# Pandemic Pathogens Everywhere The World Health Organization is getting into the business of proliferating biological warfare agents What Can We Do?

Meryl Nass, MD April 18, 2024 Rome, Italy

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The CLASSIC WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION are: \*Chemical, \*Biological, \*Radiologic, \*Nuclear

- ✓ Chemical (napalm, nerve gas, cyanide)
- Biological (microbes, may also include toxins made by living organisms)
- Radiologic (dirty bomb, or some forms of nuclear weapons; EMF weapons?)
- ✓ Nuclear (fission, fusion, neutron bombs)
- Biological Warfare is the only one that is easy to hide
- If a microbe like anthrax or SARS occurs widely, *but naturally*, we call it an epidemic
- If the same microbe is deliberately released, we call it biological warfare
- How do you know which is which?

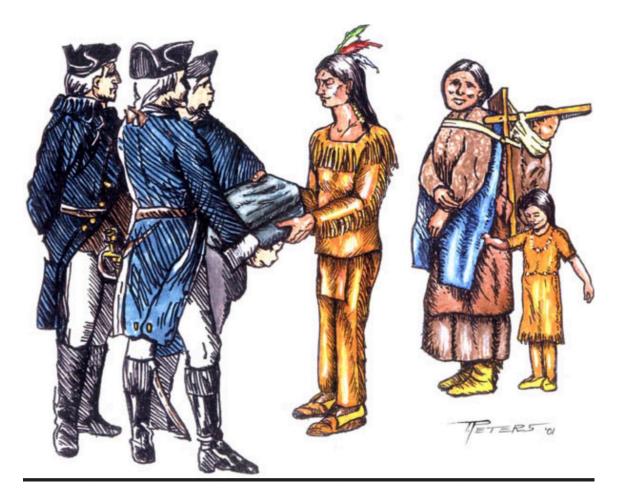
The 1346 Siege of Caffa, now Feodosia (Crimean port) by Mongols

Infected cadavers were catapulted over the city walls, leading the Genoese inside to flee back to Genoa, spreading the Black Plague to Western Europe

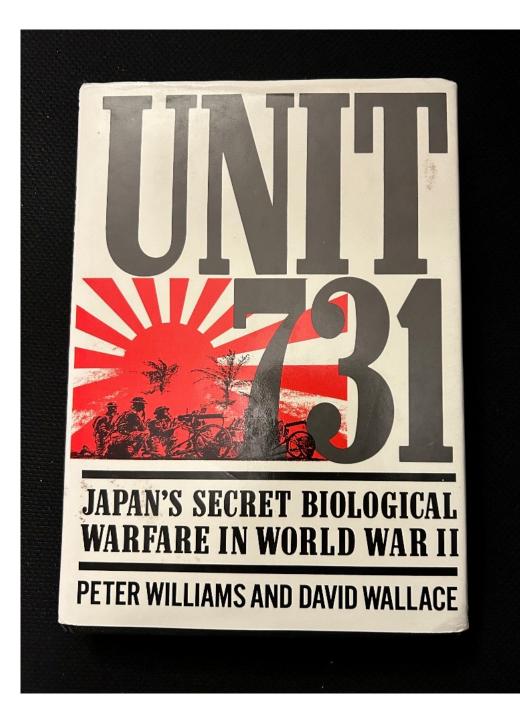


The Black Plague is due to infection by Neisseria pestis, a bacterium carried by lice and fleas. It infects many rodents in the southwestern US and occasionally people. According to the Mayo Clinic, on average 7 Americans get plague each year. It responds to antibiotics.

1760s: the British gave smallpoxinfested blankets to the Indians in the vicinity of Fort Pitt, (now Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania) to kill them



Japan had a flourishing program to develop and use **biological** warfare agents before and during World War 2. (The US did also.)



In 1971, the CIA introduced African Swine Fever to Cuba.

