerase” (Science), and “Specific Synthesis of DNA In Vitro via a Polymerase Catalyzed Chain Reaction” (Methods in Enzymology).

Dr. Mullis has written an autobiographical book titled *Dancing Naked in the Mind Field* published by Pantheon Books in 1998.

Dr. Mullis serves on the board of scientific advisors of several companies, provides expert advice in legal matters involving DNA, and is a frequent lecturer at college campuses, corporations and academic meetings around the world.

16) Rodney Richards

Rodney Richards is an [American organic chemist](#). He obtained his Ph.D. from the [University of Colorado at Boulder](#) in 1982. Richards is disillusioned by what he perceives as a chronic deterioration in the accepted standards of practice in the biomedical community since he left the industry in 1995. Since then, he has been working as an independent research scientist studying the relationship between viruses and disease with a major focus on developments in testing technologies, particularly as they relate to the diagnosis and management of HIV/AIDS.

Biography

After graduation, Richards began working for a small start-up Biotechnology Company, which ultimately became known as [Amgen, Inc.](#) During his stay at Amgen, Dr. Richards primary focus was the development of new technologies for diagnosing infectious diseases, including HIV. In 1984, Amgen began a joint venture with [Abbott Laboratories](#), the first licensee of the ELISA [Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay] test for HIV antibodies from inventor Dr. Robert Gallo, in which Amgen would help Abbott develop new technologies for diagnostic tests. "That's how I got started with the HIV/AIDS business," Dr. Richards recalled.

Richards has analyzed the history of the development of the ELISA and Western Blot (WB) HIV antibody tests. (See the documents below.) He has concluded that the implementation of the WB test and the definition of AIDS in the late 1980s and early 1990s was motivated more by internal political pressures within government institutions than by any evidence-based justification.

Quotes

- "Throughout the course of this work I have found an ever-increasing tendency for researchers and public health officials to recommend the use of these [HIV antibody] tests, as well as medications, for purposes other than what the FDA has approved them for. Furthermore, many of these recommendations are based only on theoretical considerations, sometimes in the complete absence of any supporting scientific data or clinical experience. And while physicians are at complete liberty to use medications as they see fit, I fear that many patients who are being subjected to interventions that have not been approved by the FDA, are not being adequately informed that this is the case." ([Richards 2007](#))
- "Montagnier took lymph tissue from a suspected AIDS patient, mixed it with cells from a healthy blood donor and performed a cell culture. He removed the liquid and spun it in a centrifuge, but he found no virus. But that didn't stop him. Montagnier repeated the experiment but added a crucial new step. He took the suspected AIDS tissue and mixed it with a variety of cells in a culture, including cells from an umbilical cord. Then he added powerful chemicals called mitogens that artificially force cells to replicate. He found, after 2 or 3 weeks, evidence of an enzyme called reverse transcriptase, a sign of possible retroviral activity... Gallo cultured the cells, but didn't find enough reverse transcriptase activity to convince him that Montagnier had found a retrovirus. So Gallo added another step. He mixed cells from 10 AIDS patients together; then he added those to leukemia T-cells from his HTLV-1 retrovirus experiment. At that point, Gallo found enough reverse transcriptase activity to convince him that there was indeed a retrovirus. That's how he claims to have found HIV." ([Scheff 2003](#))
- "There are at least 30 tests marketed to test for HIV. None of them are approved by the FDA to diagnose the presence or absence of HIV. Not the Elisa, not viral load, not Western Blot, not the p24 antigen test. The FDA and manufacturers clearly state that the significance of testing positive on the Elisa and Western Blot test is unknown." ([Scheff 2003](#))

17) Dr. Stefan Lanka

virologist and molecular biologist, is internationally mostly known as an "AIDS dissident" (and maybe "gentechology dissident") who has been questioning the very existence of "HIV" since 1994. In the past years, however, he stumbled over a breathtaking fact: Not even ONE of the (medically relevant) viruses has ever been isolated; there is no proof of their existence. Actually, Dr. Lanka has already stated three years ago, in the almost "legendary" [Zenger's interview](#): "So for a long time I studied virology, from the end to the beginning, from the beginning to the end, to be absolutely sure that there was no such thing as HIV. And it was easy for me to be sure about this because I realized that the whole group of viruses to which HIV is said to belong, the retroviruses -- **as well as other viruses which are claimed to be very dangerous -- in fact do not exist at all.**"

