# What the WH0?



STANDFORHEALTHFREEDOM.COM





### Who is Stand for Health Freedom?

STANDFORHEALTHFREEDOM.COM

- Created in 2019.

 National grassroots advocacy organization with a single-issue focus on health freedom through informed consent, parental rights, religious freedom, privacy, and free speech.

• Nationwide: 650,000 advocate voting bloc.

### **Status as of 5-13-2024**

- Vote is still on for treaty and IHR Amendments at 77th WHA starting May 27, 2024.
  - That vote is widely considered illegal.
- 15 U.S. states proposed 23 bills or resolutions against the WHO; 4 adopted/passed so far.
- 22 state Attorneys General wrote a letter in opposition.
- All 49 republican senators sent a letter to the White House in opposition.



## What is the WHO?

- Public health arm of the United Nations.
- Formed in 1946 during post-WWII global reorganizations.
- LNHO was its predecessor.
- U.S. joined by joint resolution in 1948, reserving the right to withdraw.
- Initially the WHO was limited to only 6 illnesses, now any potential pandemic pathogen, and proposed One Health expands further.
- 194 member states. The only countries that are not part of the WHO are **Taiwan and Lichtenstein.**
- Divided into 6 regional bureaus.
- Funding is about 80% from private entities.
- U.S. assessment averages \$116M annually, and we traditionally voluntarily give an additional 2X+.



## Taxpayer dollars given to the WHO

### Figure 2

# U.S. Contributions to the World Health Organization (WHO), by Type of Contribution, FY 2014-FY 2023 (in millions)



NOTE: \*FY 2022 and FY 2023 are estimates. 2021 assessed contributions include approximately \$80 million in funding provided toward outstanding arrears. 2022 voluntary contribution total may not capture the full U.S. voluntary contribution during this FY. \* indicates 2023 voluntary contribution total is not yet available publicly from the U.S. government. WHO reports that the 2022-2023 biennium voluntary contribution from the U.S. totals \$974 million as of April 2023 (see http://open.who.int/2022-23/contributors/contributor? name=United%20States%20of%20America). Does not include contributions to the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). SOURCE: KFF analysis of data from State Department Reports to Congress on U.S. Contributions to International Organizations, State Department budget materials, WHO Budget Sources on Voluntary and Assessed Contributions https://www.who.int/about/funding and http://open.who.int/2022-23/contributors/contributors/contributor, www.foreignassistance.gov, and KFF communication with OMB and HHS officials. • PNG

		Voluntary contribution not yet available
3	<b>A</b> 400	
	\$433	
	\$311	\$108 <sup>\</sup>
3	\$122	\$108
	2022	2023

KFF

Note: This does not include payments to the World Bank (Pandemic Fund), CDC, USAID, DOD, USDA, and more that fund global health.

WHO member states voted on 20% increase in assessment fees in 2023.



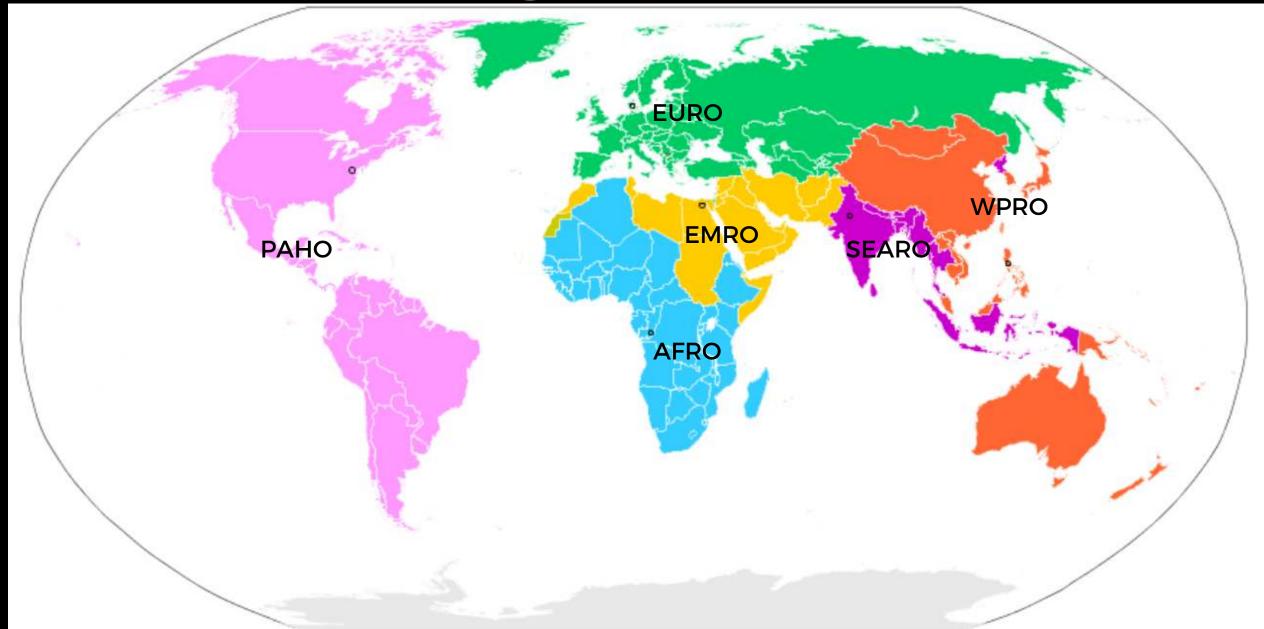
### **The World Health Organization (WHO) Contribution Net Contribution Payable by Member States & Associate Members**



