



AIDS - Knowledge and Dogma
Conditions for the Emergence and
Decline of Scientific Theories
Congress, July 16/17 2010, Vienna, Austria

HIV/AIDS: A dogmatic construction against life



II

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*"If we stand idly by
we will be accomplice of a system that has legitimized silent death"*
Ernesto Sabato

Abstract

The concepts of "scientific knowledge" and "scientific method" are reviewed, to show that scientific knowledge is not the only nor the best possible way of approaching Nature's knowledge, and their presumed objectivity is nothing but a sum of subjectivities.

The Official Version of AIDS (OVAIDS) is subjected to a systematic review to show that it does not meet two basic scientific criteria: reproducibility and falsifiability; it does not pass the Carl Sagan's *Baloney Detection Toolkit*; it does not meet the characteristics of factual science and it fails to comply with the guidelines of scientific research by Mario Bunge.

The conclusion is that the OVAIDS is a dogmatically imposed non-scientific-medical construction. The key step proposed to remove it is to break the basic tenet that undelies it: the *theory of infection/immunity*.

Contents

1. INTRODUCTION: Science and production of "truth."
 2. REVIEW OF CONCEPTS: [A] Scientific knowledge, [B] Scientific method [C] Factual science, [D] Truth, [E] Dogmatism, [F] Scientific fundamentalism.
 3. ANALYSIS: Is the Official Version of AIDS supported by a scientific theory?: [A] The Carl Sagan's Baloney Detection Toolkit, [B] Guidelines of scientific research, by Mario Bunge. CONCLUSIONS.
 4. OPEN PROPOSAL.
- References. Acknowledgments.

1. INTRODUCTION

Science and production of "truth"

"What drives science is not the will for knowledge, but the will to dominate"
Umberto Galimberti

Science is being used as a supposedly "objective" source of knowledge and production of "truth", establishing itself as a mechanism of power whose strength and effectiveness lies precisely in the fact that it is not perceived as such:

It is precisely this pretention of science to become the truthful metadiscourse above any ideologies, knowledge and individual opinions, that makes it the dominant ideology [...] its capacity to persuade us that we are not being persuaded, it is precisely this truthful lie of science that makes it the most powerful ideology of our times: the scientific ideology¹.

The interaction between this totalitarian mechanism -which makes a particular construction of reality pass for reality itself-, and Bioethics, the new science that presents itself as interdisciplinary and is given the role of deciding how far science and its applications should be allowed to act, opens the door to impunity: infallible diagnostics, miraculous treatments, human beings *à la carte*... the unfettered imposition of an ideological discourse with serious health and environmental consequences, kept secret under the feigned scientific objectivity².

The success of the scientific discourse has been to achieve that the majorities, trained in educational institutions of the establishment, accept as an external objective reality that which is nothing but a subjective construction, if not a set-up motivated by unmentionable interests.

We find ourselves in the hands of those who have the power to make their theories be accepted and

¹ All references are from editions consulted. English translation of Spanish books and articles have been made specially for this paper. LIZCANO, E. "Ciencia e Ideología", en *Diccionario crítico de Ciencias Sociales*, Madrid y México, Editorial Plaza y Valdés, 2009. (http://www.ucm.es/info/eurotheo/diccionario/C/ciencia_ideologia.htm).

² GARCIA BLANCA, Jesús. *Bioética, biociencias y biotecnologías. Una propuesta de revisión crítica en el contexto de las relaciones de poder*. Congreso Bioética y Medio Ambiente. Universidad de La Habana, 13-15 de noviembre, 2003 (<http://saludypoder.blogspot.com>).

prevent others to refute them. Thus, Comte's prophecy is absolutely fulfilled. His book, which the title speaks for itself, laid the foundations of dogmatic and reactionary discourse which is being currently defended by the so-called "Scientific Community" and its followers:

We substitute for them a systematic religion, developing the unity of man; for it has at length become possible to constitute such a religion immediately and completely, by combining the results of our previous unsystematic state. As a natural consequence, then, of its principles, Positivism removes the antagonism of the different religions which have preceded it, for it claims as its own peculiar domain that common ground on which they all instinctively rested³.

Facing this fundamentalist discourse, we defend that, whatever is scientific is not objective -even less when applied to living beings-, that the scientific method is not the only -nor the most complete- possible approach to knowledge -and that the imposition of orthodoxy under the auspices of the pharmaceutical corporations have fatal consequences for the ecological environment and for the health and wellbeing of mankind.

2. REVIEW OF CONCEPTS

"Attacking scientific reason is now a necessity not in order to end with scientific knowledge but to break its functioning as the rhetoric of truth"
Tomás Ibáñez

[A] "Scientific knowledge"

The majority of the consulted sources imply that "scientific knowledge" is a critical approach to reality based on the "scientific method". The *business dictionary* gives the following definition which can be considered orthodox:

Cognizance of a fact or phenomenon acquired through scientific method. Four factors are essential to the classification of an item of information as scientific knowledge: (1) independent and rigorous testing, (2) peer review and publication, (3) measurement of actual or potential rate of error, and (4)

³ COMTE, August. *Catechism of Positive Religion*. London, John Chapman, 1858 (http://books.google.es/books?id=FaMNAAYAAJ&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false).

degree of acceptance within the scientific community.

The first condition is flawless... on the assumption that it could be carried out. However, the three remaining conditions turn the supposed "knowledge of the fact or phenomenon" into an entirely subjective matter which is dependent on a group of "experts"... And on thousands of conjectures about interpretation criteria of what can be established as "rate of error"... And especially on the "degree of acceptance" by an undefined entelechy, the "scientific community", "illuminated by a special gift, the scientific ethos" as stated by Emmanuel Lizcano⁴.

Other authors equally representative of the rhetoric of current scientific truth, agree (with subtle differences) that scientific knowledge rests on two pillars: reproducibility -i.e. the possibility to repeat a certain experiment- which requires communicability as a precondition and which allows verification without prejudices; and falsifiability, the possibility of designing experiments that deny it.

If the primary condition of the Scientific Method is falsifiability and this can only be reliably confirmed when a theory is indeed false, what we then have is a set of theories that still have not been refuted, since the method cannot distinguish between true and false theories, but between those that are falsified and those that still are not. And that if we accept the proposed criteria to be falsified, i.e. in order to compare theory with reality.

Another essential feature of scientific knowledge is its ethnocentrism, which leads most of the authors to classify the non-scientific knowledge as "vulgar"⁵, "common"⁶, "ordinary"⁷, "pre-scientific"⁸, and generally the opposite of "knowledge par excellence" which would be, according to them, scientific knowledge.

[B] "Scientific Method"

A generalized definition: "practices which are used and endorsed by the Scientific Community as valid when it comes to exposing and confirming theories, is usually used as a way to eliminate

fallacies and prejudices. Only ideas that can be verified through experiments are within the scope of science".

