



Press invitation - national and international

75 Years of the Nuremberg Code - Never Again Forced Medical Procedures

International Conference and Commemoration
20th August 2022 in Nuremberg
Wöhrder Wiese, starts 1.00 p.m.

The "Action Alliance 75 Years of the Nuremberg Code" invites you to an international conference and a memorial event to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the Nuremberg Code.

Under the motto "Our values determine our actions", the Action Alliance has joined forces on the initiative of the "Foundation Ärzte für Aufklärung" / "Doctors for Truth" and the organisation „Ärzte stehen auf“ / "Doctors Stand Up" to commemorate the mandate, which was passed 75 years ago from room 600 of the Nuremberg Palace of Justice: "Never Again Allow Forced Medical Procedures!"

Programme:

- **We will have national and international speakers**

Numerous speakers and representatives of national and international organisations have accepted our invitation and promise a highly interesting and exciting conference! Along with speakers from Germany, the USA, Great Britain, Africa, France, and Austria, we expect further guests of honour, including from Israel.

Speakers include:

Dr. Walter Weber, Ärzte für Aufklärung / "Doctors for Truth"
Rolf Kron, Ärzte stehen auf / "Doctors stand up"
Stefanie Bresnik, nurse
Mary Holland, Children's Health Defense
Dr. Tess Lawrie, World Council for Health
Pastor Martin Michaelis

- **International panel discussion:**

There will not only be speeches, but also an international panel discussion. Thereby we will also provide an open space for discussion and exchange for our speakers and representatives of our action alliance.

- **Joint declaration:**

This international network is on a promising and forward-looking path and has also contributed to the joint declaration that will be read out at the end of the event. The declaration will be made available to the press on the same day.



Topical reference

Today, 75 years after the publication of the Nuremberg Code, this anniversary is significant and more topical than ever. What we have to say is painful and will please very few. Nevertheless, it is undeniable: never has the message first read in the Palace of Justice on 19th August 1947 been more topical: never again forced medical procedures!

Even if the memory of the relevance of this message hurts like a thorn in the flesh, it is neither illegitimate and inappropriate nor represents a breach of the values to which the Action Alliance feels committed. Remembering the Nuremberg Code does not equal or even trivialise National Socialism, nor does it relativise the Holocaust. However, it is essential to remember that, as Professor Harald Walach states,

"in the course of the Corona pandemic, the most important medical principle since the drafting of the Nuremberg Declaration, namely that no experiments may be carried out on humans without their informed and explicit consent, (...) was grossly and negligently disregarded in the name of "saving human lives". While all people receiving this intervention formally consent, the informational basis for this consent is missing. So it is, in fact, not informed consent but consent without information.

The roll-out of novel pharmaceutical technology - m-RNA and vector-based preventive therapies - is taking place without people being able to give informed consent and without doctors being able to inform them, namely because the information base for it was missing. And now that it is there, it is not being considered. Therefore, what is currently taking place is a big field experiment without informed consent. "¹

The "Action Alliance 75 Years of the Nuremberg Code" respects dissenting opinions on this voice, which is quoted here on behalf of many other scientists and doctors around the world. However, the Action Alliance calls upon those who disagree with this statement to enter into a qualified and factual debate at an academic level!

Action Coalition 75 Years of the Nuremberg Code does not relativise the Holocaust.

The Nuremberg Code goes far beyond the context of the Holocaust. It not only prohibits criminal human experiments, such as those perpetrated by the Nazi terror regime but formulates eternal principles for performing medical experiments of all kinds. In this sense, the Action Alliance Nuremberg Code will not let up in its demand to uphold the legacy of the Nuremberg Code!

¹ https://www.xn--75jahre-nrnberger-kodex-kpc.de/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/75-Jahre-Nu%CC%88rnberger-Kodex-und-die-Covid_2.pdf (abgerufen am 9.8.2022)



Historical Background: The Nuremberg Code

The Nuremberg Code was a message formulated under the impact of the horror of Nazi crimes. And it was a message that from the moment it was proclaimed, formulated a worldwide claim to what had already been widely practised before National Socialism - and what the defence of the prosecution in the so-called "Nuremberg Doctors' Trial" had rightly reminded us of:² the degradation of test subjects to mere research objects which had no choice as to whether they wanted to be involved in those medical experiments that were carried out on them. From this sprang - with the cooperation of the Erlangen medical ethicist Professor Dr Werner Leibbrand as an expert witness for the prosecution³ - the Nuremberg Code on "Permissible Medical Experiments".⁴ It was intended to ensure, as the preamble to the Code states,

"that certain basic principles must be observed to satisfy moral, ethical and legal concepts".⁵

Since then, the highest basic principle has been prior voluntary and fully informed consent.