## 500,000 pigs had to be culled.

The story was reported in 1977 by the WaPo, S.F. Chronicle, and N.Y. Newsday

## DREW FETHERSTON and JOHN CUMMINGS on American germ warfare Opening the phials of the CIA

WITH AT LEAST the tacit backing of US Central Intelligence Agency officials, operatives linked to anti-Castro terrorists introduced African swine fever virus into Cuba in 1971. Six weeks later an outbreak of the disease forced the slaughter oof 500,000 plgs to prevent a nationwide animal epidemic.

A United States intelligence operative claims he was given the virus in a sealed, unmarked container at an American Army base and CIA training ground in the Panama Canal zone, with instructions to turn it over to the anti-Castro group.

The 1971 outbreak, the first and only time the disease has hit the Western Hemisphere, was labelled the "most alarming event" of 1971 by the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation. African swine fever is a highly contagious and usually lethal viral disease that infects only pigs and, unlike swine flu, cannot be transmitted to humans. There were no human deaths involved in the outbreak, but all production of pork, a Cuban staple; came to a halt, apparently for several months.

A CIA spokesman, Dennis Berend, in response to a request for comment, said: "We don't comment on information from unnamed and, at best, obscure sources."

Why the virus turned up in Cuba has been a mystery to animal investigators since the outbreak. Informed speculation assumed the virus entered Cuba either in garbage from a commercial airliner or in sausages brought in by merchant seamen.

However, on the basis of numerous interviews over four months with US intelligence sources, Cuban exiles

outbreak—which occurred two years after then President Richard Nixon had banned the use of offensive chemical and biological warfare—we were able to piece together the following

account of events leading up to the outbreak.

Fort Gulick, where the operative says he was given the virus, is a CIA-run paramilitary training centre for career personnel and mercenaries as well as an Army base. After he had passed the virus to the anti-Castro group it was given to a person in the Canal Zone. who took it by boat and turned it over to a fishing trawler off the Panamanian coast. The source said the substance was not identified to him until months after the outbreak in Cuba. He would not elaborate further.

Another man involved in the operation, a Cuban exile who asked not to be identified, said he was on the trawler when the virus was put aboard at a prearranged rendezvous point off Bocas del Toro, Panama. He said the trawler carried the virus to Navassa, a deserted, tiny, US-owned island between Jamaica and Haiti. From there, the container was taken to Cuba and given to other operatives on the southern coast near the US Navy base at Guantanamo Bay in late March, according to the source on the trawler. The base is 100 miles due north of Navassa.

A paper prepared by the Cubans for a scientific conference in Mexico City said the first sick pigs were found about May 6, but no precise location was given. A nonSoviet block agricultural technician then in Cuba said the disease easily could have goneaundetected for months.

The source on the trawler, who had been trained by the CIA and had carried out previous missions for the agency, said he saw no CIA officials aboard the boat that delivered the virus to the trawler off Panama, but added : "We were well paid for this and Cuban exile groups don't have that kind of money." He suspected, but never knew for sure, what was in the container. "When I asked about this stuff all they told me was 'It's from Gulick'" he said

Congressional sources with access to some CIA records said the swine fever operation was not mentioned in the list of approved covert operations. But Congress's efforts to probe CIA activities in chemical and biological warfare have been frustrated. The Senate select committee on intelligence said in its final report last year that the Army and the CIA had entered into a special agreement to build biochemical agents and delivery systems, but that the written records of these activities were destroyed .- Newsday.

## Castro on the Attack Again with Hints of U.S. Biological Warfare

By **Christopher Dickey** July 29, 1981

Most Read Politics

Washington Post. July 29, 1981 – "African swine fever, sugar cane rust, blue mold on tobacco have damaged the economy and now dengue fever has killed 113 people and infected more than 270,000 others in the last seven weeks.

Castro did not claim to be certain of the source of these diseases but he noted that "many citizens are deeply convinced that these sicknesses, especially dengue, were produced in this country by Yankee imperialism."

Castro shared the suspicion. He said that the plagues "could have been introduced . . . by the CIA."