The scientific method serves to establish scientific knowledge, but since it consists of practices agreed upon by the scientific community, this means that scientists reach an agreement on the valid method to establish *the* knowledge. Is it possible to agree on what constitutes objective knowledge? Isn't an agreement the sum of matching subjectivities?

Roland Omnés⁹ considers science as a "representation of reality" and the "scientific method" as "a method to judge, not to build." What does this mean exactly? Does Omnés solve the problems of human intervention in nature's alleged objective knowledge?

Let us see: "the method in question is the one which allows us to understand how can we recognize *later* if a science is firmly established". Omnés therefore avoids the initial question: how is it constructed?

According to Omnés, the method has four stages, the second of which is crucial: it's the one of conceptualization [...] it consists in developing and selecting *appropriate* concepts of a representation of reality". But, what criteria can we know as "appropriate"? The fourth stage of his method corresponds to "verification". Omnés raises the naïve opinion which was disarmed by Karl Popper and which Einstein considered as that nothing short of absurd: We can "undoubtedly" accept a theory as "true" based on the "myriad of predictions and experiences" that tell us that the theory is fulfilled.

The most radical criticism to the claims of "objectivity" and "truth" of the scientific discourse come from the epistemological anarchism¹⁰, whose most daring and charismatic author was Paul Feyerabend. His treaty *Against Method* has become a classic in the response to a sclerotized and arrogant science, which Feyerabend puts at the same level as other means of access to knowledge.

⁴ LIZCANO, Emmanuel. "La ciencia, ese mito moderno", en *Claves de razón práctica*, nº 32, 1993, pp. 66-70.

⁵ <http://www.filosofia.org/enc/dfc/conocimi.htm>

⁶ http://sociologiac.net/biblio/Bachelard_ConocimientoC.pdf

⁷ <http://grupobunge.wordpress.com/2006/09/16/conocimientonon-ordinario-y-cientifico/>

⁸ http://www.alipso.com/monografias/laciencia2_otra_vez/

⁹ OMNÉS, Roland. *Filosofía de la ciencia contemporánea*. Barcelona, Idea books, 2000. pp. 201 y ss.

¹⁰ RAMIREZ SALINAS, L. A. "El anarquismo epistemológico", 2002 (www.rmg.com.py). RAMIREZ, Oscar V. "El proceso kafkiano a la ciencia y la razón de P. K. Feyerabend". *Jornades de Foment de la Investigació*. Universitat Jaume I. (<http://www.uji.es/bin/publ/edicions/jfi5/ciencia.pdf>).

[C] "Factual science"

The epistemologist Rudolf Carnap raised a basic division of the sciences into three groups: Logic and Mathematics would be "formal" sciences opposed to "empirical" or "factual" ones, in turn divided into two groups: the "natural" ones: Astronomy, Biology, Physics, Geology, Chemistry, Geography... and the "social" ones: Anthropology, Politics, Economics, History, Psychology, Sociology ...

The formal sciences, according to Bunge, use logic to rigorously demonstrate their theorems, the factual sciences require observation and experience. Two essential features of the sciences of nature are:

- rationality: "concepts, judgments and reasoning" that can be combined by logical rules and organized into a "system", i.e. under Kuhn's conceptualization, in a rhetoric of truth or "paradigm";
- objectivity: according to Ferrater Mora, "object" is everything "that is not in the subject," be it real or not. It is therefore a question of what is perceived of the exterior by the subject. Brown, discussing the problems with scientific objectivity -which aren't precisely few nor minor- states: "the thesis that science is objective [...] is not clearly evident, nor is it an assertion for which any element of empiric judgement has been provided. Rather, it is a paradigmatic proposition, an alleged basis of the research program of logical empiricism"¹¹.

[D] "Truth"

After searching for the "infallibility through the elimination of human judgement" in two hundred pages, Harold Brown¹², -whose basic premise is that "knowledge can only be true", finally states: "we are again in the same starting point. Unless scientists have an effective method to determine once and for all what propositions are true, we cannot determine what part of the currently accepted science is in fact knowledge, not even if any scientific knowledge exists at all". Enormous dilemma! Brown turns to circular reasoning in order to propose that what is not true is

¹¹ BROWN, Harold I. *La nueva teoría de la ciencia*. Madrid, Tecnos, 1983. p. 204.

¹² BROWN, Harold I. *op. Cit.* p. 200.

not knowledge, but, how can we establish what is "true"?

Brown ends up falling into the same trap as the rest of his colleagues: "Once we get rid of the belief that science can establish definitive truths", we can only accept "rather that what science can hope to achieve is a tentative rational *consensus* based on the available evidence", The final pages of his book are dedicated to give *his opinion* of how a "legitimate" consensus should be established.

And where is the uncomfortable demand for "truth"? Brown's proposal is as surprising a shameless: he proposes to accept two definitions for "truth": "truth₁" would correspond to the concept that denotes an absolute value and adequacy to reality, while "truth₂" would be the "scientific truth" accepting that any proposal which is part of the scientific knowledge is "true₂" even if it is not "true₁". That is, what Brown proposes is a concept of relative truth that becomes "absolute" when inserted into the field of science. Are we before a pragmatist without any suspicion? A cynic? A scammer who believes he is dealing with gullible readers?

In turn, Mario Bunge defines truth as "what coincides *approximately* with its object." The adverb is sufficiently eloquent: this concession almost nullifies the concept of objectivity, because, who decides how approximate should it be to be considered objective? Where does it stop being objective? It seems nothing but pure relativism. But Bunge continues: "that which verifies the adaptation of the ideas to the facts." And how does he do it? "turning to a peculiar trade with the facts (observation and experimentation), an exchange that is controllable and to some extent reproducible." New relativisation and an obligatory question: to what extent is it allowed to reach that adequacy or inadequacy so that observation can be considered verified?

"Truth" is therefore the lie of the system that controls the processes of production and communication of the discourses. As Agustín García Calvo says: "There is no form of Power that can be exerted on people if it is not through lying [...] it is falsehood and falsehood presented as truth and as a matter of faith, what has always given strength to Power and still does up to nowadays [...] so, what

doubt do you still have that what is in charge of maintaining this lie is Science, and that it can not plead itself guilty to anything?"¹³.

Only by producing against the tide, creating against "truth", do we start a genuine process of social transformation.

[E] "Dogmatism"

"By extension the term dogmatism refers to the tendency to construct formulas that express knowledge through indisputable truths, regardless of the study, critique and debate"¹⁴.

