

Georgia insight

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"She hath done what she could."
Mark 14:8a
"...and having done all ... stand."
Ephesians 6:13c

The Federal DOE and NEA-Style Morality

The National Education Association, founded in 1857, is the nation's oldest and largest labor union for teachers. Its online self-description states: "*The NEA lobbies elected and government officials on everything from government funding of education to school safety to teacher pay. The union is a staunch opponent of school vouchers, which would allow parents to use government funding to send their children to private school.*"

In 1972 the massive NEA union formed a political action committee, and three years later joined other unions to create the Labor Coalition Clearinghouse for election campaigning. Ten percent (400) of NEA's 4,000 members in each congressional district went to the Democratic National Convention in 1976 to nominate that party's presidential candidate Jimmy Carter. He was elected, and upon his signature October 17, 1979, S.210 became law, authorizing the creation of

a federal Department of Education.

Thirteen days later, he hired the first Secretary of Education, Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Shirley Hufstedler, a Trustee of the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies. She saw the Department as no longer *re*-active but *pro*-active, and promoted the idea of a national education agenda, that soon adopted atheistic humanism's situation ethics and moral code.

"*Humanist Manifesto II*, ETHICS: Ethics is autonomous and situational, needing no theological or ideological sanction."

"*Humanist Manifesto II*, SIXTH TENET: In the area of sexuality, we believe that intolerant attitudes, often cultivated by orthodox religions and puritanical cultures, unduly repress sexual conduct. While we do not approve of exploitive, denigrating forms of sexual expression, neither do we wish to prohibit, by law or social sanction, sexual behavior between consenting adults."

Conclusion: When Christian absolutes were replaced with atheistic situation ethics, the NEA adopted the change *via* regulations, school policy, and curricula. U.S. culture was dramatically affected and morally corrupted. Sex ed became sexuality training and LGBT instruction, that now focuses on transgender identity. Any doubt? Consider these items:



Buttons and magnets seen at the 2015 NEA convention.

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Appalling 2015 NEA Resolutions affect Students & Educators

NEA's 2015 annual Fourth-of-July conference was held in Orlando, Florida, where delegates rejected religious freedom and liberalized previous resolutions on lesbians, gays, bisexuals, and transsexuals (LGBT). The following verbatim excerpts are quotes from this year's resolutions.

NEA opposes moment of silence.

Resolution I-33. Freedom of Religion. The Association opposes any federal legislation or mandate that would require school districts to schedule a moment of silence.

NEA opposes Religious Freedom Restoration Act (RFRA).

New Business Item A. The NEA will develop educational materials for its state affiliates and members about the potential dangers of so-called "religious freedom restoration acts" or RFRA's, which may license individuals and corporations to discriminate on the theory that their religious beliefs require such actions.

NEA adopts accommodation policy for transgender students and staff.

- *New Business Item 30.* NEA will use existing media to educate members regarding transgender student and staff access to facilities consistent with his or her gender identity, irrespective of the gender listed on the employee's or pupil's records.
- *New Business Item 45.* NEA will let state affiliates and members know, through appropriate communication, that school employees will allow transgender or gender nonconforming students the ability to let educators and support staff know how they want to be addressed and know these students are not required to change their official records or obtain a court-ordered name and/or gender change as a prerequisite to being addressed by the name and pronoun that corresponds to their gender identity.
- *New Business Item 74.* NEA will send a letter electronically to all its state and local affiliates about the problem with school dress codes that restrict a students' right to dress in a manner that is consistent with their gender identity and/or gender expression and recommend that schools adopt dress codes that are gender neutral.
- *New B. Educational Programs in Support of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Questioning Students.* The NEA supports appropriate and inclusive educational programs that address the unique needs and concerns of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning (LGBTQ) students. Specific programs should provide:
 - Involvement of educators knowledgeable in LGBTQ issues in the development of educational materials that integrate factual information about the history, social movements, and current events of LGBTQ people.
- *New I. Marriage Equality.* NEA believes in marriage equality for all individuals. Discrimination and stereotyping based on such factors as race, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, ethnicity, immigration status, occupation, and religion must be eliminated.

NEA opposes English as the official language of the United States.

Resolution I-58. Linguistic Diversity. The Association believes that efforts to legislate English as the official language disregard cultural pluralism; deprive those in need of education, social services, and employment, and must be challenged.

NEA wants school-based clinics to diagnose and treat students.

Resolution C-25. Comprehensive School Health, Social, and Psychological Programs and Services. The Association believes that schools should provide comprehensive school-based, community-funded student healthcare clinics that provide basic physical and mental health, and health care services (which may include diagnosis and treatment). [NEA parenthesized the last phrase before the item was adopted.]

“Salting” the United States with Foreigners

“Salt: 6. ... to give artificial value to; specif. a) to alter in order to give false value. b) to scatter minerals or ores (in a mine), put oil in (a well), etc. in order to deceive prospective buyers.”

– Webster’s College Dictionary, FOURTH EDITION

“Salting” is a current world-wide movement, but it’s not about scattering gold, silver, or oil to deceive prospectors. It’s about moving hundreds of thousands of people by ground, air, and UN screening into foreign countries. It’s qualifies as “salting” based on a) above, which is the sixth definition, when salt is used as a verb.