JAMA Network<sup>\*</sup> July 28, 1993



## 'Outbreak' of Optic and Peripheral Neuropathy in Cuba?

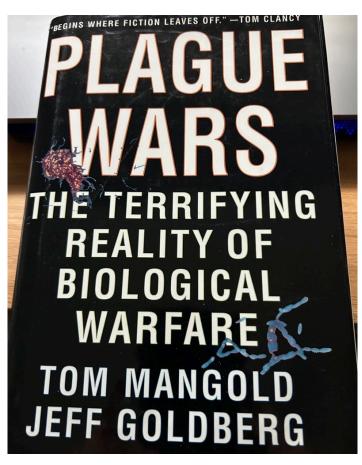
Norah S. Lincoff, MD; Jeffrey G. Odel, MD; Michio Hirano, MD

» Author Affiliations

JAMA. 1993;270(4):511-518. doi:10.1001/jama.1993.03510040115049

\* During 1992 and 1993 a new syndrome developed in Cuba. All parts of the nervous system were affected, especially vision. 50,000 cases!

\* I investigated the epidemic for the Cuban MOH in 1993 and discovered, at the same time as several others, that it was due to low doses of cyanide coupled with nutritional deficiencies that made it difficult to detoxify the cyanide. Anthrax was used in 1978-81 during Rhodesia's civil war, to kill cattle and impoverish the black population seeking majority rule.



#### PLAGUE WARS

But those anthrax deaths were all man-made. Here, in the hard bush life, some things are not the will of the Almighty.

It was years before anyone found out.

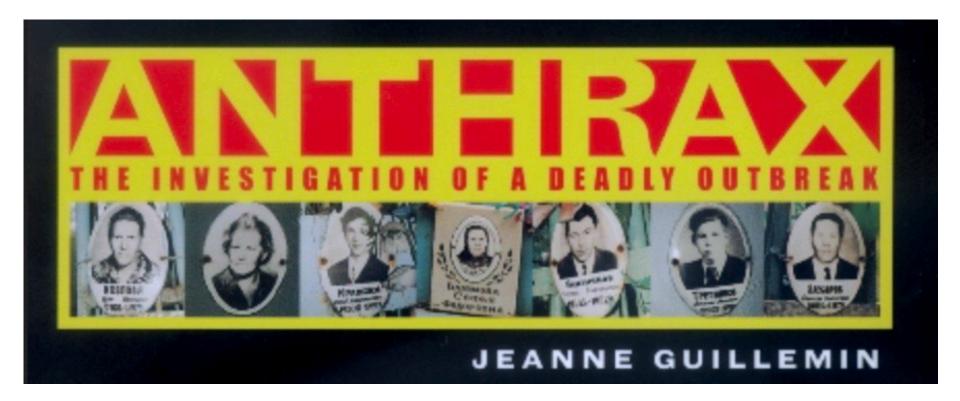
The first to suspect a modern war crime was an American doctor, Meryl Nass, MD, then with the Department of Internal Medicine at the University of Massachusetts Medical School. From 1989–92, she researched the epidemiology of the largest outbreak of anthrax in history in Rhodesia/Zimbabwe in the late 1970s. While ploughing through the statistics, she realized that an inexplicable spike in the casualty figures had occurred during the years 1979/80. Anthrax is endemic in parts of Southern Africa, but Rhodesia, with its fine veterinary services and human health care, had reported only an average of thirteen human cases a year before 1978. However, in the two years 1979/80, a staggering 10,738 human cases were recorded and 182 humans died of the illness. Thousands of cattle were infected and had to be slaughtered. The disease spread over time from area to area, into six of the eight provinces.<sup>6</sup> Significantly, virtually no commercial, white-owned farms were affected.

Even more puzzling was the way in which the anthrax spores were transported over very large distances – across areas where no bovine cases were known to have occurred.<sup>7</sup> If the cattle had not spread the spores, then who or what had? Dr Nass suspected the worst.

