

Georgia insight

"She hath done what she could." Mark, 14:8a

August 2007

Helping Illegals Remain in the U.S. Violates Title 8, U.S.C. 1324(a)

Q. Who gave sanctuary providers – cities, businesses, churches, persons – immunity from law?
The law against harboring includes giving sanctuary to illegal aliens and applies to anyone “keeping, maintaining, or aiding an alien to reside in the U.S. contrary to law.” The legal status of a person or entity that harbors (provides housing, aid or transportation) illegal aliens, whether the aliens sneaked across the border or over-stayed their visas, is outlined in the following law.

Title 8, U.S.C. 1324(a)(1)(A)(iii) defines the offense of harboring as knowingly or recklessly disregarding the fact that an alien has come to, entered into, or remains in the U.S. in violation of law; conceals, harbors, or shields from detection, or attempts to conceal, harbor, or shield from detection, such alien in any place, including any building or any means of transportation.

Latino Senator’s 2006 Immigrant Votes Called “Conflict of Interest”

Much has changed since 2006 when “Sam Zam,” Senator Sam Zamarripa, represented Georgia Senate District 36. He tried to legalize drivers’ licenses for illegal aliens and might have done it, but a quick thinking senator moved to reconsider the Senate’s passage of the bill Sam Zam amended to authorize driver’s licenses for illegals. Upon reconsideration the bill was killed, along with Sam Zam’s driver’s license amendment. Also in 2006, his business dealings raised conflict of interest questions about such votes. He left the Senate, but remains in that business. Zamarripa is an investment banker, as well as a founding partner and director of marketing for the Georgia-based, federally chartered Banco Unido, known to speakers-of-English as United Americas Bank. Whatever its name, the bank does business with and makes mortgage loans to aliens known to be here illegally. Such dealings are no secret, as explained below.

The October 12, 2004 *Atlanta Journal-Constitution* article entitled, “Immigrants latch on to tax ID numbers, Undocumented workers able to obtain home loans,” by Rebecca McCarthy, reported that Jorge Forment, President of United Americas Bank, personally claimed that illegal aliens are a substantial part of his bank’s business. Since 2000, his bank qualified illegals for loans by using their Individual Tax Identification Number, 7,000,000 of which the IRS had issued by the end of 2003. Because they can’t get Social Security numbers, illegals use tax ID numbers to pay income tax, open bank accounts, apply for health insurance or obtain driver’s licenses in some states. For a Georgia driver’s license, a valid Social Security card is required.

The reporter named several metro firms giving tax ID loans: Phoenix Global Mortgage Corp., in business for ten years, whose president is the honorary vice-consul of Spain in Atlanta; Abaco Mortgage in Sandy Springs and Banco de Nuestra Comunidad, operating since February 2004 with nine branches in the metro area. By October 2004, when her *AJC* article was published, Banco de Nuestra Comunidad had made 125 tax ID mortgage loans, valued at \$16,000,000.

Also reported in 2004 was the huge involvement of former Senator Zamarripa’s Banco Unido in 350 tax ID loans totaling \$46,000,000 to Hispanic customers since 1999. In fact, a Re/Max real estate agent based in Duluth said, “Today, about 35- to 40-percent of my clients are using a tax ID number.” *In other words, well over a third of his clients are aliens now harbored in the U.S.*

Illegal Aliens in Georgia Face New Laws

- **S.B. 529**, introduced in 2006 by Senator Chip Rogers, passed in 2006, giving officials over a year to prepare for implementation on July 1, 2007. Some say it's the national standard for handling problems surrounding illegal aliens throughout the U.S., where confusion over perceived entitlements seems to befuddle, otherwise, normally rational citizens and officials.

S.B. 529, the Security and Immigration Compliance Act, was signed by the governor on April 17, 2006. He explained that the new law is necessary "because we need to know who is living here in Georgia, and for that matter, who is living in our country." The Act won't overtly affect other states unless aliens decide to leave Georgia and settle elsewhere in the U.S., but beginning July 1, 2007, certain benefits and perks in Georgia are no longer available to illegal aliens.

The following eight changes in S.B. 529 took effect July 1. No. 9 kicks in January 1, 2008.