This salting of the population is obvious, particularly in the United States, where refugees arrive as legal residents on-track to become U.S. citizens. Immediately upon arrival, they are awarded work status, are eligible for permanent residence after one year, and may apply for citizenship after five years. Since that arrangement is far more lenient than the customary legal way to citizenship, such special treatment gives refugees false value, and validates the term “salting.”

Actually, the process could be called “redistribution of people,” because it’s a Siamese twin or parallel process that further expands the redistribution of wealth. Instead of taking money from economically sound nations and scattering it among less-wealthy countries, the needy masses are permanently moved into a cash-cow country, where they are nursed and nurtured until they are self-sufficient ... or forever.

Georgia. Each state has a Refugee State Coordinator who is responsible for coordinating public and private resources for refugee resettlement. The Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Family and Children Services, Office of Family Independence is responsible for administering the refugee program. The Georgia Coordinator has six Project Administrators.

The refugee resettlement program is said to be federally funded, and it is ... until the refugees are deposited in states. Federal funds get them to their destination in the United States, whether or not they are expected or desired or welcomed by the governor or the designated community. Regardless of official or unofficial attitudes, the entire state, especially the target community, will be forever changed and, perhaps, damaged emotionally, materially, and economically.

DHR says, once here, refugees are expected to “become self-reliant in utilizing existing community resources to meet their basic needs, within the shortest possible period.” Social services are provided through 12 public and private agencies contracted by the state.

According to the benefits document for refugees, “Eighty percent of employable adult refugees resettled in Georgia are working and paying their own expenses, and U.S. taxes within six months.” However, no mention is made of the 20 percent of refugees that are *not* working within six months, but remain on the dole. Four examples of federal, state and local expenses for Georgia’s “federally funded” refugee resettlement program are as follows:

2010/2011 Cost to four Georgia counties with the largest refugee resettlements

County	Total Federal	Total State	Total Local	Total Costs SFY2011
DeKalb	\$7,445,718.25	\$2,116,646.51	\$2,597,910.24	\$12,180,175.00
Fulton	\$2,392,059.02	\$ 698,423.73	\$1,202,735.64	\$ 4,293,218.38
Gwinnett	\$ 178,806.45	\$ 26,609.27	\$ 18,708.20	\$ 224,121.92
Clayton	\$ 11,729.84	\$ 3,794.60	\$ 3,297.62	\$ 18,804.05

The International “Salting” Campaign is Big Business

At the core of refugee resettlement is the *United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*, established by the UN on December 14, 1950 as the UN global advocate for refugees, leads and coordinates international protection for refugees, and resolves refugee problems worldwide. Antonio Guterres, the tenth high commissioner, joined UNHCR June 15, 2005. With an annual budget of \$7 billion in 2015, he directs 9,300 staff in 23 countries. His full-time statisticians reported having tracked 13 million in mid-2014, up from 2013.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM), the principal inter-governmental organization in the field of migration, was established in 1951 to help resettle displaced persons of World War II. As of April 2015, IOM has 157 member countries and 10 observer countries.

Non-governmental organizations (NGO), a term coined in 1945 when the UN (itself, an NGO) was created, is defined by the UN as any private organization independent of government control, if it is not-for-profit, non-prevention, and not simply an opposition political party.

State refugee resettlement programs. Of the 50 U.S. states, Wyoming is the only one without a refugee program. The top five resettlement states in FY 2014 were Texas, California, New York, Michigan, and Florida. According to the U.S. State Department, approximately 180 U.S. cities have refugee resettlement offices run by nearly 350 subcontractors.

Georgia. The department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, Office of Admissions, Refugee Processing Center Affiliate Directory lists seven official state offices in Georgia – five in Atlanta, one in Savannah, and one in Stone Mountain. However, many NGO offices are available, as well, such as the *Decatur, Georgia* “Welcoming America” branch office, which works to calm the opposition and minimize resistance to refugee resettlement.

The Democratic mayor of *Athens, Georgia* stopped resettlement (at least temporarily) *in advance*, by demanding that the State Department and its contractor, the International Rescue Committee, present the city with a plan for how the resettlement would work, how many refugees, what ethnic groups, whether there was adequate subsidized housing, where they would work, how many children would schools have to absorb, and the expected health issues.

Clarkston, Georgia in DeKalb County, world-famous for the refugee resettlement there, has undergone drastic changes. Its economic costs for refugees lead the state. See the page 3 chart.

H.R. 3314 Resettlement Accountability National Security Act, introduced July 29, 2015 by Congressman Babin (R-Texas), would affect refugee resettlement by:

- (a) Stopping admission of refugees until Congress passes a joint resolution to resume;
- (b) Requiring the Comptroller General to submit to Congress a comprehensive report, covering the last ten years, of the number of aliens admitted under the Immigration and Nationality Act section 207 – how long they receive benefits; the percentage receiving benefits; cost per year of each program; how many paid federal income tax or federal employment tax during the first year; the cost per year for each alien; and
- (c) Requiring Medicare, Medicaid, Disability, and food stamp costs for those periods.

ACTION – Support. Contact each member of the Subcommittee on Immigration and Border Security: Representatives Gowdy, Ch.; Labrador, V-Ch.; Smith; King; Buck; Ratcliffe; Trott; Lofgren; Guterrez; Jackson Lee; and Pierluisi. Call D.C. toll-free at 1 877 762-8762 and ask for the representative by name.

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