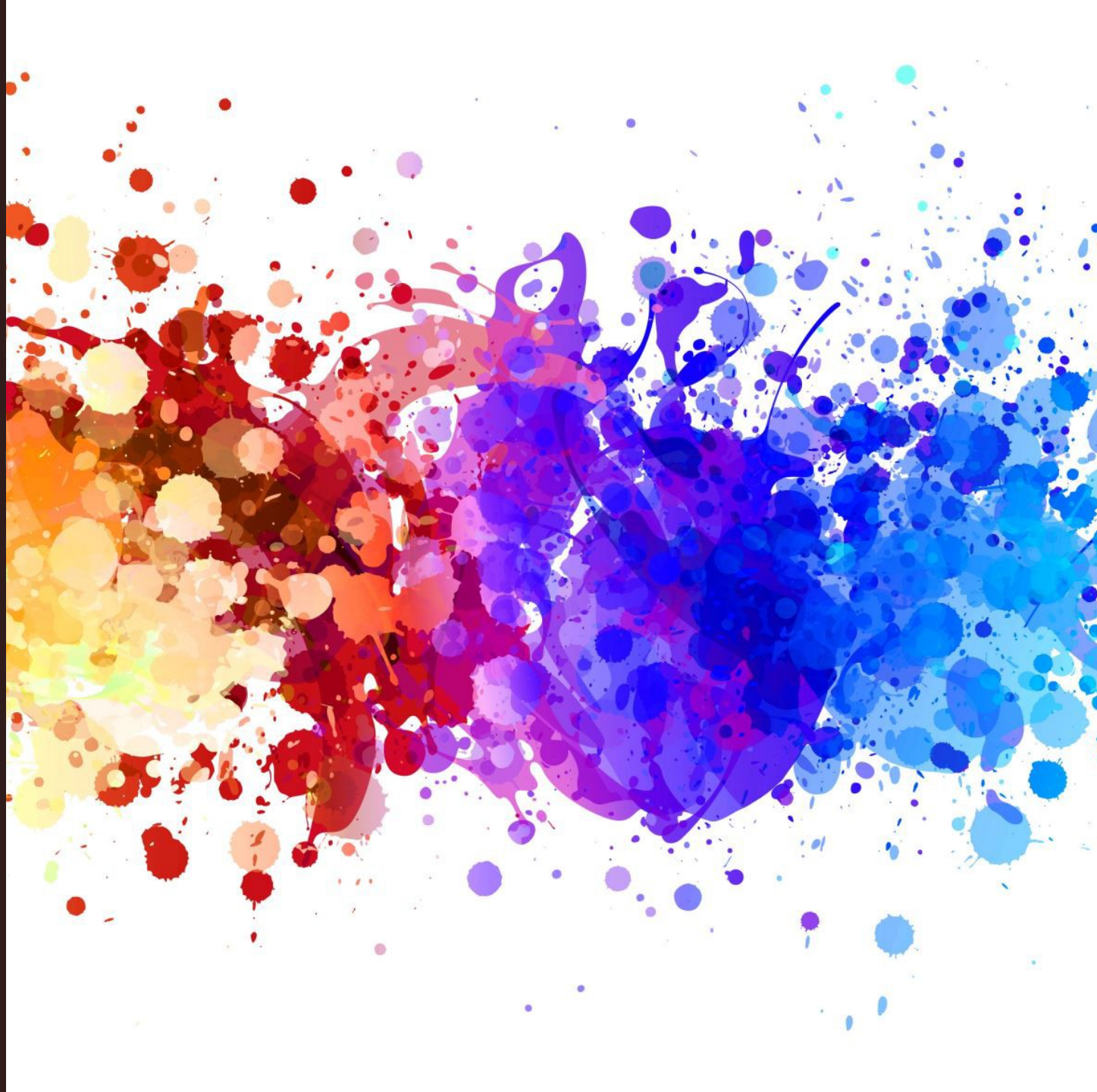


# Vaxxology 101 – Resist The Jab Legally



# BUSINESSES CANNOT LEGALLY ASK FOR PROOF OF VACCINATION

THIS IS A VIOLATION OF YOUR PRIVACY AND PROPERTY RIGHTS AS  
PROTECTED BY STATE AND FEDERAL LAW



The Fourth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution states, "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated."