https://howmuch.net/articles/who-contribution World Health Organization - https://www.who.int/



# WHO regional offices



- Blue = Regional Office for Africa (AFRO), with headquarters in Brazzaville, Republic of Congo.
- Green = Regional Office for Europe (EURO), with headquarters in Copenhagen, Denmark.
- Purple = Regional Office for South East Asia (SEARO), with headquarters in New Delhi, India. North Korea is served by SEARO.
- Yellow = Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean (EMRO), with headquarters in Cairo, Egypt.
- Orange = Regional Office for Western Pacific (WPRO), with headquarters in Manila, Philippines.
- Pink = Regional Office for the Americas (AMRO), with headquarters in Washington, DC, United States of America. It is better known as the Pan American Health Organization, or PAHO.



### What's been going on in global health?

- 2020 COVID.
- 2021 European Council announced plans for pandemic treaty.
- 2022 World Health Assembly (voting body of the WHO) created Intergovernmental Negotiating Body (INB) to draft the treaty.
- 2022 U.S. proposed 13 amendments to existing IHR, creating a confusing situation where TWO documents are being negotiated simultaneously.
  - Most proposals were tabled.
  - One change was "adopted," speeding up the timeline for future changes.
- 2023 U.N. adopted High Level Declaration on PPPR, to give "political will" to the WHO activities.



### **PANDEMIC TREATY**

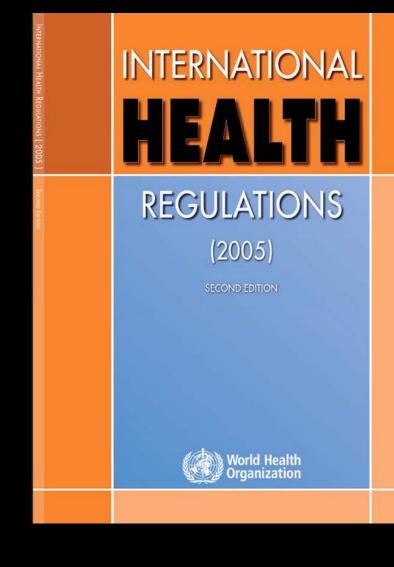
World Health Organization

NINTH MEETING OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATING BODY TO DRAFT AND NEGOTIATE A WHO CONVENTION, AGREEMENT OR OTHER INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENT ON PANDEMIC PREVENTION, PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE ovisional agenda item 2

A/INB/9/3 13 March 2024

Revised draft of the negotiating text of the WHO Pandemic Agreement

- Does not exist yet.
- Requires 2/3 majority of WHA to pass.
- U.S. Senate 2/3 approval.
- Must be ratified by 60 countries to come into effect.
- Can address "all matters within the competence of WHO". (Constitution Art.
  - 2)



### **IHR REGULATIONS**

- Already exists.
- U.S. precedent of adoption and amendment without senate advice & consent.
- Requires simple majority of WHA to pass.
- No action required in congress.
- Five enumerated categories: quarantine/sanitary regs; nomenclatures; diagnostic standards; standards for safety/purity/potency of pharma products in international commerce; advertising & labeling. (Constitution Art. 21)

**STAND FOR** 

HEALTH FREEDOM

## The IHR is a treaty too

We need our lawmakers to understand that the IHR needs advice and consent of the Senate.

1. Over 300 proposed amendments, simplified into blank checks. 2. Will change our relationship with, and obligations to, other countries. 3. Intent is to change many "mays" to "shalls" making options obligations 4. Calls for changes to domestic laws.



