
What is a Woman?

“So God created man in His own image, in the image of God created He him; male and female created He them.”

— *The Holy Bible, KJV, Genesis 1:27*

“And the rib, which the Lord God had taken from man, made He a woman, and brought her to the man.”

— *The Holy Bible, KJV, Genesis 2:22*

“Woman. An adult female human being. God’s gift.”

“Female. One of the sex that bears offspring. State v. Hemm, 82 Iowa 609 47 NW 971.”

— *Ballentine’s Law Dictionary*

“Woman. 1 (a) An adult female person.”

“Female. 1 (a) of, relating to, or being the sex that bears young or produces eggs.”

— *Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary, Eleventh Edition*

Whether the source of information is the *Holy Bible* or *Ballentine’s Law Dictionary* or Merriam Webster’s *Collegiate Dictionary*, each defines woman as a female. Mr. Ballentine added that the woman was God’s gift, and defines female as “the sex that bears offspring.”

While these definitions are indisputable for those searching for TRUTH, true definitions are currently cast aside to accommodate allegations that human males may choose to be females and human females may choose to be males, despite biological sexual identity.

When Supreme Court nominee Ketanji Brown Jackson responded to Senator Marsha Blackburn’s request to define “woman,” Judge Jackson responded, “I’m not a biologist.” Subsequently, resolutions clarifying the definitions of sex have been introduced in Congress.

S. RES. 644, “Women’s Bill of Rights to reaffirm legal protections afforded to women under Federal law,” was introduced May 19, 2022 by Senators Hyde-Smith, Lummis and Cruz.

H. RES. 1136, “Women’s Bill of Rights to reaffirm legal protections afforded to women under Federal law,” was introduced May 19, 2022, by U.S. Representatives Lesko, Banks, Miller, Harshbarger, Tenney, Hartzler, Lamborn, Jackson, LaMalfa, Spartz, Norman and Moore.

Both resolutions have six “Whereas” statements, number six of which states: “Whereas recent misguided court rulings relating to the definition of ‘sex’ have led to the endangerment of spaces and resources dedicated to women, thereby necessitating clarification of certain terms.”

For the purpose of Federal law, both resolutions state:

- The sex of an individual means his or her biological sex (either male or female) at birth.
- The terms woman and girl refer to human females; the terms man and boy refer to human males; the word mother means a female parent and the word father means a male parent.
- State and local government must collect or report data based on biological sex at birth.

ACTION – Support. Call 1 877 762-8762 and ask to speak with your congressman. District Number 1 Earl Carter; 2 Sanford Bishop; 3 Drew Ferguson; 4 Hank Johnson; 5 Nikema Williams; 6 Lucy McBath; 7 Carolyn Bourdeaux; 8 Austin Scott; 9 Andrew Clyde; 10 Jody Hice; 11 Barry Loudermilk; 12 Rick Allen; 13 David Scott; and 14 Marjorie Taylor Greene.

Point: God created male and female.

Counterpoint: Humanism denies God and His creation.

Secular Humanism's Impact on the "Woman" Debate

"It is a mistake to regard the assault on life and the family as an isolated phenomenon. Rather, that assault arises from the imperatives of an anti-God religion. This religion is Secular Humanism, which shares a common materialism with Marxism. According to this secular religion, one cannot affirm that man is immortal or that he has any significance greater than a chimpanzee. Secular Humanism is now the official religion of this nation. One of its principal objectives is the re-education of the American people so that they will never know or will forget the nature and the Author of Life."

- Charles E. Rice, Professor of Law, Notre Dame Law School, Statement in 1977

James A. Ballentine, author of the 1,429-page *Ballentine's Law Dictionary*, accurately defined the word "woman" as "God's gift" on page 1,375. That definition answering today's question with truth was copyrighted in 1930, 1948 and 1969 by The Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company and is identified by Card 68-30931 in the Library of Congress Catalog.

Secular Humanism

In 1961 the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that humanism is a religion (*Torcaso v. Watkins*). In 1978 the Georgia Court of Appeals ruled that humanism is a religion (*Spillers v. State*). To answer a 1982 inquiry, Georgia Attorney General Michael Bowers issued Opinion No. U82-16 that says: "A humanist counselor of the American Humanist Association may lawfully perform a marriage ceremony in the State of Georgia and execute the return of the marriage license."

Details published in 1977 in Claire Chambers' 506-page *The SIECUS Circle: A Humanist Revolution* revealed a massive covert humanist network of organizations and individuals dedicated to transforming America into a secular, collectivist state – "secular," i.e. unspiritual, "collectivist," i.e. socialist – to displace God and establish socialism in the U.S.

By the time humanists were exposed, they had successfully restricted Christianity in public education. In 1962 the Supreme Court ruled prayer in public schools unconstitutional and in 1963 Bible reading in public schools got the same treatment. After careful consideration of the unconstitutional silencing of Christianity, the *SIECUS Circle* publisher concluded:

"A Madalyn Murray O'Hair would have been powerless to remove prayer and Bible reading from the government schools if the Supreme Court of the United States had not drunk deeply at the humanist fountain. A creche would still be a part of the national and official observance of Christmas if the federal judiciary had not believed the humanist perversion of history which holds that America was founded not as a Christian state but as a secular state."

As early as 1930, a publication entitled *Humanism, A New Religion*¹ by Charles Francis Potter, made this stunning statement:

"Education is thus a most powerful ally of Humanism, and every American public school is a school of Humanism. What can the theistic Sunday Schools, meeting for an hour once a week, and teaching only a fraction of the children, do to stem the tide of a five-day program of humanistic teaching?"

