

MEDITEL PRODUCTIONS

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CHANNEL 4 NEWS : WORLD AIDS DAY REPORT. 7pm December 1st, 1998.

On World AIDS Day, (Tuesday, December 1st), in a special feature to be shown on Channel 4 News, Meditel Productions reports on leading scientists who say the science behind the HIV/AIDS hypothesis is wrong. The scientists include electron microscopist, Dr Etienne de Harven (emeritus Professor of Pathology, University of Toronto) and the research team at Royal Perth Hospital, Western Australia. What is described as HIV, they say, has never been isolated or properly identified, making the HIV test unreliable. The programme will highlight cases of wrong diagnosis.

The film report will run for approx. 7 minutes. There will be a studio discussion afterwards.

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CHANGING THE WAY WE THINK ABOUT AIDS



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Protest as Channel 4 News joins HIV Test Cover-up

On World AIDS Day, Tuesday 1st December, members of Truth In HIV Testing (TIHT) - including HIV positive diagnosed individuals - will be protesting outside Channel 4 News offices at ITN, Grays Inn Road, WC1, from 9.30 a.m.

Channel 4 News commissioned a World AIDS Day News Report from award-winning Meditel Productions, London, on HIV testing and the leading scientists who for the first time presented comprehensive data on profound inaccuracies underlying HIV testing and the identification of HIV, at this year's World AIDS Conference in Geneva in July. Channel 4 News supervised 4 drafts of the script and approved a press release and broadcast date. International interviews were taped, and the news feature was edited at Channel 4 News, including an interview with a young gay man who had contradictory test results at London teaching hospitals. On Thursday 26th Nov., the commissioned report was banned by Channel 4 News Editor Jim Gray.

After further negotiation Channel 4 News proposed to broadcast an unspecified part of Meditel's material in a substantially cut, re-edited version presented by Channel 4 News. Independent producer Joan Shenton rejected this.

TIHT challenges and condemns this censorship by Channel 4 News. HIV tests are acknowledged professionally as deeply flawed and unreliable. Attached is a scientifically referenced list of 61 non-HIV conditions that can produce positive results on this widely unquestioned testing technology. In keeping with the well documented absence of tradi-

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tional viral isolation of HIV, the head of the UK's policy-making Virus Reference Laboratory (PHLS), Dr Philip Mortimer, wrote as far back as 1989, "It may be impossible to relate an antibody response specifically to HIV infection".

Manufacturers of test kits agree. Regarding the only type of HIV antibody test routinely used in the UK since 1992, called an ELISA, manufacturers Abbott Laboratories say:

"ELISA testing alone cannot be used to diagnose AIDS, even if the recommended investigation of reactive specimens suggests a high probability that the antibody to HIV is present."

Roche Diagnostics, manufacturers of the popular 'HIV viral load' test, likewise say of their genetic 'HIV testing kits':

"The Amplicor HIV Monitor test is not intended to be used as a screening test for HIV or as a diagnostic test to confirm the presence of HIV infection".

The news report which Channel 4 News commissioned would have dispelled some of the comfortable ignorance around these ideologically charged issues.

The protest is prompted by the deep injustice of this unethical withholding of informed coverage, as it is understood by "test-positive" individuals and doctors, scientists and researchers worldwide. They demand an open airing of these issues, and a coherent representation in the media of the developments at the Geneva World AIDS Conference.

For further information contact

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Why are antibodies any way?

The AIDS 'establishment' has managed to convince many people that the HIV antibody tests (ELISA, IFA and Western blot) are "99.5% accurate".
Diane Johnson, Science Information Co-ordinator from HEAL Los Angeles, lists conditions documented in the scientific literature known to cause 'false-positives' on these tests. References available on request.

