

Georgia insight

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

A Pardon, A Directive, A N.J. School Law, A Transgender Doll

A Pardon: After former Sheriff of Arizona, Joe Arpaio, was pardoned, the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF) warned that requiring U.S. officers to enforce immigration law puts them at "risk of being found guilty of significant legal violations." The charge against Sheriff Arpaio was racial profiling while enforcing immigration law.

That was the issue in December 2011 when a U.S. District Judge ordered Sheriff Arpaio and his deputies to stop detaining Latino drivers suspected of being illegal aliens. When the sheriff continued his strategy another 18 months, he was charged with civil contempt. Almost six years later on July 31, 2017 he was found guilty and, at age 85, he faced six months in jail. His sentencing was scheduled for October 5th, but President Trump pardoned him August 25, 2017.

A Directive: In a directive on the same day, President Trump banned transgender individuals from military service. Section 1 of the directive explains the last president's June 2016 reversal of military policy. That reversal authorized transgender individuals to join and serve openly in the military, where they would receive unlimited healthcare, such as sex-reassignment surgery and hormone therapy. For transgenders already enlisted, the directive cancelled military-funded sex reassignment surgery, unless interruption of treatment would be harmful to the patient.

Full implementation is set to begin 2018, under a plan the Secretary of Defense and Secretary of Homeland Security will develop. It must (a) uphold military effectiveness and deadly force, (b) work within the budget, (c) adhere to law, and (d) address enlisted transgender personnel issues.

A School Law: A New Jersey law passed June 29, 2017 requires schools to provide a "safe, inclusive and accepting school environment for transgender students." When Governor Christie signed it July 21st, the **N.J. 2006 public accommodations law** providing civil rights status for gender identity/expression in jobs, housing and public facilities was expanded to affect schools. Result: Now, N.J. schools will (a) accommodate harmful sexual behavior that, always, has been illegal; (b) sex neutral restrooms/locker rooms will be provided; (b) gender fluid data will be distributed; (c) students may choose sports teams based on daily gender "fluidity," variable ID.

ACTION – Oppose Georgia's H.B. 629, Civil Rights in Public Accommodations Act, that may be amended to give civil rights for gender ID in schools. It was introduced the last day of the session for consideration in 2018. Call House Judiciary Committee Representatives Golick, (H.B. 629 author), 404 656-5943; Reeves, 404 656-0298; Gravley, 404 656-0152; Coomer, 404 656-5024; and Setzler, 404 656-7857. **Ask them to keep H.B. 629 in committee in 2018.**

A Transgender¹ Doll. During the weekend beginning February 17, 2017, the world's first transgender doll was introduced at the American International Toy Fair in New York City, where 30,000 registered global professionals perused the 422,000+ net square feet of exhibits. New York-based Tonner Doll Company, collectible fashion dolls specialists, dressed the trans doll in a pink top and bluejeans shorts per the cover of *Being Jazz: My Life as a (Transgender) Teen*, a 2016 book of memoirs. In 2007 Barbara Walters first interviewed 11-year-old Jazz Jennings on transgenderism, and again on a *20/20 Special* in January 2017, when Jazz was 21.

¹ Availability of Jazz dolls was set for July. "We anticipate the release of Gender Confused Barbie™ in the spring and I Regret My Life-Changing Surgery Barbie™ in the summer." – *Daily Wire* by Amanda Prestigiacomo, February 23, 2017.

“Afraid she’ll turn into a boy!”

“Unlike sex education, the topics of gender identity don’t require prior parental notice.”

– California School District

Is sexual identity assigned at birth? Of course not! That anatomical fact is determined at conception. But if someone COULD assign sex to newborns, who qualifies to decide who’ll be male or female? Is a baby without sexual ID until a doctor or nurse or midwife installs male or female organs? Could a frantic father performing emergency delivery “assign” his baby’s sex?

These are outlandish questions, but it’s an outlandish culture that declares such an impossibility to be possible, and promotes impossibility as truth to young children, who could be damaged forever. God wired males and females with uniquely different unchangeable DNA, but that’s being denied. On August 22nd, *Dailymail.com* reported the emergence of a disturbing trend.

