

Georgia insight

Sue Ella Deadwyler, 4168 Rue Antoinette, Stone Mountain, Georgia 30083

"She hath done what she could." Mark^{14:8a}

February 26, 2007

S.B. 155 Mandates HPV Shots, H.B. 11 Wants Insurance to Fund It

Before the session started, Representative Judy Manning pre-filed H.B. 11. She wants insurance policies to cover the cost of an initial three-shot course of a new vaccine, plus future booster shots, perhaps every five years, that *might* prevent four strains of cervical cancer caused by HPV (human papillomavirus), commonly known as genital warts. Her bill hasn't been officially introduced yet, but on Valentine's Day Senator Balfour introduced S.B. 155 that requires all females entering the sixth grade to be vaccinated against HPV.

The HPV drug is Gardasil, the most expensive vaccine on the market, and the cost of \$360 for the first three-shot course won't be all you'll pay when each of your girls enter sixth grade.

Merck admits it's effective for only 4 and a half years. After that it's booster shot time!

But, the medical community is *not* buying all the hype! The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists in Washington, D.C. published an editorial entitled "OBGYN Questions HPV Vaccine Gardasil" that plainly said, "There is absolutely no evidence that the vaccine prevents anything when administered at this young age," because it has never been properly studied in children. The maximum follow up in any of their studies is four years, far less than is necessary to prove the drug's efficacy. The article reminded us all that pre-cancerous lesions are readily identifiable and treatable in the developed world and, in America, cervical cancer causes about *one percent* of all cancer deaths – 3,700 deaths nationally every year compared to heart disease that kills over 300,000 women every year.

Texas author and founder of the Hotze Health & Wellness Center, Dr. Steven F. Hotze is really upset with Texas Governor Perry's executive order mandating Gardasil for all sixth grade girls. Dr. Hotze flatly says, "This is not a vaccine against cervical cancer...it is a vaccine against HPV, which is contracted through sexual relations. Merck admits in its own literature that it did not prove that the vaccine would prevent cancer. The HPV vaccine only protects against four of the 127 strains of HPV. ...Merck performed a five-year study of its vaccine using 25,000 women, mostly in third-world countries. Only 1,184 of the women in the study were pre-teenagers. ...[While] the average age of a woman with cervical cancer is 48."

Dr. Hotze explained why this is taking off around the country. "Merck contributed to various medical organizations and to a group called Women in Government to buy support for the mandatory vaccination program, and hired lobbyists to swarm the state capitols across the nation, pushing this legislation. Until now, Merck's efforts had been rejected, but with the help of [Texas Governor] Perry's unprecedented executive order, Merck bypassed the Texas Legislature," because the Texas Medical Association opposes mandatory HPV vaccination.

Gardasil is an unproven drug that may or may not affect four strains of cancer caused by a sexually transmitted disease that is easily prevented by abstaining from illicit sex.

ACTION – Oppose. Call Health & Human Services Senators, Thomas, 404 656-6436; Unerman, 463-1368; Goggans, 463-5263; Adelman, 463-1376; Balfour, 656-0095; Butler, 656-0075; Grant, 656-0082; Hawkins, 656-6578; Henson, 656-0085; Judson Hill, 656-0150; Preston Smith, 656-0034; Tate, 463-8053; Wiles, 657-0406.

H.B. 280, Marijuana-Flavored Candy

“Every lick is like taking a hit”. - Advertising Slogan

Over and over we hear the phrase, “This is for the children,” and that may be a true statement. But I’ve learned this. Everything that’s *for* the children isn’t necessarily *good* for the children. For example: we fought against selling “near-beer” to children because it had alcohol in it.

Now there’s another product that’s “for the children” but is *not good* for the children. It’s a threshold-to-drugs candy packaged and sold as lollipops or gumdrops that are not like other lollipops or gumdrops. They’ve been spiked with a flavor you don’t want children to learn to like. They’re marijuana-flavored and they’re named “Chronic Candy” or “Pot Suckers” and the goal of the product is evident in their names.