Factors Known to Have Caused Positive HIV Antibody Test Results

Anti-carbohydrate antibodies^{52,19,13}
Naturally-occurring antibodies^{5,19}
Passive immunization: receipt of gamma globulin or immune globulin (as prophylaxis against infection which contains antibodies)^{18, 26, 80,4, 22, 42, 43,13}
Leprosy^{2, 25}
Tuberculosis²⁵
Mycobacterium avium²⁵
Systemic lupus erythematosus^{15, 23}
Renal (kidney) failure^{48, 23,13}
Hemodialysis/renal failure^{56,16, 41,10, 49}
Alpha interferon therapy in hemodialysis patients⁵⁴
Flu³⁶
Flu vaccination^{30,11, 3, 20,13, 43}
Herpes simplex I²⁷
Herpes simplex II¹¹
Upper respiratory tract infection (cold or flu)¹¹
Recent viral infection or exposure to viral vaccines¹¹
Pregnancy in multiparous women^{58, 53,13, 43, 36}
Malaria^{8, 12}
High levels of circulating immune complexes^{6, 33}
Hypergammaglobulinemia (high levels of antibodies)^{40, 33}
False positives on other tests, including RPR (rapid plasma reagent) test for syphilis^{17, 48, 33,10, 49}
Rheumatoid arthritis³⁶
Hepatitis B vaccination^{28, 21, 40, 43}
Tetanus vaccination⁴⁰
Organ transplantation^{1, 38}
Renal transplantation^{35, 9, 48,13, 56}
Anti-lymphocyte antibodies^{58, 31}
Anti-collagen antibodies (found in gay men, haemophiliacs, Africans of both sexes and people with leprosy)³¹
Serum-positive for rheumatoid factor, antinuclear antibody (both found in rheumatoid arthritis and other autoantibodies)^{14, 62, 53}
Autoimmune diseases^{43, 22, 10, 45, -59, 43}: Systemic lupus erythematosus, scleroderma, connective tissue disease, dermatomyositis
Acute viral infections, DNA viral infections^{59, 48, 43, 53, 40, 13}
Malignant neoplasms (cancers)⁴⁰
Alcoholic hepatitis/alcoholic liver disease^{32, 48, 40,10,13, 49, 43, 53}
Primary sclerosing cholangitis^{48,53}
Hepatitis⁵⁴
"Sticky" blood (in Africans)^{38, 34, 40}
Antibodies with a high affinity for polystyrene (used in the test kits)^{82, 40, 3}
Blood transfusions, multiple blood transfusions^{63, 38,13, 49, 43, 41}
Multiple myeloma^{10, 43, 53}
HLA antibodies (to Class I and II leukocyte antigens)^{7, 48, 63, 48, 10, 13, 49, 43, 53}
Anti-smooth muscle antibody⁴⁸
Anti-parietal cell antibody⁴⁸
Anti-hepatitis A IgM (antibody)⁴⁸
Anti-Hbc IgM⁴⁸
Administration of human immunoglobulin preparations pooled before 1985¹⁰
Haemophilia^{10, 49}
Haematologic malignant disorders/lymphoma^{43, 53, 9, 48, 13}
Primary biliary cirrhosis^{43, 53, 13, 48}
Stevens-Johnson syndrome^{9, 48, 13}
Q-fever with associated hepatitis⁶¹
Heat-treated specimens^{51, 57, 24, 49, 48}
Lipemic serum (blood with high levels of fat or lipids)⁴⁹
Haemolyzed serum (blood where haemoglobin is separated from the red cells)⁴⁹
Hyperbilirubinemia^{10, 13}
Globulins produced during polyclonal gammopathies (which are seen in AIDS risk groups)^{10, 13, 48}
Healthy individuals as a result of poorly-understood cross-reactions¹⁰
Normal human ribonucleoproteins^{48,13}
Other retroviruses^{8, 55,14, 48,13}
Anti-mitochondrial antibodies^{48,13}
Anti-nuclear antibodies^{48,13, 53}
Anti-microsomal antibodies³⁴
T-cell leukocyte antigen antibodies^{48,13}
Proteins on the filter paper¹³
Epstein-Barr virus³⁷
Visceral leishmaniasis⁴⁵