Mario Bunge, considering the question of whether the scientific method is dogmatic, states: "No other effective remedy against the fossilization of dogma – religious, political, philosophical or scientific- is know, than the scientific method, because it is the only procedure that is not intended to give definitive results. The believer seeks peace in the acquiescence; on the other hand, researchers find no peace outside research and dissent: they are in constant conflict with themselves, since the demand to seek verifiable knowledge implies a continuous inventing, testing and criticizing hypotheses . Affirming and consenting is easier than proving and dissenting; that is the reason why there are more believers than wise people, and this is why although the scientific method is opposed to dogma, no scientist and no scientific philosopher should rest assured that they have avoided any dogma"¹⁵.

That is, Bunge clears any eventual doubts about the dogmatic character of the Official Version of AIDS

[F] "Scientific fundamentalism"

From Lizcano's frame: "We also have our particular form of fundamentalism, that is, certain unquestioned and unquestionable beliefs, absolute certainties that justify as many sacrifices necessary for their preservation, protection and expansion. Even human sacrifice. Ours is the techno-scientific

fundamentalism"¹⁶, I propose -schematically- the following reflections:

Modern science is the "kingdom of quantity", it despises or puts aside a substantial part of the data of experience, namely all that present a genuinely qualitative character"¹⁷... That despise for the essential -whose origin is in the Cartesian rationalism, which in turn has its roots in the Renaissance and has led to modern materialism- makes it "completely unable to explain anything"¹⁸.

Paradoxically, science -committed to the search of principles that are not dependent on human subjectivity and may therefore lead to relativism, irrationality, discretionality ...- pretends a "suprahuman" origin" to base itself on. This snatches away everything which it considers rational and throws it directly at the same terrain as tradition, intuition, religion and other knowledge from which it pretends to differentiate itself from and which it considers "inferior".

Faced with these "pseudosciences", science pretends to self-legitimate itself as objective, as knowledgeable of an external truth that does not depend on human subjectivity and individuality, but on the other hand denies everything that is not material, that is, everything that human beings can not perceive with their senses.

Ernesto Sabato: "The most valuable regions of reality -the most valuable to mankind and its existence- are not apprehended by those patterns of logic and science [...] Of the three faculties of man, science uses only intelligence and with it we cannot even make sure that the outside world exists. What can we expect of infinitely more subtle problems? [...] art and literature, then, should be placed next to science as other forms of knowledge"¹⁹.

It is still paradoxical that a humanist movement has set the basis of dehumanization, because "as a server of the machine, man himself must become a

¹³ Transcription of his speak in the round table "Ciencia: pro y contra", November, 15th, 1994, Faculty of Biology, Barcelona University. *Archipiélago*, 20, spring 1995, pp. 75-83.

¹⁴ <http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dogma>

¹⁵ BUNGE, Mario. *La ciencia. Su método y su filosofía*. Buenos Aires, Ed. Sudamericana, 1998 (<http://www.linkssole.com/da443i>).

¹⁶ LIZCANO, Enmanuel. *Metáforas que nos piensan. Sobre ciencia, democracia y otras poderosas ficciones*. Traficantes de Sueños y Ediciones Bajo Cero, 2006 (http://traficantes.net/index.php/trafis/editorial/catalogo/otras/metáforas_que_nos_piensan).

¹⁷ GUÉNÓN, René. *El reino de la cantidad y los signos de los tiempos*. Barcelona, Paidós, 1997, p. 68.

¹⁸ GUÉNÓN, René. *Op. Cit.* p. 66.

¹⁹ SABATO, Ernesto. *Hombres y engranajes*. Madrid, Alianza Editorial, 1980.

machine"²⁰.

The end result of this process of downfall -lucidly enunciated by Guénon in 1945 - is the fact that the "practical applications" -the Technological Age, 65 years later- "constitute the only effective superiority of modern civilization; on the other hand an unenviable superiority, and that developing itself until it has drowned all other concerns, it has given this civilization the purely material character which makes it a real monstrosity"²¹.

For, at present, we are not talking of modern science in the sense it was in past centuries, but, as Bauer says: "21st-century science is a different *kind* of thing than the "modern science" of the 17th through 20th centuries; there has been a "radical, irreversible, structural" world-wide transformation in the way that science is organized and performed [...] One aspect of that change is that the scientific ethos no longer corresponds to the traditional "Mertonian" norms of disinterested skepticism and public sharing; it has become subordinate to corporate values"²².

Collapse that, according to Ziman, quoted by Bauer, took place "by about 1980."

3. ANALYSIS

Is the Official Version of AIDS supported by a scientific theory?

"A number of researchers [...] show that what scientists actually do looks very little like the innocent application of the alleged scientific method"
Emmanuel Lizcano

From the public information provided by the CDC²³, the NIH²⁴, the NIAID²⁵ and other national and international organizations²⁶, we can outline the Official Version of AIDS through the following statements:

²⁰ GUÉNON, René. *Op. Cit.* p. 59.

²¹ GUÉNON, René. *Op. Cit.*

²² BAUER, H.H. "Science in the 21st Century: Knowledge Monopolies and Research Cartels". *Journal of Scientific Exploration*, Vol. 18. N° 4, pp. 643-660, 2004.

²³ <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/>

²⁴ <http://www.aidsinfo.nih.gov/>

²⁵ <http://www.niaid.nih.gov/topics/hiv/aids/Pages/Default.aspx>

²⁶ <http://www.ifrc.org/what/health/hiv/aids/index.asp>,
<http://www.who.int/hiv/en/>, <http://www.unicef.org/aids/>.

- "AIDS" is a new infectious-contagious disease.
- The "HIV retrovirus" destroys the "defences (T4 lymphocytes)" causing an immune deficiency that leads to suffering a "Syndrome" characterized by a growing list of diseases or conditions.
- Different antibody test determine which person is infected with "HIV."
- There are other standard protocols: the "T-cell count" and "viral load measurements" which are used to establish disease progression and determine treatment strategy.
- "HIV treatment consists of the use of drugs against HIV so that the person infected by the virus stays healthy"²⁷.

In order to examine whether the Official Version of AIDS is based on a scientific theory, we will use the criteria and the tools proposed by two authors to distinguish sciences from "pseudosciences": Carl Sagan's Baloney Detection Toolkit and the Guidelines for Scientific Research by Mario Bunge.

[A] SAGAN'S BALONEY DETECTION TOOLKIT²⁸

It consists of tools for skeptical thinking, which Carl Sagan defined as "the means to construct, and to understand, a reasoned argument and — especially important— to recognize a fallacious or fraudulent argument". Let's apply then the *kit* to the Official Version of AIDS:

SAGAN: "Wherever possible there must be independent confirmation of the 'facts'".