The epidemiology and circumstantial evidence pointed in one direction, but confirmation had to wait for years. The earliest corroboration was probably in a secret report sent by a US Defense Intelligence Agency officer to the Pentagon. 'According to [source deleted], a member of the Rhodesian Selous Scouts admitted in 1978 that "they" had tried both chemical and biological warfare techniques to kill terrorists.'<sup>8</sup> The DIA

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# In 1979 an accidental leak occurred at an anthrax factory in Sverdlovsk, USSR, releasing airborne anthrax spores that killed about 60 people



# People worry when they hear about "self-spreading vaccines" but are not aware *they have actually been used for decades*.

### **Ehe New York Eimes**

#### TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1991

#### DoorToFreedom.org

## New Animal Vaccines Spread Like Diseases

In the wild, artificial viruses curb both rabies and rabbits.

#### By MALCOLM W. BROWNE

CIENTISTS in North America, Europe and Australia say they believe that a new family of genetically engineered vaccines will soon be perfected as powerful weapons against such epidemics as rabies, as well as animal pests like rats and rabbits.

Biologists say that new vaccines under development can not only halt epidemic diseases among wild animals, but will provide a humane method for drastically reducing populations of rabbits in Australia, rats in Indonesia, white-tailed deer in the United States and other rapidly multiplying species that threaten the environment.

In closely related research, major progress has been reported in developing vaccines that would immunize human beings against conception. The World Health Organization has created a special working group to find ways to reach this goal.

The authorities in France and Belgium are already fighting an epidemic of rabies in foxes by air-dropping food laced with a genetically engineered rabies vaccine over the countryside. French and Belgian experts conducted two extensive drops of vaccine-treated fox bait during the last year, and results were so encouraging that a third distribution is planned.

The United States is lagging behind Europe, despite an epidemic of rabies in raccoons and other animals that is rapidly spreading along the Eastern Seaboard. But last June 7, the first genetically engineered live vaccine ever released into the environment on the United States mainland was mixed with raccoon bait and distributed over a tract of widerness in northeastern Pennsylvania. The object was to test the safety (but not the efficacy) of a vaccine genetically engineered to immunize raccoons against rabies.

The Pennsylvania test and a previous safety test on the raccoon population of Parramore Island, Va., were successful, so a larger planned trial will test the vaccine for efficacy — a step required by Federal and state regulatory agencies before the vaccine can be distributed over wide areas.

In the case of rabies, the new vaccine is made from a genetically altered strain of a common virus called vaccinia — a close but harmless relative of the smallpox virus. Biologists have learned to insert harmless signature components of the rabies virus, called antigens, into vaccinia virus, so that when an animal eats bait dosed with the altered vaccinia virus, its immune system begins producing antibodies capable of protecting the animal against the rabies virus itself.

Dr. Warren B. Cheston, the associate director of the Wistar Institute in

Continued on Page C6

# UK Government report on African swine fever in Europe, summer '23:

\* The purple dots are cases in wild boars, and the red dots are in farmed pigs.

\* Circles are drawn around the area where an affected pig is identified, and every pig, even perfectly healthy pigs located within that circle is killed.

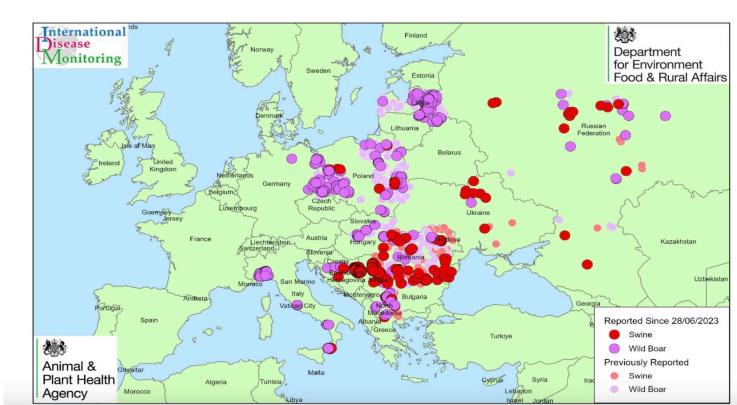
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/governm ent/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_data/fi le/1180265/Update\_ASF\_in\_Europe\_33.pdf

### African swine fever in Europe

15 August 2023

#### **Disease report**

African swine fever (ASF) has continued to be reported in domestic pigs and wild boar in Europe. Since our last report on 28 June 2023, a marked increase in ASF outbreaks has been reported on domestic pig farms across the Balkan states, particularly in newly affected Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia. According to available ADIS summaries, numbers of ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs since our last report were approximately 266 in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 312 in Croatia, 292 in Romania and 239 in Serbia. There have also been multiple reports of ASF cases in wild boar in these countries.



