Lies, Damned Lies and UNAIDS Statistics.

Latest Statistics South Africa (SSA) report cites 18,325 "HIV" deaths in 2010. SSA figure reflects UNAIDS huge exaggeration of 270,000 HIV deaths.

by Terry Michael, April 15, 2013 | www.terrymichael.net

Summary: South Africa has just released its latest mortality figures, for 2010, showing a continued decline in deaths since 2006, as population continues to rise--to 51.8 million, up 15% between 2001 and 2011. Deaths, 18,325, attributed to "HIV disease" by the government in 2010 continued to be about 3% of the total for all deaths, 543,856. Official statistics contrast by an order of magnitude with UNAIDS' continued assertion that for the past decade several hundred thousand have died annually (270,000 in 2011, UNAIDS says) in South Africa from "HIV disease." The UNAIDS HIV death number is seventeen times (17x) that reported from actual government death registrations. The figures suggest that UNAIDS' claim that 34 million are "living with HIV-AIDS" worldwide is itself an exaggeration of major proportion, based on a factually unsupportable mathematical model. The U.N. public relations organization also claims that two-thirds of "HIV-AIDS cases" are in Sub Saharan Africa.

"Statistics South Africa" (SSA,) the nation's official keeper of health, population, and commerce data, has released its report on 2010 mortality, based on death registrations, what in the U.S. are called "death certificates."

As they have for years, SSA's numbers reveal a massive difference for South Africa from "HIV disease" deaths estimated by UNAIDS, the United Nations interagency office for promoting “AIDS awareness” and lobbying for ever-more money for addressing an asserted "pandemic of HIV-AIDS." Since at least the beginning of the century, UNAIDS has claimed that hundreds of thousands of South Africans die annually from the amorphous AIDS syndrome, said to be caused by a retroviral pathogen labeled the "human immunodeficiency virus" by the U.S. and French governments in 1987.

For the nation of 51.8 million (2011 census,) SSA on April 10, 2013 published its "Mortality and causes of death in South Africa, 2010: Findings from death notification." It reported 18,325 deaths from "HIV disease," up a slight 540 from 2009 (17,785), a 3% increase, using the generous definition that labels old diseases like tuberculosis as "HIV disease," if the deceased was thought to have been reactive on a test for antibodies to the purported viral pathogen.

Contrast that with the latest UNAIDS claim that an estimated 270,000 South Africans died of "HIV disease" in 2011 [Page accessed April 14, 2013.] Here’s the mystery math:
the actual death registrations for "HIV disease" were less than 7% of the UNAIDS claim. Seven percent.

For the past decade (since 2003), UNAIDS has been asserting that something on the order of 200,000 to 420,000 deaths from “HIV-AIDS” occur each year in South Africa. [Preceding linked table shows UNAIDS data for 2003-2007.] The round number usually cited is 300,000, or sometimes “a thousand a day,” while Statistics South Africa’s actual death counts have ranged in that time period from about 10,000 to 18,000 yearly, including a range of 14,183 in 2006 to the 18,325 in 2010. The SSA numbers have always been about 95% less than the UNAIDS claim. [Google "deaths+AIDS+South+Africa" to see the oft-repeated UNAIDS claim, usually just presented as fact, with no citation—even though UNAIDS is the source.]

UNAIDS is a public relations operation charged with "raising AIDS awareness" and promoting ever-more spending on "HIV-AIDS." UNAIDS claims no separate, disaggregated figures for number of “HIV infections” and number of “AIDS disease cases”—which means there is no figure, or even guess, for how many humans are actually ill from a syndrome comprised from a long list of old diseases.

In its new report, SSA lists the total number of deaths in South Africa from all causes (natural, plus murder, suicide, accidents, etc.) as 543,856 in 2010, down from 579,711 in 2009. SSA data reveal that deaths from all causes in South Africa peaked in 2006 at 613,108, and have fallen steadily in the years from 2006 to 2010. At the same time, SSA’s census data show that the country’s population increased to 51.8 million in 2011 (latest census) from 44.8 million in 2001—a 15%+ hike in population in a country that is supposed to be ravaged by the killer "HIV-AIDS." For contrast, U.S. population increased by only 9.7% from 2000 to 2010.

These numbers are easy to track at the web site of SSA, a statistics agency that operates with Western standards, and which undoubtedly is one of the few reliable African numbers-gathering entities among the 50 African nations. The exaggerations of UNAIDS have no basis in fact. Yet the international HIV-AIDS Industry, and journalists who act as unwitting conduits for UNAIDS propaganda, continue to spread the numbers, almost always without attribution to UNAIDS.

UNAIDS claims that 34 million are "living with AIDS worldwide as of 2011, and two-thirds of those are in Sub Saharan Africa. " [Pages accessed April 14, 2013.] If UNAIDS states “HIV deaths” in South Africa as 17-times greater than the official numbers from SSA, what does that say about the 34 million claim?

It perhaps reveals that UNAIDS claims are derived from highly questionable data models that are extrapolations, of exaggerations, of a tiny number of blood samples,
subjected to assays for proteins that can be caused by scores of body conditions—not tests for actual pathogenic virions, real or imagined; and UNAIDS counts as mortality causation, by its always-hyphenated "HIV-AIDS," a long list of old illnesses that can occur by themselves, with no help from HIV.

The UNAIDS 300,000 (plus-or-minus) number was the basis for a "study" released by the "Harvard School of Public Health AIDS Initiative" in November 2008, which asserted that, "More than 330,000 lives or approximately 2.2 million person years were lost [between 2000 and 2005] because a feasible and timely ARV [anti-retroviral] treatment program was not implemented in South Africa." Critics conclude that this junk science "study," heralded with the Harvard "brand" November 25, 2008 on the front page of The New York Times, was a thinly veiled character assassination attack on then-South African President Thabo Mbeki. He was the only world leader to make a comprehensive study of the science claims for AIDS. He suggested assertions about "AIDS in Africa" reflected racism, fueled by white Western medicine men hallucinating about black Africans and sex.

Millions of Africans have been psychologically terrorized with the belief their sexual practices have compromised their health, when it can be argued that the causes of poor health have been what they always were: pathogen-laden drinking water, malnutrition, old diseases like TB and Malaria, poor sanitation and hygiene in impoverished societies, and debilitating stress. The retroviral claim has led to millions being prescribed highly toxic, life-threatening chemotherapy--cell-killers and DNA chain terminators called "anti-retrovirals"--resulting in immune deficiency by doctors' prescriptions.

In effect, the heterosexual "AIDS epidemic" that never occurred in the white West was "off-shored" to the Third World, and Africa in particular, where African men are told they need to be circumcised to stop the "spread" of "HIV," despite the fact that 90% of Western European white heterosexual males are uncircumcised and have never "spread" the mysterious retrovirus to women.

"AIDS" has always been a malady-by-definition, a label ascribed to a broad spectrum of health problems related to three general factors: (1) repeated exposure to old pathogens, (2) ingestion of toxins, and (3) affliction with stress, all of which, together and separately, can weaken natural immunity in human hosts. That's what "AIDS" was when it caused the collapse of immune systems of a subset of gay men in urban America in the 1980s. That's what it remains, reflected in the fact that no single cure or vaccine has been developed in the three decades since a new label was assigned to an old set of health problems.

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