

Georgia insight

Sue Ella Deadwyler
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"She hath done what she could."
Mark 14:8a
"...and having done all ... stand."
Ephesian

Georgia Constitution & State Law, No. 1 Reasons to Oppose S.B. 394

- "Each school system shall be under the management and control of a board of education, the members of which shall be elected as provided by law."
Constitution of the State of Georgia, Article VIII. Section V. Paragraph II
- "It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or loan for monetary consideration or otherwise furnish or disseminate to a minor: Any picture, photograph, drawing, sculpture, motion picture film, or similar visual representation or image of a person or portion of the human body which depicts sexually explicit nudity, sexual conduct, or sadomasochistic abuse and which is harmful to minors."
– O.C.G.A. 16-12-103
 - a. Exposing minors to sexually explicit material is a criminal offense in Georgia.
 - b. There is no age-appropriate time to corrupt the minds of minors – in school or elsewhere.
 - c. "Each public school is *permitted to exclude* materials that are pervasively vulgar or educationally unsuitable from its primary and supplementary instructional material."

S.B. 394 requires local school boards to comply with yet-to-be-written unknown future policies and standards to be set. Subsequently, such new standards would be subject to annual adjustment by the State Board of Education.

S.B. 394, regardless of community standards, would require local boards of education to allow class-room use of material, currently, classified as restricted, harmful-to-minors and sexually explicit.

Q. Which K-12 course requires the use of such material?

S.B. 394 authorizes restricted, harmful-to-minors and sexually explicit material in grades 7-12.

Q. If it's deemed harmful, restricted and sexually explicit for 12-year-olds in K-6, why is it authorized for 13-year-olds in grades 7-12?

FACT: There is no age-appropriate time to corrupt the minds of minors.

Q. Is using harmful and sexually explicit material meant to change community standards?

Q. Who is pushing this into Georgia schools?

S.B. 394 Proposed Standards for Buying/Retaining Instructional Material

S.B. 394 does not prohibit the purchase or use of sexually explicit material. Instead, it requires vendors to identify the sexually explicit sections of the texts/materials they are selling.

S.B. 394 does not prohibit schools and school libraries from keeping and providing sexually explicit resources and books, but requires them to list online those to be retained.

BOTTOM LINE

There is no age-appropriate time to expose innocent children to sexually explicit material or that which is harmful-to-minors. There is no K-12 course requiring such to be available or used in class or the school library. This bill violates Georgia law and community standards.

ACTION – OPPOSE S.B. 394. Call Education and Youth Committee Senators Dixon, Ch., 404 656-6446; Payne, V-Ch., 463-5402; Sims, Sec., 463-5259; Brass, 656-0057, Ex-Officio; Dolezal, 656-0040, Ex-Officio; Gooch, Ex-Officio, 656-9221; Halpern, 656-9644; James, 463-1379; Parent, 656-5109; Setzler, 656-0256; Still, 656-7127; Tate, 463-8053.

January 2024

S.B. 394, How Bad is It?

Title: “Restricting Explicit & Adult-designated Educational Resources (READER)”

Q. Who decided grade 7*is age-appropriate to corrupt the minds of minors?

S.B. 394 READER providing definitions for the terms “harmful to minors,” “restricted materials,” and “sexually explicit materials” was introduced January 25, 2024 by Senator Clint Dixon and was assigned to the Senate Education and Youth Committee. While it identifies the problems with those categories, the 9-page bill does not prohibit such but, carefully, provides ways to use those materials to instruct students and supplement material in school libraries.

- It presumes that material harmful to minors, restricted for minors and sexually explicit should not be prohibited, but should be available for use in public school classrooms.
- It authorizes school libraries to retain certain restricted material.
- It requires the State Board of Education to create standards to use such in class and libraries.
- If it passes, local boards of education must comply with new SBOE policies, sight unseen.
- It requires vendors to indicate, but not remove, any sexually explicit content in their material.

Time-line for Implementation

~August 1, 2024 (a) sexually explicit material must be grade-appropriate per SBOE standards.

(b) Public schools would be *permitted* to exclude pervasively vulgar or unsuitable material.

(c) Restricted material *unavailable to grades K-6 would requires parental consent for grade 7.*

(d) SBOE, Library Service and Georgia Archives would establish standards for school libraries.

(e) Public school libraries prohibit restricted materials K-6, but parents may consent for grade 7.

~December 1, 2024 local school boards (a) must establish SBOE standards to (b) prohibit restricted material *through grade six*, but (c) *allowed in **grade seven**** with parental consent.

(d) Primary instructional material vendors must provide the material’s sexually explicit rating.

~August 1, 2025 and annually local school boards must comply with updated SBOE standards.

~June 1, annually, local BOEs (a) must review school library collections of restricted material and (b) list on the public website of the local BOE school website that which is to be retained.

~August 1, annually, local BOEs will provide the SBOE a list of restricted content retained.

Complaints

Immediately upon issuance, parental complaints about school or library material would embargo from use the material that prompted such action.

Conclusion

Although sexually explicit, restricted material and harmful-to-minors instruction are destructive to students in multiple ways, this bill attempts to establish such as components to be woven into the very basic fabric of education, whatever the effect on children, families and culture.

Recommendations

1. Respectfully, ask S.B. 394’s sponsor to quietly withdraw his bill from consideration or
2. Amend it to prohibit all such material from inclusion in public school instruction and
3. Remove all such material from public school libraries, then
4. Refuse to buy such from vendors, whether or not they list its objectionable content.
5. Without these changes, S.B. 394 should be defeated.

