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Recent revelations about Dr. Anthony Fauci shed new light on a 2004 BBC documentary, "Guinea Pig Kids." The film exposed the cruel experiments — approved by Fauci and funded by U.S. taxpayers — on poor minority children as part of Fauci's search for a cure for AIDS.

by <u>Ann Tomoko Rosen</u>, <u>The Defender</u> November 15, 2021

The recent <u>#BeagleGate</u> scandal accomplished what a global COVID pandemic, a "gain-of-function" research scandal, worldwide vaccine mandates and a career of squandering American tax dollars could not: It got the world to stop and <u>question the integrity</u> of <u>Dr. Anthony Fauci</u>.

In recent weeks, mainstream and social media have exploded with accounts of the <u>cruel animal experiments</u> funded by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) using American tax dollars.

The NIAID, a division of the National Institutes of Health, operates under the direction of Fauci.

<u>Viral social media posts</u> described how – after being starved and having their vocal cords removed so that they couldn't howl or bark – beagles had their heads trapped in cages with hungry sand fleas that ate their hosts alive.

Other puppies were injected with lab-made "mutant" variants of tick-borne bacteria before being exposed to hundreds of ticks that then sucked their blood for up to a week. Their blood was drawn twice a week for eight weeks and then they were sacrificed.

In yet <u>another experiment</u>, beagles were injected with heartworm larvae and later euthanized so the larvae could be used in other experiments.

The White Coat Waste Project (WCW) investigation that broke these stories triggered a public outcry and a <u>bipartisan</u> <u>effort</u> to hold Fauci accountable for the unnecessary and abusive experiments he signed off on using millions of taxpayer dollars.

The subsequent mainstream media hit pieces on WCW are evidence of the impact #BeagleGate had public perception.

"The irony is that it's these little puppies bringing the outrage," said <u>Vera Sharav</u>, human rights activist and founder of the <u>Alliance for Human Research Protection</u> (AHRP).

It's not that Sharav doesn't care about puppies. She is frustrated, however, that she has been unable to generate the same public outcry when it comes to her lifelong mission to end cruel medical experimentation on children.

"Animals have powerful advocates, like <u>People for the Ethical</u> <u>Treatment of Animals</u>, fighting to protect them from this kind of abuse," Sharav said. "But these children are disposable. It's a travesty."

As a child survivor of the Holocaust, Sharav witnessed first hand how a corrupt system can systematically obliterate moral norms and human empathy in the name of public health.

She has worked for decades to put a stop to unethical and

abusive medical practices, including those subsidized and facilitated by government agencies and <u>Big Pharma</u>.

Her battle to break through conspiratorial silence and get the attention of the media and regulatory authorities has been an uphill battle, spanning decades.

But in 2004 there was a glimmer of hope. The BBC reached out to Sharav as part of an investigation for a documentary film, "Guinea Pig Kids."

Based on the findings of investigative journalist <u>Liam Scheff</u>, the gut-wrenching documentary exposed Fauci's torturous clandestine medical experiments on HIV-infected children in the care of <u>Incarnation Children's Center</u> (ICC).

Sharav teamed up with Scheff, investigative reporter Celia Farber and the film's director, Jamie Doran. For a brief time, the three believed the truth might finally come to light.

But as they all discovered, shedding light is not for the faint of heart.

Who were the 'Guinea Pig Kids'?

The ICC, which marketed itself as "New York City's only skilled nursing facility providing specialized care for children and adolescents living with HIV/AIDS," was the <u>scene</u> <u>of these crimes</u> against humanity.

In 1992, NIAID provided funding to reintroduce the ICC as <u>"an</u> <u>outpatient clinic for HIV-positive children</u>" and the clinic became part of Columbia University's Pediatric AIDS Clinical Trials Unit.

New York's child welfare department, the Administration for Children's Services, was empowered to offer up the vulnerable and underprivileged children under its care <u>as lab rats</u> to test toxic AIDS drugs like AZT, Nevirapine and various protease inhibitors, as well as experimental AIDS vaccines. Most of these drugs, approved for adults with AIDS, carried Black Box warnings and caused potentially lethal side effects, including <u>bone marrow death</u>, <u>organ failure</u>, <u>deformities and</u> <u>brain damage</u>.

Most of the children were Black, Hispanic and poor, often born to drug-addicted mothers.

NIAID, capitalizing on the prevailing AIDS orthodoxy, justified the unethical experiments performed on these kids as the only chance they had to survive.

Jacklyn Hoerger, whose job it was to administer the drugs to the children, said:

"We were told that if they were vomiting, if they lost their ability to walk, if they were having diarrhea, if they were dying, then all of this was because of their HIV infection. I just faithfully gave it as I was told by doctors."

Compliance, as a unidirectional principle, has been a recurring theme throughout Fauci's career. According to ICC Medical Director Dr. Katherine Painter, the "biggest problem facing families with HIV-positive children is adherence."

