

The **W.H.O.** and **AMERICAN DEMOCRACY**

Can proposed changes to the WHO usurp NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY?

1. US CONSTITUTION
ARTICLE VI:
*"Treaties shall become
Supreme Law of the Land"*

is W.H.O.
membership
a Treaty?
YES!

2a. The **W.H.O. Constitution** &
The **International Health Regulations
IHR (2005)** are listed as current
TREATIES IN FORCE

2b. **W.H.O. Membership** was
APPROVED in 1948
by a **Joint Resolution of Congress**
giving it the same legal weight as a
2/3 majority vote of the Senate

2c. **VIENNA CONVENTION
ARTICLE 5, 1969**
*"Instruments adopted by International
Organizations according to their
internal rules are **treaties.**"*

So What?
These agreements have
been in place for over
50 years!

4a. The IHR Amendments
REMOVE the **PHRASE:**
*"with full respect for the
Dignity,
Human Rights and
Fundamental Freedoms
of persons" (Art. 3)*
and change
"RECOMMENDATIONS"
to legal requirements.

3. The **International Health Regulations
(IHR)** are being **AMENDED**
so that countries will be
FORCED TO OBEY

4b. **THE PANDEMIC TREATY**
implements the
One Health Approach
and **REQUIRES**
members to perform both
**Biological & Informational
SURVEILLANCE**

And there's a new draft document:
The WHO CA+ a.k.a
The Pandemic Treaty
a.k.a the "Bureau Draft"

It also **REQUIRES** members
to **CENSOR INFORMATION**
that counters the **WHO** position.

5. **Missouri v. Holland 1920**
Treaties override the 10th
amendment which reserves
powers to states.

US v. Belmont 1937
The President alone can make
international compacts which
override states' rights.

US v. Pink 1942
*"State law must yield when it is
inconsistent with or impairs...
a treaty or an international
compact or agreement."*

So what?
This won't **override** the
US CONSTITUTION
and **BILL of RIGHTS,**
will it?

See Item 1 and these
**Three SUPREME
COURT CASES:**

OK, but there's
**No Enforcement
Mechanism!**

7. **WHAT CAN WE DO?**

**READ and SHARE H.R. 79
WHO WITHDRAWAL ACT**
H.R. 79 currently has 53 cosponsors.
Is your representative a cosponsor?

W.H.O. Membership gives
a **DICTATORIAL REGIME**
an **EQUAL VOICE**
to a **DEMOCRACY,**
and the **W.H.O.** cost the US nearly
\$800 MILLION in 2022.

May 2024 Vote:
The **IHR (2005)** is already an instru-
ment of international law.
The proposed amendments
WILL PASS INTO LAW
if supported by the
MAJORITY present.

OK, but that
won't **usurp**
the First Amendment Right to
FREEDOM of SPEECH
or the 4th Amendment
RIGHT to PRIVACY,
will it?
YES IT WILL!

See items 1 and 5.
**Read the
Documents Yourself!**

6a. Both documents create
compliance directives

and direct Members to
enact legislation supporting
the changes

6b. **NDAA: Subtitle D.
International Pandemic
Preparedness**

This new piece of legislation directs
US gov agencies to comply with and
adhere to any relevant frameworks that
contribute to Global Health Security.

1. The US Constitution Article 6 reads:

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State, shall be bound thereby; any thing in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

<https://constitution.congress.gov/constitution/>

2a. WHO Membership is an international agreement, which is functionally the same as a treaty:

US Department of State. **Treaties in Force: A List of Treaties and Other International Agreements of the United States in Force on January 1, 2020.** Page 532. Constitution of the World Health Organization. Done at New York July 22, 1946. Entered into force April 7, 1948; for the United States June 21, 1948. Amendments through May 16, 1998.

International health regulations, with annexes and appendices.* Adopted at Geneva May 16-25, 2005. Entered into force June 15, 2007; for the United States July 18, 2007.

<https://www.state.gov/treaties-in-force/>

2b. 22 USC CHAPTER 7, SUBCHAPTER XX: WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Joint Resolution of Congress providing for the membership and participation by the United States in the World Health Organization and authorizing an appropriation therefor.

<https://uscode.house.gov/statviewer.htm?volume=62&page=441>

2c. Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (1969)

Article 5: Treaties constituting international organizations and treaties adopted within an international organization.

The present Convention applies to any treaty which is the constituent instrument of an international organization and to any treaty adopted within an international organization without prejudice to any relevant rules of the organization.

https://legal.un.org/ilc/texts/instruments/english/conventions/1_1_1969.pdf

3. IHR draft amendments

Last update available to public February 6th 2023:

https://apps.who.int/gb/wgihrr/pdf_files/wgihrr2/A_WGIHR2_7-en.pdf

Pandemic Treaty Draft (final name unknown)

Officially known as WHO CA+, Pandemic Accord, or the "Bureau Text." Current version October 30th 2023: https://apps.who.int/gb/inb/pdf_files/inb7/A_INB7_3-en.pdf

4a. IHR draft amendments include:

Throughout the document, the phrase non-binding is deleted. In legal documents, 'shall' means 'must', and 'may' means 'maybe'.

Article 3 deletes the phrase "with full respect for the dignity, human rights and fundamental freedoms of persons" and replaces it with "the principles of equity, inclusivity, coherence." Human rights are well defined in international law, 'equity, inclusivity, and coherence' are not.