Title III of the U.S. Civil Rights Act prohibits discrimination based on medical condition (i.e. unvaccinated) in private businesses such as grocery stores, banks, restaurants, hotels, retail stores and all public facilities including schools.

Any person who violates your rights can be held liable under Title 18 USC Section 242, deprivation of rights. Penalty for this crime can include life in prison or death penalty.

It is **ILLEGAL** to require proof of vaccination as a condition for entry or service to any private business or public establishment.

[Thehealthyamerican.org](http://Thehealthyamerican.org).

# US Constitution Bill of Rights

- 4th Amendment – The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, **papers**, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.
- 14th Amendment – Section I – All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. **No State** shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within it's jurisdiction the equal protections of the laws.

# Oregon Constitution Bill of Rights

- Article I – Section 3 – Freedom of religious opinion. **No Law Shall** in any case whatever control the free exercise, and enjoyment of religious opinions, or interfere with the rights of conscience.
- Article I – Section 8 – Freedom of speech and press. **No Law Shall** be passed restraining the free expression of opinion, or restricting the right to speak, write, or print freely on any subject whatever, but every person shall be responsible for the abuse of this right.
- Article I – Section 9 – Unreasonable searches and seizures. **No Law Shall** violate the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, **papers**, and effects, against unreasonable search, or seizure; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath, or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or thing to be seized.
- Article I – Section 20 – Equality of privileges and immunities of citizens. **No Law Shall** be passed granting to any citizen or class of citizens privileges, or immunities, which, upon the same terms shall not equally belong to all citizens.
- Article I – Section 22 – Suspension of operation of laws. The operation of the laws **shall never be suspended**, except by the Authority of the Legislative Assembly.

# Oregon Revised Statutes (Legislative Authority)

- ORS659a.005 Declaration of policy against unlawful discrimination
  - (1) It is declared to be the public policy of Oregon that practices of unlawful discrimination against any of its inhabitants because of race, color, **religion**, sex, sexual orientation, national origin, marital status, age, **disability** or familial status are a matter of state concern and that this discrimination not only threatens the rights and privileges of its inhabitants but menaces the institutions and foundation of a free democratic state.
- ORS659a.403 Discrimination in public place of accommodation prohibited
  - (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, all persons within the jurisdiction of this state are entitled to the **full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges** of any place of public accommodation, without any distinction, discrimination or restriction on account of race, color, **religion**, sex, sexual orientation, national origin, marital status or age if the individual is of age, as described in this section, or older.



# Oregon Revised Statutes (Legislative Authority)

- ORS127.507 **Capable adults may make their own healthcare decisions.**
- ORS163.275 Coercion
  - (1) A person commits the crime of coercion when the person compels or induces another person to engage in conduct from which the other person has a legal right to abstain, or to abstain from engaging in conduct in which the other person has a legal right to engage, **by means of instilling in the other person a fear** that, if the other person refrains from the conduct compelled or induced or engages in conduct contrary to the compulsion or inducement, the actor or another will:
    - (a) **Unlawfully cause physical injury** to some person;
    - (d) **Engage in conduct constituting a crime**;
    - (e) **Falsely accuse some person of a crime** (trespassing) or cause charges to be instituted against the person;
    - (g) Testify falsely or provide false information or withhold testimony or information with respect to another's legal claim or defense;
    - (h) **Unlawfully use or abuse the person's position as a public servant** by performing some act within or related to official duties, or by failing or refusing to perform an official duty, in such manner as to affect some person adversely.