## Top 11 most troubling themes from negotiations

1. Pathogen sharing

2. Global 1986 Act / PREP Act

3. More PHEICs - intermediate & regional

4. Lower threshold for unilateral PHEIC declaration

5. New Conference of the Parties (COP)

6. Calls for censorship of mis- and disinformation

7. "Equity" is another way to say transfer of wealth

8. Calls for increased health and personal information sharing

9.A blank check for enforcement

10.Calls on members to change domestic law 11."One Health" brings everything under the umbrella of public health

ion alth mation sharing



### What does this mean for Americans?

- 1. More laws. Both the IHR and the treaty document call for governments to create more laws and give public health departments more authority.
- 2. More money funnels. All this safety is expensive! The WHO would have wealthy countries "help" countries with less cash flow to get in line with WHO mandates through funding, supply transfers, and donations. 3. More censorship. The WHO has medicalized and weaponized speech by calling it an "infodemic" when people
- question the narrative.
- 4. School-based Health Centers where the state and the medical establishment can have more access to your child than you do (if we let them).
- identities through things like smart phones and QR codes are an all-access pass to your life.
- 5. Pathogen finding and sharing, which increases the possibility for more pandemics. 6. Digital IDs are being sold as a convenience and a human right. But we are in a data-driven power grab and digital



### **IHR amendments update**

The proposed bureau's text of the IHR amendments is more sparse than one would anticipate based on the submission of over 300 amendments and the culmination of 14 months of work to compile them. But the changes are still significant.

- A new "pandemic emergency" term is defined, which broadens the scope of the IHR to pandemics that haven't happened but are deemed "likely." Is the potential pathogen "likely to" spread, overwhelm health systems, cause "social and/or economic and/or political disruption," and require rapid response? This is the veiled increase of the "PHEIC" from one single declaration to the ability to declare an emergency for a "likely" threat.
- A new IHR Compliance Committee would be created, "with a view to assisting States Parties to comply with their obligations and strengthen core capacities." It is not spelled out how that will happen, nor have any limits have been placed on the committee.
- There are increased financial contributions, commitments, and promises called for throughout the document, especially to "assist" developing countries. Shockingly, China claims the status of a developing country. Equitable access to "health products" is a featured amendment throughout the document, meaning poor ("developing") countries want more resources from rich countries – and they want that promise in writing.
- A new National IHR Authority, which would be responsible for making sure the IHR is implemented in the country. We already have a "National Focal Point" to communicate directly with the WHO about IHR implementation.
- A new definition for a "product dossier" is added for health products submitted for marketing authorization on the global stage for "prequalification or emergency use listing." This sounds eerily like a global Emergency Use Authorization.



# Pandemic Agreement April 22, 2024

What happened to "Nothing is agreed, until everything is agreed"?

- Some are referring to the new treaty draft as a "placeholder" Countries agree to be bound to something even though the details aren't worked out yet. It's a blind agreement. Many of the contested details have been removed, and instead there are promises that the blanks will be filled in after the
- treaty is adopted.



## Pandemic Agreement Push

Live webcast of the meeting of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Body



"You can't chicken out now. You've said it already. You've already agreed!"

 Precious Matsoso, Co-Chair, opening remarks, pandemic treaty meeting #9



# Pandemic Agreement April 22, 2024

# Summary of blank checks found in this latest draft:

- Article 5.4: We want people = animals = environment, but we'll tell you what that means later and coordinate it with a treaty that looks one way right now, but will look very different later.
- Article 6.5: We're going to check in regularly on how well you're following our new rules under the watchful eye of a new around-the-clock global health governing body, once they form and set up their rules.
- Article 12.6: We want everyone to share pathogens with each other, as well as the monetary or other gains from them, but we know we can't get everyone on the same page with this. So rather than sink the treaty ship, we'll promise to figure it out after we agree on doing it regardless of what it looks like.
- Article 13.2: We're going to let the new global health governance body take over on deciding who has access to pandemic products through our new Global Supply Chain and Logistics Network.



### Pandemic Agreement April 22, 2024 Summary of blank checks found in this latest draft:

- Article 13.6: We want to remove liability from manufacturers and distributors of vaccines and pandemic products at a global level, but we won't put it in the treaty directly; it can be amended later.
- Article 20.4: The new global health governance body will seek out promises for more funding from countries and organizations, and we'll let them determine how to set that up.
- Article 21: We're establishing a global health governance body completely separate from the World Health Assembly that can be in force all the time, and will decide on how it will govern itself, and how it will make sure countries are complying with the treaty. It can create additional subordinate bodies and dictate finances at will.
- Article 31: That independent global health governing body will be able to change the pandemic treaty and decide on the procedure for doing so



# What could happen at WHA 77?

Everything passes
IHR amendments + placeholder treaty
IHR amendments adopted, treaty paused
IHR amendments incorporate treaty
Both delayed
Nothing passes



## The 2022 adoption was illegal

**2022 Amendments: Improper vote** Passed by consensus in plenary session, no evidence of WHA vote.





### TIMELINE FOR GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY AGENDA

(subject to change) - UPDATED MAY 8, 2024

April – May	<b>29-1</b> 0	2024	"Resumed" INB meeting to finalize pandemic treat	
May	16	2024	"Resumed" WGIHR meeting to finalize IHR Ame	
May	27-31	2024	WHA 77, planned vote on pandemic treaty and	
September	22-23	2024	UN Summit of the Future (expected vote on "Pact	
November	5	2024	US presidential (and other) elections	
January	3	2025	Last day of 118th Congress	
March		2025	Last day for rejection of, or reservation to, potentia amendments and/or treaty, if 2022 amendment was shortening timeline to 10 months.	
November		2025	Last day for rejection or reservation to potentia amendments and/or treaty, if amendment from shortening timeline to 10 months.	