Nobody has ever proven what Gallo's team did in 1984, and this is because Gallo violated one of the fundamental conditions of the scientific method: to adequately communicate their experiments so that they could be reproduced and reviewed. In fact, the Office of Research Integrity, warned in its *Offer of proof*:

²⁷ http://aidsinfo.nih.gov/contentfiles/EIVIHYSuTratamientoQueDebeSaberUsted_FS_sp.pdf

²⁸ SAGAN, Carl. *The demon-haunted world*. Random House, 1997. Chapter 12. pp. 210-213
(<http://rapiddigger.com/download/carl-sagan-the-demon-haunted-world-science-as-a-candle-in-the-dark-pdf-2424142/>)

ORI will prove that each of Dr. Gallo's deficiencies as a Lab Chief is significant and each can be clearly seen to manifest itself in concrete ways that, at worst, put the public health at risk and, at a minimum, severely undermined the ability of the scientific community to reproduce and/or verify the efforts of the LTCB in isolating and growing the AIDS virus²⁹.

SAGAN: "Encourage substantive debate on the evidence by knowledgeable proponents of all points of view".

Those responsible for the Official Version of AIDS and its followers haven't only not encouraged the debate of their theory, but they have done everything possible to obstruct it -including open and explicit censorship procedures³⁰- and only on rare occasions has something happened that can come close to a debate: the exchange opened in Febr 28th, 2003 in the online version of *British Medical Journal*³¹ following an article on the AIDS policies in South Africa, and which was closed without any explanation on April 17, 2005.

On the other hand, the two pseudo-arguments wearily used by the defenders of the Official Version of AIDS -"Denialism" and "Conspiracy Theories" – illustrate that they are unwilling to debate, but rather to discredit using two accusations that work as irrational labels for the uninformed and manipulated public. There are a few websites dedicated to combat "denialism". Most of them just repeat the NIAID documents -some of which have already been withdrawn from the NIAID web itself as they have been refuted by critical researchers. The motto of the blog *Denialism* is: "Don't mistake denialism for debate"³². Among its dozens of links, the "Anti-denialist" section is empty.

An extreme example of "inquisitorial" interpretation, reminding us of the *Malleus Maleficarum*, of the scientific debate is the statements by the President of the Union of AIDS patients, during the celebration of the IV National Congress on AIDS in Spain: "To deny viral origin is a crime"³³

²⁹ Research Integrity Adjudication Panel. *Offer to proof of the Office of Research Integrity*. Nov, 1993, p. 45 (<http://www.sciencefictions.net/documents.html>)

³⁰ BOTINAS, Lluís: "Mass media: World silence, censorship and repression of the subject of AIDS. The example of some experiences in Spain". En 12th World AIDS Conference in Geneve, vol. *Social Behavioural and Science*, Bolonia, Monduzzi Editore, 1998.

³¹ <http://www.bmj.com/cgi/eletters/326/7387/495#43617>

³² <http://scienceblogs.com/denialism/>

³³ Declaration by Cortés Bracero. *Diario 16*. 5 abril, 1997.

SAGAN: "Arguments from authority carry little weight [...] in science there are no authorities; at most, there are experts".

Appealing to authority has been usual in the withholders of the Official Version of AIDS. In fact, the 2008 Nobel Prize awarded to Montagnier can be interpreted as a strategy for strengthening the "argument of authority"³⁴ and clearly falls within the terrain described by Schopenhauer in the 30th Stratagem of his treatise on *Eristic Dialectic*³⁵: *Argumentum ad Verecundiam*, meaning "argument directed to respect" which clearly indicates that it does not appeal to reason, but to the respect of an authority on the subject.

The most evident proof that this is the way the concession of this prize has been done, it is on the declarations that, professor Bjorn Vennstrom, who is a member of the jury, made immediately after the candidates were announced: "we hope that this ends the theories of conspiracy and stops others who defend ideas that are not based on investigation".

One of the few websites that I have mentioned, AIDS Denial is Pseudoscience³⁶ opens with this quote: "First, let's get our facts straight. HIV causes AIDS. The scientific evidence is overwhelming and has been published in peer-reviewed medical journals, the way science is supposed to be done". The first link that appears doesn't precisely belong to a "peer-reviewed medical journal" to demonstrate some of that "overwhelming evidence", but to the press release of the Nobel Prize awarded to Montagnier.

SAGAN: "Spin more than one hypothesis [...] Then think of tests by which you might systematically disprove each of the alternatives. What survives, the hypothesis that resists disproof in this Darwinian selection among 'multiple working hypotheses' has a much better chance of being the right answer than if you had simply run with the first idea that caught your fancy".

Since 1981 the infectious hypothesis and since 1982 the viral hypothesis was launched, despising

³⁴ GARCÍA BLANCA, Jesús. "Dialectical analysis of the Nobel Prize awarding to the false discovery of HIV", 2008 (<http://saludypoder.blogspot.com>).

³⁵ SCHOPENHAUER, A. *El arte de tener razón expuesto en 38 estratagemas. Dialéctica erística*. Madrid, Edaf, 1996.

³⁶ <http://www.physics.smu.edu/~pseudo/AIDS/>

the evidences that pointed to immunotoxic explanation. In fact, in March 1983, the "First World Congress on AIDS in New York denies the extreme immunotoxic burden of the first AIDS patients and instead postulates a 'new illness' by a 'new AIDS agent' According to Kremer, "the disease hypothesis of an 'AIDS agent' and an 'immunosuppressive virus' was from the outset introduced as a speculative construct lacking any substantial proof. In order to add substance irrefutable medical historical facts were arbitrarily re-evaluate. Urgent and necessary immunotoxicological studies were either not carried out"³⁷.

SAGAN: "Try not to get overly attached to a hypothesis just because it's yours. It's only a way station in the pursuit of knowledge. Ask yourself why you like the idea. Compare it fairly with the alternatives. See if you can find reasons for rejecting it. If you don't, others will".

Gallo sold his "hypothesis" to the Science journal before his team conducted the experiments that should lead to his "discovery". Evidence even exists that he had given so-called "HIV proteins" to produce antibody tests even before the laboratory results would allow the indispensable operations required for those tests to be carried out. Undoubtedly it is a serious way of committing with the hypothesis itself, and it could explain why Gallo made such drastic "corrections in the draft of his collaborator Mikulas Popovic"³⁸. There is every indication that the work done in those months was not exactly "a way station in the pursuit of knowledge" for Gallo and he certainly did everything possible so that "others will not find reasons for rejecting it".

SAGAN: "If there's a chain of argument, every link in the chain must work (including the premise) — not just most of them".

And if none of them work? That is to say:

- "AIDS" is not a new infectious-contagious disease³⁹..
- "HIV" has not been isolated, photographed, characterized nor sequenced⁴⁰..

³⁷ KREMER, H. *The Silent Revolution in Cancer and AIDS Medicine. New fundamental insights into the real causes of illness and death confirms the effectiveness of biological compensation therapy*, Zurich, Xlibris, 2008, p 71.