# EEOC (Equal Employment Opportunity Commission)

## WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT THE EEOC

- The EEOC did not change the law -- because **the EEOC does not make law.**
- The EEOC is a federal agency called the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.
- The EEOC ***upholds*** federal non-discrimination laws.
- The EEOC **is on YOUR side** as an employee.
- The **EEOC has sued many companies that discriminate** against employees based on their age, disability and/or religion or other protected characteristics.
- Most importantly -- the EEOC confirms and reaffirms the fact that **employers MUST provide reasonable accommodations** for those who do not want to be vaccinated. PERIOD.

<https://www.thehealthyamerican.org/employee-rights>

# When being asked for a Vax Passport, ask 2 simple questions ...

1. If I get the Vaccine, will it prevent me from getting COVID 19?
2. If I get the Vaccine, will it prevent me from spreading COVID 19?

Then ask, “Why should I take the vaccine?”



# Employee/Customer Anti-Vax Talking Points



1. Digital vaccine passports of any kind are discriminatory against those based upon medical status, religious beliefs and more. Requiring a vaccine as a condition of doing business in our society is unlawful, immoral, unethical and unthinkable.
2. Private businesses are NOT above the law and they are PROHIBITED from implementing any such verification program as a condition of doing business.
3. We are demanding that this County/City/School/Business;
  - a. *Publicly state its opposition to the vaccine passport;*
  - b. *Peacefully non-comply with State Agencies who have unlawfully made up rules;*
  - c. *Put businesses on notice that they will be held liable for any discrimination of the public based upon vaccine status.*
4. Oregon Constitutional Bill of Rights Article 1, Section 3, specifically states, “**No Law Shall** in any case whatever control the free exercise, and enjoyment of religious [sic] opinions, or interfere with the rights of conscience.”
5. Oregon Constitutional Bill of Rights Article 1, Section 20, specifically states, “**No Law Shall** be passed granting to any citizen or class of citizens privileges, or immunities, which, upon the same terms, shall not equally belong to all citizens.”
6. It is unlawful, unethical, immoral and unthinkable to state that private businesses can require a vaccine passport or vaccine verification as a condition of conducting business or employment. Oregon Statutory Law ORS659.005 specifically states, “It is declared to be the public policy of Oregon that practices of unlawful discrimination against any of its inhabitants because of race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, national origin, marital status, age, disability or family status are a matter of state concern and that this discrimination not only threatens the rights and privileges of its inhabitants but menaces the institutions and foundation of a free democratic state.
7. Oregon Statutory Law ORS431a.005, Definitions of an Epidemic, specifically states, “Epidemic means the occurrence in a community or region of a group of similar conditions of public health importance that are **in excess of normal expectancy** and derived from a common or propagated source.” Total overall deaths in 2020 were less than 2015 to 2019. People who get COVID 19 under the age of 70 have a 99.998% survival rate. There is **NO EMERGENCY!**

8. Oregon Statutory Law ORS433.441 as used in Governor Brown's Executive Orders including the most recent 20-66, states she had a time limit for her Emergency Powers. Specifically, page 2, (5), "A proclamation of a state of public health emergency expires when terminated by a declaration of the Governor or no more than 14 days after the date the public emergency is proclaimed unless the Governor expressly extends the proclamation for an additional 14 days." She also had the ability to call back the legislature that was not in session for the express purpose to approve an additional 30 days. She did not. Her Emergency Powers have ceased and are no longer enforceable.
9. There is no emergency and there never has been. The numbers don't add up. You are participating in this charade to: get money – which is fraud; to implement the emergency vaccines – also fraud; to impose authoritarian control. Fraud is a felony, and felonies carry prison sentences. Many public servants are behind bars serving hard time for their crimes.
10. You don't go into the Emergency Room with a broken leg and stay in the Emergency Room until your leg is healed. You get a cast on your leg – and then you are released from the Emergency room – because IT IS NO LONGER AN EMERGENCY, even though your leg is not yet healed.