1. In Georgia, anyone receiving public benefits from local, state or federal levels must be a legal resident of the U.S. and older than 18, with these medical exceptions: emergency health care, prenatal care for pregnant women and vaccinations for immunizable diseases.
 2. A six-percent state withholding tax will be deducted from salaries of aliens who don't have correct taxpayer ID numbers and those with nonresident taxpayer ID.
 3. Businesses working under physical service contracts or subcontracts with state or local governments must stop hiring illegal aliens on certain dates. (a) Beginning July 1, 2007 businesses with 500 or more employees must comply. (b) By July 1, 2008, compliance will be expected of businesses with 100 employees. (c) By July 1, 2009 all public employers that contract or subcontract with state or local governments must stop hiring illegal aliens.
 4. If a federal grant is sent to pay for it, Georgia law enforcement officers will be trained to enforce federal immigration and customs laws during their regular duties. [Use state funding!]
 5. Human trafficking: buying and selling people for forced labor or sex slaves is prohibited.
 6. All arrested for committing a felony or DUI in Georgia will be checked for immigration status and, if they're here illegally, the Immigration and Customs office will be notified.
 7. Georgia prisons will continue to verify the nationality of inmates. However, that was already being done before this law passed.
 8. Businesses cannot provide fraudulent legal services to illegal aliens. If service providers are *not* lawyers, they must post signs stating that fact. Also, they *cannot* advertise as such or provide legal advice. However, a *certified* notary public *may* advertise his official status.
 9. Possibly, the most effective part of S.B. 529 kicks in January 1, 2008 when employers can no longer claim salaries of illegal aliens as business expenses if they pay them over \$600 a year. [That should stop businesses from firing U.S. citizens and hiring illegal aliens.]
- **S.B. 38**, introduced in 2007 also by Senator Rogers, took effect July 1st, causing a reduction of business in tag and title services, county tag offices and real estate. July 18th, *The Atlanta Journal-Constitution* reported the number of vehicles sold to Mexicans by Genoa Auto Sales in Smyrna dropped from 15 a week to two or three during the 17 days since July 1st. Why? S.B. 38 requires a valid Georgia driver's license or ID card for owners to get a license plate.

S.B. 529, Georgia's Answer to Mexico's "Guide for the Mexican Migrant"

The Guide tells aliens they have the right "to receive medical attention if you are injured or in poor health, to receive respectful treatment regardless of your immigration status."

New laws enacted under S.B. 529 brought to light yet another disturbing fact.

Illegal aliens infected with HIV/AIDS are sneaking into the U.S. for medical treatment.

Q. Why are HIV/AIDS-infected aliens allowed into the U.S., either legally or illegally?

Q. Why aren't they deported when diagnosed by U.S. doctors as HIV/AIDS-infected?

Q. Is Georgia obligated to provide life-long health care for HIV/AIDS-infected aliens?

Q. Since no drug immunizes against HIV/AIDS, is treatment required under S.B. 529?

Since S.B. 529 took effect July 1, 2007, the coordinator of Positive Impact's Latino outreach program is scrambling, along with others, to determine how HIV/AIDS-infected illegal aliens will be affected. Although the new law specifically requires services to continue for pregnant women, medical emergencies and *immunizable* communicable diseases, other questions arise.

Does Code Section 50-36-1 require Georgia to provide life-long health care for HIV/AIDS infected illegal aliens? Consider this statement from S.B. 529, "lawful presence in the U.S. is not required by law, ordinance, or regulation" for four situations, the third of which may affect illegal aliens with HIV/AIDS because *HIV/AIDS is not immunizable*. S.B. 529 clearly states:

"Verification of lawful presence under this Code section shall not be required ... for public health assistance for immunizations with respect to immunizable diseases and for testing and treatment of symptoms of communicable diseases whether or not such symptoms are caused by a communicable disease."

Lunch & Learn sessions called by AIDS service providers in Atlanta are expected to clarify the effect of S.B. 529 on HIV/AIDS-infected Latinos. A Project Impact spokesman said, "We're concerned about the stress and anxiety that [immigration reform] is having on our clients, who are already burdened [by HIV]." [Note his disregard for illegal entry, cost to taxpayers and death spread by HIV/AIDS.]

Mexican Government Handbook tells How to *Enter U.S. Illegally and Stay*

On January 7, 2005 the "Guide for the Mexican Migrant" written in Spanish was revised and updated. INFOMUNDO.US provided it in English. GUIA DEL MIGRANTE MEXICANO is on <http://www.sre.gob.mx/tramites/consulares/guiamigrante/default.htm>. It's done in comic-book form to reach the uneducated and is especially important since it explains why illegals are brash enough to march in U.S. streets demanding "rights" as though they are U.S. citizens.