# Italy culls tens of thousands of pigs to contain African swine fever



**Sophie Kevany** 

Mon 25 Sep 2023 13.31 EDT

Outbreaks in the Lombardy 'pork belt' were extinguished, say experts, but wild boar could act as a reservoir

... Because there is no vaccine for ASF, Feliziani said culls to contain the disease were compulsory. The underlying problem, he said, "remains the presence of the virus in the wild boar populations", which provide a reservoir for the virus.

"In <u>Europe</u>, the threat [of ASF] is very strong; the pressure of the virus is high and it seems inevitable that the disease will involve other domestic herds," he said.

ASF was disrupting pig breeding around the world, Feliziani said, but he warned that non-intensive, traditional livestock farming models, which might not have sufficient levels of biosecurity, were particularly at risk and could disappear altogether.

## African swine fever K. Dixon<sup>a</sup>, H. Sun<sup>b</sup>, H. Roberts (DEFRA)

"[African Swine Fever has been a concern since its] introduction to and dramatic spread in 2018 in China, which has half of the world's pig population. African swine fever virus (ASFV) infection of pigs and wild boar can result in the rapid death of almost all infected animals. The lack of a vaccine hinders control, which is further complicated by the presence of infected wild suids in some regions. As ASF is a notifiable disease to the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), introduction to a new country or region results in imposition of trade restrictions. Attempts to control the disease require international cooperation..."

<u>Antiviral Research</u> <u>Volume 165</u>, May 2019, Pages 34-41 https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0166354219300968

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Article Published: 27 September 2021	Download PDF	$\overline{\mathbf{n}}$
African swine fever outbreaks in China led to gross domestic product and economic losses Shibing You , Tingyi Liu, Miao Zhang, Xue Zhao, Yizhe Dong , Bi Wu, Yanzhen	Associated Content	
	<u>The \$100-billion toll of a pig</u> epidemic in China	
	Nature <b>Research Highlight</b> 01 Oct 2021	
Wang, Juan Li, Xinjie Wei & Baofeng Shi $\square$	Sections Figure	res References
Nature Food 2, 802–808 (2021) Cite this article	Alectroot	
Could it be biological warfare?		



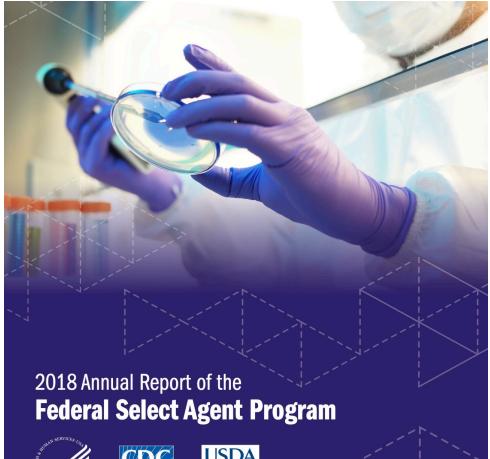
- <u>"A number of important scientific and public health questions</u> regarding this [bird flu] virus remain unanswered, including the likelihood of such mutations arising and the mechanisms by which they may occur...
- <u>Two recent studies co-funded by the National Institutes of Health</u> have shed light on how this potentially grave human health threat could become a reality. **This laboratory virus does not exist in nature.** There is, however, considerable concern that such a virus could evolve naturally. <u>We cannot predict whether it or</u> <u>something similar will arise naturally</u>, nor when or where it might appear.
- Given these uncertainties, important information and insights can come from generating a potentially dangerous virus in the laboratory...
- The question is whether benefits of such research outweigh risks."