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endment package

nd IHR amendments

t for the Future")

ially adopted IHR as legally adopted,

ially adopted IHR m 2022 is not adopted



### Sovereignty at issue - we change our own laws

### WHO DG Tedros continues to say the WHO will not take over state sovereignty but we see this language in the IHR proposal:

"WHO shall collaborate with, and assist, States Parties, upon request, to the fullest extent possible in...strengthening domestic legislative and administrative arrangements for the implementation of these Regulations." (Bolded language is new).

And in the treaty:

"Each Party shall, in accordance with its national context, protect human, animal and plant health...by...implementing and regularly reviewing national policies and strategies that reflect a One Health approach..."

> The modalities, terms and conditions and operational dimensions of a One Health approach shall 4. be further defined in an instrument that takes into consideration the provisions of the International Health Regulations (2005) and will be operational by 31 May 2026.

Being a part of this agreement means changing U.S. law to be in line with WHO decisions that will come in the future, and be binding through these documents.

There will be a new IHR Compliance Committee & Conference of the Parties to "facilitate and oversee" compliance with WHO dictates.

HEALTH NEWS APRIL 16, 2024 / 2:16 PM

### White House announces global partnership to prevent future pandemics

By Ernie Mundell, HealthDay News



As part of the initiative, the United States will offer support and expertise to nations, largely in Africa and Asia, aimed at boosting the preparedness, detection and response to emerging outbreaks. Photo by Adobe Stock/HealthDay News

The Biden Administration announced Tuesday that it will work with 50 nations worldwide to try to prevent global pandemics such as COVID-19, which brought the world to a standstill four years ago.

"Today, I am proud to announce that my Administration is releasing a new Global Health Security Strategy -- outlining actions the United States will take over the next five years to prevent, detect and effectively respond to biological threats, wherever they emerge," President Joe Biden said in a statement posted by the White House.

### The process is falling apart

1. Major news outlets are starting to report on disharmony among members. a.equity **b.PABS & IP** c.One Health 2. Japan protest April 13, 2024. 3. Rejections and reservations from various countries or leaders. 4. U.N. giving "political will" through it's Declaration on PPPR. 5.U.S. released update to its Global Health Security Strategy after last INB meeting. 6. Arguments that both the 2022 and 2024 votes are invalid.



### 2024 votes are illegal 2024 Amendments & Treaty: Late Neither submitted 4 months before the WHA that starts May 27, 2024.

Article 55 Amendments

1. Amendments to these Regulations may be proposed by any State Party or by the Director-General. Such proposals for amendments shall be submitted to the Health Assembly for its consideration.

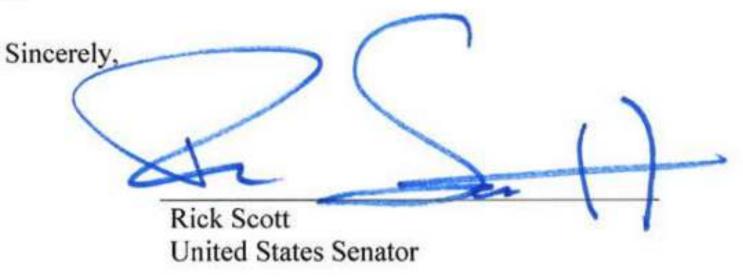
2. The text of any proposed amendment shall be communicated to all States Parties by the Director-General at least four months before the Health Assembly at which it is proposed for consideration.



### Letter from Republican Senators May 1, 2024

In light of the high stakes for our country and our constitutional duty, we call upon you to (1) withdraw your administration's support for the current IHR amendments and pandemic treaty negotiations, (2) shift your administration's focus to comprehensive WHO reforms that address its persistent failures without expanding its authority, and (3) should you ignore these calls, submit any pandemic related agreement to the Senate for its advice and consent.

Ron Johnson United States Senator





### Letter from Republican Senators May 1, 2024

James E. Risch

Bill Cassidy, M.D. Bill Cassidy, M.D.

ohn Barrasso Ma hn Barrasso, M.D.

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John Cornyn United States Senator

Kevin Cramer

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Mitch McConnell United States Senator

Markwayne Mul

United States Senator

Pete Ricketts United States Senator

M. Michael Rounds

United States Senat

Eric S. Schmitt United States Senator

Julle tur. Dan Sullivan

United States Senato

Thom Tillis United States Senator

Jerry Moran United States Senato

Rand Paul, M.D. United States Senator

Nin

Mitt Romney United States Senator

Marco Rubio United States Senator

United States Senator

John Thune United States Senator

Tommy Tuberville United States Senator



Tim Scott

### New Letter from Attorneys General

In 2022, **15** AG's made a petition for rulemaking to amend HHS' definition of "public health emergency," which includes WHO PHEICs. HHS declined; TX and OK filed suit; dismissed without prejudice.

