



[<https://i1.wp.com/uncoverdc.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/PCR-Test.jpg?fit=450%2C341&ssl=1>]



The Corona Simulation Machine: Why the Inventor of The “Corona Test” \ It To Detect A Virus

“Scientists are doing an awful lot of damage to the world in the name of helping it. I don’t mind being ashamed of it.” –Kary Mullis, Inventor of Polymerase Chain Reaction

What do we mean when we say somebody has ‘tested positive’ for the Corona Virus? The answer “answer” is like getting to a very rare mushroom that only grows above 200 feet on a Sequoia

I say that for dramatic effect, but also because I wound up, against all odds, finding it.

Every day I wake up and work at shedding one more layer of ignorance —by listening carefully. Epic, incredible scientists, happening to cross my path when nobody else wanted to talk to their warnings and corrections crystallizing. True “science” (the nature of the natural world) is never bad news.

The reason Bill Gates wants you to believe a Corona Virus will exterminate over 450 million people (subjective interpretation.)

Why is that? You'd have to ask his psychiatrist.

But let's talk about the latest terror bomb detonated by Global Atheist PC Creeps upon your people governed by a President who does not think backwards.

How many of us are "infected" with this novel Corona virus, and how scared should we be?

First, a spiritual law: Anything that tries to frighten you comes from "opposition," in spiritual battles and keep your wits about you. You don't have to shout, "Stay safe!" to your neighbors. That is a miracle like The Sistine Chapel. It withstands toxic, microbial inundation on a grand scientific highway of adaptive life-sustaining genetic information, on cellular bridges, emitting telegrams "viruses" or "retroviruses."

People die—yes. But people don't die the way Bill Gates would have you believe, at the mercy of nature on every surface, and especially other humans. That's not "science." That's social engineering.

Let's proceed.

What do we mean when we say a person "tests positive" for Covid-19?

We don't actually mean they have been found to "have" it.

We've been hijacked by our technologies, but left illiterate about what they actually mean. In the past, I spent time with, and interviewed the inventor of the method used in the presently available (Polymerase Chain Reaction.)

His name was Kary B. Mullis, and he was one of the warmest, funniest, most eclectic-minded people. A staunch critic of HIV "science," and an unlikely Nobel Laureate, i.e. a "genius."

R

One time, in 1994, when I called to talk to him about how PCR was being weaponized to "prove" HIV caused AIDS, he actually came to tears.

The people who have taken *all* your freedoms away in recent weeks, they're social engineers, people

WHO fanatics, and the like. Their army is composed of "mainstream media," which is now litera machine for the Gates-led Pandemic Reich.

Kary Mullis was a *scientist*. He never spoke like a globalist, and said once, memorably, when ac could endanger lives: "I'm a scientist. I'm not a lifeguard." That's a very important line in the s; they are "saving lives," is a very dangerous animal, and you should run in the opposite directio fear, and their favorite word is "could." They entrap you with a form of bio-debt, creating simul happen, yet hasn't. Bill Gates has been waiting a long time for a virus with this much, as he pu problem, and it's called PCR.

Of Mullis' invention, Polymerase Chain Reaction, the *London Observer* wrote:

"Not since James Watt walked across Glasgow Green in 1765 and realized that the secondary s power, an inspiration that set loose the industrial revolution, has a single, momentous idea bee

What does HIV have to do with Covid-19?

PCR played a central role in the HIV war (a war you don't know about, that lasted 22 years, bet and classical scientists.) The latter lost the war. Unless you count being correct as winning. The opposition, and it seemed nobody would ever learn who these scientists were, or why they focu

And PCR, though its inventor died last year, and isn't here to address it, plays a central role in (

Here is an outtake from an article I published in SPIN, in 1994, about Kary Mullis, PCR, HIV and

"PCR has also had a great impact on the field of AIDS, or rather, HIV research. PCR can, among negative to the HIV antibody test.

The word "eccentric" seems to come up often in connection with Mullis' name: His first publishe journal Nature in 1986, described how he viewed the universe while on LSD – pocked with blac runs backward. He has been known to show photographs of nude girlfriends during his lectures patterns. And as a side project, he is developing a company which sells lockets containing the l that have really set the scientific establishment fuming.