11. Requiring a COVID 19 vaccine (which is a medical experiment) as a condition to participate in society is

UNLAWFUL COERCION according to Oregon Statutory Law ORS163.275 which specifically states, “A person commits the crime of Coercion when the person compels or induces another person to engage in conduct from which the other person has the legal right to abstain, or to abstain from engaging in conduct which the other person has a legal right to engage, by means of instilling in the other person a fear that, if the other person refrains from the conduct compelled or induced or engages in conduct contrary to the compulsion or inducement, the actor or another will:

*a. Unlawfully cause physically injury to some person;*

*b. Engage in conduct constituting a crime;*

*c. Falsely accuse some person of a crime or cause criminal charges to be instituted against the person;*

*d. Testify falsely or provide false information or withhold testimony or information with respect to another’s legal claim or defense;*

*or*

*e. Unlawfully use or abuse the person’s position as a public servant by performing some act within or related to official duties, or by failing or refusing to perform an official duty, in such manner as to effect some person adversely.*

12.

Finally, Oregon Statutory Law ORS127.507 specifically states, “Adults may make their own health care decisions.” That’s the LAW!



# Mandatory Workplace COVID Vaccines: *A Review of Current Law*

Mandatory COVID-19 vaccination for employees has become a heated topic over the past year and many employers are considering mandates with hope that their workplaces will go back to normal. In order to protect employees, clients, vendors, and guests, companies view mandating the COVID vaccine as a tool. However, is it legal for an employer to mandate a vaccine? Let's review the current law on this topic.

## EEOC Guidance

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) has released guidance that allows employers to mandate the COVID-19 vaccine according to the Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries. Because Oregon is a right to work state, many employers believe they can mandate vaccines as a condition of employment.<sup>1</sup>



# Mandatory Workplace COVID Vaccines: *A Review of Current Law*

## Emergency Use Vaccines

The problem with this thinking is that current COVID-19 vaccines are only allowed under an Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) from the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).<sup>2</sup> With an EUA, vaccine recipients are required to have the right to refuse.<sup>3</sup> Additionally, Dr. Amanda Cohn (the Center for Disease Control's Secretary of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices) stated that vaccines approved as EUAs, "are not allowed to be mandatory. So, early in this vaccination phase, individuals will have to be consented and they won't be able to be mandatory."<sup>4</sup>

## Need Legal Help? ICAN

The Informed Consent Action Network (ICAN) has graciously stepped up to the plate and is willing to help any person whose employer is mandating the vaccine.<sup>5</sup> If you need legal help in fighting against a workplace COVID-19 mandate, email [freedom@icandecide.org](mailto:freedom@icandecide.org) and provide a copy of the written notice showing that the COVID-19 vaccine is required.



# Mandatory Workplace COVID Vaccines: *A Review of Current Law*



## Options If Mandated

Should your employer decide to mandate the COVID-19 vaccine and you are not willing to fight a legal battle, there are other options available to you.

In Oregon, an employee can request a *non-medical* exemption for the COVID-19 vaccine by providing necessary paperwork stating that they are refusing the vaccine for philosophical reasons. This will be a unique document that must be obtained from your employer.

Medical and religious exemptions are both protected by Federal law.

- a. A person with a disability recognized by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)<sup>6</sup> that makes them unable to be vaccinated are exempt from any mandates.
- b. Employees can request a religious exemption to the Covid-19 vaccine through protections spelled out in Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.



# Mandatory Workplace COVID Vaccines: *A Review of Current Law*

According to current OR law, any person professionally licensed or certified to provide health care, employees of a healthcare facility, a licensed health care provider or clinical laboratory, firefighters, law enforcement officers, corrections officers, or parole and probation officers are exempt from mandatory vaccines of any kind.

For the three examples above, employers would determine if an undue hardship exists prior to considering reasonable accommodations (social distancing, wearing a mask, and/or working from home).