So he was thoroughly reading the literature on those "other viruses" again, and after he could still not find any paper which would provide the evidence, he encouraged people not to BELIEVE him but to ask the institutes and authorities themselves. This has actually taken place, mostly initiated by mothers. The responses were revealing. In September 2001 the German book "*Impfen - Völkermord im dritten Jahrtausend?*" (Vaccination - Genocide in the third millennium?) by Stefan Lanka and Karl Krafeld was published in which they state that there is still no proof of any (medically relevant) virus.

18) Celia Farber's

Celia Farber is a journalist, author, and editor based in New York City, who grew up in Sweden and New York City. Farber has written on a variety of subjects for SPIN, Rolling Stone, Esquire, Harper's, Salon, New York City Press, and many more. She hosts a show called "Radio Free Science" every Friday at 3 pm on PRN. ([progressiveradionetwork.com](#)) and is the author of Serious Adverse Events: [An Uncensored History of AIDS \(MHP\)](#)

Celia Farber is the daughter of radio legend [Barry Farber](#), and has one son, Jeremy, and shares 3 cats with her former husband Bob: Mickey, Carlos, and Jack. Her sister Bibi Farber is a singer/songwriter who also hosts a website on sustainable living called Next World TV ([nextworldtv.com](#)) which Celia is also a regular contributor to.

Awarded Journalist

In 2008, Celia Farber won the Semmelweis International Society's Clean Hands Award For Investigative Journalism.

19) Liam SCHEFF

About Liam SCHEFF

Philosophy: Before there is anything and beneath everything – is mystery. As soon as you name it, you lose it. As soon as you define it, it disappears. The reality: we can't know the eternal; we can only live in a system of the gentlest ethics: Be kind to others, try to do no harm to people and the world.

This is the multi-media website of Liam Scheff, philosopher, author, journalist, artist, irreverent and thought-provoking speaker on the contemporary myths of oil, energy, sex, religion, science, politics and culture.

American Heretic: I don't tend to believe any of the official stories we've been fed; either in religion, science or history. Non Credo – I don't "believe" without looking and testing. You have to dig deep to know what might be true, and even then, you'll be lucky to hold the trail. I trust instinct, deep consideration and logic. I trust that the universe is alive but that the infinite cannot be named. I trust that people can get along if they give themselves permission to do so.

Official Stories

Liam is author of the amusing and highly-praised "Official Stories," a reverse-textbook for all the myths we were taught in school (because "official stories exist to protect officials"). And stay tuned for Official Stories 2: American Heretic, coming spring 2016.

As a journalist, Liam has broken national stories of pharmaceutical badness, been published widely in print and on the web, and has worked on and been featured in films that have not yet been banned by the state censors. To his credit, he's also been libeled on the front page of the New York Times (see Ch.6 of his book "[Official Stories](#)").

Find him on the web in print, on radio and in performance on TruthFrequencyRadio, UCY.tv, liamscheff.com, the FBI social network (facebook), Health Conspiracy Radio, Out of the Bag (on People's Internet Radio), and on the Robert Scott Bell show. Join Liam on a journey of **unraveling the myths** and inherited ideas that create our culture.

20) Christl J. Meyer

CURRICULUM VITAE

Christl J. Meyer, Diploma Biologist, Master of Chemistry and Biology

PERSONAL INFORMATION:

Date of Birth: December 24, 1949

Home Address: Vienna / Austria

Citizenship: German

Place of Birth: Linz, Austria, Europe

UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION:

1968 Abitur Degree, Frau Rat Goethe Gymnasium Duisburg, Germany

1968–1969 Training and work in industrial chemical laboratory Matthes & Weber in Duisburg, (Germany)

1971 Vordiplom (Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology) University of Marburg, Germany

1993–1994 Certificate for teaching Philosophy/ Ethics, Der Senator in Bremen, Germany