³⁸ ROBERTS, Janine. *Fear of the invisible*. Bristol, Impact Investigative Media Productions, 2008.

³⁹ KREMER, Heinrich. *Op. Cit.*

- The mechanism by which the "HIV" destroys T4 lymphocytes nor how this produces immunodeficiency has not been established⁴¹.
- The tests do not meet the minimum requirements for them to be reliable⁴².
- The "defenses/T4 count" have no biological nor clinical meaning⁴³.
- The "measurements of HIV viral load" is a technological artefact without any real representation⁴⁴.
- The "anti-viral treatments" are toxic, causing malformations, serious health problems and deaths⁴⁵.
- Epidemiological predictions have failed⁴⁶.

SAGAN: "Always ask whether the hypothesis can be falsified [...] You must be able to check assertions out. Inveterate skeptics must be given the chance to follow your reasoning, to duplicate your experiments and see if they get the same result. The reliance on carefully designed and controlled experiments is key [...] Control experiments are essential. [...] Often the experiment must be done 'double-blind', so that those hoping for a certain finding are not in the potentially compromising position of evaluating the results".

⁴⁰ LANKA, Stefan. "HIV – Realität oder Artefakt?". *Raum und Zeit*, 77, 1995, pp.17-27. DE HARVEN, Etienne: "Pioneer deplores 'HIV'". *Continuum*, 2, vol. 5, 1997/8. ID. "Remarks on methods for retroviral isolation". *Continuum*, 3, vol. 5, 1998. PAPADOPULOS-ELEOPULOS, E.; TURNER, V. F.; PAPADIMITRIOU, J. y D. CAUSER: "The Isolation of HIV: Has it really been achieved? The Case Against". *Continuum*, 3, vol. 4, supl. sept.-oct. de 1996, pp. 1-24. TAHI, Djamel: "Did Luc Montagnier discover HIV? (Text of video interview with Prof. Luc Montagnier at Pasteur Institute, July 18th 1997)". *Continuum*, 5, pp. 30-34.

⁴¹ PAPADOPULOS, Eleni *et al.* "A critical analysis of the HIV-T4-Cell-AIDS hypothesis". *Genetica*, 95: 5-24, 1995.

⁴² PAPADOPULOS-ELEOPULOS, E.; TURNER, V. F. y J. PAPADIMITRIOU: "Is a positive Western blot proof of HIV infection?". *Bio/Technology*, 11, 1993, pp. 696-702.

⁴³ HÄSSIG, A.; KREMER, H.; LIANG, W.-X. y K. STAMPFI: "Pathogenesis of immune suppression in hypercatabolic diseases. AIDS, septicaemia, toxic shock syndrome and protein calorie malnutrition". *Continuum*, 6, vol. 4, 1997.

⁴⁴ PAPADOPULOS, Eleni *et al.* *The Perth Group Affidavit in regards to the Parenzee Case* (<http://www.theperthgroup.com/LATEST/PGAffidavit.pdf>).

⁴⁵ KREMER, H., LANKA, S., HÄSSIG, A. AIDS: "Death by prescription". *Continuum*, July/Aug. 1996. PAPADOPULOS, E. *et al.* "A Critical Analysis of the Pharmacology of AZT and its Use in AIDS". *Current Medical Research and Opinion*. Vol. 15: Supplement, 1999. BRINK, Anthony: *Debating AZT. Mbeki and the AIDS drug controversy*. Pie termar itzburg. Open books, 2000.

⁴⁶ JOHNSTON, R., IRWIN, M. and CROWE, D. (Comp.) *Durban Declaration Rebuttal*. (<http://www.healtoronto.com/durban/>)

We here close the circle which began with the first tool that requires "independent confirmation." Confirmation and falsification are confronted concepts that refer to what Popper called "demarcation criteria" that would allow to distinguish science from metaphysics and the pseudosciences.

In the case which we are dealing with, "carefully designed and controlled experiments" have only been carried out exceptionally, not only in regard to the isolation of "HIV" and its relationship with "AIDS", but in relation to the products presented as "antiviral," whose manufacturers have openly acknowledged that their "medicines" were adopted without the adequate control studies.

The following words by Brown seem to be directly addressed to the withholders of the Official Version of AIDS: "If the proponents of a theory intend to protect it from falsification using stratagems such as the addition of ad hoc hypotheses or the reinterpretation of the theoretical postulates as definitions (moves which are always logically possible), thereby they make the theory unfalsifiable, and thus, according to Popper's demarcation criteria, they strip of its status of scientific theory"⁴⁷.

On the other hand, Sagan appeals to the "inveterate skeptics" to become "controlers", but it turns out that in the context of AIDS, the "skeptics" with the Official Version are disqualified as "denialists" and even the author of two popular books on "pseudosciences" stated with no blushes: "AIDS denial is a curious perversion of skepticism"⁴⁸.

[B] GUIDELINES OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, BY MARIO BUNGE⁴⁹

In his classic *La ciencia, su método y su filosofía* (*Science, its method and philosophy*) the Argentinian epistemologist Mario Bunge gathers up in five points what he considers a "general guideline of scientific research". Below we will examine whether the Viral Theory of AIDS follows this guideline and to what extent.

⁴⁷ BROWN, Harold I. *op. Cit.* p. 92.

⁴⁸ Robert L. Park
(<http://www.physics.smu.edu/~pseudo/AIDS/>).

⁴⁹ BUNGE, Mario. *Op. Cit.*

BUNGE: "1. POSING THE PROBLEM"

This guideline has been perverted in the case of AIDS, since from the beginning the answer was given *before* the problem had started to be posed.

BUNGE: "1.1. Acknowledging the facts: a review of the group of facts, preliminary classification and selection of what probably will be relevant in any respect".

What was done at the beginning of the AIDS case was to manipulate the facts in order to create the problem.

BUNGE: "1.2. Discovery of the problem: finding the gap or incoherence in the body of knowledge".

In 1981, the toxic mechanisms that could cause immunodeficiency were already known, specifically in the clinical history of the first five cases and the fact that they were consumers of "inhalant drugs"⁵⁰ and had been treated with prolonged doses of Co-trimoxazole was acknowledged. Therefore there was no gap nor incoherence; it was artificially created.

BUNGE: "1.3. Formulation of the problem: Raising a question that has the probability to be the correct one; that is, reducing the problem to its meaningful core, probably solvable and probably successful with the help of the available knowledge".

Thus, the problem was formulated in terms of the solution that they wanted to give.

BUNGE: "2. CONSTRUCTION OF A THEORETICAL MODEL 2.1. Selection of the relevant factors. 2.2. Invention of the main hypotheses and auxiliary assumptions. 2.3. Mathematical Translation".

As we have already pointed out, the model was built in advance. All different hypotheses other than the one that was wanted to be imposed were ruled out.

