

Georgia insight

Sue Ella Deadwyler
www.georgiainsight.org
"She hath done what she could."
Mark 14:8a
"...and having done all ... stand."
Ephesians 6:13c

Step-by-Step Decay, and Nobody Stopped It

Court Decisions. During serious discussions, 1963 is often cited as the beginning of cultural decay in the U.S. However, in 1962 the U.S. Supreme Court's *Engle v. Vitale* decision had already prohibited officially-sponsored prayer in public schools. The infamous 1963 case, *Murray v. Curlett* filed by atheist Madalyn Murray O'Hair, expanded the attack on Christianity by proclaiming Bible reading to be unconstitutional in public schools. The resulting void was filled by atheistic humanism that now permeates public schools. *And nobody stopped it!*

National Education Association (NEA) is *not* a conservative influence on students. The NEA *openly defies and denies family values* and standards by affirming, supporting, and promoting behavior modification and situation ethics, by agitating for compulsory education from very early childhood and unrestricted sex education (now morphing into transgender, gender ID and alternate lifestyles). NEA endorses decriminalization of marijuana, secular humanism, national health insurance, teacher unions and strikes, federal control over education, population control, importation of foreign nationals, and a global society. *And nobody is stopping it!*

NEA *openly opposes local control and local financing* of public schools, parental supervision of textbooks, tuition tax credits, public initiative legislation, and *favors world government over U.S. sovereignty*. For the 200th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, the NEA created a Bicentennial Committee and *Bicentennial Ideabook*, with a Foreword that includes this statement: "...teachers are the major resource through which to effect (sic) *a world community* based on the principles of peace and justice."

For the same event, the NEA fashioned its own *Declaration of Interdependence* in 1975, while endorsing Dr. Henry Steele Commanger's identically named *Declaration of Interdependence* published by the World Affairs Council of Philadelphia. *And nobody stopped it!*

For the first time, NEA *endorsed a presidential candidate*. It was Jimmy Carter in 1976. He rewarded that support October 10, 1979, by creating a cabinet-level Department of Education, and naming California Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals Justice Shirley M. Hufstедler as the first federal Secretary of Education in the U.S. Hufstедler's position as Trustee of the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies foreshadowed humanism in schools. *And nobody stopped it!*

Former NEA president Katherine Barrett said in 1978, "We will need to recognize that the so-called 'basic skills,' which currently represent nearly the total effort in elementary schools, will be taught in one quarter of the present school day. ...When this happens – and it' near – the teacher can rise to his true calling. More than a dispenser of information, the teacher will be a conveyor of values, a philosopher. ... [W]e will be agents of change." Now, 37 years later, consider the results of that drastic transition. *And nobody stopped it!*

Four years later in 1982, the Georgia Department of Education published its own middle school textbook, *Psychological Education*, with a contract on page nine for students to sign and read aloud in class, swearing secrecy about course content and discussion. *And nobody stopped it!*

Goal: Get Parents out of the Way and Train “Worker Bees” for Service Jobs!

“We’ve been absolutely staggered by realizing that the computer has the capability to act as if it were 10 of the top psychologists working with one student. Won’t it be wonderful when the child in the smallest county in the most distant area or in the most confused urban setting can have the equivalent of the finest school in the world on that terminal, and no one can get between that child and that curriculum?”

SCHOOLING & TECHNOLOGY Volume 3, Planning for the Future: A Collaborative Model, May 1984

Georgians were heavily involved as participants and/or presenters in the 1984 conference for *Schooling & Technology Volume 3 Planning for the Future: A Collaborative Model*. Of 98 collaborators listed in Appendix A, 16 are Georgians – 13 worked for the Georgia Department of Education, and one each was sent from the Macon Area Technical School, Georgia Association of Educators (GAE) (state branch of NEA), and Monroe Systems for Business.