Mullis, like his friend and colleague Dr. Peter Duesberg, does not believe that AIDS is caused by member of the Group for the Reappraisal of the HIV-AIDS Hypothesis, the 500-member protes the cause of AIDS.

One of Duesberg's strongest arguments in the debate has been that the HIV virus is barely det Ironically, when PCR was applied to HIV research, around 1989, researchers claimed to have p technology, they were suddenly able to see viral particles in the quantities they couldn't see be that HIV was now 100 times more prevalent than was previously thought. But Mullis himself wa that certain people are infected with HIV," he told Spin in 1992, "and some of those people can doesn't begin even to answer the question, 'Does HIV cause it?'"

Mullis then went on to echo one of Duesberg's most controversial claims. "Human beings are fu it is hundreds or thousands or hundreds of thousands. We've only recently started to look for tl People have always survived retroviruses."

Mullis challenged the popular wisdom that the disease-causing mechanisms of HIV are simply the mystery of that damn virus," he said at the time, "has been generated by the \$2 billion a year and you spend \$2 billion, and you can make up some great mysteries about it too."

Like so many great scientific discoveries, the idea for PCR came suddenly, as if by direct trans on a late-night drive in 1984, the same year, ironically, that HIV was announced to be the "probable

"I was just driving and thinking about ideas and suddenly I saw it," Mullis recalls. "I saw the pop up on a blackboard in my head, so I pulled over and started scribbling." A chemist friend of his described in a recent special edition of Scientific American: "Jennifer objected groggily to the discovery discovered something fantastic. Unimpressed, she went back to sleep."

Mullis kept scribbling calculations, right there in the car, until the formula for DNA amplification the concept of "reiterative exponential growth processes," which Mullis had picked up from work table-pounding, he convinced the small California biotech company he was working for, Cetus, they finally listened: They sold the patent for PCR to Hoffman-LaRoche for the staggering sum for a patent. Mullis meanwhile received a \$10,000 bonus.

Mullis's mother reports that as a child, her lively son got into all kinds of trouble – shutting down and blasting small frogs hundreds of feet into the air. These days, he likes to surf, rollerblade, and whom are not scientists – and above all, he loves to write.

Mullis is notoriously difficult to track down and interview. I had left several messages on his answering machine with no response. Finally, I called him in the late evening, and he picked up, in the middle of bidding farewell, he would not give me an interview, but after a while, a conversation was underway, and I asked him to come on. "Oh, what the hell," he gruffed. "Turn the fucker on."

Our talk focused on AIDS. Though Mullis has not been particularly vocal about his HIV skepticism, he has been muddled or softened by his recent success and mainstream acceptability. He seems to revel in it. "I pooh-pooh me now, because of who I am," he says with a chuckle – and by all accounts, he's usually

When ABC's "Nightline" approached Mullis about participating in a documentary on himself, he declined. "That's a much more important story," he told the producers, who up to the point were on the HIV debate. In the end, "Nightline" ran a two-part series, the first on Kary Mullis, the second on the controversy. In the end, "Nightline" ran a two-part series, the first on Kary Mullis, the second on a two-week period, to act as their scientific consultant and direct them to sources.

The show was superb, and represented a historic turning point, possibly even the end of the science of HIV. But it still didn't fulfill Mullis' ultimate fantasy. "What ABC needs to do," says Mullis, "is talk to [Dr. Robert] Gallo [one of the discoverers of HIV] and [Dr. Anthony] Fauci and [Dr. Robert] Gallo [one of the discoverers of HIV] which I could do in ten minutes."

But I point out, Gallo will refuse to discuss the HIV debate, just as he's always done.

"I know he will," Mullis shoots back, anger rising in his voice. "But you know what? I would be in his office and say, 'This is Kary Mullis trying to ask you a goddamn simple question,' and let that crazy person, that's okay. But here's a Nobel Prize-winner trying to ask a simple question from 100,000 people. It has to be on TV. It's a visual thing. I'm not unwilling to do something like that."

