

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

News Flash! Georgia General Assembly Expects to Reconvene in Mid-June Six Democrats Cosponsor Global Health Policies for Schools

Q. Why didn't Senate Republicans stop S.B. 102?

"The health sector needs to seek integration within the education system – not education's adoption of health priorities. The health sector must find its cultural anchor within education and integrate its processes and outcomes.... In short, health must find its cultural anchor within the education system."

– Global School Health Symposium, Pattaya, Thailand, 2013

S.B. 102 Unlocking the Promise Community Schools Act by Senator Emanuel Jones passed the Senate 50 – 0 on March 12th and is poised to pass this session. *It must be defeated.* It requires community organizations, community partners, the Department of Education, public schools/charter schools, and the State Board of Education to implement the global strategy for "a sustainable whole child school plan of wraparound services and supports."

S.B. 102 would embrace the World Health Organization (WHO) global initiative which calls for total integration of international health projects into school systems. If this passes, Georgia students would be inculcated with global ethics, morals, and values to replace Georgia- specific and America-specific ethics, morals, and values. Over 60 leading education, health, and school health experts from 20 countries, including the United States, concocted this scheme at the 2013 Global School Health Symposium in Pattaya, Thailand.

Seventy (70) U.S. Organizations Signed onto the Scheme. The following exemplify the 70:

American Associations of School Administrators, School Librarians, School Personnel Administrators, School Counselors, and School Health; Montessori Society; UCLA Center for Mental Health in Schools; Character Education Partnership; GLSEN (Gay, Lesbian Straight Education Network); Human Rights Campaign Foundation; and Institute for Global Ethics
National Associations of Black School Educators, Gifted Children, Music Education, Elementary School Principals, School Nurses, School Psychologists, Secondary School Principals, State Boards of Education, NEA, Paideia Center, PTA, School Boards, School Social Work, Society for Public Education, and the School-Based Health Alliance

CDC Supports/Promotes WHO Strategy

The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is promoting this scheme through the World Health Organization (WHO) program entitled, "Health in All Policies (HiAP)."

Online, the CDC states: "The National Prevention Strategy external icon provides a HiAP framework to guide our nation in the most effective and achievable means for improving health and well-being." For more information about the National Prevention Strategy, CDC refers us to the Surgeon General's website [hereexternal icon](#).

ACTION – Oppose S.B. 102. It is a global scheme to infiltrate education with global health initiatives. Contact House Education Committee Representatives Jasperse, Ch., 404 656-5943; Cheokas, V-Ch., 656-0152; Benton, Sec., 656-5126; Belton, 656-3947; Cantrell, 656-0152; Carter, 656-0220; Dickerson, 656-0314; England, 463-2245; Erwin, 656-0188; Evans, 656-0109; Glanton, 657-183; Hill, 656-0325; Howard, 656-6372; Jones, J., 656-5072; Jones, T. 656-0213; LaRiccica, 651-7737; Lopez, 656-6372; Nix, 656-5146; Nguyen, 656-0314; Paris, 656-0109; Setzler.656-7857; Stovall, 656-0314; Tanner, 656-9210; and Wilson, 656-6372.

A Reminder: Emergency Power Authorizes the Governor to By-Pass Laws

*An emergency order (a) could mandate vaccination for the entire population, with force if necessary.
An emergency order (b) could require each vaccination to include a microchip, with force if necessary.*

Because the Georgia General Assembly has refused to pass a law requiring personal consent before a microchip can be implanted in individuals, Georgia law does not prevent mandatory microchip implantation, which could be accomplished through vaccination.

Surprisingly, microchip implantation was mentioned in the 2009 – 2010 session as a means to locate and track disease. At that time, a Georgia Public Health official addressing a legislative committee suggested microchip implants in humans as a way to locate/identify/track people with the swine flu. Such microchips could gather and store data for remote transmission to a “reader” anywhere. Seemingly, that didn’t happen then and must be prevented now.

This is important because (a) the Georgia legislature has failed, repeatedly, to protect people against involuntary microchip implantation and, (b) currently, a vaccine is being sought to fight COVID-19. Therefore, (c) a plan to track disease by microchip implants may be on the table.

“Smart dust” or “Powder” is small enough to put in a vaccine!

Online information documenting sizes, capacities, and manufacturers of various microchips reveals high-tech applications of products dubbed “smart dust” or “powder” that are tiny enough to incorporate into thin paper, i.e. currency, that would become “bugged” money.