1980–2004 Studies in Chemistry, Biology and Philosophy, University of Bremen

GRADUATE EDUCATION:

1968–1975 Studies of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biochemistry, Botany, Zoology, Medical Microbiology and Immunology at the University of Marburg, Germany

1975 Diploma-Biologist

Scientific Research on "Influenza Viruses and Immune Response" and written "Diplomarbeit"

1978 „Zweite Staatsprüfung“ Chemistry and Biology, Bremen, Germany

Title „Studienrätin“ (Masters Degree)

LANGUAGES: German, English, French, Latin

WORKING / SCIENTIFIC EXPERIENCE:

- Teaching experience since 1975 (about 30 years) Essen, Bremen, Gymnasium Am Barkhof, Kippenberggymnasium (Germany)
- Reliable Professor for student groups (tutor)
- Head teacher in Chemistry for about 8 years
- Responsible Professor for the chemical collection for about 8 years
- Responsible Expert for Test Evaluation for final examinations (Abitur) for more than 20 years.
- Since 1. May 2005 to Nov. 2007 Professor of Natural Sciences (Biochemistry/ Molecular Biology 1 and 2, Cell Physiology/ Biology, Genetics, Microbiology, Problem Based Learning, Evidence Based Medicine, Ethics) at the InterAmerican Medical University, Corozal, Belize.
- Since 2008: Free lance research and PPT-Presentations /Vienna, Austria

I am a German citizen, a Diploma Biologist (University of Marburg/Germany) and have the title "Studienraetin" in both subjects, chemistry and biology. I was teaching in the position of a "Professor of Medical Sciences" at the InterAmerican Medical University in Corozal, Belize.

I am trained in scientific laboratory research and in teaching in German and English.

The title of my scientific experimental research concerning "Medical Microbiology" is: "Antibody Response in Dependence of Body Temperature".

The subjects of the final examinations for my diploma were:

biochemistry, medical microbiology, zoology and botanic.

For about 30 years I taught full time without interruption in colleges/ in Essen and Bremen - Germany, mostly high performance courses in chemistry and biology. I am 59 years young.

For about 2 years I taught at the InterAmerican Medical University in Belize, Central America classes in English in Biochemistry/Molecular biology, Cell physiology, Microbiology, Genetics, Problem Based Learning, Ethics and Evidence Based Medicine. The position included power point presentations as well as informing the students concerning the latest results in research. I instructed the students on how to gain information for personal presentations on self-selected topics and prepared the students for the USMLE examination. The scientific, practical and intercultural atmosphere at the University and Bethesda Medical Centre was a benefit for the students and their further work as Medical Doctors with patients and in research. During my research in Belize I finished my scientific work concerning AIDS: "Reconciliation Between Pure Scientists and AIDS-Dissidents: Could an Ancient Retrovirus, RNA-interference and Stress be the Answer to Divergent Opinions?"

At present I am working freelance in Vienna/Austria on scientific research and do public PP-Presentations concerning Science and Health.

21) ELENI PAPADOPULOS ELEOPULOS

The Perth Group of HIV/AIDS dissidents was formed in 1981 at the Royal Perth Hospital, teaching hospital for the University of Western Australia. The original members are the leader, biophysicist Eleni Papadopulos-Eleopulos, emergency physician Valendar (Val) Turner and Professor of Pathology John Papadimitriou. Over the years several others (physicists Bruce Hedland-Thomas and Barry Page, Florida USA biochemist Todd Miller and Colombian physician/medical researcher Helman Alfonso), have also given generous time and effort in research and the production of papers. Recently senior clinical physicist Dr. David Causer has joined the Group. *The Perth Group* has published several scientific papers and letters, as well as several papers and letters which editors refuse to publish.

