

# Georgia insight

Sue Ella Deadwyler  
4168 Rue Antoinette  
Stone Mountain, Georgia 30083  
[www.GeorgiaInsight.org](http://www.GeorgiaInsight.org)  
"She hath done what she could."  
Mark 14:8a

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## Why Should Georgia Create an Auxiliary Police Force?

**S.B. 347** introduced by Senator James February 2, 2010 creates a reserve auxiliary police force within a sheriff's department or local police department. Local law enforcement agencies would recruit "in sufficient number" auxiliary police reserves to stand ready, willing, and able to provide auxiliary police services in a state of emergency or serious local crisis.

Members must be of good character, at least 21 years of age, U.S. citizens with no criminal record or history of mental health confinement. Their name, birth date, social security number and contact data will be registered and, if they move, they must register in their new location.

They would have the **power of a peace officer**, including the power of arrest, in declared states of emergency, imminent or actual enemy attacks, or natural or manmade disasters. Their **duties** could include working traffic accidents, traffic light outages, parades, fairs, special or school events, crowd control or neighborhood patrol in marked and unmarked cars. They could patrol trains; train and subway stations and bus terminals; give parking tickets and do clerical work.

Active duty **uniforms** would include the officer's name, name of the local law enforcement agency and a metallic badge inscribed with "auxiliary police." They must successfully complete 80 hours of Georgia Peace Officer instruction in preserving evidence, criminal law, self-defense, basic first aid, use of force, crowd psychology and weapon training. **Salaries** will be fixed by agreement between the officer and the local agency.

**ACTION – Oppose.** Call Public Safety Committee Senators Murphy, Ch., 404 656-7127; Crosby, 463-5258; Chapman, 656-0045; Butler, 656-0075; Carter, 656-5109; Douglas, 656-0503; Grant, 656-0082; Bill Jackson, 656-5114; Jones, 656-0502; Mullis, 656-0057; Seay, 656-5095; and Sims, 463-5259.

### ***What happened on Valentine's Day 2008? A North American Army was Created***

*Is there a connection between creating an auxiliary police force & a North American Army?*

Valentine's Day 2008 was historic, but most U.S. citizens didn't know then and don't know now what happened. On that February 14<sup>th</sup> the U.S. Northern Command announced its new under-the-radar merger in an article entitled, "U.S. Northern Command, Canada Command establish new bilateral Civil Assistance Plan." At the U.S. Army North headquarters, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, U.S. Air Force Gen. Gene Renuart<sup>1</sup> and Canadian Air Force Lt. Gen. Marc Dumais signed an official agreement authorizing each nation's military to support armed forces of the other during a civil emergency, even when there's no cross-border crisis.

The agreement dubbed "Civil Assistance Plan" was so far under-the-radar that it was never submitted to Congress for approval, despite the fact there is no treaty between the U.S. and Canada that authorizes the creation of a North American armed force. Canadians were disturbed that the agreement was not announced publicly in their country and a very concerned Council of Canadians researcher asked, "Are we going to see (U.S.) troops on our soil for minor potential threats to a pipeline or a road?" *Question: Why invite Canada's army into the U.S.?*

<sup>1</sup> Gen. Renuart is commander of NORAD and U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) established October 1, 2002.

## ***Extra Funding for Counties Identifying Illegal Alien Inmates***

**S.B. 385** introduced by Senator Wiles provides extra incentives for local counties to locate and report illegal aliens who are prison inmates in the United States. If this passes, counties could choose between two programs that give additional funding for housing state inmates. They are:

- (1) The Department of Homeland Security's Secure Communities initiative would reward cooperating counties *10 percent above* the usual rate paid for housing state inmates.
- (2) Counties that enter into an agreement under Section 287(g) of the federal Immigration and Nationality Act to identify, process, and detain immigration offenders would get *20 percent more* funding for housing state inmates than counties that do not enter into that agreement.

Georgia's Cobb, Whitfield and Hall counties, as well as the Georgia State Patrol, already participate in the 287(g) program.

After signing a 287(g) agreement on July 7, 2002, **Florida** trained 35 law enforcement officers for six weeks and delegated specific immigration enforcement powers – to interrogate, collect evidence, conduct broad immigration investigations. Within the first year, those trained state officers made 165 immigration arrests, including busting a phony document ring near Naples.

After signing the 287(g) agreement on September 10, 2003, **Alabama** immediately trained 21 state troopers to investigate the status of non-Americans, identify fraudulent documents and use national immigration databases. They, also, completed a detailed study of immigration law and specific documents required of illegal aliens. Soon after that training, Alabama had made almost 200 immigration arrests and a second class of 25 troopers was trained in October 2005.