May 8, 2024: 22 AG's send a letter to President Biden, opposing the treaty and IHR amendments. They objected to the negotiations behind closed doors, the fluid nature of the documents, the failure to hold WHO accountable for failures. They objected to the creation of a "global surveillance infrastructure," and the unconstitutional delegation of public health decisions that is reserved to the states.

"Ultimately, the goal of these instruments isn't to protect public health. It's to cede authority to the WHO--specifically its Director-General--to restrict our citizens' rights to freedom of speech, privacy, movement (especially travel across borders) and informed consent."

The AG's vowed to "resist any attempt to enable the WHO" to set public health policy.



# New Letter from Attorneys General

We therefore oppose such accords for several important reasons. First, the two proposed instruments would transform the WHO from an advisory, charitable organization into the world's governor of public health. The WHO currently lacks authority to enforce its recommendations. Under proposed IHR amendments and the Pandemic Treaty, however, the WHO's Director-General would achieve the power to unilaterally declare a "public health emergency of international concern" (PHEIC) in one or more member nations. Such declarations can include perceived or *potential* emergencies other than pandemics, including climate change, immigration, gun violence, or even "emergencies" involving plants, animals, or ecosystems. The more egregious versions of the proposals would authorize the Director-General to dictate what must be done in response to a declared PHEIC. In other words, America's elected representatives would no longer set the nation's public health policies. Even watered down, these proposals would inappropriately cede American sovereignty to the WHO.



## How can states be affected?

State lawmakers think this isn't a state issue, and instead it belongs to the **Biden administration.** 

This is a total abdication of States' rights and the health and welfare power reserved by the Constitution.

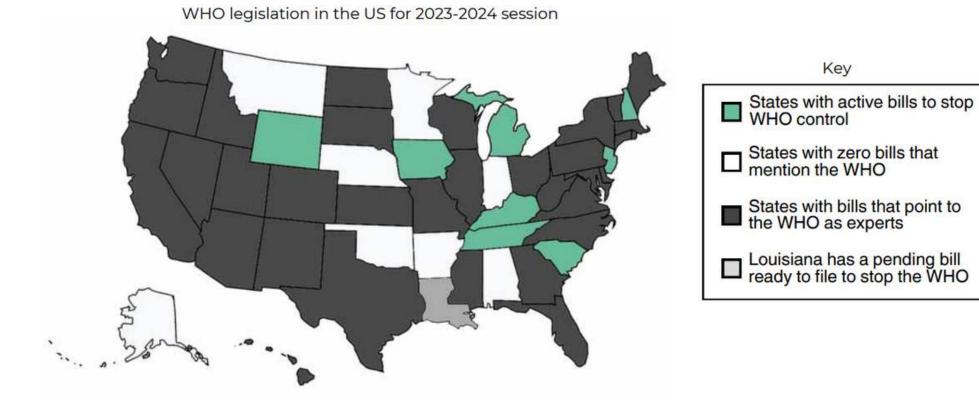
> Treaties can override state law. Changes in federal laws and regulations affect states. Federal grants with strings attached. Pathogen sharing affects everyone.



### The invisible hand of the WHO in the states

January 2024

Stand for Health Freedom took a look at state bill proposals in the 2023 and 2024 sessions, using the search term "World Health Organization." What we found was striking. Through 2023 and the first month of 2024, when most bills would be filed for the session, **we found lawmakers turning to the WHO as an authority in almost 300 bills.** States that looked to the WHO as experts most frequently were Florida, New York, New Jersey, and Hawaii. See the graph below for more.



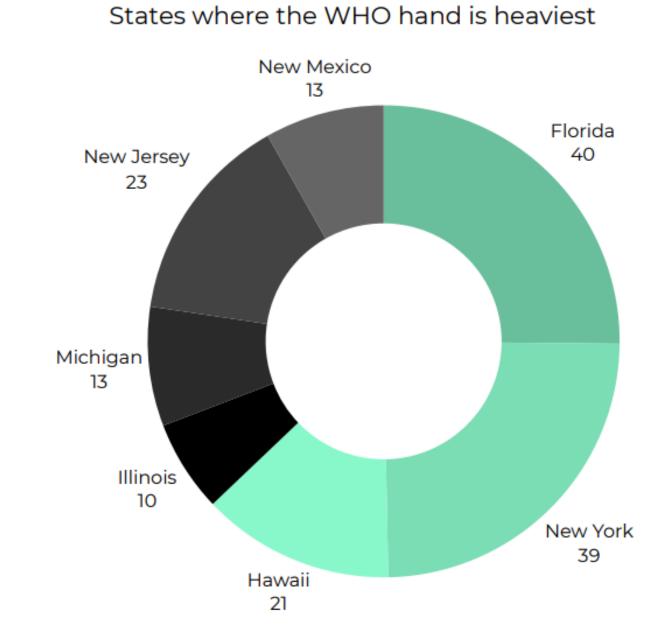
### The invisible hand of the WHO in the States