Oppose S.B. 394

Who decides when minors' minds should be corrupted?

S.B. 394 cites grade 7 as the age-appropriate time.

“Sexually Explicit” is NOT a required course in public schools. However, in previous years, schools required courses in health education – boys and girls in separate classes which taught the human body’s physical development toward adulthood by using dignified medical facts.

Later, that course morphed into sex education that soon included contraception data, availability and instruction. The hands-on class activity included cucumbers and condoms to demonstrate contraceptive use. Students were told how and where to obtain tax-funded free contraceptives, which covertly implied that students have a right to acquire the equipment and act upon such instruction. Hence, the idea that “everybody’s doing it” became an acceptable assumption.

Later, national sex education courses were based on “international values” instead of U.S. values that had always been “abstinence until marriage.” In the 1960s, public health clinics began providing confidential “reproductive health services” to anyone in Georgia, regardless of age. Parents that called clinics for information about their children weren’t told anything.

Soon, free abortion services – without parental notification – were available and could be provided during school time without parental knowledge.

1992, The Critical System-wide Change

Perhaps, the ultimate presumption of “age-appropriate” manipulation occurred via the 1992 Georgia School Counselors Annual Conference when the-powers-that-be decided Georgia public schools should become “a gay place to be” and prompted every public school counselor to order/include/provide classroom instruction material and library resources to promote alternate lifestyles in schools.

Their term “age-appropriate” didn’t/doesn’t protect students based on age. But the subject matter would be/is presented/illustrated/explained on student-level/grade-level understanding. The content/focus/result tailored to each grade level, was/is chronologically implemented according to age. The question is: Who decided it was “age-appropriate” to instruct minors in alternate lifestyles which were prohibited by law and were/are often medically harmful?

Currently, choosing to change one’s sexual identity is promoted, which demonstrates how progressively allowing such to be promoted and thrive in public schools and libraries has prompted someone, somewhere to decide that it’s “age-appropriate” to teach children K-12 that they can defy God’s creation and become another sex at will. Such a great deception was/is a very dangerous outcome of incremental changes that should have been “nipped in the bud!”

How’s that working out? Connecticut requires tampon dispensers in boys’ bathrooms.

Connecticut law will soon require public schools to provide dispensers of free tampons in boys’ restrooms for grades 3-12, to accommodate girls who transition to boys and use boys’ facilities.

On January 24, 2024, the dispenser in the Brookfield High boys’ bathroom installed at 9:32 a.m. was ripped off the wall at 9:52. While vandalism is illegal, it was a dramatic way to make a stand for truth and reality, both of which are rare commodities in today’s controlling culture.

S.B. 390 Prohibit State Business with ALA

S.B. 390 American Library Association (ALA) promotes Ideology, introduced January 25, 2024 by Senator Larry Walker, explicitly states reasons to stop doing business with ALA.

- The present state requirement that only certified librarians may work as librarians at Georgia public libraries has not benefited this state;
- The bureaucracy around the certification of librarians has become heavily intertwined with and influenced by the ALA;
- The President of ALA has declared herself to be a Marxist;
- The ALA has used the librarian certification process to promote its ideology;
- The vast majority of Georgia residents do not want their tax dollars to directly or indirectly support such ideology;
- The Georgia Library Association (GLA) is an affiliate of the ALA;
- GLA should no longer be an affiliate of the ALA;
- Other states have begun reducing the influence of ALA.
- Georgia should no longer require ALA certification of librarians working at public libraries or allow public moneys to be used to support the ALA.

S.B. 390 Amendments to Georgia Law

O.C.G.A. 20-5-2: “The board of regents shall not use any public funds on any materials, services, or operations offered by the ALA or any of its affiliates.” Likewise. no gifts to ALA.

O.C.G.A. 20-5-20: “...no such sums of money shall be provided to the ALA or ... affiliates.”

O.C.G.A. 20-5-44: “...dues or fees for membership of the ALA shall not be paid from such funds or any other public moneys.”

O.C.G.A. 20-5-45: “Every public library system shall have a director...appointed by the board of trustees and shall be the administrative head of the library system under the direction and review of the board.”

ACTION – SUPPORT. Call Education and Youth Committee Senators Dixon, Ch., 404 656-6446; Payne, V-Ch., 463-5402; Sims, Sec., 463-5259; Brass, 656-0057, Ex-Officio; Dolezal, 656-0040, Ex-Officio; Gooch, Ex-Officio, 656-9221; Halpern, 656-9644; James, 463-1379; Parent, 656-5109; Setzler, 656-0256; Still, 656-7127; Tate, 463-8053.

Political Ideology of ALA President contradicts the Constitution

S.B. 390 explains the connection of ALA with Marxism, and the subsequent influence of librarians on Georgia public schools.

Since Georgia law governing offenses against public health and morals does not apply to public schools, it’s imperative to assure the constitutional integrity and allegiance of school personnel, including administrators, educators and librarians.

The criteria that determine affiliation of public personnel should include the U.S. Constitution, Georgia Constitution and community standards. Children are Georgia’s treasure and future and must be protected from harmful ideology wherever possible. S.B. 390 is a great place to start.

Recommendation

Research and determine whether teacher colleges train Georgia Public School Librarians and educators to reflect the constitutions of the U.S. and Georgia, as well as community standards.

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