He pauses, then continues. "And I don't care about making an ass of myself because most people

While many people, even within the ranks of the HIV dissidents, have of late tried to distance t Mullis defends him passionately and seems genuinely concerned about his fate. "I was trying to "that Peter has been abused seriously by the scientific establishment, to the point where he ca his whole life is pretty much in disarray because of this, and it is only because he has refused t There ought to be some goddamn private foundation in the country, that would say, 'Well, we'l of Health] dropped off. We'll take care of it. You just keep right on saying what you're saying, I think you are wrong, but you're the only dissenter, and we need one, because it's science, it's i why I cooperated with ABC."

"I am waiting to be convinced that we're wrong," Mullis continues. "I know it ain't going to hap, will be the first person to admit it. A lot of people studying this disease are looking for the cleve that will show how this works. Like, 'What if this molecule was produced by this one and then t and that one induces this one' – that stuff becomes, after two molecules, conjecture of the ran it don't realize that molecules themselves are somewhat hypothetical, and that their interactior reactions are even more so. You don't need to look that far. You don't discover the cause of so obscure things. You just look at what the hell is going on. Well, here's a bunch of people that a. Apparently, it didn't work because a lot of them got sick. That's the conclusion. You don't neces there."

http://aidswiki.net/index.php?title=Document:Farber_interviews_Mullis [http://aidswiki.net/inc title=Document:Farber_interviews_Mullis]

That was a historical detour, shared in hopes of rooting this conversation historically.

When you see the word "cases" on your TV screen, in this world that has now been hijacked by will be forgiven for thinking those are cases of Covid-19.

The number of "cases" is often a very big number, back-lit in red. Today for example, the numb Worldometer, is 309,728. The total death figure is 8,441. "Active cases," is 286,546, of which 8 "new deaths" is 1,037, and the number of "total recovered" is 14,741.

I'm not clear what an "active" case is. Does that mean fully symptomatic? Partially symptomatic influenza/pneumonia, which has magically, as many have observed, dropped off a cliff for 2020

In China, generally, they diagnose 'Corona' with CT scans and one or two positive PCR tests. In a "case," ie what the case definition is. Absent CT scans, we are in a bio-tech free-fall. One web definition: "The novel coronavirus, or COVID-19, has been spreading worldwide, resulting in gr late 2019 and increased mortality numbers since early 2020. So far, experts have seen that wh usually mild with non-specific symptoms. And there are no trademark clinical features of COVID

There are no trademark clinical features? What then, collapsed the world? I sure hope this isn't

A few graphs down, my fears are confirmed: "Diagnosis of COVID-19 involves laboratory tests. coronavirus, additional diagnostic tests may be done to determine the severity of the infection.'

I accept that "something is going on" that overlaps with flu, but reportedly worse than a norma an acute lack of oxygen, for reasons unclear. People can't breathe. Intubation is a serious, pote questions—but that's for a future article.

What is the relationship between the spread of testing and the "spread" of a new virus? How do

comparison to what we are assuming we are experiencing? One study in Austria found that increased "cases."

In an email discussion between a group of international scientists, academics and MD's, the question was how new cases would track with the daily number of tests.

"Yes, they do," wrote Austrian MD Christian Fiala. "Here are the data from Austria. In other words, the number of 'infected' people, they have to also increase the number of tests. However, that is not

Another aspect: during the first weeks most tests were done on sick people. Therefore, the percentage of positive tests will be high. But there are not so many sick people and with the general roll out of tests, the vast majority of tests will be on healthy people. The percentage of positive tests will be low, and most will be false positive.

In other words, it is impossible to continue the increase of positive test results."

In the US, we have all but abandoned classical diagnostic medicine in favor of biotech, or lab reliance. This is a long time and is a dangerous turning. The "Corona test" is named with characteristic tech-tediousness. "Diagnostic Panel." That means it is a needle in a DNA haystack test. A PCR test.

