

Tuesday, 26 June 2007

URGENT NOTICE TO AUSTRALIAN VIETNAM VETS

In and around 1969 I believe the first intake at Puckapunyd Army Camp a lot of you soldiers were given injections, e.g small pox, plaque etc. what you don't know is that you were all experimental lab rats for C.S.L. (Commonwealth Serum Laboratories).

They used your Army number odds and evens to get a control group, instead of getting what you were supposed to have, it was changed to a experimental Hong Kong Flu serum.

This experiment went horrible wrong and even paralyzed a young soldier. If you were in camp around this time and your health is not good, this is the reason why. It changed your DNA, it affected your brain and later on you will become sick, you will quite possible have trouble walking, the Doctors won't know why.

The Government do not want you to know this, but I found out some years back, you must look into this.

When the Australian experiment went wrong they asked the New Zealand Government at the time and used New Zealand regular force soldiers without their consent.

Same as you people a lot are now dead. And the others are still suffering side affects.

The Australian and New Zealand Government have a small agreement where as they can conduct experiments on each others people.

Remember our Governments do not want this to come out.

Tell everybody you have to have blood tests.

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Please read attachment.

SOLDIERS USED A HUMAN GUINEA PIGS

Hundreds of Army conscripts were used as Commonwealth Serum Laboratories guinea pigs to test influenza vaccine it has been claimed. Startling details of the experiment which left a young soldier paralyzed have been revealed after more than 10 years of guilt-ridden silence by an ex-government employee.

According to the source, the tests were carried out in 1969 at Puckapunyal Army base and as a result, one of the soldiers was temporarily paralyzed from the waist down.

The source who would not be named, said a lawyer stumbled on the information during research for a damage case brought against the federal government by the paralyzed soldier in 1972.

The case was struck out in 1975 after the soldier, Kenneth Goddes Hutchinson, received an out-of-court settlement for an amount believed to have been about \$30,000.00.

The informant said the case was listed for trial but was quickly settled after the Australian Army Legal Corps learned of the tests.

The vaccinations were carried out amid fears of a major Hong Kong flu epidemic. According to a statement made to preliminary proceedings at the Melbourne Supreme Court in October 1972 soldiers at Puckapunyal were required to submit to vaccinations for smallpox and influenza. The vaccinations were carried out late "in April or early May 1969" by army medical staff and CSL doctors. Soon after Hutchinson, according to his statements of claim to the court, had "a severe viral or allergic reaction with paralysis involving the buttocks and both legs".

The source said Hutchinson was admitted to the Austin Hospital in Melbourne and sued the Federal Government on the grounds that the smallpox vaccination had caused paralysis. But a doctor at the Austin Hospital discovered the paralysis was more likely to have been caused by influenza vaccine.

The source said that two different vaccines were tested on the soldiers using their regimental numbers for testing purposes.

"If your regimental number was odd you got one vaccine and if you were even you got another" he said.

The informant who spoke to the Sunday Mail said it might never have been revealed that the Army and CSL had used soldiers to do vaccine tests but for a doctor at the Austin Hospital who suspected the influenza had caused the problem.

At that point the source said a lawyer investigating the case for the Federal Government knew nothing about influenza vaccinations - that was when he "started to look for other things".

The source said the lawyer went to Victoria Barracks and found medical records referring to the vaccinations.

"It then turned out that through private arrangement between the head of CSL and between the Army Medical Corps they were going to test a new batch of CSL vaccine on national servicemen, using their odds and evens regimental numbers, one as a control group against the other" the source said.

The source said he knew the Army had been advised that it would be "political dynamite if it were ever revealed that national servicemen had been used as guinea pigs".

The Army was advised that if the Hutchinson case went to trial there were "grave risks" that the truth of what happened at Puckapunyal in 1969 might come out.

The Army "panicked" and instructed its legal people to "settle at any cost".

The source said he presumed the Army was doing CSL "a favor" by allowing it to test its vaccines. But he said the soldiers involved – probably "the whole intake" – would not have been told it was experimental.

"I think the offensive thing is that it was done with conscription national servicemen" the source said.

Former army brigadier and lawyer Mr Morris Irwin told the Sunday Mist that he could not remember anything about the soldiers. Mr Irwin now a Brisbane barrister was head of the Army legal department in Canberra in the 1960's and 1970's.

Mr. Irwin said he could not recall seeing any paperwork showing that the Army had volunteered national servicemen at Puckapunyal for tests on CSL influenza vaccine.

Mr. Irwin denied he was the Army officer who gave the instructions to pay Hutchinson out before his case went to trial.

"No. No. The payment of that sort of thing would be more the legislation branch side of it than mine" he said.

CHEMICAL TESTERS ESCAPE INQUIRY

An inquiry into the deaths of servicemen allegedly used in secret military chemical warfare tests over a period of 30 years has concluded there is not enough evidence for a criminal prosecution, the BBC has reported.

The men took part in tests at the Defense Ministry's Porton Down research center in southwest England from the 1950s to the 1980s.

The BBC said a police investigation into the deaths had found criminal liability arising out of the conduct of some former scientists. But it reported that lawyers had decided there was not enough evidence to charge anyone.

The Defense Ministry said it could not comment till the Crown Prosecution Service made an announcement.

Many servicemen and women who took part in the experiments said they believed they were intended to find a cure for the common cold. But they claimed they were exposed to mustard gas and hallucinogens such as LSD.

"I am absolutely outraged – we have the evidence, we have lots of witnesses," former serviceman Gordon Bell said.

"There is no reason why they should not prosecute. What they did to people was a disgrace to this country and it was parallel to this country as it was parallel to the Nazi experiments carried out in concentration camps" said Mr. Bell, who took part in the tests.

Police investigating the allegations about experiments at the Porton Down labs since 1939 have looked at the cases of some 700 servicemen since 1999.

Of these, eight were passed to the Crown Prosecution Service for possible charges to be brought.

Last year, Lord Chief Justice Lord Woolf the original verdict of misadventure in the death of Aircraftman Ronald Maddison – who died in May 1953 at age 20 – and ordered a new inquest.

Ian Burnett, lawyer for the Wiltshire county coroner, said in November that Mr. Maddison died during an experiment being conducted at Porton Down into the effects of sarin on human beings.

Police examined Mr. Maddison's death and decided on the basis of evidence they discovered that a new inquiry was needed.

At the time, Lord Woolf said "There can be no doubt in this case that the concerns which have existed as to how Mr. Maddison should have been put in a position where he was subjected to an experiment which risked his life are still alive today and still matters of public interest.