Proposals in that conference dismissed the value of brainpower and, seemingly, facilitated education to produce graduates that cannot read, write, compute or think without technology. After considering the following comments from the 1984 conference, answer this question:

Q. Was abandoning academics inevitable or did educator attitudes cause that abandonment?

Dr. Dustin H. Heuston – teacher, administrator, headmaster, faculty member of Brigham Young University – founded the World Institute for Computer-Assisted Teaching Systems in 1977. Addressing the conference, he asked educators to consider how wonderful it would be when “no one (including parents) can get between that child and that curriculum!” He commented in a previous presentation: “Not that I’m not a fan of parent participation, but they do bully you sometimes and do drain time away from you, *particularly if you’re doing experimental work.*”

Dr. LeRoy Hay – 1983 National Teacher of the Year – with a doctorate in futurism, questioned the value of memorization of such basics as multiplication tables, since 65 percent of future jobs will be for *service workers*, and over half of those will be for *unskilled service workers*.

After minimizing the importance of learning multiplication tables, Dr. Hay questioned the value of writing, spelling and grammar with this: “We were brought up with the idea that if you misspell words, it’s a negative comment on you. That kind of thinking can be a real problem, I believe, given the kind of change going on.... [W]ithin this decade (1980s) when the kids go home to do their homework, they are going to sit down and do it by talking to the typewriter. It is going to spell all of the words exactly as they are supposed to be, and it’s going to know which ‘to’ you mean.... [Outside] the academic world, writing is not a survival skill.”

To support his belief that 65 percent of future jobs will be service-related, Dr. Hay cited a Stanford University report listing in order of demand the growth of service jobs in the 1980s.

Number 1: Janitors

Number 4: Cashiers

Number 2: Nurses’ aides/orderlies

Number 5: Waitresses

Number 3: Sales clerks

Dr. Hay concluded: “Our nation is not at risk. It’s certainly not at risk because of us in education. If you read the report of the national Commission on Excellence in Education, it would lead you to believe education is to blame for everything from inflation to the weather. We are not. We are a nation of change.”

My conclusion: Currently, 31 years later, the decline in education is too obvious to deny. Change did not require switching to fuzzy math, invented spelling, and Common Core.

Marijuana Update: Register and Use Now; Grow in 2016

With the passage of H.B. 1 March 25th, Georgia's marijuana law was drastically changed and the number of conditions qualifying for marijuana treatment rose from two to eight. Two days later, rather than signing the bill into law, Governor Deal issued an executive order instructing the Department of Public Health and the University System Board of Regents to prepare for implementation as soon as he signed it, which he did on April 16th.

On June 16th the Department of Public Health launched its "Low THC Oil Registry," which is a secure database of patients who qualify to possess 20 ounces of cannabis oil. Patients will pay a \$25 fee for an authorization card, which will be valid for two years after the date of issue.

Also on June 16th, the first meeting of the Georgia Commission on Medical Cannabis convened in the Coverdell Legislative Office Building to hear from the (a) Public Health Commissioner, (b) Dr. Yong Park and (c) the Director of Government Affairs from Americans for Safe Access.

Department of Public Health Commissioner Brenda Fitzgerald, eagerly, announced that the the state's Low THC Oil Registry had been launched that same morning, and was active as she addressed the Commission. In addition to online registration, each county has a registrar and 18 public health facilities across the state will issue the cards that should be available 15 days after sign-up. The 18 facilities are spaced to assure no more than two hours travel time for a patient.

Dr. Yong Park, Commission on Medical Cannabis member and chief of Georgia Regents University pediatric epilepsy program, reported on Governor Deal's four clinical trials for marijuana treatment. Their locations: one in Augusta and one in Savannah; Atlanta has two. Trial patients are treated with Epidiolex, a drug obtained from GW Pharmaceuticals in London.

Mike Liszewski, Government Affairs Director of Americans for Safe Access, is described as "the foremost expert in the country on medical marijuana laws on both state and local levels." He works with patients, advocates, and elected officials on all levels to create new laws and improve existing cannabis therapy laws. He said 39 states, plus D.C. and Guam, have marijuana laws. He, also, claims one-percent of the population is a cannabis patient.