Hoerger learned this lesson the hard way, when she began the process of adopting two half sisters from the program. Applying a much more compassionate scientific method at home, Hoerger deduced that it was the medications that were causing the children's ailments. So she took them off the drug regimens.

She described the improvements as "almost instantaneous" and noted the girls began eating properly for the first time in their lives. But her non-compliance deemed her a negligent parent and she lost custody of the girls. She was never permitted to see them again.

At ICC, the cooperation of experimental subjects consistently

took precedence over their wellbeing. Children were required to take these medications regardless of their negative impacts, and adverse effects were attributed to their presumed illness (AHRP discovered that NIAID allowed its pharma partners to experiment on children without lab-confirmed HIV infections).

When some parents refused to consent to the trials, children's services officials would promptly remove them and place them with foster families, or in children's homes where a child's participation would then be authorized.

When children resisted or refused their medications they were brought to Columbia Presbyterian hospital, where plastic tubes were surgically inserted into their stomachs for drug administration.

According to Sharav, at least 80 children died over the course of these clinical trials.

"Fauci just brushed all those dead babies under the rug," Sharav said. "They were collateral damage in his career ambitions. They were throw-away children."

A visit to ICC's mass grave at Gate of Heaven cemetery in Hawthorne, New York, drove that point home for Celia Farber, an investigative reporter who conducted research for the film.

"I couldn't believe my eyes," Farber said. "It was a very large pit with AstroTuft thrown over it, which you could actually lift up. Under it, one could see dozens of plain wooden coffins, haphazardly stacked. There may have been 100 of them. I learned there was more than one child's body in each."

Compliance also was an issue when it came to adhering to the <u>Nuremberg Code</u> or even following federal regulations related to clinical trial participation. Instead of adhering to requirements put in place to protect foster children, New York created an institutional review board, an ethics committee comprised of representatives from the same hospitals who were conducting the research to grant approvals.

In other words, approval was put in the hands of the stakeholders.

In March 2004, Sharav's organization filed a complaint with both the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and the federal office of human research protection.

The complaint focused on the unlawful enrollment of foster children in these trials and systemwide institutional failure to protect them in accordance with federal regulations mandating an independent advocate for each child.

These kids, some as young as 3 months old, had no independent voice. The ACS, the same organization that essentially put them on a conveyor belt for clinical trials, was also their legal guardians.

"It's a complete abdication of 'first do no harm' and the dignity of human beings," saif Sharav. "From a medical research perspective lab animals are expensive and these children are cheap. The government handed them over like a herd of animals."

The campaign against 'AIDS deniers'

"Guinea Pig Kids" debuted on BBC on Nov. 30, 2004, but was abruptly taken off the air.

A <u>complaint</u> filed by powerful AIDS activists led the BBC to pull the documentary and expunge the investigation. And it was far worse behind the scenes.

Celia Farber said she and others were "relentlessly brutalized at every level" for being so-called "AIDs deniers." "They came after us professionally, economically, spiritually, socially," Farber recalled. "Nobody wanted to be an AIDS denier. It elicited such immediate hatred. That term cast a really deep spell and people couldn't hear past it. It instantly shut people down."

A 2005 subcommittee meeting hosted by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) concluded that the protected rights of foster children had been violated in some of the AIDS drug trials – but nothing changed at the ICC and children continued to die.

The <u>VERA Institute of Justice</u>, which was tasked with investigating the death of the children used in these experiments, was prohibited from looking at medical records and refused to accept data from Scheff's own investigation.

The efforts of Scheff, Sharav and Farber were plunged back into darkness. Until now.

"Fauci has headed this agency (NIAID) since 1984 and has never come up with a drug or vaccine," Sharav said. "There has been no healing. He has only succeeded in terrorizing people."

Sharav is ready for Fauci's reign of terror to end.

But perhaps we can learn the most about Fauci and his cronies, not by looking at his failures, but directing our attention to his success. He and his colleagues at the NIH and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention have perfected a pandemic paradigm using changing diagnostic paradigms and clinical definitions incorporating flawed testing methods.

This method was used to launch some of the most successful fear campaigns in global history. That fear was used to generate a medical warfare model that has been used to justify thousands of cruel, unnecessary and expensive experiments.

And while those experiments did not produce effective

treatments or cures, they successfully desensitized researchers and healthcare workers and trained them to "just follow orders" regardless of health outcomes.

This was all accomplished at enormous expense to American taxpayers — and the resulting orthodoxy has caused millions of people their health.

Treatments come and go, but medical compliance and creating a "how dare you" culture to shame and silence the voices of dissent has likely remained the most successful and profitable scientific experiment in global history.

But there are two variables that Fauci didn't accurately account for: the resilience of the human spirit and the power of a parent's love.

Witnessing the unraveling of the narrative is surreal for Farber.

"I still feel this rage and disgust that this terrorist matrix of AIDS activists succeeded in convincing the public to look away, that they shouldn't care about these children," Farber said.

But despite everything she's been through, there's a spark of optimism.

"The spark of light is that so many people are embracing this now, are prepared minds for this now, if one can be a 'prepared mind,'" Farber said.

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