### The invisible hand of the WHO in the States

These are not bills about the WHO, and not even all health-care related, but instead address anything from transportation to taxes to veterinary care to commemorative holidays to international trade agreements. See a small fraction of the list we complied below:

- workplace violence
- traffic enforcement
- electric bicycle rebates
- interstate mobility
- swimming lesson voucher program
- taxation
- local utilities
- liquor taxes
- airport noise
- metro township modifications





# States with bills and resolutions against the WHO

	State	2024 session	2023 session	2022 session	Status 5/8/24
1	Alabama	<u>HJR113</u> , <u>HB408</u>			resolution adopted in Hou
2	Georgia	<u>SR634</u>			session ended
3	Idaho	<u>S1287</u>			session ended
4	Iowa	<u>HF507</u> , <u>HSB748</u>			session ended
5	Kentucky	<u>HJR44</u> , <u>SB314</u> , <u>SR218</u>	<u>HB100</u>		SR218 Adopted; session
6	Louisiana	<u>SB133</u>	<u>HB372</u>	HR116 (adopted!)	Passed Senate unanimo
7	Michigan	<u>HB4859</u>			nothing after introduction
8	Missouri	<u>SCR37</u>	<u>HB1130</u>		newly filed 4/23/24; sessi
9	New Hampshire	<u>HB1156</u>			Failed 181-190
10	New Jersey	<u>AR29</u>	<u>AR180</u>		nothing after introduction
11	Oklahoma	<u>SB875</u> , <u>HR1042</u> , <u>SB426</u>			HR1042 Adopted 4/24/24
12	South Carolina	<u>S 0868</u> , <u>HB4246</u>			nothing after introduction
13	Tennessee	<u>HJR820</u> , <u>HJR1359</u>			HJR820 passed House;
14	Utah	<u>SB57</u>			PASSED
15	Wyoming	<u>HB91</u>	<u>HB143</u>		"did not consider for intro

ouse and Senate; no movement on bill

n ended.

ously; in House 3rd reading.

n; session done 12/31/2024

sion done 5/17/2024

2024 Session: 23 actions in 15 states; 4 adopted; LA, OK hopeful! (As of 5/13/24)

า

4. SB426 passed House, rally May 14th.

n; session done tomorrow 5/9/2024

session ended

oduction"



### States with bills and resolutions against the WHO Highlights as of 5/13/2024

- Utah passed the Utah Constitutional Sovereignty Act in January 2024.
- Kentucky saw their state Senate pass resolution SR218, opposing U.S. participation in, and funding of, the WHO.
- Alabama's HJR113 directs federal government to defund and reject IHR Amendments & treaty.
- Louisiana's bill to limit WHO jurisdiction in the state passed the Senate unanimously.
- Oklahoma adopted 2042, stating WHO, UN and WEF have no jurisdiction in OK; state and local governments will not participate in mandates, or recommendations.
- Tennessee's resolution directing their state federal lawmakers & the White House to defund and exit the WHO passed the House.

y Act in January 2024. SR218, opposing U.S.



## Some observations from the filed bills

- 1. The less-is-more approach is powerful.
- 2. Do not include the CDC. Focus only on the WHO or global entities. The WHO is unelected, unaccountable, and outside America. Many bills are including sovereignty assertions against the CDC as well. While it is true that CDC doesn't have authority (unless a state explicitly gives it), a bill is more likely to meet resistance when an American agency is included.
- 3. Don't rely on the 10th Amendment. Some states are hooking the 10th Amendment of our U.S. Bill of Rights to their sovereignty assertions, but that doesn't go far enough. The 10th Amendment will protect a state's rights in public health against the federal government, but it doesn't prevent the state itself from adopting WHO policies with the force of law.
- 4. Limiting the language in the bill to the treaty alone does not incorporate the already existing International Health Regulations, which are already binding on the U.S., and amendments are being proposed to turn options into obligations.
- 5. Some states have added a private right to sue if globalist mandates are imposed after the bill is passed.



# Other ways the agenda is already being implemented

- WHO BioHub system / PABS
- Pandemic Fund at World Bank
- WHO Hub for Pandemic and Epidemic Intelligence, Berlin Germany
- Global Initiative on Digital Health (GIDH pronounced "guide")
- International Pathogen Surveillance Network
- WHA resolution to adopt Resolution on strengthening diagnostics capacity
- Increased evaluation of country compliance with IHR

Berlin Germany ed "guide")

ng diagnostics capacity R



# Other ways the agenda is already being implemented in U.S.

- 2020: HHS took "One Health" approach to COVID-19
- 2021: New Office of Climate Change and Health Equity in HHS.
- 2022: U.S. led charge to change IHR while negotiating treaty.
- 2022: Disinformation Governance Board failed; DHS grants for "media literacy."
- 2023: \$250M pledged to "Pandemic Fund" at the World Bank
- 2023: U.S. agreed to 20% increase in WHO fees.
- 2023: New Bureau of Global Health Security and Diplomacy in the Department of State.
- March 2024: US hosts launch of "Foreign Ministry Channel for Global Health Security".
- 2024: Updated Global Health Security Agenda.