His power-point presentation included references to the American Herbal Products Association (AHPA) best practices recommendations for adopting and implementing cannabis production and distribution from seed to consumption. In a nutshell, those recommendations include:

- **Cultivation and processing operations**, including post-harvest processing, distribution to dispensaries or manufacturing cannabis-derived products
- **Manufacturing and related operations for foods** and dietary supplements, product acquisition, physical plant and grounds, relevant controls, recordkeeping
- **Laboratory operations, data management** and reporting unique to cannabis analysis
- **Dispensing operations** focusing on best practices in dispensaries

In response to Representative Peake's inquiry, Mr. Liszewski suggested various state laws as guidelines for proposed legislation in 2016, as well as model legislations available from him.

¹ In addition to agency personnel H.B. 1 specifically assigned to the committee, appointed members are: Dr. Yong Park, Georgia Regents University; Dr. Mark Murphy, Savannah; Dr. Cynthia Wetmore, Emory University School of Medicine; Representative Allen Peake; Gary Gullede, Paulding County Sheriff; Senator Renee Unterman; Representative Butch Miller; Dr. Sara Reese, Dept. Of Pharmacy Practice V-chair; Brian Rickman, DA, Mountain Judicial Circuit; Representative Katie Dempsey; and Stacey Cotton, Covington Police Chief.

Refugee Resettlement: Local Governments “Foot the Bill”

“The refugees must become self-reliant in utilizing existing community resources to meet their basic needs.”

- Georgia DFACS Website

The International Rescue Committee selects pockets of third-world populations to resettle in the U.S. Initially, they are funded by the federal Refugee Resettlement program, but local taxpayers provide social services, education, food stamps (50-50 state/federal), TANF, refugee cash, utilities, health screenings, childcare (mostly federal funds, some state). Soon, their relatives can join them.

The situation in Georgia. Of fifteen Georgia counties with refugee resettlements in 2010, DeKalb had the most – 12,391. They joined other refugees in the City of Clarkston that had been quietly and incrementally transformed into a burgeoning third-world haven, without local consent or knowledge. And, there’s no end in sight.

“Existing community services” for the 1,941 refugees in DeKalb County cost \$2,116,648.51 in STATE funds, and cost DEKALB COUNTY another \$2, 597,910.24. To understand the problem, multiply those figures for 2,500 additional refugees EVERY year and add it up! For one fiscal year, community services to 1,941 refugees in DeKalb County was almost half-a-million dollars, PLUS federally-funded services.

The next largest number of refugees – 3,438 – went to Fulton County. In 2010 (local cost) and 2011 (state cost) Fulton County refugees cost the state \$698,423.73 and Fulton County paid out \$1,202,735.64. The third hardest-hit county is Gwinnett where refugees cost the state \$26,609.27 and Gwinnett taxpayers \$18,706.20. Coming in fourth was Clayton County, where refugees cost the state \$3,794.60 and Clayton County was out \$3,279.62.

Federal program. Recently, I asked the Office of Budget and Research, “How much money in the FY2015-16 budget is allotted to refugee resettlement in Georgia?” The answer, “\$9,300,000, but it’s all federal money,” and no, the state does not provide matching funds.

UN program. So I dug a little deeper to learn that refugee resettlement is an international program powerfully influenced by the United Nations. I, also, learned that by 2012 Georgia’s refugee population had grown so much that Governor Deal asked for a 50-percent reduction in the annual number of refugees sent here. But, the governor’s wisdom was questioned by Mr. J.D. McCrary, executive director for the Atlanta office of International Rescue Committee, Inc.

Mr. McCrary said, “Fifty-percent. That’s an enormous request and in fact it’s an unreasonable request. We’re really not sure what the Governor’s or the state’s reservations are over the arrival of new refugees.” So, he chose to send 2,500 refugees here every year, instead of 4,000, regardless of the governor’s request and the cost to state and local governments.

Five Divisions of Refugees

Refugees

Vietnamese Amerasians

Victims of Trafficking

Seekers of Asylum

Cuban and Haitian Entrants

Victims of trafficking were added in 2000. Since then, the trafficking law has been amended three times. The Office of Refugee Resettlement focuses, specifically, on unaccompanied alien children, the LGBT rainbow welcome initiative, and resources for refugees receiving asylum.

ACTION – Contact your legislators about this. They could pass a law to stop this repopulation of Georgia.

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