**ACTION – Support S.B. 385. Select several of the following numbers, plus your own senator if listed, and call:**  
Appropriations Committee Senators Jack Hill, Ch., 404 656 5038; Goggans, V-Ch., 463-5263; Golden, Sec., 656-7580; Balfour, 656-0095; Bulloch, 656-0040; Cowsert, 651-7738; Douglas, 656-0503; Fort, 656-5091; Grant, 656-0082; Hamrick, 656-0036; Harp, 463-3931; Heath, 651-7738; Henson, 656-0085; Hooks, 656-0065; Bill Jackson, 656-5114; Moody, 463-8055; Mullis, 656-0057; Murphy, 656-7127; Pearson, 656-9221; Rogers, 463-1378; Seabaugh, 656-6446; Seay, 656-5095; Smith, 656-0034; Staton, 656-5039; Tate, 463-8053; Thomas, 656-6436; Curt Thompson, 463-1318; Steve Thompson, 656-0083; Tolleson, 656-0081; Unterman, 463-1368; Wiles, 657-0406; and Williams, 656-0089.

## ***Illegal Aliens Flagged for Deportation in a Georgia County***

*The Atlanta Journal-Constitution* reported on February 5, 2009 that federal and local law enforcement agents had uncovered 915 foreign-born inmates at the Gwinnett County jail during a 26-day surge from January 12 through February 4. Of those inmates identified as illegal aliens to be deported, the criminal histories of 489 include murder, armed robbery, kidnapping, theft, traffic violations, and probation violations.

The above effort was successful although Gwinnett is still waiting for acceptance into the 287(g) federal program that would provide resources and authority to investigate violent crimes, human smuggling, gang/organized crime activity, sexual-related offenses, narcotics smuggling and money laundering, as well as support in more remote geographical locations.

## ***Headsets & Headphones While Driving***

**S.B. 306** introduced this session by Senator Heath passed the Senate 48 – 0 on January 28<sup>th</sup>. It **prohibits** the wearing of any device that impairs hearing or vision while operating a motor vehicle, but **allows** the operator to wear a headset or headphone to communicate while driving.

**ACTION – Support.** Call Public Safety and Homeland Security Representatives Day, Ch., 404 656-5096; Talton, 656-0254; Maddox, 656-0109; Black, 656-0287; Collins, 656-0188; Frazier, 656-0265; Hanner, 656-7859; Home, 656-0287; Jackson, 656-0314; and Neal, 656-0152.

## ***H.B. 1155, Prenatal Nondiscrimination Act (PreNDA)<sup>1</sup>***

**H.B. 1155**, based on existing federal legislation in the 111<sup>th</sup> U.S. Congress, would make it illegal to abort a child for reasons of sex or race or the race of its parents. Disturbing documented evidence prompted the introduction of this bill. The following is a partial outline:

- (a) In 2008, Georgia had the highest reported number of black abortions in the U.S.
- (b) Abortion providers have historically targeted the black community nationwide.
- (c) Prenatal sex selection is available in the United States and worldwide.
- (d) Young Georgia women pregnant with bi-racial babies have been coerced into abortion to prevent mixed-race births.
- (e) Black women abort their babies at over three times the rate of white women.

**H.B. 1155**, introduced by Representative Barry Loudermilk February 10<sup>th</sup>, tightens Georgia's abortion law. If it passes, anyone attempting to *coerce or solicit* a female to abort based on the race or sex of her unborn would be guilty of a crime. It, also, would be a crime to perform an abortion, while *knowing* it was motivated by the baby's race or sex. Likewise, it would be a crime to perform abortions intended to control the population of a specific race or sex.

Pregnant women targeted for criminal solicitation of abortion would not be criminally or civilly liable. Victims of violations could recover all damages available under state tort law, as well as damages for the homicide of an unborn child. Systemic violations of abortion law could be prosecuted under the corrupt organization statute and harmed individuals would have a private cause of action. Convicted abortionists could be sentenced to prison for one to ten years.

**ACTION – Support.** Call Judiciary Committee Representatives Willard, Ch., 404 656-5125; Jackobs, 656-0152; Allison, 656-0177; Golick, 656-5943; Wilkinson, 656-8143; Bruce, 656-0314; Crawford, 656-0265; Dobbs, 656-7859; Hatfield, 656-0109; Lane, 656-5087; Lindsey, 656-5024; Maddox, 656-0109; McKillip, 656-0220; Nix, 656-0177; Oliver, 656-0265; O'Neal, 656-5103; Powell, 656-0177; Stephenson, 656-0126; Teilhet, 656-0568; and Weldon, 656-0152.

### ***New Billboards in Georgia: “Black Children Are An Endangered Species”***

Statistics reveal that 40 percent of all black pregnancies end in induced abortion. So, new billboards are being posted in Georgia to explain what's happening in the black community.