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lomacy in the Department of State. Nannel for Global Health Security".



### How I Learned to Love the New World Order

Imagine my surprise when a Wall Street Journal editorial appointed me dean of the Pat Buchanan school of neo-isolationism. My credentials? Believing that the Pentagon's new strategy – America as "Globocop" – could render the United States a hollow superpower.

All agree we need the military capacity to defend our vital interests — by ourselves when need be. The question is grand strategy. With the Journal's endorsement, the Pentagon has called for a Pax Americana: The U.S. should cast so large a military shadow that no rival dare emerge.

American hegemony might be a pleas ant idea, but is it economically, political-

### Counterpoint By Joseph R. Biden Jr.

ly or even militarily wise? Bristling with weapons, we would continue our economic decline, while rising industrial and financial giants in Europe and Asia viewed our military pretensions with indifference or contempt.

Defense Secretary Dick Cheney outdid even the Journal, dipping deep into the well of Cold War argumentation to accuse Pax Americana critics of thinking "America's world presence is somehow immoral and dangerous."

Why doesn't the Journal stop the namecalling, get its schools sorted out, and court an honest debate over America's proper role in the new world order?

Pat Buchanan's "America First" preaches martyrdom; We've been suckered into fighting "other" people's battles and defending "other" people's interests. With our dismal economy, this siren song holds some appeal.

But most Americans, myself included, reject 1930s-style isolationism. They expect to see the strong hand of American leadership in world affairs, and they know that economic retreat would yield nothing other than a lower standard of living. They understand further that many security threats – the spread of high-tech weapons, environmental degradation, overpopulation, narcotics trafficking, migration – require global solutions.

What about America as globocop? First, our 21st-century strategy has to be a shade more clever than Mao's axiom that power comes from the barrel of a gun. Power also emanates from a solid bank balance, the ability to dominate and penetrate markets, and the economic leverage to wield diplomatic clout.

Second, the plan is passive where it needs to be aggressive. The Journal endorses a global security system in which we destroy rogue-state threats as they arise. Fine, but let's prevent such problems early rather than curing them late. Having contained Soviet communism until it dissolved, we need a new strategy of "containment" – based, like NATO, on collective action, but directed against weapons proliferation.

The reality is that we can slow proliferation to a snail's pace if we stop irresponsible technology transfers. Fortunately, nearly all suppliers are finally showing restraint. The maverick is China, which persists in hawking sensitive weapons and technology to the likes of Syria, Iran, Libya, Algeria and Pakistan – even while pledging otherwise.

The Senate has tried to force China's leaders to choose between Third World arms sales (1991 profits of \$500 million) and open trade with the U.S. (a \$12.5 billion annual Chinese surplus). Even though we have convincing intelligence that China's leaders fear the use of this leverage, the president inexplicably refuses to challenge Beijing. Weapons containment can't be foolproof; and against a nuclear-armed North Korea, I would support pre-emptive mil'tary action if necessary. But let's do our best — using supplier restraint and sanctions against outlaw sellers and buyers — to avoid having to round up the posse. Why not an anti-proliferation "czar" in the cabinet to give this objective the prominence it urgently needs?

Third, Pax Americana is a direct slap at two of our closest allies - Japan and Germany-and a repudiation of one of our

Rather than denigrating collective security, we should regularize the kind of multilateral response we assembled for the Gulf War. Why not breathe life into the U.N. Charter?

great postwar triumphs. For years, American leaders argued that building democracy in Europe and Asla would guarantee stability because democracies don't start wars. Now the Pentagon says we must keep our military large enough to persuade Japan and Germany "not to aspire to a greater role [even] to protect their legitimate interests."

How has our success suddenly become a threat? It hasn't, but the Pentagon plan could become a self-fulfilling prophecy. By insulting Tokyo and Berlin, and arrogating to ourselves military stewardship of the world, we may spark the revival no one wants.

Secretary Cheney says he wants the allies to share the burden on defense matters. But Pax Americana puts us on the wrong end of a paradox: Hegemony means

that even our alles can force ever greater U.S. defense spending the more they try to share the burden!

Fourth, collective security doesn't rule out unilateral action. The Journal says I'm among those who want "Americans . . . to trust their security to a global committee." But no one advocates that we repeal the "inherent" right of self-defense enshrined in Article 51 of the United Nations Charter.