The Guide encourages Mexicans to look "outside of your own country for work," and gives this warning, "Crossing the river can be very risky, especially if you cross alone and at night. Thick clothing weighs you down when it's wet and makes it hard to swim or float. If you cross in the desert, try to travel when the heat is not so intense." It lists symptoms of dehydration, warns against alien smugglers, using false documents and carefully describes what to do if detained by officials. Another ten pages explain their "rights" as illegal aliens, if arrested, if assaulted, insulted or detained incommunicado. It warns of actions and situations to avoid in the U.S.

Assuming their safe arrival in the U.S., the Guide reminds border-crossing illegal aliens of "the rights you have in that country once you are there, independent of your immigration status."

Pages 28 – 29 explain how to get help from the 45 consular representatives inside the U.S. and cautions them to "always carry your 'Guide to Consular Protection' with you at all times."

Pages 29 – 30 list U.S. cities and phone numbers where Mexican Consulates may be reached.

Held for 2008 Session: S.B. 155 Mandatory HPV Vaccine for Girls

S.B. 155 indicates state *approval* of promiscuous sex for minors.

\$4,339,738 in Governor's FY 2008 budget for shots to *allay fear* of contracting HPV *via* promiscuous sex.

One of the most astonishing bills of 2007 was introduced on Valentine's Day by Senator Don Balfour, Chairman of the high-powered Rules Committee and, as such he can, usually, expect his bills to pass. But not this time. S.B. 155 is no ordinary bill. Opposition to it was fast and furious from the day it was introduced until the senator quietly withdrew it ... for now. While it required minor females to receive multiple injections of a very controversial, unproven and costly drug, S.B. 155 blatantly ignored the message it sent and the affront to parental authority.

Behind S.B. 155 is the money-spreading Merck & Co., whose new drug Gardasil was said to guard against four types of the human papilloma virus (HPV). To preempt similar drugs, Merck unleashed its well-oiled plan to lobby for state laws requiring parents to inoculate their girls with the initial \$360 three-shot course and pay for unknown sets of future booster shots.

As the plan surfaced across the country, growing throngs of outraged parents lodged multiple complaints about Merck's new drug that was never sufficiently tested for safety or efficacy on the population they want to inoculate – *virgin females from nine years old to age 26*.

Note the word "virgin" in the previous paragraph. What could a girl's virginity or loss thereof have to do with Merck's drug? The answer is simple. All 127 strains of HPV are contracted only by sexual contact. While sexual activity could result in infections from several or all strains of HPV, Merck's Gardasil protects against only the four that may cause cervical cancer. Even after being vaccinated, girls would remain vulnerable to the other 123 strains of HPV.

While HPV is *not* air-borne like other diseases against which minors are inoculated – measles, mumps, whooping cough, etc. – it is prolific among sexually promiscuous males, as well as females. Merck developed the current Gardasil for girls, but one for boys is in the works.

Parents wonder how Merck got FDA approval after only four and one-half years of testing third-world women, intermingled with very few pre-teens, since the cancers it's supposed to prevent don't occur until middle age, some 30 or 40 years after the disease is contracted.

After FDA approved Gardasil in mid-2006, Merck lobbyists sparked bills in some 36 states that would have mandated HPV vaccinations for rising sixth-grade girls, with very narrow, if any, opt-out provisions. Georgia's S.B. 155 allowed parents to opt out for only one reason – religion – although most parents strongly object to injecting their children with unproven drugs.

Public Outrage caused Merck to Stop Lobbying for School Laws in February

Many states publicly backed off Merck's proposal. On April 3rd New Mexico's governor promised to veto bills mandating HPV shots. Texas' Attorney General said Governor Perry's power does not cover mandatory vaccines and the Texas House rescinded his executive order 118 – 23. In April, South Carolina killed a bill mandating the drug for seventh-grade girls.

Georgia's S.B. 155 didn't pass but it's lying in committee, still alive for next session. Between now and then, you might remind Senator Balfour what a bad idea it is to indicate approval of premarital sex. That's the loud and clear message S.B. 155 trumpets to parents and children.

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