Background: Admissibility of historical comparisons in the context of the Holocaust

A debate that meets academic standards (with evidence for the respective position in conjunction with the willingness to examine and respond to the other party's arguments objectively and in terms of content) is a fundamental condition for advancing knowledge. This is also true in the field of research into the connections surrounding the Holocaust. References and comparisons must also remain permissible in this regard, as more than one hundred Holocaust researchers demanded in an open letter to the director of the USHMM. They wrote on 1 July 2019:

"(...) The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum takes a radical position far removed from established research on the Holocaust and genocide. And it makes learning from the past almost impossible.

The museum's decision to reject any analogies to the Holocaust or events that preceded it is fundamentally ahistorical. (...)"⁶

² Among other things, the experiments with prisoners in Illinois infected with malaria were recalled. (<https://www.spiegel.de/politik/schlechtes-blut-a-4e109b57-0002-0001-0000-000014333908>, abgerufen am 9.8.2022)

In the so-called Tuskegee experiment, African-American men had been infected with syphilis without their knowledge since the 1930s. US President Clinton apologised to the African-American population in 1997. These experiments were kept secret and continued even after the promulgation of the Nuremberg Code until 1973. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tuskegee_Syphilis_Study, retrieved 9.8.2022)

³ <https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/nejm199711133372006>, retrieved 09.08.2022

⁴ quoted from US Holocaust Memorial Museum, <https://www.ushmm.org/information/exhibitions/online-exhibitions/special-focus/doctors-trial>, retrieved 09.08.2022. Own translation.

⁵ ebd.

⁶ Bartov, O., et. al. Offener Brief an den Direktor des US Holocaust Memorial Museum, https://archive.org/details/An-Open-Letter-to-the-Director-of-the-US-Holocaust-Memorial-Museum_2019_NYR, archiviert, abgerufen am 9.8.2022



Documentation: The Nuremberg Code in wording:

[FROM THE TRIALS OF WAR CRIMINALS BEFORE THE NUREMBERG MILITARY TRIBUNALS UNDER LAW NO. 10 OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL. NUREMBERG, OCTOBER 1946-APRIL 1949. WASHINGTON, D.C.: U.S. G.P.O., 1949- 1953].

PERMISSIBLE MEDICAL EXPERIMENTS

Most evidence suggests that certain types of medical experimentation on human beings, if kept within reasonably well-defined limits, are generally compatible with professional medical ethics. Proponents of human experimentation justify their views on the grounds that such experiments produce results for the benefit of society that cannot be achieved by other methods or means of investigation. However, there is agreement that certain basic principles must be observed to satisfy moral, ethical and legal ideas:⁷

The text:⁸

1. The voluntary consent of the subject is essential. This means that the person concerned must be capable in the legal sense of giving his consent; that he must be able to exercise his judgment uninfluenced by force, fraud, trickery, pressure, pretence or any other form of persuasion or coercion; that he must have sufficient knowledge and understanding of the field in question in its details to be able to make an intelligible and informed decision. This last condition makes it necessary that, before consent is obtained, the subject be made aware of the nature, length and purpose of the experiment, the method and means to be employed, all the inconveniences and dangers which may reasonably be expected, and the consequences to his health or person which may result from participation. The duty and responsibility to determine the value of consent rests with anyone who orders, directs or conducts the experiment. This personal duty and responsibility cannot be passed on to others with impunity.

⁷ <https://www.ushmm.org/information/exhibitions/online-exhibitions/special-focus/doctors-trial>, retrieved on 9.8.2022, own translation.

⁸ http://www.ipnw-nuernberg.de/aktivitaet2_1.html, retrieved on 09.08.2022

2. The experiment must be designed so fruitful results for society's good can be expected, which cannot be obtained by other means of research or methods. It shall not be arbitrary or superfluous by its nature.
3. The experiment shall be so designed and based on the results of animal experiments and natural history knowledge of the disease or research problem that the expected results will justify the conduct of the investigation.
4. The experiment shall be conducted in such a way as to avoid all unnecessary physical and mental suffering and harm.
5. No experiment may be carried out if it can be reasonably assumed from the outset that it will lead to death or permanent harm, except for most of those experiments in which the experimenter also serves as the subject.
6. The danger must never exceed the limits set by the humanitarian significance of solving the problem.
7. Adequate preparation and appropriate devices shall be provided to protect the subject from the slightest possibility of injury, permanent damage, or death.
8. The experiment shall be conducted only by scientifically qualified persons. The greatest skill and care shall be required at all stages of the investigation by those working or performing the experiment.
9. During the experiment, the subject must remain free to terminate the investigation if they have reached a point, physically or psychologically, at which it appears impossible for them to continue.
10. At any time during the experiment, the experimenter shall be prepared to terminate the experiment if, based on the good faith required of him, his specialist experience and careful judgment, he suspects that continuation of the investigation might result in injury, permanent damage or death to the subject.

For interview requests or queries, please get in touch with our press officers via the following contact address:

presse@75-jahre-nurnberger-kodex.de

Livestream : (ask Barmak or Jonathan)

We look forward to your visit and your reporting.

The initiators

Ärzte für Aufklärung e.V. and Ärzte stehen auf