Transgenderism was explained to children as young as age four in a California kindergarten class two days before the June summer break. The teacher in Rocklin Academy Gateway charter school explained transgenderism with a pre-determined strategy proposed by parents of a five-year-old boy. The plan began when the teacher (a) read aloud to the class two books the boy’s parents had suggested. Then, she (b) introduced him to the class that day because it was the day his parents chose to rename him and begin presenting him as a girl. (c) The teacher’s introduction of him as a boy was his cue to go to the bathroom and come back dressed as a girl.

The *Dailymail.com* explained the next scene “The teacher reintroduced her to the children and explained she was now a girl with a girl’s name and was to be called that from now on.”

A parent said, “My daughter came home crying and shaking so afraid she could turn into a boy.” Parents were notified of the incident a week later in a letter from school. Calling the books “age-appropriate,” the district said their use does not require parental notification.

On August 23rd a first-grader, who was in the boy’s last-year kindergarten class, saw him on the playground, called him by his last-year name and was reprimanded, “You can’t do that, his name is this name, you need to call him a her.” The first-grader was called to the principal’s office, where she faced the newly created offense of “misgendering” or “pronoun mishap.”

“**Misgendering**” and “**Pronoun Mishap**” are new terms for a newly contrived offense that sent a first-grader to the principal’s office. Her crime: She used his birth-name on the playground¹, when saying, “Hello,” to a boy who was her kindergarten classmate last year. It happened at Rocklin Academy Gateway charter school, an “elite” California school, where the girl did not know the boy had been publicly introduced as a girl and had adopted a girl’s name.

Fox News reporter Todd Starnes wrote: “... the first grader was investigated by the principal to determine whether or not she had bullied² the transgender child by calling³ him by his original name. After about an hour it was determined the little girl made an honest mistake and she was not punished or reprimanded.”

School’s response: When the mother asked school personnel to explain why the principal had detained and interrogated her first-grader, she was told: “Whenever there is a pronoun mishap with this biological boy who now claims to be a girl – the school must investigate.”

¹ Alliance Defending Freedom is currently investigating the playground incident and the classroom lesson on gender ID.

² NOTE: Bullying has been re-defined to include the use of a pre-trans pronoun for anyone claiming transgender ID.

³ NOTE: Limiting the child’s “calling” right violates the free speech clause of the U.S. Constitution, Fourth Amendment.

Needed: Ban on Forced Microchip Implants

Several states have laws that prohibit forced microchip implantation.

Since Georgia is not one of those states, legislators should pass a no-forced-microchip-impant law in 2018.

Background

In **1997** microchip patenting began when four inventors patented a “personal tracking and recovery system” that was, actually, an implantable microchip equipped to function for years without maintenance. In **1998** Professor Kevin Warwick became the first human implanted with a radio frequency identification (RFID). He used it as research in “intelligent” buildings – lights came on in rooms he entered and smart-card-controlled doors opened. After the implant was in his hand nine days, he decided future implants should be put nearer the brain¹, into the spinal cord or onto the optic nerve, to access more power to send and receive sensory signals.

In **2002** a Canadian artist implanted her hands with RFID chips from a veterinary clinic.

In **October 2004** a Minnesota corporation received FDA approval and classification for a miniature, implantable microchip to be inserted under the skin in a human arm to store the implanted patient’s unique ID number to enable medical personnel to locate the patient’s file.

With FDA approval, VeriChip became a by-prescription-only Class II medical device, as did generic devices that operate the same way. That classification authorized immediate marketing of VeriChip and the generic brands.

Two months later in **December 2004**, the FDA listed potential health risks of VeriChip, such as adverse tissue reaction; chip migration into other parts of the body; compromised data security; chip or inserter or electronic scanner failure; electromagnetic interference; electrical hazards; and electromagnetic imaging. As for security, anyone standing very close to an implanted person can clone the chip in a couple of seconds.

Ten years of research from **1996 to 2006** revealed that lab mice and rats injected with microchips sometimes developed cancerous tumors around the microchips.

In **2008** VeriChip, renamed Health Link, was marketed directly to consumers. For \$149 and \$9.99 monthly, beginning the second year, consumers received an implant that stored their unique 16-digit ID number, which was linked to a database of medical records. Sixteen South Florida tri-county regional hospitals adopted the Health Link system and by April 2008, 900 East Coast hospitals, that agreed to participate, received chip-reading devices.

On **June 1, 2015** the FDA approved the Brio Neurostimulation System’s second² device, an implantable deep brain stimulation device for patients with Parkinson’s disease. This system, manufactured by St. Jude Medical in St. Paul, Minnesota, was used in two clinical studies³ – one with 136 Parkinson’s disease patients and the other with 127 patients with essential tremor.