ACTION – Ask Governor Kemp’s Administrative Floor Leaders to introduce and secure passage of a bill that prohibits mandatory microchip implantation. Senate Administration Floor Leaders are Senators Brian Strickland, 404 656-7454 and Blake Tillery, 656-0089. House Administrative Floor Leaders are Representatives Bert Reeves, Jodi Lott, Terry Rogers and Dominic LaRiccia. All four may be reached at 404 651-7737.

Public Health Warning Against Swine Flu Vaccine

During the 2009 – 2010 swine flu pandemic, the Public Health Department issued this caution:

“Do not receive the vaccine if you have or have ever had an allergic reaction to a flu vaccine, if you are under age 18, recently took an aspirin or are allergic to eggs, arginine, or gelatin. Before you receive H1N1 virus nasal spray, tell your doctor if you have asthma, a weak immune system, or a history of Guillain-Barre syndrome or neurologic disorder affecting the brain (especially if these were caused by a vaccine).”

(Parenthesis in original)

Will sovereign immunity be waived to allow lawsuits against government?

S.R. 841 People may petition the judiciary for declaratory relief from certain State actions that violate the laws or Constitution of this state or the U.S. Constitution

introduced February 27, 2020, passed the Senate March 12th and is in the House Judiciary Committee. It would waive state sovereign immunity and allow the superior court to provide relief and enforce judgment for state-government-caused illegal or unconstitutional actions.

As a proposed constitutional amendment, it requires two-thirds vote in the House and Senate, plus voter ratification. If passed, voters would be asked this question on the November ballot:

“Shall the Constitution of Georgia be amended to waive sovereign immunity and allow the people of Georgia to petition the superior court for relief from governmental acts done outside the scope of lawful authority or which violate the laws of this state, the Constitution of Georgia, or the Constitution of the United States?”

ACTION – Support. Call House Judiciary Committee Representatives Fleming, Ch., 404 656-5125; Jones, T., V-Ch., 656-0213; Kelley, Sec., 656-5024; Nix, Randy, Ex Officio, 656-5146; Efstoration, 656-5105; Powell, J., 656-5141; Reeves, 651-7737; Rich, 655-0254; Rutledge, 656-0254; Scoggins, 656-0325; Silcox, 656-3949; and Welch, 656-5912.

¹ Online Documentation: **Scary Small: New Tracking Chip Size of a Dust Grain**, By Bill Christensen February 15, 2007
Smart dust: A complete computer that’s smaller than a grain of sand By Graham Templeton May 15, 2013

S.B. 104 Upholds Parental Rights

S.B. 104 Non-Resuscitation of Minor Requires Parental Consent passed the Senate 46 – 0 March 5th. It's a **good bill**. It *requires* consent before a not-to-resuscitate order is issued for a minor or adult child. *Current law allows* parental consent before non-resuscitation is ordered. Parent is defined as a “biological parent, legal guardian, custodian or other person with legal authority to act on behalf of either a minor or an adult without decision-making capacity.”

ACTION – Support. Call House Judiciary Committee Representatives Fleming, Ch., 404 656-5125; Jones, T., V-Ch., 656-0213; Kelley, Sec., 656-5024; Nix, Ex Officio, 656-5146; Efstration, 656-5105; Powell, J., 656-5141; Reeves, 651-7737; Rich, 655-0254; Rutledge, 656-0254; Scoggins, 656-0325; Silcox, 656-3949; and Welch, 656-5912.

Senators Must Vote NO on H.B. 719

H.B. 719 legalizes the sharing of HIV-infected needles.

H.B. 719 allows individuals with AIDS to solicit for sodomy.

H.B. 719 deletes penalties for, knowingly, transmitting AIDS or hepatitis.

H.B. 719 allows anyone with AIDS to donate blood, body fluids, body organs or body parts.

H.B. 719 Modernization of HIV related Laws introduced April 2, 2019 by Representative Deborah Silcox passed the House 124 – 40 March 1, 2020. It repeals critical parts of Georgia law regulating HIV, a condition diagnostic of AIDS. Although Acquired Immunodeficiency Disease Syndrome (AIDS) has been and remains incurable, this bill deletes penalties against an AIDS-positive person who, knowingly, engages in actions that transmit AIDS to someone else.

H.B. 719, further, requires proof of “intent to transmit HIV” before an assault is considered a crime for which the AIDS-infected person can be charged. Also, it deletes the crime against transmitting AIDS or hepatitis to an individual, peace officer, or correctional officer.