What *The Perth Group* has argued:

1. Failure to prove the existence of a unique, exogenously acquired retrovirus, HIV.
2. Failure to verify the HIV antibody tests proof of HIV infection.
3. Failure to prove HIV causes immune deficiency (destruction of T4 lymphocytes) or AIDS.
4. The impossibility of haemophiliacs acquiring HIV following factor VIII infusions.
5. Failure to prove the HIV genome, (RNA or DNA) originates in a unique exogenously acquired infectious retroviral particle.
6. Failure to prove HIV/AIDS is infectious, either by blood, blood products or sexual intercourse.
7. Failure to prove what is called AIDS in Africa or Thailand is caused by HIV or is sexually transmitted.
8. That AIDS and all the phenomena inferred as "HIV" are induced by changes in cellular redox brought about by the oxidative nature of substances and exposures common to all the AIDS risk groups and to the cells used in the "culture" and "isolation" of HIV.
9. That AIDS will not spread outside the original risk groups and that cessation of exposure to oxidants and/or use of anti-oxidants will improve the outcome of AIDS patients.
10. That pharmacological data prove AZT cannot kill HIV and AZT is toxic to all cells and may cause AIDS.

22) Dr. Valendar F. Turner

is a member of the Perth group of HIV/AIDS dissidents. He graduated from the University of Sydney in 1969, is a Fellow of the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons and a Foundation Fellow of the Australasian College for Emergency Medicine. He practises at the Royal Perth Hospital in Western Australia. Huw Christie is editor of *Continuum* magazine in London. After a childhood in Tasmania, Australia he graduated from Oxford University England in 1981. He is a board member of the Swiss-based International Forum for Accessible Science (IFAS).

23) Harvey Bialy

Harvey Bialy (born 1945, New York City) is an American [molecular biologist](#) and [AIDS denialist](#). He was one of the signatories to a [letter to the editor](#) by a group of AIDS sceptics calling themselves the Group for the Scientific Reappraisal of the HIV-AIDS Hypothesis. [\[1\]](#)

He was also a member of the controversial and heavily criticized South African Presidential AIDS Advisory Panel convened by [Thabo Mbeki](#) in 2000. [\[2\]](#)

Bialy is the author of *Oncogenes, Aneuploidy, and AIDS: A Scientific Life and Times of Peter H. Duesberg* (2004).

Education and early career

Bialy graduated from [Bard College](#) in 1966 and was awarded a Ph.D. in [molecular biology](#) in 1970 by the [University of California, Berkeley](#). He joined the journal [Nature Biotechnology](#) (part of the [Nature family of publications](#)) as its scientific editor in 1984. [\[3\]](#) and edited its peer-reviewed content from 1984–1996.

Publications

He has co-authored papers in [molecular genetics](#), including articles presenting evidence that [phage genes](#) can subvert [host](#) functions.[\[4\]\[5\]](#) He has also written numerous editorials and commentaries on contemporary issues in biotechnology in Nature Biotechnology and other journals.[\[6\]](#)

He is the author of *Oncogenes, Aneuploidy, and AIDS* ([ISBN 1556435312](#)), a book about the scientific life of fellow molecular biologist and AIDS sceptic [Peter Duesberg](#), with special emphasis on Duesberg's version of the [aneuploidy](#) theory of cancer, on Duesberg's HIV/AIDS scepticism, and on the politics of modern science.

Later career

Bialy's CV indicates that he was the co-recipient of a grant from the Charles Merill Trust to study [antibiotic resistant](#) pathogens in Nigeria in 1978. He received a [World Health Organization](#) grant to study the [epidemiology](#) and genetics of antibiotic resistant enteric pathogens in Nigeria in 1982. He worked as a visiting researcher or research fellow at several universities in the United States and Africa throughout the 1980s and 1990s. He was advisor to the Center for Biotechnology and Genetic Engineering in Havana, Cuba from 1986–1996.[\[6\]](#)

Bialy's CV also indicates that he was a resident scholar of the IBT at UNAM in [Cuernavaca](#) between 1996 and 2006.[\[6\]](#) where he also founded and directed the Virtual Library of Biotechnology for the Americas.[\[7\]](#)

In April 2006, [Ordo Templi Orientis](#) formed the International OTO Cabinet, an advisory, non-voting panel made up of both OTO Initiates and Non-Initiates. Along with [David Tibet](#), Bialy was named among the initial non-member appointments.[\[8\]](#)

24) Henry Bauer

A great deal about science and about medicine is misinformed and misguided, in the media and in “the public square” in general. Correspondingly, a great deal of public policy, nationally and internationally, is not based on the best scientific knowledge. This blog is intended to provide corrective commentaries to widely promulgated misleading stuff about science and medicine.