Article 12 gives the WHO Director General single handed power to declare a Public Health Emergency of International Concern. The definition of PHEIC has been expanded to include 'potential' in addition to 'actual' concerns.

Article 44h: adds financing mechanisms for "countering the dissemination of false and unreliable

information about public health events, preventive and anti-epidemic measures and activities in the media, social networks and other ways of disseminating such information."

4b. Draft Pandemic Treaty:

The variously named Pandemic Treaty, Accord, WHO CA+, or Bureau Text is built around One Health Policy, which aims to incorporate 'health' into everything in the world. It encourages sharing of pandemic potential pathogens in an open-source manner. And it gives the WHO a blank check to create a future administrative body called the Conference of Parties.

Article 3 includes: *Accountability – States are accountable for strengthening and sustaining their health systems' capacities and public health functions to provide adequate public health and social measures by adopting and implementing legislative, executive, administrative and other measures for fair, equitable, effective and timely pandemic prevention, preparedness and response. States are accountable to provide specific measures to protect persons in vulnerable situations.*

Article 12 directs parties to develop a system for sharing pandemic potential pathogens and their genetic sequences to publicly accessible databases.

Article 18 requires parties to "combat false, misleading, misinformation or disinformation" and "conduct research and inform policies on factors that hinder adherence to public health and social measures in a pandemic and trust in science and public health institutions."

Article 21 establishes the Conference of the Parties (COP) "comprised of delegates representing the Parties to the WHO Pandemic Agreement." The COP shall adopt its own rules, including financial rules, and "keep under regular review the implementation of the WHO Pandemic Agreement and take the decisions necessary to promote its effective implementation, and may adopt amendments, annexes and protocols to the WHO Pandemic Agreement." Effectively, the COP proposal gives the WHO a blank check to set up whatever governance and financial mechanisms this body determines necessary in the future.

5. Supreme Court Cases Missouri v. Holland, 1920

<https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/252/416/>
"Acts of Congress are the supreme law of the land only when made in pursuance of the Constitution, while treaties are declared to be so when made under the authority of the United States. The treaty in question does not contravene any prohibitory words to be found in the Constitution. The only question is whether it is forbidden by some invisible radiation from the general terms of the Tenth Amendment. We must consider what this country has become in deciding what that Amendment has reserved. No doubt the great body of private relations usually fall within the control of the State, but a treaty may override its power. It is not sufficient to rely upon the States. The reliance is vain, and were it otherwise, the question is whether the United States is forbidden to act. We are of opinion that the treaty and statute must be upheld."

United States v Belmont 1937

<https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/301/324/>
"The international compact was within the competency of the President, and participation by the Senate was unnecessary. The external powers of the United States are to be exercised without regard to state laws or policies. ...we are of opinion that no state policy can prevail against the international compact

here involved."

"To permit the validity of the acts of one sovereign State to be reexamined and perhaps condemned by the courts of another would very certainly imperil the amicable relations between governments, and vex the peace of nations." And in respect of what was done here, the Executive had authority to speak as the sole organ of that government. The assignment and the agreements in connection therewith did not, as in the case of treaties, as that term is used in the treaty-making clause of the Constitution (Art. II, § 2), require the advice and consent of the Senate. But an international compact, as this was, is not always a treaty which requires the participation of the Senate."

United States v. Pink 1942

<https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/315/203/>
"State law must yield when it is inconsistent with or impairs the policy or provisions of a treaty or of an international compact or agreement.

Power over external affairs is not shared by the States; it is vested exclusively in the National Government."

6. Compliance

International agreements and treaties become part of international law. Congress is directed to provide funding for their execution, and agencies are directed to follow treaties in force.

IHR compliance: countries are required to comply and report to the WHO.

WHO CA+ Pandemic Treaty Compliance Article 21 establishes the Conference of the Parties (COP) - a blank check and a compliance and implementation overseer.

NDA 2023

<https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/house-bill/7776>

Subtitle D - International Pandemic Preparedness

-Provides \$5 billion in funding for pandemic preparedness

-Includes the One Health Approach as a valid health framework

-Recognizes "any other valid health frameworks"

-Directs Dept of State, USAID, and DHHS to implement

7. What Can We Do?

WHO Withdrawal Act H.R. 79

<https://www.congress.gov/bill/118th-congress/house-bill/79/text>

Cost of WHO Membership 84% of WHO funding is from voluntary contributions. The largest of these have conflicts of interest as they are invested in vaccine manufacture and distribution: Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, and GAVI.

In 2022, the World Health Organization spent twice as much money on salaries (\$1.164 billion) as they did on medical supplies and materials (\$551 million).

In 2022 The United States "donated" an additional \$739 million over and above its required assessed payment.

TIME LINE AND NEXT STEPS:

December 1st 2023: Last opportunity to reject the amendment to article 59 of the IHR, adopted in May of 2022.

This amendment reduces the time to reject future amendments from 18 months to 10 months. This impedes the normal democratic process for activists and lobbyists to contact and inform their representatives.

May 2024: The WHO World Health Assembly will vote at the 77th meeting. The IHR (2005) is already an instrument of international law. The proposed amendments will pass into law if voted in by a simple majority of the members present.

If the current amendments are not rejected, the new IHR will become law by May 2025.

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