

Nuremberg 2.0 – investigation of crimes against humanity revisited
"Polish Call for Justice." churchmilitant.com by Martina Moyski.
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<https://www.churchmilitant.com/news/article/nuremberg-2.0>

After almost 2 years of worldwide human suffering under demonic pandemic tyranny, an international 'Nuremberg 2.0' movement begins in Catholic Poland to investigate, charge, try & sentence covid crimes against humanity before a new tribunal of justice

"A group of Polish citizen-intellectuals recently made a public declaration against the encroaching new world order being ushered in through anti-COVID measures.

Church Militant's Martina Moyski tells more about the citizens' efforts and why their project is named with a nod to the military tribunals following World War II prosecuting those committing crimes against humanity.

Reiner Füllmich, German attorney: "I am convinced that the only way to end this is by the people rising up and telling the authorities that this is the end of the line."

Polish intellectuals are putting their heads together for the purpose of exposing and prosecuting the perpetrators of suffering and death resulting from government COVID policies.

Calling themselves "Nuremberg 2.0," they are targeting large multinationals in the tech, banking and pharmaceutical fields, who have undertaken an overhaul of our world, destroying the health, wealth and lives of billions of people.

German attorney Reiner Füllmich, who has worked with Robert Kennedy Jr. and Dr. Robert Malone and who was a guest speaker at the project's inauguration, explains what the group is up against.

Füllmich: "We are dealing with megalomaniac psychopaths and sociopaths who must be stopped...People worldwide are waking up ...even if the mainstream media are trying to hide this."

The launch of the project comes as tyrannical lockdown measures are raining down on the unvaccinated throughout Europe, with vaccine mandates having befallen even Catholic Poland.

European Union president Ursula von der Leyen, whose husband is said to have ties to a corporation creating cell-based COVID vaccines, is inching toward a trans-European vaccine mandate.

Von der Leyen's comments quickly got tagged as a violation of the Nuremberg Code—in particular, the clause "the voluntary consent of the human subject is absolutely essential."

Dr. Jordan Peterson quipped, "Hey, it's just the Nuremberg Code. Only what we learned from the Nazi atrocities, not least those that were medical."

For where justice is to be found, Füllmich is clear — it's not the courts of law, because they are so infiltrated by the other side that there needs to be a whole new judicial system.

The Nuremberg 2.0 members underscored that it is a duty to resist authority that threatens the dignity of the human person, the truth and natural laws."

The Nuremberg Code of 1947

<http://www.cirp.org/library/ethics/nuremberg/>

[British Medical Journal, No 7070, Volume 313, Page 1448, 7 December 1996.]

Summary:

"The judgment by the war crimes tribunal at Nuremberg laid down 10 standards to which physicians must conform when carrying out experiments on human subjects in a new code that is now accepted worldwide. This judgment established a new standard of ethical medical behavior for the post World War II human rights era.

Amongst other requirements, this document enunciates the requirement of voluntary informed consent of the human subject. The principle of voluntary informed consent protects the right of the individual to control his own body.

This code also recognizes that the risk must be weighed against the expected benefit, and that unnecessary pain and suffering must be avoided. This code recognizes that doctors should avoid actions that injure human patients. The principles established by this code for medical practice now have been extended into general codes of medical ethics."

The Nuremberg Code of 1947:

<http://www.cirp.org/library/ethics/nuremberg/>

"Permissible Medical Experiments"

"The great weight of the evidence before us to 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."

For more information see Nuremberg Doctor's Trial,
BMJ 1996;313(7070):1445-75.

<https://www.bmj.com/content/313/7070#NUREMBERG>