It finds fragments, nucleic acids. From an email from Kary Mullis, to the widow of boxer Tommy Muhammad, who was destroyed by an "HIV test," and who litigated ferociously for years, against test manufacturers,

"PCR detects a very small segment of the nucleic acid which is part of a virus itself. The specificity is a somewhat arbitrary choice of DNA primers used which become the ends of the amplified fragment."

If things were done right, "infection" would be a far cry from a positive PCR test.

"You have to have a whopping amount of any organism to cause symptoms. Huge amounts of infection. I'm a developer, and former founder of an EM lab called Viral Forensics told me. "You don't start with symptoms. I'm skeptical that a PCR test is ever true. It's a great scientific research tool. It's a horrible tool because by the time you show symptoms, thousands of cells have been killed before you show symptoms. By the time you show symptoms...the dead count is high."

I asked Dr. Rasnick what advice he has for people who want to be tested for COVID-19.

"Don't do it, I say, when people ask me," he replies. "No healthy person should be tested. It may as well make you absolutely miserable."

One of the countless head-spinning mysteries of this whole Corona Situation has been the advice given to his wife, to Sophie Trudeau, to Prince Charles announcing they had "tested positive" for COVID-19. In famous-powerful people cases, the symptoms were either non-existent or mild. Why, one would think that British Royals, especially, seemed to contradict their ethos of secrecy in this case. So what did it mean? COVID-19 is not all that deadly. That the virus can be present without causing the disease. That host fatality is not a COVID-19 is neither a PR death sentence nor an actual death sentence. Maybe in their elite and high social status, prestige, or sacrament to a Pagan Virus Deity. Who knows? In the case of the Trudeau, Sophie Trudeau's husband Justin, the Prime Minister, never got sick, and was never tested. (He didn't want to appear weak in Canada, you must have symptoms.)

We do live now in a world dominated by a Corona virus, as my friend Kevin Corbett, a retired n Shrek-Green is the color that was chosen. We're lost in a simulation, seeking to grab hold of "tr grab hold of words, slow them down, and analyze them. Globalists love to weaponize words and end, they invent new words, and force you to use them and live them. Words like "Corona Virus: "Tested Positive."

Whether we realize it or not, this phrase is an echo of HIV-think, which I swam through for mo: choking and spitting all the way out. The globalists write *code*. They encode "viruses" and give this video game, you lose all your freedoms, and must display gratitude and servitude. Viral co: can counter it. Especially not "science." The virus is also a sweeping metaphor for the spread of outside their religious doctrines, not recognizable by classical virology.

The code, the potential scenarios, the mysticism and superstition about how the virus spreads, remain a person, as opposed to an un-person. It's a form of post-globalist environmental socia submit to an equal chance to be killed by a virus. Act out the theatrics of worshipping the virus v This is why celebrities love this kind of thing. It gives them a chance to debase themselves, to : this, from my window in New York City, at 7 pm every evening, people are heard hollering, clap to show solidarity to the health care workers on the front lines. Was any such thing ever devise weren't significant deaths for the global elites. It's not "death," this play is about. It's socialist c grocery store without encountering new displays of Corona Heroica. Only *viruses* interest these refuse to learn the first thing about the natural life of viruses and humans. If they did peer into and wonder. They would find that viruses are rarely deadly, always misunderstood, and actually globalists are obsessed with "spread" and "viruses" is because they want to shut down all form: that threatens their New World Order.

"Every time somebody takes a swab, a tissue sample of their DNA, it goes into a government d "They're not just looking for the virus. Please put that in your article."

Technocracy

In HIV, the death spell (code) came to people in the form of two antibody tests called ELISA and came later, to measure "viral load," and were specifically *not* to be used for diagnosing HIV. Rat "surrogate markers," said to represent where they stood in their battle against HIV. (Did peopl This was the trillion-dollar question.)