 $https://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/a-flu-virus-risk-worth-taking/2011/12/30/gIQAM9sNRP\_story.html$ 

# Prevention is Impossible, and 'Preparedness' is very risky!

- CDC and USDA run a Select Agent program for ~60 US Potential Pandemic Pathogens that could affect humans, plants, livestock
- There are 200 lab accidents per year reported to CDC re: select agents studied in the US
- In 2018 alone, 173 (of 201 reported) releases led to "895 individuals [receiving] occupational health services, including medical assessments and, if needed, diagnostic testing and prophylaxis."

https://web.archive.org/web/20200410035210/https://www.selec tagents.gov/resources/FSAP\_Annual\_Report\_2018\_508.pdf







th and Human Services U.S. Departme of and Prevention Animal and Pla

U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service



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#### What is the WHO BioHub System?

#### https://www.who.int/initiatives/who-biohub

The COVID-19 pandemic, along with other recent outbreaks and epidemics, has underscored the importance of rapid and broad sharing of pathogens for effective surveillance and the timely development of medical response products such as diagnostics, therapeutics or vaccines. Currently a great deal of pathogen sharing is done bilaterally and on an *ad hoc* basis, which can be inefficient and risks both leaving some countries out and not covering important, emerging pathogens.

The world needs a system to rapidly, safely and efficiently share biological materials with epidemic or pandemic potential, and expertise to conduct thorough risk assessments that can be rapidly shared with all countries, and in time, to develop medical countermeasures that can be equitably shared with all countries in need.

The WHO BioHub System will offer a reliable, safe, and transparent mechanism for WHO Member States to voluntarily share novel biological materials, without replacing or competing with existing systems. Sharing of biological materials with epidemic or pandemic potential will be done through one (or more) of the laboratories designated as a WHO BioHub

#### **Events**

News

#### Resources

#### Objectives

#### **Guiding pr**

# It is hard to believe but the WHO says it plainly:

## What are the objectives of the WHO BioHub System?

The objectives of the WHO BioHub System are to:

- Promote rapid and timely sharing of biological materials with epidemic or pandemic potential;
- Facilitate rapid access to such pathogens and their information by relevant, interested, and qualified entities for the development of effective and safe public health products including diagnostics, vaccines and therapeutics; and
- Ensure fair and equitable access to such products by all countries, based on public health needs.

### https://www.who.int/initiatives/who-biohub#events

# From the March 7, 2024, draft of the treaty; the treaty is in effect 24/7, not just during pandemics

### Article 12. Access and benefit sharing

1. The Parties hereby establish a multilateral system for access and benefit sharing for pathogens with pandemic potential: the WHO Pathogen Access and Benefit-Sharing System (PABS System).

2. The PABS System aims to ensure rapid, systematic and timely access to biological materials of pathogens with pandemic potential and the genetic sequence data (GSD) for such pathogens, which contributes to strengthened global surveillance and risk assessment, and facilitates research, innovation and development of health products; and on an equal footing, equitable, fair and rapid sharing of monetary and non-monetary benefits, including timely, effective and predictable access to relevant diagnostics, therapeutics or vaccines, based on public health risks, needs and demand, contributing to the rapid and timely control of public health emergencies of international concern and pandemics.

# March 7, 2024 Treaty Draft: Article 12, #3. (a, b)

- 3. When a Party has access to a pathogen with pandemic potential, it shall, using applicable biosafety, biosecurity and data protection standards:
  - (a) share with WHO any pathogen sequence information as soon as it is available to the Party;
  - (b) as soon as biological materials are available to the Party, provide the materials to one or more laboratories and/or biorepositories participating in WHO-coordinated laboratory networks (CLNs), which meet the legally binding terms of reference, as referenced below, with an electronic label of "PABS biological material" which will follow through to the end products and/or publications, and shall notify users of biological materials of the benefit-sharing provisions under the PABS System, recognizing that each Party may also share such biological materials to entities outside the CLNs. All users of biological materials shall have legal obligations under PABS regarding benefit sharing; and



#### Article 9. Research and development

5. Each Party shall implement and apply relevant international standards for the biorisk management of laboratories and research facilities that carry out research to better understand the pathogenicity and transmissibility of pathogens with pandemic potential, and to prevent the unintended consequences of such research, while minimizing unnecessary administrative hurdles for research.