BUNGE: "3. DEDUCTION OF PARTICULAR CONSEQUENCES: 3.1. Search for rational supports: deduction of particular consequences which could have been verified in the same field or adjacent fields".

In this case, the key rational support for the Viral Theory of AIDS (VTA) is the Germ Theory of Disease (GTD). This "theory" is one of the fundamental

⁵⁰ *MMWR*. June 5, 1981, p. 1.

dogmas of the Hegemonical Medical Model⁵¹.

Furthermore, in the case of AIDS its arbitrary assertions have led to the absurd:

The GTD suggests that microbes are the cause of diseases; in the case of the VTA a microbe that doesn't exist is proposed as the cause of a disease that is not a disease.

The GTD proposes the diagnostic as the health-disease boundary; in the VTA people are diagnosed with tests whose manufacturers themselves recognize are no good to use as a diagnose.

The GTD suggests that the "Immune System" defends us from microbes; in the VTA an inexistent microbe kills the "defensive cells" which are not defences.

The GTD claims that the "antibodies" produced by our Immune System guarantee a defence against future infections; in the VTA the "antibodies" imply people are sentenced to suffer the disease.

The GTD proposes chemicals that "cure" by eliminating the symptoms -even though they cause "secondary effects"; in the VTA the chemical products cause the disease and the "secondary effects" become primary ones.

The GTD proposes treatments to cure and vaccines to prevent; in the VTA treatments are "preventive" and vaccines are "therapeutic".

Faced with the fundamental medical principle *primum non nocere*, which has been used in the field of medicine since the time when the GTC began to be imposed, in the VTA a basic strategy from the beginning has been to launch a global terror campaign boosted by catastrophic predictions in the *mass media* and sustained by countless death sentences in hospitals around the world.

BUNGE: "3.2. Finding empirical supports: making predictions based on the theoretical model and empirical data, considering the available or

⁵¹ References: SANDIN, Máximo. *Lamarck y los mensajeros. La función de los virus en la evolución*. Madrid, Istmo, 1995. ID. "En busca de la Biología. Reflexiones sobre la evolución". *Asclepio. Revista de historia de la Medicina y de la Ciencia*, 2009, vol. LXI, Nº 2, pp. 141-176. COSTA VERCHER, Enric. *SIDA: Juicio a un virus inocente*. Madrid, Mandala, 1993. Síntesis de la crítica a la TME y bibliografía: GARCIA BLANCA, Jesús. "Microecología", en *El rapto de Higea. Mecanismos de poder en el terreno de la salud y la enfermedad*. Barcelona, Virus, 2009. pp. 109-184.

conceivable verification techniques".

All predictions have failed. Here are the most common ones, gathered by the Durban Declaration Rebuttal⁵² and whose failure has become evident over time:

- "By 1990 one in five heterosexuals will be dead of AIDS" - Oprah Winfrey, 1987.
- "By 1991, HIV will have spread to between 5 and 10 million Americans" - Newsweek, 1986.
- "By 1996, three to five million Americans will be HIV positive and one million will be dead of AIDS" - NIAID Director Anthony Fauci, New York Times, January 14, 1986.
- "Without massive federal AIDS intervention, there may be no one left." - HHS Secretary Donna Shalala, 1993, Washington Times, June 8, 1999.

BUNGE: "4. PROOF OF THE HYPOTHESIS: 4.1. Design of the test: planning of the means to test the predictions. 4.2. Execution of the test: performance of the operations and data collection. 4.3. Data compilation: classification, analysis, evaluation, reduction, etc., of the empirical data. 4.4. Drawing a conclusion: interpretation of the generated data in the light of the theoretical model".

None of this has been carried out. In 1988, Peter Duesberg published an article in *Science* magazine stating that the viral theory of AIDS did not fulfil the Koch postulates⁵³. In some cases, certain teams of scientists have conducted studies that contradict the viral hypothesis and therefore the official version of AIDS⁵⁴. However, these studies have either not been published in scientific journals considered "relevant" or if they have been published, they have had no impact on the public opinion nor have they been of any use at all for the AIDS establishment to reconsider its version.

BUNGE: "5. INTRODUCTION OF THE CONCLUSIONS IN THE THEORY: 5.1. Comparison of the conclusions with the predictions. 5.2. Adjustment of the model: eventual correction or even replacement of the model. 5.3. Suggestions

⁵² JOHNSTON, R., IRWIN, M. and CROWE, D. (Comp.) *Durban Declaration Rebuttal*. (<http://www.healtoronto.com/durban/>)

⁵³ Duesberg, Peter H. "HIV is not the cause of AIDS". *Science*, Vol. 241, pp. 514-517, July 29, 1988 (<http://www.duesberg.com/papers/ch2.html>)

⁵⁴ See notes 39-46.

for further work: the search for gaps or errors in the theory and/or empirical procedures, if the model has been disproven".

The failings in the predictions have never led to a global rethinking of the Theory.

The only exception in this case was the adjustment made in 1995 to replace "Gallo's model of HIV" by "Ho's model of HIV", which besides making David Ho "person of the year" in 1996, it served to introduce the "protease inhibitors" and the cocktails, the indirect marker "viral load" for making them seen as beneficial and the imposition of the "hit hard hit early" motto, to get drugs even before test positive; all in a strategic process to transform AIDS from "deadly" to "chronic"⁵⁵.

After this summary, it will be understood with hardly any need for comments that the following four characteristics enunciated by Mario Bunge to characterize the pseudosciences can be applied with pinpoint accuracy to the Official Version of AIDS:

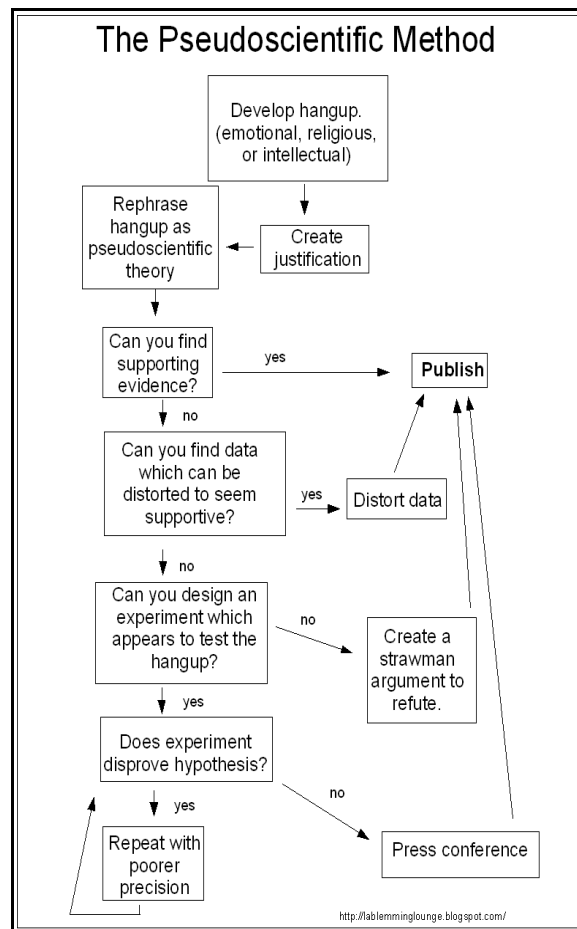
*First, that it **refuses to reason** in favour of its doctrines [...].*