¹ In 1997 the FDA approved Brio Neurostimulation System’s first device for treatment of (a) essential tremors and (b) tremors associated with Parkinson’s disease. It was named Medtronic’s Activa Deep Brain Stimulation Therapy System. In 2002 its capabilities were expanded to include, not only tremors of, but symptoms of Parkinson’s disease.

² Used in addition to medication, it is a small battery-powered, rechargeable electrical pulse generator implanted under the skin of the upper chest. It has wire leads that attach to electrodes placed within the brain to deliver low intensity electrical pulses to targeted areas in the brain.

³ One study included 136 patients with Parkinson’s disease; the other study included 127 patients with essential tremors. (a) There was statistically significant improvement on primary endpoints when the device was on compared to being off. (b) Serious adverse events included infection and dislocation of the device’s wire leads under the skin, and intracranial bleeding, which could lead to stroke, paralysis or death.

Georgia Citizens Need Protection from Forced Microchip Implants

“RFID technology is not in and of itself the issue. RFID is a minor miracle, with all sorts of good uses. But we cannot and should not condone forced ‘tagging’ of humans. It’s the ultimate invasion of privacy.”

– California State Senator Joe Simitian, October 2007

In 2007 California passed S.B. 362 that prohibits employers and others from forcing anyone to have a microchip (radio frequency identification) device implanted under their skin. Governor Schwarzenegger signed the RFID bill on October 16, 2007. It became law January 1, 2008.

Untold thousands of microchips that collect and transmit specific data to a remote reader have been patented for commercial¹ use in or on items that are covertly invading personal privacy.

As of 2015, no U.S. state had reported having a forced RFID chip law. Only California, North Dakota, Oklahoma and Wisconsin had banned mandatory microchip implantation by employees and others. However, several states, including Georgia, have introduced bills to do so.

U.S. Employer Microchips Employees. On August 1, 2017 a Wisconsin technology firm implanted a tiny rice-sized microchip in one hand each of 40 employees, who donned “I Got Chipped” T-shirts. Implanted workers could (a) stop wearing ID badges, (b) use microchips to buy food in the company cafeteria, and (c) log onto computers equipped to respond.

In the company cafeteria a local tattoo artist inserted each microchip with a syringe, while reporters from *USA TODAY* and a local paper watched the one-minute processes. There’s no mention that a prescription² was required for the chips that came from Sweden. Patented U.S. microchips for under- human-skin implants are by-prescription-only Class II medical devices.

Georgia: H.B. 940, The Microchip Consent Act of 2008, introduced by Representative Ed Setzler January 16, 2008 required personal consent before a microchip is implanted in a human. At that time, certain legislators wanted the bill amended to allow the Corrections Department to implant prisoners with microchips. The House Judiciary Committee kept the bill in committee to kill it, and used the same strategy to defeat Representative Setzler’s **H.B. 38 of 2009**.

S.B. 235 of 2009, introduced by Senator Chip Pearson sailed through the Senate 51-0, and passed the House Judiciary Committee. However, it was denied a House floor vote and died.

H.B. 306 of 2009, introduced by Representative Len Walker, provided a program for electronic pretrial release and monitoring of criminal defendants. After being amended to prohibit forced microchip implants in prisoners³, his H.B. 306 **passed** the House 153-11 and the Senate 47-0.

Why does Georgia need a ban on forced microchip implants?

A 2007 California State Senator Joe Simitian summarized the issue very well when he said, “This may sound Orwellian, but it’s real, and it just makes sense to address it now. We can’t have employers requiring their workforce to get ‘tagged.’ There are other ways to secure a company’s physical and intellectual property – it certainly shouldn’t be at the expense of a person’s right to privacy.”

ACTION – Prevent forced chip implants. Ask state senators and representatives to sponsor/pass a bill in 2018.

¹ Tampon Detection System (after-purchase tracking of intimate items); Method to Determine if a Publication Has Not Been Read (tracks in-home use); Automated Monitoring of Activity of Shoppers in a Market (tracks shopping habits); Machine Readable Label Reader System for Articles as Consumers Use Them (tracks until consumer discards the item)

² Biohax Sweden struck a deal with companies to pay to have chips installed in their employees or pass them out at fairs.

³ Ironically and currently, prisoners are the only people in Georgia who are protected from forcible microchip implants.

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