Secretary Cheney says his plan wouldn't undermine support for the U.N. Who would know better than the U.N.'s usually understated secretary general? If implemented, says Boutros Boutros-Ghall, the Pentagon's strategy would spell "the end of the-U.N."

Rather than denigrating collective security, we should regularize the kind of multilateral response we assembled for the Gulf War. Why not breathe life into the U.N. Charter? It envisages a permanent commitment of forces, for use by the Security Council. That means a presumption of collective action—but with a U.S. veto.

Rather than defending military extravagance, the Bush administration should be reallocating Pentagon funds to meet more urgent security needs: sustaining democracy in the former Soviet empire; supporting U.N. peacekeepers in Yugoslavia, Cambodia and El Salvador; and rebuilding a weakened and debt-burdened America.

If Pentagon strategists and their kneejerk supporters could broaden their horizons, they would see how our superpower status is best assured. We must get lean militarily, revitalize American economic strength, and exercise a diplomatic leadership that puts new muscle into institutions of collective security.

Sen. Biden is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's European Affairs Subcommittee.



### THE WALL STREET JOURNAL THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1992



# Action Steps

Shore up your personal sovereignty and prepare for the next round. We don't know what will happen at WHA 77, nor the upcoming elections.

### 1.Vote.

2. Support HR 79: Who Withdraw Act. 3. Pass local ordinances; build your community. 4. Read the fine print on strings attached to grants. 5. Watch out for School-based Health Centers. 6. Never stop talking about this. 7. Do not comply.



### Another big way we can stop the WHO is by participating in the election process.

- 1. Only 30% of Americans vote in the primaries. This is our secret weapon as it's an easier time to get good lawmakers in office.
- 2. We know many are disenfranchised with elections, but we have proof we can still make a difference at the state and local level if we show up this year: a. Louisiana held its elections in 2023 and we showed up BIG, we saw 48 health
  - b. Their 2024 legislative session saw 23 good health freedom bills get filed, by over 12 different legislators (thats unheard of numbers) and none of this would have been possible without the policymakers getting elected. Your vote still matters.



freedom candidates get into office, along with a new freedom Governor.

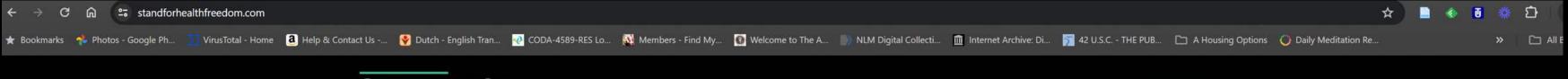


### What does noncompliance look like?



 Say no to mandates. Opt out of facial recognition. • Ditch your REAL ID. Become self sufficient. Build your community. Refuse to stay silent.







TAKE ACTION RESOURCES - ABOUT US OUR IMPACT JOIN

### HEALTH FREEDOM ADVOCACY CENTER

### **HEALTH FREEDOM IS**

The only way out is through. Together, we're taking down barriers that stand in the way of enjoying our basic American rights. We're inspiring and empowering individuals to engage in the political process and making it undeniable to both citizens and lawmakers that America still stands for health freedom

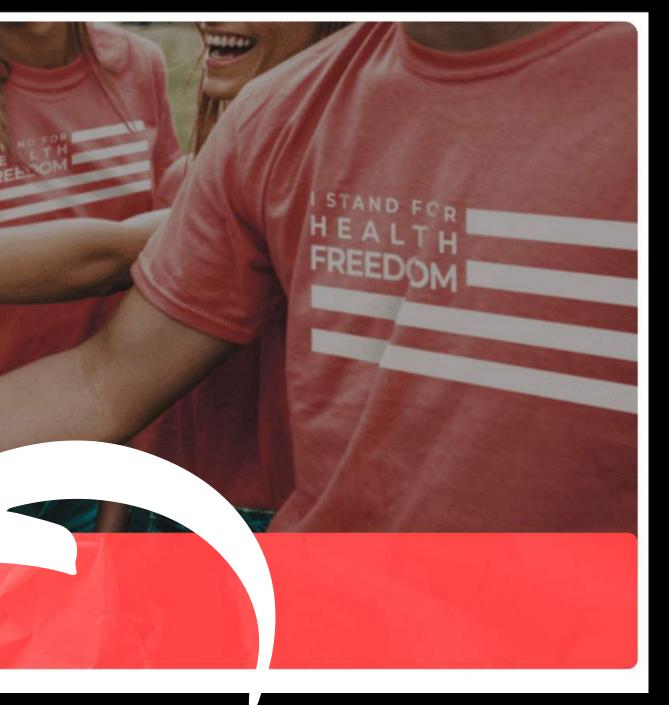
### TAKE ACTION

### WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION ALERT!

For the latest action/info on stopping the World Health Organization (WHO), go here.

For more info, go to standforhealthfreedom.com's home page and click here!

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