Anything done chronically becomes a habit. So chronic candy is *intended* to create a habit. And then there are pot suckers. Even the name pot sucker openly entices curious kids to try it, and they might learn to like it. The sad part about that is many children *will* like it and *will* become drug addicts, while the manufacturers and distributors of the candy will become millionaires in the short term and drug dealers will become multi-millionaires in the future.

According to the University of Michigan’s 2004 Monitoring the Future Study, 16.3 percent of eighth graders, 35.1 percent of tenth graders, and 45.7 percent of twelfth graders said they used marijuana at least once in their life times. A 2002 Substance Abuse and Mental Health report, proved that the younger children are when they first use marijuana, the more likely they are to use cocaine and heroin and become drug dependent as adults.

Marijuana addicts experience health problems, such as respiratory infections and the same problems associated with tobacco use. They have impaired memory and learning, increased heart rate, anxiety and panic attacks. High school students using marijuana have lower test scores and workers who smoke it are more likely to have problems on the job. Despite its negative affects, marijuana is the country’s most commonly used illegal drug and more than 83,000,000 Americans twelve years or older have tried marijuana at least one time.

The marketing slogan for marijuana flavored products is “every lick is like taking a hit”. That’s about as blatant as it can be. Marketers are creating an air of excitement to hook children on marijuana and build new customers for drug dealers in Georgia.

Last session Senator Vincent Fort introduced S.B. 511 that would have prevented the sale of drug-flavored candy that had been spotted in some metro Atlanta store. His bill died in committee. This year, Representative Manning introduced H.B. 280 to stop the sale of marijuana-flavored products to minors. It’s in her Children and Youth Committee.

Please contact your friends to be on the lookout for marijuana- or hemp-flavored candy that may be displayed along with ordinary candy in convenience stores where children could be easily enticed to try something they might think is new and exciting but harmless.

ACTION – Support. Call Children and Youth Committee Representatives Manning, Ch., 404 656-7857; Byrd, Dempsey, and Mangham, 656-0126; Jerguson, 656-0287; Collins, Hamilton and Peake, 656-0188; Davis, 656-0254; Graves, 657-8440; May, 656-5105; Neal, 656-0152; Alexander Carter and Terry Johnson, 656-0325; Ashe, 656-0116; Fludd, 656-0314; Glanton, 656-0202; Howard, 656-6372; Celeste Johnson, 656-0325; Morgan, 656-0109; Sinkfield, 656-6372.

S.B. 54 Same-Sex Incest Prohibited

In a 1979 application for federal grant money, the Georgia Department of Education drew a tell-tale chart. Those lines showed which of the twelve grades focus on the basics, which focus on sex education and which are devoted to higher order thinking skills (HOTS). HOTS train students to question home-taught values and make up their own rules.

That chart showed why many students stumble as they read or can't spell beyond the look-say method or punctuate badly when they write or need a calculator to add and subtract or have no earthly idea where the states of the Union are located. By the time students reach fourth grade or middle school, academic skills that are the foundation of all learning have been nudged out by HOTS and psychological education. *Note this: Sex education is the only subject required to be taught every year, kindergarten through 12th grade.*

I have a question for you. Did you need twelve years of daily instruction to learn about the birds and the bees? If not, what kind of sex education requires 12 years for children to grasp? The answer could be tucked inside another more recent grant application published by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and sent to the Georgia Children and Youth Coordinating Council last year. The grant was, specifically, for an abstinence program, but believe it or not, getting that abstinence grant required students to take a written survey about their sexual activities, although unmarried folks, young and old, are supposed to be abstinent.

Questions on the survey were tailored for two groups of students – up to 13 years old and age 14 and older. Section A asked the usual questions about age and grades and college plans, but Sections B and C got down to the real reason for the survey – supposed sexual activity of children. Of 29 sexual behavior questions the up-to-13 group was asked, eleven questioned them about their experience with oral sex and one asked about anal sex. Teens 14 and older were asked eleven questions about their experience with oral sex and eight about anal sex.

Thankfully, a member of the Children and Youth Coordinating Council blew the whistle on the contents and students took a substitute survey that included only two behavioral questions. So, the grant applications for Georgia *were* approved for last year, as well as this year.