¹ Professions weren't listed for *Humanist Manifesto I* signers in 1933, but the list for the 262 signatories of *Humanist Manifesto II* in 1973 revealed 73 educators. 141 signed *Humanist Manifesto 2000*. Of them, 56 signatories were from the U.S. and half (28) of them were listed as professors or administrators from U.S. colleges and universities.

Why did USDA change the SNAP policy?

Taxpayers have a right to know why USDA Food and Nutrition Service decided to mandate the social values of food stamp recipients.

Q. Have LGBTQI+ students been denied free lunch at school?

Q. Are FNS regulations being used to advance LGBTQI+ lifestyles to poorer recipients?

Q. Is restructuring cultural values the new goal of U.S.D.A.?

Q. If the goal is to provide food to needy recipients, why is SNAP concerned about lifestyle?

Q. How does “rooting out discrimination in any form” help feed hungry individuals?*

*Q. “Much needed change** of what?”*

Q. Who decides what needs changing?

*Q. Must schools deny biological identity to determine which facilities students use***?*

*Q. What kind of signs must schools display****?*

*Q. Who stood in a school cafeteria line and suffered food discrimination*****?*

*Q. Who was denied food because of who they are or how they identify*****?*

Although the above questions are important, they are not answered in the following policy changes announced by the Department of Agriculture last month. Discrimination is cited as a basis for this change, although the policy provides no example of food having been denied due to recipients’ sexual orientation and gender identity or other classification.

Excerpts from the Policy

Press Release No. USDA No. 0100.22 of May 5, 2022 published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) announced that funding will be based on the definition of sex in Title IX Education Amendment of 1972 and the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 as amended. Meaning, recipients that comply with Federal discrimination policies based on sexual orientation and gender identity will be provided nutrition services.

▪ *Secretary of Agriculture Tom Vilsack stated in the press release:*

Secretary of Agriculture Tom Vilsack explained, “USDA is committed to administering all its programs with equity and fairness, and serving those in need with the highest dignity. A key step in advancing these principles is rooting out discrimination in any form* – including discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity. At the same time, we must recognize the vulnerability of the LGBTQI+ communities and provide them with an avenue to grieve any discrimination they face. We hope that by standing firm against these inequities, we will help bring about much-needed change**.”

▪ *Deputy Under Secretary Stacy Dean stated in the press release:*

“As a result, state and local agencies, program operators and sponsors that receive funds from FNS must investigate allegations of discrimination based on gender identity or sexual orientation. Those organizations must also update their non-discrimination policies*** and signage**** to include prohibitions against discrimination based on gender identity and sexual orientation.”

“Whether you are grocery shopping, standing in line at the school cafeteria*****, or picking up food from a food bank, you should be able to do so without fear of discrimination. No one should be denied ***** access to nutritious food simply because of who they are or how they identify,” said Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services Deputy Under Secretary Stacy Dean.

Federal Mandates affect Local Law Enforcement

Executive Order 14074 of May 25, 2022

“Advancing Effective, Accountable Policing and Criminal Justice Practices to Enhance Public Trust and Public Safety”

Q. Will Federal funding be withheld if local law enforcement rejects Federal “tools”?*

*Q. Will noncompliant local law enforcement** continue receiving Federal grants?*

*Q. How will the AG use data*** Federal law enforcement agencies must provide?*

*Q. Is local law enforcement allowed to choose**** which mandates will be followed?*

On May 25, 2022 the White House Briefing Room published a FACT SHEET summarizing EO 14074. The FACT SHEET includes the following quotes that prompted the above questions.

“The EO mandates measures for all Federal law enforcement agencies, leveraging the President’s direct authority over the executive branch. The EO also requires the use of federal tools* such as guidance on best practices, training and technical assistance, and grantmaking** to support reforms at State, Tribal, local, and territorial law enforcement agencies that will strengthen public trust and improve public safety across the nation.”

“The EO orders the Attorney General to establish a National Law Enforcement Accountability Database***, in which all Federal law enforcement agencies (Federal LEAs) must participate.”

Additional Mandates** for Federal Law Enforcement Agencies**

- Strengthen “Pattern or Practice” Investigations.
- Ensure timely and thorough investigations and consistent discipline.
- Adopt/publicly post body-worn camera policies and mandatory activation times.
- Ban chokeholds and carotid restraints unless deadly force is authorized.
- Restrict no-knock entries.
- Expand the Obama-Biden restrictions on transfer of military equipment.
- Update the approach for recruiting, hiring, promotion and retention of officers.
- Crisis response guides will include community-based crisis centers and post-crisis care.
- Comply with new standards for accrediting law enforcement agencies.
- Implement new annual anti-implicit-bias training.
- Federal law enforcement agencies submit monthly reports of deadly force incidents.
- The AG will issue best practices for law enforcement/community dialogues.
- National Academy of Sciences conducts/publishes facial recognition technology policy.
- A working group will report surveillance and forensic practices/policies to the President.
- Government-wide plan will propose ways to reform the broader criminal justice system.

USDOJ Transgender Offender Manual approved January 13, 2022

In his approval of the 14-page Transgender Offender Manual, Federal Bureau of Prisons Director M.D. Carvajal stated its purpose as follows: “To ensure the Bureau of Prisons (Bureau) properly identifies, tracks, and provides services to the transgender population.”

The Manual’s five objectives: (1) Provide guidance to staff working with inmates; (2) insure that inmates can access programs and services; (3) allocate resources to deliver appropriate services; (4) train staff to work effectively with inmates; and (5) enhance staff understanding of risk of suicide, mental health issues and victimization of inmates.

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