H.B. 719 changes Georgia law as follows:

- Deletes requirement to use HIV tests approved by the Department of Community Health.
- Deletes references to “HIV infected person” and inserts the term “a person living with HIV.”
- “Intent to transmit” must be proven before deeming it a crime to knowingly transmit HIV.
- Deletes the law against sharing HIV-infected hypodermic needles, syringes, or both.
- “With the intent to transmit HIV” would be added to prostitution law.
- Repeals the law prohibiting HIV-infected persons from soliciting for sodomy.
- Repeals the law requiring HIV-infected persons to disclose their HIV status before donating blood, blood products, body fluids, body organs, or body parts.
- Penalties for HIV-infection-related violations would be cut in half from ten years to five.
- Deletes the crime of assault to infect a person, peace officer, or correctional officer with HIV or hepatitis and completely eliminates the five- to 20-year imprisonment penalty.
- Repeals the law against hypodermic injections of marijuana into a human.

ACTION – Oppose. Call Committee on Assignments Chairman, Lt. Governor/President of the Senate Geoff Duncan, 404 656-5030, Senate Majority Leader Dugan, Ex-officio, 463-2478; Senate President Pro Tem Miller, Ex-officio, 656-6578; Senate Administration Floor Leader Senator Tillery, 656-0089; and Senator Cowsert, 463-1366.

Currently in Georgia, minors with AIDS receive treatment without parental knowledge

In March 2016 a bill authorizing confidential treatment of minors with AIDS passed the House and the governor signed it May 3, 2016. It amended the law as follows:

- Minors are authorized to consent to *confidential* medical and surgical treatment for AIDS.
- A minor’s consent became as valid and binding as if the minor had achieved majority.
- The law no longer requires (now allows) parental notification of the child’s AIDS infection.
- Public Health no longer gives patients printed data on behavior associated with HIV/AIDS.

Proposed Hate Crimes Bill Discriminates Against Biological ID

H.B. 426 Imposition of Punishment for Crimes involving bias or prejudice is a hate crimes bill to repeal current Georgia law that, specifically, passed to avoid the discrimination in H.B. 426. Proponents of hate crime laws claim Georgia has no hate crime law because *Georgia law is non-discriminatory and does not provide inflated penalties based on victim identity*.

H.B. 426 discriminates based on victim identity. It authorizes additional penalties for crimes thought to be caused by the victim's race, color, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, gender, mental disability, or physical disability. In other words, the penalty for the same crime would be less if the victim did not fit into any of the preceding list of identifying factors.

H.B. 426, introduced February 22, 2019 by Representative Chuck Efration, passed the House 96 – 64, 8 not voting, and 12 excused on March 7, 2019. It went into the Senate Judiciary Committee on March 8, 2019 where it remains alive for this 2020 session, which is rumored to reconvene sometime in June for the last ten days of this year's 40-day session.

ACTION – Oppose. Call Senate Judiciary Committee Senators Stone, Ch., 404 463-1314; Cowser, V-Ch., 463-1366; Tillery, Sec., 656-0089; Heath, 656-3943; Jones, H., 463-3942; Kennedy, 656-0045; Ligon, 463-1383; Parent, 656-5109; Rhett, 656-0054; and Strickland 656-7454.

Georgia's Non-Discriminatory Hate Crime Law

O.C.G.A. 17-10-17, Sentencing of defendants guilty of crimes involving bias or prejudice; circumstances; parole, applies to all crimes without discrimination or favoritism and authorizes judicial discretion, as follows:

If it is determined beyond a reasonable doubt that the crime was committed because of bias or prejudice against the victim, the sentencing judge may increase sentences as follows:

Misdemeanor sentences and fines may increase 50 percent up to the legal maximum;

High and aggravated misdemeanor sentences may increase up to 50 percent or to the legal maximum;

Felony sentences may increase up to five years or to the legal maximum. The convicted person must serve at least 90 percent of the sentence before parole or early release.

Pertinent Facts

- Hate crime law is *unnecessary in the U.S.*, since cases are subject to judicial discretion.
- Special protection based on identity causes negative comments to be labeled “hate speech.”
- Therefore, individuals who express different views are called “bigots” and are intimidated for disagreeing with behavior that has been and may continue to be illegal.
- Preachers would be subject to prosecution for preaching or teaching Biblical morality.
- By providing extra protection based on variant identity, hate crime laws violate the Fourteenth Amendment that requires equal protection under the law for all Americans.
- Hate crime law proponents seek to denigrate, silence and punish opposing viewpoints.
- Hate crime laws reject prevailing doctrines on morality and natural biological facts.

SPECIAL NOTE

Currently, the Georgia General Assembly is expected to reconvene in mid-June, perhaps on June 15th, but that may change. Please make the suggested calls when the legislators reconvene.

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