But the original survey is a microcosm of what has caused our culture's drastic change. Why do educators think it's all right to question 13-year-olds about oral and anal sex? Why do they have no problem believing students are engaging in anal sex at 14? Could it be they're quizzing students to learn how they respond to 12 years of being saturated with value-neutral sex ed? Comprehensive sex ed educates children far beyond the age of innocence and desensitizes them to accept as normal all varieties of sex before, during and after marriage.

The dictionary defines sodomy as oral or anal sex and sodomy has become so common place that Senator Preston Smith introduced S.B. 54 to change Georgia's incest law. The incest law has always prohibited sexual intercourse between family members, but it specified members of the *opposite* sex. However, S.B. 54 expands the law against incest to prohibit intercourse *and* sodomy with family members of *either* sex. S.B. 54 passed the Senate February 9th and is in the House Non-Civil Judiciary Committee.

ACTION – Support. Call House Non-Civil Judiciary Representatives Ralston, 404 656-5943; Mumford, 656-0254; Bearden, 656-0287; Byrd & Mangham, 656-0126; Cole, 651-7737; Collins & Everson, 656-0188; Cooper, 463-8142; Franklin, 656-5087; Knox, 656-7855; Lunsford, 656-7146; Setzler, 656-0177; Abdul-Salaam, 656-0325; Abrams, 656-0220; Benfield, 656-7859; Levitas, 656-0116; Randall, 656-0109.

H.B. 101, Spy-Chipping Live Stock in Georgia

Last summer I alerted you to a global plan already operating in Great Britain, Canada and Australia, as well as right here in the good old U.S.A. Even then, Kentucky's Department of Agriculture was planning to register land they designated as "agricultural premises" and control all animals born, managed, marketed or exhibited on or from that land.

The involvement of the United States in Animal ID plans goes back over ten years to St. Louis and the first INFO ID EXPO. That gathering included big farmers who had joined with the Department of Agriculture to introduce and explain technology that would allow them to identify and keep track of entire herds and individual animals from birth to death.

However, tagging and tracking animals with individual and herd identification was actually implemented in Australia over seven years ago when they began to "protect" animal health by allowing government and others to track and locate within 48 hours any animal reported to have a disease. While that may sound like a noble cause, other forces are at work here.

The first step in the U.S. plan requires a seven character code "premise number" to be assigned every ranch, farm, feedlot, auction market and other places animals may be raised, housed, fed or handled. In **Georgia**, the number would be issued by either the State or U.S. Department of Agriculture so each premise can be located by global positioning satellite (GPS).

Then each domestic animal will be tagged with a radio frequency ID to be read at sale barns, packing plants, county fairs or other places the animal might be transported. Animals born in the U.S. will be tagged with a 15-digit number beginning with (840) to identify the U.S. as the animal's birthplace. The remaining 12 digits will be the individual animal's national ID.

The Bioterrorism Act of 2002 funded the animal ID program with \$380 million to develop a written plan. The 2006 U.S. Senate version of the Agriculture Appropriations Bill designated \$33.3 million to Digital Angel Corporation for identifying and tracking animals. But this plan goes far beyond tracking animals and protecting the food chain. When it's fully implemented, buying and selling livestock will require a premise ID and an individual ID tag on every animal. It will, literally, be too costly for small ranchers and farmers to stay in business.

H.B. 101 seems to be on the fast track. It passed the House February 9th and is in the Senate Agriculture and Consumer Affairs Committee that must decide whether Georgia bows to such control. The bill requires the data to be released to other states and the federal government.

Section 1 of H.B. 101 says the "national animal identification program" is needed to identify animals that leave their home premises and track them as they come in contact with or commingle with other animals. *I.e.*, this requires every piece of land occupied by an animal to have a premise number and every animal must be tagged with a radio frequency identification chip so their every move can be traced by GPS satellite. That's unbelievable control!

This bill implements a United Nations program that has no place in the free enterprise system of the United States and it's past time Americans resisted such control.

ACTION – Oppose. Call Agriculture and Consumer Affairs Senators Bulloch, Ch., 404 656-0040; Hudgens, 656-4700; Hawkins, 656-6578; Goggans, 463-5263; Orrock, 463-8054; Powell, 463-1314; Tarver, 656-0340.

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