

Union of Saints – The Basics of Negligence and Anti-Health Warfare

Chemical Warfare

Chemical warfare is the intentional use of toxic chemical agents to injure, disable, or kill people, animals, or damage the environment. Chemical warfare agents are regulated internationally under the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Chemical Weapons Convention.

Examples include:

- Nerve agents
- Blister agents
- Choking agents
- Blood agents

The defining characteristic is **intentional use as a weapon**.

Biological Warfare

Biological warfare involves the deliberate release of biological agents such as:

- Bacteria
- Viruses
- Fungi
- Toxins

Its purpose is to cause disease, death, or disruption in humans, animals, or agriculture.

Examples historically discussed include anthrax and smallpox weaponization.

Medical Warfare (not a formal legal term)

"Medical warfare" is not an established term under international law, but people sometimes use it to describe allegations that medical systems, access to treatment, medications, or healthcare are intentionally manipulated during conflict or coercive campaigns.

Depending on the facts, related legal concepts may include:

- Denial of medical care during armed conflict
- Attacks on healthcare facilities
- Misuse of medicine or healthcare systems

- Public health abuses

Whether conduct qualifies as a crime depends on the specific facts and applicable law.

Breach of Duty

A breach of duty occurs when someone who owes a legal duty fails to meet the required standard of care.

Examples:

- A landlord failing to repair a dangerous condition after notice.
- A physician failing to provide care meeting accepted medical standards.
- An employer ignoring known workplace hazards.

In negligence cases, breach of duty is one element that generally must be proven along with duty, causation, and damages.

Neglect

Neglect generally means failing to provide reasonable care or protection when there is a duty to do so.

Examples include:

- Adult neglect
- Child neglect
- Elder neglect
- Medical neglect
- Property maintenance neglect

Neglect can be civil, regulatory, or criminal depending on the circumstances.

Consent

Consent is voluntary, informed agreement to a particular action.

For consent to be meaningful, it generally should be:

- Voluntary
- Informed
- Given by someone with legal capacity

- Specific to the activity

Examples include:

- Medical informed consent before treatment.
- Consent to enter private property.
- Consent to participate in research.

Different areas of law have different consent requirements.

How These Concepts Relate

Concept	Primary Area	Key Question
Chemical warfare	International law / military	Was a toxic chemical intentionally used as a weapon?
Biological warfare	International law / military	Was a biological agent intentionally used to cause harm?
Medical warfare	Policy / conflict discussions	Was healthcare intentionally manipulated to harm or coerce?
Breach of duty	Civil law	Did someone fail to fulfill a legal duty?
Neglect	Civil or criminal law	Did someone fail to provide required care or protection?
Consent	Medical, property, criminal, contract law	Did the affected person knowingly and voluntarily agree?

These concepts can overlap in some situations. For example, in a landlord-tenant context, questions about pesticide application are generally analyzed under landlord-tenant law, negligence, premises liability, applicable pesticide regulations, and informed notice or consent requirements—not under the laws governing chemical warfare. Whether a particular action violates those laws depends on the specific facts and the jurisdiction.