Oregonians for Medical Freedom values everyone's ability to decide which medical procedures are necessary for their unique situation. Each person is an individual and one size fits all mandates are in no one's best interest. We will continue to fight for bodily autonomy and health choice



# MEMORIALIZING RESOLUTION URGING STATES TO IMMEDIATELY ENACT A VACCINE BILL OF RIGHTS

**A MEMORIALIZING RESOLUTION** for the State of [INSERT STATE] to protect its citizens against unconstitutional and medically irresponsible COVID-19 vaccine mandates.

**Whereas** the Founders designated that a Bill of Rights was necessary to guard individual liberty against encroachments from state and federal actors, public and private; and

**Whereas** the 14th Amendment to the US Constitution explicitly directs states not to “deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws”; and

**Whereas** no COVID vaccine is FDA-approved but some are authorized under a temporary Emergency Use Authorization as experimental (investigational) agents only; and

**Whereas** emergency use products are specifically prohibited by federal law 21 U.S.C. §360bbb-3 from

**Whereas** it is neither feasible nor safe to mandate experimental vaccination given the large number of COVID-19 recovered patients in the general population and the FDA/Pfizer/ Moderna protocols which excluded COVID-19 recovered patients; and

**Whereas** it is neither feasible nor safe to administer experimental vaccines to many groups of patients, such as persons with post-natural infections, waning titers, allergic reactions, as well as childbearing women, etc.;

And

**Whereas** public and private measures are nonetheless being considered to mandate experimental vaccinations in order to participate in certain public activities and functions of daily American life, including but not limited to: employment, in-person school attendance, public transportation, and concert performances; and

**Whereas** “vaccine passports,” “digital health IDs,” and other such required documentation pose substantial risks to personal privacy and equal treatment before the law for all citizens of [INSERT STATE]

**Whereas** the emergency powers assumed by the chief executives of certain states as well as municipal leaders violate certain unalienable rights guaranteed under the US Constitution and its and Bill of Rights and therefore deserve redress; and

**Whereas** while these legitimate grievances are pursued by the courts of various states, state lawmakers must enshrine certain rights against encroachment by decrees that are not medically or scientifically indicated, such as vaccine mandates, in order to ensure the continuity of these rights; and

**Whereas** that a COVID-19 Vaccine Bill of Rights memorialized by this resolution against COVID-19 vaccine mandates provides an example of adoption for other legislative bodies across the United States to be recognized and upheld by the attorneys general of those states; and

**Whereas** that the major principles of this Vaccine Bill of Rights will include a minimum of five (5) of the following seven (7) provisions:

- No persons will be mandated, coerced, forced or pressured to take an experimental or “investigational” medication.
- All persons reserve the right, at all times, to determine what is in their own best medical interest without threat

- The frail elderly are additionally entitled to a knowledgeable, independent advocate with medical training to help them

determine their own medical interest.

- Private businesses operating within the jurisdiction have no legal authority to require or mandate or coerce

medication or experimental medication for any persons; and

- All public and private entities and persons must abide federal medical privacy laws(HIPPA) which protect patients' privacy

**Whereas** technical guidance for employers released by the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) in

December should not be understood to undermine employee constitutional rights laid out herein; and

**Whereas** state legislative bodies must practice oversight of such federal assistance consistent with their enumerated powers; and

**Whereas** interstate carriers such as airlines and all forms of public transit calling for so-called

“vaccine passports” as a condition of entry cannot be allowed to operate with state licensure and

waivers, and furthermore this resolution would call on federal entities such as the FAA to issue

new rules prohibiting COVID-19 vaccine mandates for all carrier crews and customers; and

**Therefore, be it resolved** that the legislature of [INSERT STATE] memorializes a COVID-19 Vaccine

Bill of Rights for the purposes of defending the constitutional liberties of its citizens, promoting sound

science, and outlining a framework of best practices for state authorities and federal regulators to

develop in this evolving phase of experimental vaccine administration and implementation.

**Be it further resolved** that copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the