In any case, those tests were not built on a "gold standard" which means purification of an actu been separated from all else. HIV co-discoverer and Nobel Laureate Luc Montagnier famously tr [repeat, we did not purify](http://www.theperthgroup.com/CONTINUUM/djamelmontagnier.html) [http://www.theperthgroup.com/CONTINUUM/djamelmontagnier.html

HIV was never "separated from everything else." It was and is a laboratory artifact, a set of lab built—a test which shattered countless millions of lives, because people watched TV and believ chance to hear what Kary Mullis or dozens of other real scientists had to say about the suppose

Nothing was proven before it was asserted. This became the norm, paving the way for the situa We all dreaded this would happen, but we never dreamed they would choose a cold virus. A Co

In the early 1990's, PCR, (Polymerase Chain Reaction) came into popular use, and Kary Mullis v PCR, simply put, is a thermal cycling method used to make up to billions of copies of a specific study. As it correctly says on PCR's [Wikipedia page](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polymerase_technique) [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polymerase_ technique" with a "broad variety" of applications, "...including biomedical *research* and criminal

to say, to my dismay, that one of the applications of PCR is "...for the diagnosis of infectious dis

PCR is a needle in a haystack technology that can be extremely misleading in "the diagnosis of between this revolutionary technology and human life happened on the battlefield of AIDS, and *against* PCR as diagnostic tool. In 1987, esteemed Berkeley cancer virologist Peter Duesberg had issued a broadside in a paper published in *Cancer Research* to the growing and promiscuous use of PCR at least one he stood to gain a Nobel Prize for had he not diffused its [significance himself \[https:](#)

His main argument was that the Gallo/Montagnier fusion "virus" that came to be called 'HIV' was not a model of infecting cells. It infected so few cells that Duesberg likened the pathogenic model to thinking of a day. There was simply not enough "there-there" in the form of cell death. "It's a pussycat," he injected with it. (though not if it came from Gallo's lab.)

With PCR's rise, the HIV Industrial Complex weaponized it to assert that *now* they could see HIV. Peter Duesberg was toast. And it was Kary Mullis, himself an HIV dissenter, who rose to Duesberg's

I conducted a two-hour interview with David Crowe— Canadian researcher, with a degree in biology, on the *Myth* podcast, and President of the think-tank *Rethinking AIDS*. He broke down the problems with PCR, revealing a world of unimaginable complexity, as well as trickery.

"The first thing to know is that the test is not binary," he said. "In fact, I don't think there are any positive or negative."

The next part of his explanation is lengthy and detailed, but let's push through:

"What they do is they take some kind of a continuum and they arbitrarily say this point is the d

"Wow," I said. "That's so important. I think people envision it as one of two things: Positive or negative or you don't."

"PCR is really a manufacturing technique," Crowe explained. "You start with one molecule. You do each cycle the amount doubles, which doesn't sound like that much, but if you, if you double 30 times, you have 1 billion more material than you started with. So as a manufacturing technique, it's great. What they do is they measure RNA as they produce it. You shine a light at one wavelength, and you get a response, you get a signal. They measure the amount of light that comes back and that's their surrogate for how much DNA. The first step in RT-PCR test which is where you convert the RNA to DNA. So, the PCR test is actually not like the complimentary RNA. So logically it's the same thing, but it can be confusing. Like why is there's a certain number of cycles."

This is where it gets wild.

"In one paper," Crowe says, "I found 37 cycles. If you didn't get enough fluorescence by 37 cyc

paper, the cutoff was 36. Thirty-seven to 40 were considered "indeterminate." And if you got in only seen two papers that described what the limit was. So, it's quite possible that different hospitals in the US, Italy versus France are all using different cutoff sensitivity standards of the Covid test. So, negative. If you cut off a 50, you might have everybody positive."

I asked him to pause so I could exclaim my astonishment. And yet, it was Déjà vu all over again. I never told that the "HIV test" had different standards in different countries, and within countries (the greatest number of HIV proteins) was in Australia: five. The Lowest was Africa: 2. In the US it is

We used to joke that you could rid yourself of an "HIV diagnosis" by flying from either the US or "AIDS" in Africa was diagnosed without any tests whatsoever. Just a short list of symptoms that tropical diseases, such as fever, cough, and shortness of breath.

