

# The Nuremberg Code Violation Notice

Date: 8/25/2021 Time: 8:00 pm

To: Name, position: Mr. Peter Dillon, Superintendent of Schools

Organization or affiliation: BHRSD (Berkshire Hills Regional School District)

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Delivery method (BOLD): In person Phone Mail **Email**

**NOTICE** is hereby given that you may be complicit in the violation of one or more of the provisions of the Nuremberg Code (see reverse side), a ten-point statement that limits permissible medical treatment and experimentation on human beings in accordance with generally accepted moral, ethical, and legal concepts. The Nuremberg Code was formulated following WWII to address cruel and harmful actions carried out by the Nazis; violations of the Nuremberg Code constitute **Crimes Against Humanity**.

It is strongly urged that you and your fellow members on the School Committee immediately review the actions that may be contrary to the Nuremberg Code (see list of Possible Violations below), and cease those actions—or failures to act—that violate the Code. Notice is further given that the excuse of “just following” recommendations, policies, procedures, orders, regulations, mandates, laws, ordinances, etc., is not a legitimate defense under the Code; your personal acts and/or failures to act that violate the Code are considered deliberately willful and indefensible, and are therefore subject to legal action.

**Possible Violations of the Nuremberg Code** (Provisions may be referenced as: NB1, NB2, etc.):

Your actions or failures to act may include but are not limited to the following:

- 1. Requiring masking** can cause medical and emotional harm resulting in oxygen deprivation and depression, among other adverse effects. It is therefore a medical intervention subject to the Nuremberg Code. Although federal, state or other authorities may attempt to mandate masking, BHRSD has an affirmative responsibility to refuse to follow such mandates if following such mandates violates provisions of the Nuremberg Code.
- 2. Voluntary consent (NC 1):** Complete unbiased information has not been provided to the experimental subjects (or their parents/guardians); therefore, voluntary consent has not been sought or given.
- 3. Experimental necessity (NC2):** As an experiment in forced oxygen deprivation and disease prevention, you have provided no protocols detailing durations, necessary CO2 monitoring instruments and protocols, pre- and post-experiment medical examination of subjects, etc. You have not demonstrated that alternatives such as increased air ventilation and purification can obtain the same results, nor have you conducted a relative risk analysis of simply operating without requiring students to wear masks.
- 4. Animal experiment (NC3):** No animal experiments have been performed to study effects of oxygen deprivation prior to the imposition of mask mandates on the children in this district.
- 5. Other violations (NC4 through NC10):** as detailed in the attached Nuremberg Code.

## Acknowledgement of Receipt:

I hereby acknowledge receipt of this Notice:

Name:

Signature:

Date:

Witness:

Signature:

Date:

Version: 2021.08.25

## THE NUREMBERG CODE (1947)

### Permissible Medical Experiments

The great weight of the evidence before us to the effect that certain types of medical experiments on human beings, when kept within reasonably well-defined bounds, conform to the ethics of the medical profession generally. The protagonists of the practice of human experimentation justify their views on the basis that such experiments yield results for the good of society that are unprocurable by other methods or means of study. All agree, however, that certain basic principles must be observed in order to satisfy moral, ethical and legal concepts:

1. The voluntary consent of the human subject is absolutely essential. This means that the person involved should have legal capacity to give consent; should be so situated as to be able to exercise free power of choice, without the intervention of any element of force, fraud, deceit, duress, overreaching, or other ulterior form of constraint or coercion; and should have sufficient knowledge and comprehension of the elements of the subject matter involved as to enable him to make an understanding and enlightened decision. This latter element requires that before the acceptance of an affirmative decision by the experimental subject there should be made known to him the nature, duration, and purpose of the experiment; the method and means by which it is to be conducted; all inconveniences and hazards reasonably to be expected; and the effects upon his health or person which may possibly come from his participation in the experiment. The duty and responsibility for ascertaining the quality of the consent rests upon each individual who initiates, directs, or engages in the experiment. It is a personal duty and responsibility which may not be delegated to another with impunity.
2. The experiment should be such as to yield fruitful results for the good of society, unprocurable by other methods or means of study, and not random and unnecessary in nature.
3. The experiment should be so designed and based on the results of animal experimentation and a knowledge of the natural history of the disease or other problem under study that the anticipated results justify the performance of the experiment.
4. The experiment should be so conducted as to avoid all unnecessary physical and mental suffering and injury.
5. No experiment should be conducted where there is an a priori reason to believe that death or disabling injury will occur; except, perhaps, in those experiments where the experimental physicians also serve as subjects.
6. The degree of risk to be taken should never exceed that determined by the humanitarian importance of the problem to be solved by the experiment.
7. Proper preparations should be made and adequate facilities provided to protect the experimental subject against even remote possibilities of injury, disability or death.
8. The experiment should be conducted only by scientifically qualified persons. The highest degree of skill and care should be required through all stages of the experiment of those who conduct or engage in the experiment.
9. During the course of the experiment the human subject should be at liberty to bring the experiment to an end if he has reached the physical or mental state where continuation of the experiment seems to him to be impossible.
10. During the course of the experiment the scientist in charge must be prepared to terminate the experiment at any stage, if he has probable cause to believe, in the exercise of the good faith, superior skill and careful judgment required of him, that a continuation of the experiment is likely to result in injury, disability, or death to the experimental subject.