*Secondly, the pseudoscience **refuses to contrast its doctrines** through actual testing [...].*

*Third, that pseudoscience lacks any self-correcting mechanism: it cannot learn anything, neither from a new empirical information (as it swallows it without digesting it) nor from new scientific discoveries (as **it despises them**), nor from the scientific critique (as **it rejects it with indignation**). Pseudoscience cannot progress because it manages to interpret each failure as a confirmation and every criticism as if it were an attack [...].*

*Fourth, the primary objective of pseudoscience is not to establish, contrast and correct systems of hypotheses (theories) that reproduce reality, but **to influence things and human beings** [...].⁵⁶*

Moreover, the box in the illustration -taken from the blog *Lounge of the Lab Lemming*⁵⁷ describes step by step the procedures followed by Montagnier and Gallo.



Montagnier made the "short route" to the second "yes" and went on to the stage of "Distort data" by making the detection of reverse transcription pass as the isolation of a retrovirus.

Gallo made the "full route" with some personal additions: given that his colleague Mikulas Popovic found that the "experiments disprove hypothesis," and since he had no time to "repeat with poorer precision", he took a shortcut of "yes" to "no" altering the results directly on paper -on Popovic's draft-, and from there he moved to the "Press Conference" and "Publish".

⁵⁵ BOTINAS, Lluís. *El VIH/SIDA ES UNA FICCIÓN. Preguntas para desmontar el SIDA, un invento "made in USA"* (in press).

⁵⁶ BUNGE, Mario. *Op. Cit.* (Bold is mine).

⁵⁷ <http://lablemminglounge.blogspot.com/2007/03/pseudoscientific-method.html>

Conclusions

1. The Official Version of AIDS:

- has not been confirmed and cannot be confirmed by independent teams,
- has not been debated,
- has not been compared with other theories,
- cannot be falsified,
- experiments that led to its formulation cannot be repeated;

i.e., it doesn't pass the tools of Sagan's Kit

2. To establish the Official Version of AIDS:

- it has not been posed properly,
- a theoretical model has not been built,
- no rational nor empirical supports have been found,
- right conclusions have not been reached,
- there have been no adjustments (except in the case of the "HIV" model).

i.e., it doesn't fulfil the guidelines of scientific research of Mario Bunge.

Final conclusion: the Official Version of AIDS is not supported on a scientific theory.

4. OPEN PROPOSAL A dogmatic construction against life

*"Science thrives on, indeed requires, the free exchange of ideas;
its values are antithetical to secrecy.
Both science and democracy encourage
unconventional opinions and vigorous debate.
Both demand adequate reason, coherent argument, rigorous
standards of evidence and honesty.
If we're true to its values, it can tell us when we're being lied to.
Finding the occasional straw of truth awash in a great ocean of
confusion and bamboozle requires vigilance,
dedication, and courage"*
Carl Sagan

From this conclusion, it seems obvious that the Official Version of AIDS is a dogmatic construction. That is, from the point of view undertaken here -the point of view of Power relations- it is a paradigmatic example of what Tomás Ibañez calls "rhetoric of scientific truth" that is characterized by being "unique,

absolute, suprahuman, ideologically legitimized" and by producing "effects of Power"⁵⁸, mainly the one to impose the four characteristics mentioned above, plus achieving the camouflage operation to go unnoticed.

The creators of the Official Version of AIDS thereby manage to -continuing with Lizcano, "present as *universal* and *necessary* a particular and arbitrary state of affairs, thus making a certain perspective and certain construction of reality -which favours a relationship of dominance- pass as reality itself"⁵⁹.

The numerous and far-reaching questions that the conclusions obtained here trigger-off, exceed the aim of this paper. I have researched these questions since 1994 and have published a thorough synthesis of the results in the final 120 pages-chapter of my book *El rapto de Higea* (Kidnapping Hygea). The essential elements of this synthesis are:

What is known as "HIV/AIDS" is, using Michel Foucault's terminology, a "dispositif (apparatus)", that is, "a thoroughly heterogeneous ensemble consisting of discourses, institutions, architectural forms, regulatory decisions, laws, administrative measures, scientific statements, philosophical, moral and philanthropic propositions—in short, the said as much as the unsaid [...]. The apparatus thus has a dominant strategic function"⁶⁰.

That *apparatus* has three layers or levels:

(I) A real base built on real health problems although not caused by a new retrovirus, but by a set of factors, standing out among them the chemotoxic accumulation as a result of a destructive idea of health-illness and the actual construction of the "HIV/AIDS pandemic", specially toxic products presented as "antiretrovirals".

⁵⁸ IBÁÑEZ, Tomás. "Ciencia, retórica de 'verdad' y relativismo". *El cuento de la ciencia*. Carpeta *Archipiélago*, Nº 20, primavera, 1995.

⁵⁹ LIZCANO, Emmanuel. "El fundamentalismo científico", en *Metáforas que nos piensan. Sobre ciencia, democracia y otras poderosas ficciones*. Traficantes de Sueños y Ediciones Bajo Cero, 2006 (http://traficantes.net/index.php/trafis/editorial/catalogo/otras/metáforas_que_nos_piensan).

⁶⁰ "The Confession of the Flesh" (1977) interview. In *Power/Knowledge Selected Interviews and Other Writings* (ed Colin Gordon), 1980: pp. 194-228 (<http://foucaultblog.wordpress.com/2007/04/01/what-is-the-dispositif/>).

(II) Manipulation, in the context of the Hegemonical Medical Model: reinterpreting health problems through artificial and self-referential definitions, and the biological elements through technological artefacts, in order to turn them into instruments of diagnosis and monitoring; "antibody tests", "T4 count", "viral load measurements".

(III) Effects of Power, among them, the fundamental one of covering up the two previous layers.

Skepticism may be useful as a pseudo-philosophical principle for second-rate discussions, but an ethical obligation in a dehumanized world is to struggle.

I consider that the levels of action to combat against this apparatus are:

1. To work accepting the rules of the "rhetoric of scientific truth", that is, in the scientific-medical level. At this level a tremendous job has been carried out since 1987 by a multitude of researchers from different specialties that cover all the relevant aspects of the topic. However, I consider that a fundamental step is to dismantle the conceptual basis of the Viral Theory of AIDS: the Germ Theory of Disease and its corollary, the concept of immunity based on a militaristic interpretation of war against microbes.