David, in his quiet Canadian way, dropped a bombshell in his next statement:

"I think if a country said, "You know, we need to end this epidemic," They could quietly send around having the cutoff at 37. If we put it at 32, the number of positive tests drops dramatically. If it's something like that. So, you can control the sensitivity."

Yes, you read that right. Labs can manipulate how many "cases" of Covid-19 their country has. vanish all of a sudden?

"Another reason we know this is bogus," Crowe continued, "is from a remarkable series of graphs in JAMA. These graphs were published in the supplementary information, which is an indication that I think the authors probably just threw them in because they were interesting graphs, but they are 18 graphs of 18 different people. And at this hospital in Singapore, they did daily coronavirus tests to cycles necessary to detect fluorescence. Or if they couldn't detect fluorescence by...37 cycles, they signifying a negative."

"So, in this group of 18 people, the majority of people went from positive, which is normally read as "uninfected" back to positive—infected again. So how do you interpret this? If you know, 100% positive for detecting infection, then the negative results must've been wrong at the point from 37 to say 36 or 38. You can move this, this cycle of numbers. It's an arbitrary division that if you did that, you wouldn't still have the same thing. It would just, instead of going from 37 back to 45, it might go from 33 to undetectable to 30 or something like that. Right? So, you can have an arbitrary binary division. And so basically this says that the test is not detecting infection. Because you're uninfected, and you're in a hospital with the best anti-infective precautions in the world, you cured the infection, why didn't you have antibodies to stop you getting re-infected? So, there's no way to explain these results. That's why I think they're so important."

I couldn't believe my ears. And yet I could. Have you ever tried to read the package insert for a device while that the technobabble is some kind of spell, or bad dream. An alien language from another planet whatever else it may do—help a single human being have a better life. It's not "English. [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=...] don't know what it is.

"I've been quoting, Alice in Wonderland a lot recently," David says, "because it's the only way I can believe six impossible things before breakfast!"

One of the ways to distinguish truth from deception in contemporary "science" is to track what was there was apparently an English abstract online at PubMed out of China that rendered the entire

and absurd.

"There was a famous Chinese paper that estimated that if you're testing asymptomatic people, 20% will be positive. That was kind of shocking, so shocking that PubMed had to withdraw the abstract even though it was published and available. I actually have a translation with a friend. I translated it into English and what they call positive predictive value. The abstract basically said that in asymptomatic populations, the probability of a test being a true positive is only about 20%. 80% will be false positive."

"Doesn't that mean the test means nothing?" I asked.

"The Chinese analysis was a mathematical analysis, a standard, the standard analysis that's been used for a long time. There's nothing dramatic about the paper. It's a re-examination of the standard analysis and said, in some populations, like they estimated 1% of people are actually positive, you could have 80% false positive. Uh, they couldn't do a real analysis of false positives in terms of determining accuracy because that requires a gold standard and the only gold standard is purification of the virus. So you have to be being purified. If you could purify the virus, then you could take a hundred people who tested positive and you could test them. And if you found the virus in 50 out of a hundred and not in the other 50, you could say that's a true positive. But we have no way to do that because we haven't yet purified the virus. And I don't think that's a good idea."

Dave Rasnick has had exchanges with David Crowe about this, and concurs, "To my knowledge"

In a previous interview I did with him a few weeks ago, he said this, about PCR tests and the fact that a test that is better, or more "sensitive" means more accurate:

"It's like fingerprints. With PCR you're only looking at a small number of nucleotide. You're looking at a small fingerprint. When you have regular human fingerprints, they have to have points of confirmation. You have almost all fingerprints, and it's those generic parts in a Corona virus that the PCR test picks up. If you took a few little samples of fingerprints you are going to come up with a lot of segments of RNA that match with corona virus. They will still show up in PCR. You can get down to the levels where its biological function is to fold."

"The primers are what you know. We already know the strings of RNA for the Corona family, the conserved regions. Then you look at the other end of the region, for all Corona viruses. The Chinese decided that that region was unique to their Corona virus. You do PCR to see if that is true. If it is truly unique it would be a good test because they don't really have one for the new virus."