**How did we get to this point<sup>2</sup>?** In July 1969 President Nixon asked Congress to create a Commission on Population Growth and the American Future. They were directed to study the effect of population growth on federal, state, and local governments. Then, in 1970 Planned Parenthood (PP) received federal grants to provide a “radically simplified delivery system” of free or low-cost non-medical clinics in poor, inner-city neighborhoods.

Soon PP recommended school-based family planning information and education programs, *i.e.*, school-based clinics and Mary Calderone, medical director of PP, established the Sex Information and Education Council of the U.S. (SIECUS) as a national clearinghouse for sex education curricula in public schools. It's been funded by the federal government ever since.

PP received \$225 million in FY 1973, \$275 million in FY 1974, \$325 million in FY 1975 and \$400 million each year thereafter in Title X grants for fertility related health services for inner-city females. PP's next step was the systematic repeal of state laws restricting contraceptive distribution to minors, plus teacher training in how to integrate family planning into curricula.

<sup>1</sup> For additional information contact Mike Griffin, Legislative Director, Georgia Right to Life, [www.grtl.org](http://www.grtl.org) or 706 436-2646.

<sup>2</sup> “Why Planned Parenthood Targets the Inner-City,” paper presented by LaVerne Tolbert, Ph.D., February 11, 2010

## ***S.B. 393 & S.R. 1013 Authorize “Czars” for Georgia to Replace Elected Officials Governor Wants Future Governors to Hire Four of Georgia’s Elected Constitutional Officers***

*“We’ve talked about Obama and his czars, and that would just be doing the same kind of thing to the citizens of Georgia by letting the governor have czars because they’re bound to be political appointments.*

*They just will be. They may not mean to be, but they will be.”*

– State Representative Judy Manning (R-Marietta)

*“I’m aware of the fact that we have one of the most powerful governorships in the nation, and I’m not sure that concentrating more power in the executive branch is the proper path. Public officials are most responsive to the citizenry when they are held accountable at the ballot box, and that reality cannot be ignored.*

*I look forward to receiving constituent feedback on this issue.”*

– State Representative Sharon Cooper, (R-East Cobb)

**S.B. 393** introduced by Senator Heath on February 9<sup>th</sup> is the governor’s bill and a major shift from our state’s representative government. It was introduced to support the governor’s proposed constitutional amendment (see below) to allow future governors to hire the State School Superintendent, Commissioner of Labor, Commissioner of Agriculture and Commissioner of Insurance. If these changes become a reality, Georgia would have only four elected constitutional executive officers – a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state and an attorney general. The governor would hire the other four and they would do his bidding.

*Since its inception, the State Constitution has required these officials to be elected by voters.* If this bill and the proposed constitutional amendment pass, the question will be on the November ballot for voters to decide. If a majority of voters say YES, the people would no longer elect these four. Therefore, they would not have to be citizens of the United States or residents of Georgia. They could be hired from anywhere in the world, would be the governor’s employees answerable only to him. Voters have no way to unseat or replace anyone hired by the governor.

**ACTION – Oppose.** Call Government Oversight Committee Senators Unterman, Ch., 404 463-1368; Chance, 463-1366; Henson, 656-0085; Buckner, 463-5260; Carter, 656-5109; Goggans, 463-5263; Golden, 656-7580; Grant, 656-0082; Harp, 463-3931; Heath, 651-7738; and Don Thomas, 656-6436.

**S.R. 1013**, also introduced by Senator Heath on February 9<sup>th</sup>, would amend *The Constitution of the State of Georgia* to allow future governors to hire the State School Superintendent, as well as the Commissioner of Labor, Commissioner of Agriculture and Commissioner of Insurance. It removes the voters’ constitutional right to elect them. They would no longer be “public officials” elected by the people. They would be hired hands employed by the governor.

This resolution deletes the requirement that these four officials must be U.S. citizens or legal residents of Georgia or at least 25 years of age. It, also, allows qualifications and salaries to be determined later, but makes no mention of who will decide qualifications or salaries.

If this passes, the following question would be on the November ballot:

*“Shall the Constitution of Georgia be amended so as to eliminate the requirement that the State School Superintendent, the Commissioner of Insurance, the Commissioner of Agriculture, and the Commissioner of Labor be elected officials?”*

**ACTION – Oppose.** Call Government Oversight Committee Senators Unterman, Ch., 404 463-1368; Chance, 463-1366; Henson, 656-0085; Buckner, 463-5260; Carter, 656-5109; Goggans, 463-5263; Golden, 656-7580; Grant, 656-0082; Harp, 463-3931; Heath, 651-7738; and Don Thomas, 656-6436. (Both S.B. 393 & S.R. 1013 are in this committee.)

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*Georgia Insight* is a conservative publication financed entirely by its recipients.