My credentials for doing that are available at my [homepage](#) which also has this [fairly up-to-date copy of my CV](#). For some two decades I taught and did research in chemistry, electrochemistry in particular, publishing enough (3 books, a dozen chapters, nearly 100 research articles) to get a good sense of what's involved in a scientific career. In time I became interested in such wider issues as, Why are some topics apparently beyond the pale of science? — psychic phenomena, UFOs, Bigfoot and Loch Ness Monster?

And why has science been so successful? What guarantees reliability of scientific knowledge?

At about the time that my interest in these questions was growing, philosophers and historians and sociologists of science as well as some scientists and engineers were creating joint ventures in the recognition that understanding the nature of science and its interactions with society, especially concerning public policy, demand at least a multidisciplinary approach. By the 1980s, a new interdisciplinary field, science studies, was emerging, and I was fortunate enough to be associated with one of the first formal, degree-granting programs whose founding was nurtured by a number of well regarded philosophers and historians and sociologists. That program eventually morphed into a [Department of Science & Technology in Society](#), and the pertinent academic field has by now become fairly generally known as Science & Technology Studies (STS). Not only is STS a relatively new specialty, it is also not a monolithic one, perhaps owing to its newness. For a range of views about science, see Ralph Levinson & Jeff Thomas (eds.), *Science Today: Problem or Crisis?* (Routledge, 1997); for the range of views within STS, see my article in that volume, [“A consumer's guide to science punditry”](#) (this link is to an image file of 16MB, takes several minutes to download).

To put the essence of my concerns in a nutshell: Popular views about how science is done and how trustworthy it is have not caught up with what's understood within STS. For example, no STS scholar imagines that there exists a “scientific method”, even though that concept continues to be taught in schools and in college-level social-science courses — see my 1992 book, [Scientific Literacy and the Myth of the Scientific Method](#), which was well received and often adopted as a textbook.

In recent years I've come to recognize how conflicts of interest and cutthroat competition in research have detracted from the erstwhile trustworthiness of science and supposedly science-based medicine, and my book-length discussion of that, [Dogmatism in Science and Medicine: How Dominant Theories Monopolize Research and Stifle the Search for Truth](#), has gained some decent [reviews](#). My first awareness that medical science could go very wrong indeed came through discovering that the data show that HIV is not infectious and is not the cause of AIDS: see [The Origin, Persistence and Failings of HIV/AIDS Theory](#) and [my HIV/AIDS blog](#).

25) Heinrich Kremer

Heinrich Kremer M.D. was Medical Director of the Federal Clinics for Juvenile and Young Adult Drug Offenders for five German counties, including Berlin, Bremen, and Hamburg.

Kremer: A crucial clinical phenomena surfaced in cases of Kaposi cancer patients with organ transplants: If azathioprin was discontinued, even tumors the size of chicken eggs receded without leaving a trace. This fact strictly contradicted the cancer theory dominating up to the present that cancer is triggered by an irreparable mutation of the DNA nucleus and that cancerous tumors can only be "combated" by operations, chemotherapy, and radiation. Transformation to the cancer cells is regarded as irreversible. The disappearance of azathioprin-induced Kaposi's sarcoma among organ transplant patients endangered the theoretical structure of the profitable cancer industry. In 1971 then US President Nixon called for a "war against cancer", and set in motion the greatest capital investment in medical history up to that point in time. It was primarily retrovirus cancer researchers who profited from this, though they have been totally unsuccessful to this day. The appearance of Kaposi cancer among homosexuals and patients with immune systems weakened by toxic drugs brought the retrovirus cancer researchers to a simple but extremely viable idea from a commercial standpoint. As in Japan, laboratory techniques had been developed in order to fake the existence of retroviruses that one could indeed demonstrate with electron microscopy in birds and mice but never in human cancer cells. Researchers bred immune cells, which were reduced in the blood of AIDS patients, alongside leukemia cancer cells. In addition, this cell culture was stimulated with highly oxidizing substances and the growth factor Interleukin-2. The stress proteins exported from this cellular mix and a repair enzyme protein were explained exclusively as indirect markers for infection of these cells by a "new retrovirus". Later it was also possible to determine the synthesis of this proteins induced by pro-oxidative cellular stress in other human cells. Thus one produced the assumed "new immune deficiency virus, HIV". In other words, as in the Japanese example, the "new virus" had never existed. However, one brought this human test proteins into contact with human sera, and it logically prompted an antigen antibody reaction, just as with other foreign preteines, though also in sera of healthy test subjects. Thus one knew that these reacting proteins, stimulated in AIDS and cancer cells with all possible antibodies, also reacted in blood serum of healthy patients who were beyond suspicion of having been infected by the presumably "new fatal HIV". Yet, since one also knew that most AIDS patients showed increased poly-specific antibody levels,