## The WHO has built a system for sharing "Open-Source"

**Biological Warfare agents** (10/30/23) Treaty draft)

https://doortofreedom.org/2023/07/14/pandemic-treaty-compendium/

#### Article 12. Access and benefit sharing

1. The Parties hereby establish a multilateral system for access and benefit sharing, on an equal footing, the WHO Pathogen Access and Benefit-Sharing System [WHO PABS System], to ensure rapid and timely risk assessment and facilitate rapid and timely development of, and equitable access to, pandemic-related products for pandemic prevention, preparedness and response.

4. The WHO PABS System shall have the following components:

WHO PABS Materials sharing:

(i) Each Party, through its relevant public health authorities and authorized laboratories, shall, in a rapid, systematic and timely manner: (1) provide WHO PABS Material to a laboratory recognized or designated as part of an established WHO coordinated laboratory network; and (2) upload the genetic sequence of such WHO PABS Material to one or more publicly accessible database(s) of its choice, provided that the database has put in place an appropriate arrangement in respect of WHO PABS Materials.

(ii) The WHO PABS System shall be consistent with international legal frameworks, notably those for the collection of patient specimens, material and data, and will promote findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable data available to all Parties.

# Instead of terminating Gain-of-Function research, the WHO experts will supervise it! (2/14/24 treaty draft)

#### [Article 24. Scientific Advisory Committee

1. The Parties hereby establish a Scientific Advisory Committee as a subsidiary body of the Governing Body, to assess the science related to pandemic prevention, preparedness, response and recovery.

2. The Scientific Advisory Committee shall consist of independent experts from various disciplines related to pandemic prevention, preparedness, response and recovery. The experts shall be nominated by the Parties, and appointed by the Director General.

3. The Scientific Advisory Committee shall perform the following functions:

(1) supervise research involving pandemic potential pathogens including genetic engineering and "gain of function" research with a view to avoiding biosafety and biosecurity concerns, including accidental laboratory leakages of disease causing agents and in this regard, develop guidelines and submit to the Governing Body; and

https://healthpolicy-watch.news/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/INB8\_Chapter-III.pdf

•••••

If you share these organisms widely, you will not only have accidents, but you won't be able to tell whether any were deliberately released nor who did it because they will have been "shared globally."

It also means nations and subnational groups won't need to have their own labs to develop biowarfare agents they will simply be given the weapons

And hackers can download the genetic sequences off the internet and construct their own lethal viruses I have just shown you the proof that the WHO PANDEMIC T REATY is actually a method for crea ting, sharing and proliferating biolog ical warfare agents, whether or not there is a pandemic.

## WHY WOULD YOU BROADLY DISTRIBUTE A WEAPON OF MASS DESTRUCTION?

... to generate more pandemics?

26

According to international law: The 1972 Biological Weapons Convention, The 2004 Security **Council Resolution** 1540, and 'Customary international law, what the WHO is trying to do is illegal!

• The WHO is trying to sneak this past us, expecting that our CONTROLLED governments will cooperate with this plan

 We the people must be the ones who say NO and we have to say it LOUDLY! NOW!

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# What can we do? Plenty!

- Make this an election issue!
- Educate your leaders and lawmakers about the WHO
- Point out that what the WHO is proposing is illegal
- Note that what is being claimed to prevent and prepare for pandemics is really a method for creating more pandemics
- Assert in your towns, counties and states that your local governments will not comply with the WHO plans
- Encourage your national government to reject the IHR amendments (you have 10 months to do so) and refuse to ratify the Pandemic Treaty, if they pass
- Ban Gain-of-Function research!
- Encourage everyone you know to say they will not comply!