"SARS isn't the virus that stopped the world," I offer.

"That's right."

"PCR for diagnosis is a big problem," he continues. "When you have to amplify it these huge numbers of false positives. Again, I'm skeptical that a PCR test is ever true."

Crowe described a case in the literature of a woman who had been in contact with a suspect case, the index case. "She was important to the supposed chain of infection because of this. They tested her with a lot of tests like nose, throat—different PCR tests. 18 different tests. And she tested negative every time. A connection with the other cases, they said: "We consider her infected. So, they had 18 negative tests."

"Now why was she important? Well there was only one other person who could have theoretical"

patient, outside the family was who they thought it was. But secondly, she had the same exact people in his family came down with fever and cough and headaches, fatigue and all these kind symptoms without the virus, then you, you've got to say, well, why couldn't everybody else's symptoms? I mean, maybe they, they ate some bad seafood or something and so they all got sick, but it happened because three out of the four, tested positive, then they were, they were all considered infected.

Another interesting thing is that they did a lot of tests. The first person in the list of people tested. So again, they took nose and throat samples and you know, different methods and all this kind of tests, only three were positive. And of course, all you need to be considered infected is one positive test. You test positive once, then you're infected. So, a positive test is meaningful. A negative test. It's like a

I asked Crowe what he thought Kary Mullis would say about this explosion of PCR insanity.

"I'm sad that he isn't here to defend his manufacturing technique," he said. "Kary did not invent the manufacturing technique that is being abused. What are the best applications for PCR? Not me," he said that."

Our conversation went in many different directions and I plan to publish the entire audio interview happening here, at the most core level.

"I don't think they understand what they're doing," he said. "I think it's out of control. They don't know what happened: They have built a pandemic machine over many years and, and as you know, it's been going on before this whole thing started."

"I just want to identify who sponsored that simulation conference, 6 weeks before the first new coronavirus, the Bill and Melinda Gates foundation, Johns Hopkins Center For Health Security, and the World Health Organization projections and modeling you see in the media are coming out of Johns Hopkins."

"Right. So, this beautiful pandemic machine is a lot like...let's use an example of an aircraft simulator. So if you're flying along in an airplane and there's a loud bang and you see smoke on the left hand side, this is probably the first time a pilot has ever been in an airplane that had an engine failure. So, he knows exactly what to do without being told. He goes through the checklist. He thinks, he just does the steps that he's been taught through the, the aircraft simulator and he starts the engine. So, a pandemic simulator is just like that. You sit down at the computer, you see the virus, it's not okay, so what we need to do is we need to dress everybody in protective clothing."

"We need to quarantine everybody who's positive. Next step. We need to do social isolation. It's always win, right? So, in the end, the good guys win, and the pandemic is defeated. But there's a red button on the machine since they built this machine. So, there's this huge machine, it's got a red button on the side. When starting, you press the red button. We don't know exactly what happened, but I think the Chinese were being accused of covering up a pandemic. They said, okay, you know, we want Westerners not going to press the goddamn red button. Or they did. And then everything followed from that. That's not based on reality."

In another part of our conversation, he said something unforgettable:

"So, we've essentially been taken over by the medical Taliban, if you like."

I pressed him one last time:

"David, in conclusion, finish this sentence: "The PCR test for Corona is as good as..."

His reply made me laugh. I didn't know I still could laugh.

"It's as good as that Scientology test that detects your personality and then tells you need to g

Celia Farber is half Swedish, raised there, so she knows "socialism" from the inside. She has fo with an early focus on the pharmaceutical industry and media abuses on human liberties. She l writings on HIV/AIDS, where she has worked to document the topic as a psychological operatio contributor to UncoverDC and The Epoch Times, and has in the past written for Harper's, Esqui gravely injured in legacy media, she never wants to go back. She is the recipient of the Semme Award For Investigative Journalism, and was under such attack for her work, she briefly sought the author of "Serious Adverse Events: An Uncensored History of AIDS," and the editor of The website. She co-hosts "The Whistleblower Newsroom" with Kristina Borjesson on PRN, Fridays :

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