the test-reaction threshold was set at a specifically high antibody level. In this way it was seemingly proven in a logical cycle conclusion that only the test subjects from risk groups with more or less pronounced cellular immune deficiencies reacted positively to this "anti-HIV antibody test". That is, they had to be infected with "HIV" according to this topsy-turvy logic. Using this manipulated "AIDS test", millions of human beings were selected as assumed victims of the "fatal sex and blood epidemic HIV" during the past 17 years, and countless people were killed by aggressive cellular toxins based on the medical assertion that one was extending the lives of these patients.

26) Robert Scott Bell

27) Gary Null

28) Rebecca Culshaw

29) Christine Johnson

30) JANINE ROBERTS

This book takes its readers on a journey into the very heart of the hunt for viruses - to the key experiments originally performed to prove that these invisibly small particles are the cause of diseases previously blamed on toxins or bacteria and into the latest research. It sheds light on the extraordinary assumptions that underlay much of this research - and on the vaccines that developed from this. The author, an investigative journalist who has researched and produced investigative films for the BBC, American and Australian television, was asked by parents with children severely ill after vaccination, to discover if the medical authorities were hiding anything from them. She agreed, but had no idea how long this search would take. She expected at best to uncover a small degree of contamination. On the ensuing decade-long journey of discovery, she learnt it is not just the added mercury that we have to worry about. She discovered that the top government scientists admit to colleagues that vaccines are contaminated with viruses from chickens, humans and monkeys, with RNA and DNA fragments, with 'cellular degradation products', and possibly 'oncogenes and prions.' They report alarmingly that it is impossible to commercially purify vaccines. They express great concerns, but the public is not told despite the possible consequences for long-term public health. A recent US court decision has linked autism with vaccine contamination. The author cites her sources by name - and gives references and Internet links where they are available. She reveals evidence that the World Health Organisation has discovered the MMR vaccine is contaminated with chicken leukosis virus, but has decided not to tell the public of this, and to continue to make the vaccine with eggs from contaminated chickens. She reports US biowarfare researchers tried to create new agents to destroy our immune systems - and worked on a bacterium to make it a hospital superbug. Did they manage to create HIV? A senior professor told her that the vaccine program was so contaminated that HIV might well have spread though it without any need for military intervention. She set out to find the evidence to resolve this, and to learn how HIV apparently spread so far and fast. She needed to know more about this virus so went to the foundation research widely held today to have found HIV and proved it caused AIDS. She was then rocked to discover that this same research was investigated for scientific fraud for a five year period by powerful US scientific institutions and by Congress,. Why is this not widely known? She found their reports and discovered they found major errors in this research, some so serious that these made it impossible to repeat these experiments and thus to verify them! She reveals the evidence unearthed - reproducing key documents so the reader can assess them for themselves. This is explosive material. In the final part of this book the author reports recent research that is revolutionising biology and offering much hope for the future. These new developments shed new light on the relationships between our cells and viruses. They are not necessarily enemies. Readers may find these new developments radically change the ideas they have held about viruses since childhood. This book has over 500 references and includes several documents unearthed under Freedom of Information legislation. It has a scientific glossary and is fully indexed.