2 Acting at the level of Power relations, following the exhortation of Tomás Ibañez. At this level, I consider the political⁶¹ and legal⁶² actions essential taking into account the almost thirty years during which the AIDS establishment has so dogmatically held on to its theory: theory which has been constructed obeying the interests of Power and which have nothing to do with the health and wellbeing of people.

Almuñecar, Granada (Spain)
24 June, 2010

⁶¹ <http://saludypoder.blogspot.com/2010/02/el-desafio-de-los-gobiernos.html>

⁶² <http://www.omsj.org/>,
http://www.4shared.com/file/123903830/a0d755ee/Carta_al_Fiscal_General_del_Estado.html

Acknowledgements

I dedicate this work, on his 99th birthday, to Ernesto Sabato, who abandoned science in order to write fictions, who walked away from the "light" and the diurnal, in order to explore darkness and night where perhaps nature's secrets are hidden, including human nature. June 24, 2010.

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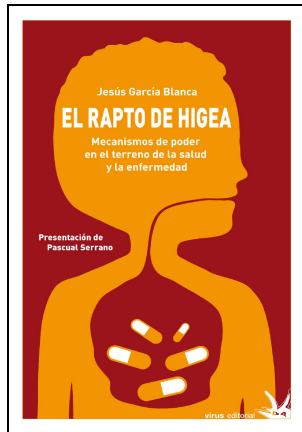
Publications of articles in magazines, newspapers and internet pages and blogs about health and disease issues, and focused on HIV/AIDS (1994-2009) *The rape of Higea* (book, Virus editorial, 2009).

Translations into Spanish of eleven papers by The Perth Group, including "Is a positive WB proof of HIV infection?", "A critical analysis of the HIV-T4-Cell-AIDS hypothesis" and "Isolation of HIV: has it really been achieved? The case against". (1996-1999)
(<http://www.scribd.com/doc/26657313/Traducciones-Perth>).

Organización and participation as a speaker or communications in several courses, conferences and workshops:

AIDS prevention in school (La Línea, 1996). *AIDS: a wager of life* (Jérez, 1996). *For a scientist rethinking AIDS* (La Línea, 1997). *The desumanization of Health* (1997). First international meeting of AIDS critics (Barcelona, 1998). *The lies of AIDS* (Granada, 1998). *Safeguarding the human genome* (Granada, 1999). *Removing AIDS* (Sevilla Social Forum, 2002). *Education, social transformation and life development* (Barcelona, 2002). *Bioethics, life sciences and biotechnology: a critical review in the context of power relations* (La Havana, 2003).

Work as an activist (1994-2010): Several complaints, prosecution complaints, open letters and reports to parties, institutions, politicians and organizations
(<http://saludypoder.blogspot.com>).



El rapto de Higea
Mecanismos de poder en el terreno de la salud y la enfermedad.
The rape of Higea
Mecanisms of Power in the fields of Health and Disease.

Barcelona, Virus editorial, 2009.

CONTENTS:

Presentation:
 And the doctor replaced the priest
Pascual Serrano

Introduction:
 HEALTH AND GLOBALIZATION

PART ONE:
 DESHUMANIZATION OF HEALTH

1. Global health crisis
2. Science at the service of Imperialism
3. The multinational-institutions-NGOs-Media connection
4. Scientific publications as a special case of *Falsemedia*
5. Health, nutrition, disease and the chemical industry.

PART TWO:
 MICROECOLOGY

1. Macroecológico and microecológico perspectives; the global overview
2. The Germ theory of disease
3. Theoretical support for a radical transformation: Dynamic Structure Theory

PART THREE:
 ACTION AND DEFAULT

1. Childhood: Martial Law
2. Dissent, censorship, control: new forms of the Emotional Plague
3. Disobeying
4. The AIDS case as an example: The limits of the rebellion.

ANNEXES
 Bibliography and Internet resources
 Acknowledgments

Introduction: HEALTH AND GLOBALIZATION

"Thinking is in fact dangerous for the established Order". Jesús Ibañez.

The terrain represented by what we usually call "health and disease" is fertile ground for the application of Power. Moreover, with a double meaning: it is a jurisdiction where authority is applied, and also, this being much more important, a complex set of mechanisms that produce effects of power: manufacturing reality, discourse manipulation, imposition of behavioural and ethical models, introduction of implanting automatisms ...

The exercise of Power in this specific field, and the fact it intermingles with others, has launched a series of processes that feedback each other: the over-specialization of science, irresponsible application of technology, complete lack of citizen participation in the management of their own health, increasing control of health services, the research, training and information by pharmaceutical companies; i.e. by the Great Capital... The result: dehumanization and medicalization.

However, these processes not only fail to solve health problems, but contribute to worsen them. This, together with the imposition of the Western Developed Capitalist Model, and the mechanisms for its perpetuation - competitive urbanization and industrial development beyond human needs, imbalances and inequalities, educational models designed for the domestication of individuals and the protection of the System -worsens the ecological, social, educational and biological degradation, proof of a global crisis of Health and the Health Systems being some of its visible symptoms the increasing number of diseases and patients, the consumption of curative services and the cost of these services.

That regarding rich countries. In the rest of the planet, the conditions created by Colonialism, Capitalism and Imperialism can only be described in one way: genocide.

COVER:

Jesus Garcia Blanca carries out a comprehensive review of the hegemonic health model, analyzing the political and economic interests that sustain it and denouncing the lack of credibility of a Medicine which is more and more at the service of the pharmaceutical industry and serves the people less and less. His denounce is not limited to the obvious links between medical research (specialized publications, university research departments, international health institutions, official teams of consultants, etc.) and Big Pharma, but goes into the study of the actual bases of medicine from a holistic view of health, indissoluble from the environment in which the human being has developed itself in perfect balance with all living beings.

With its analysis of the recent history of medicine, *The Abduction of Higea* shows that research and medical practices that are not helpful to the current model of capitalistic accumulation have been overlooked if not directly censored or persecuted, which explains why social alarm is created to alleged pandemics that have a minimum impact, while the real medical needs of much of the World's population still remain unattended.

Research into cancer and, specially, AIDS and its treatment from mainstream medicine, serve Jesus Garcia Blanca to challenge with many scientific references, the honesty of researchers, laboratories, companies and institutions, which in the past 25 years have built the official truth about HIV on billionaire budgets. The book presents for the first time outside the U.S.A. a sample of Robert Gallo's original documents that show that his alleged discovery of HIV was a deliberate fraud. And it describes with eloquence and documentary rigor the invalidity of the diagnostic tests and the explicitly poisonous nature of products which are administered to millions as prevention or treatment.