There is an anatomical binary that enforces and maintains a Disruption of that binary leads to deception and has potential for concert with trans exclusionary beliefs and the Mississippi Protection significant thinkers that emerged from 1970’s feminist movements in success of their cisgendered peers.

of evidence that their participation is actually actively detrimental to the way isolate and alienate transgender individuals. Young trans people are the past five years; with a record-breaking 117 bills in 2021 set to in some trans-exclusionary bills that are introduced annually over the course of State legislatures have been gradually increasing the number of

Tenets of Radical Feminism

- There is an anatomical binary that enforces and maintains a sociopolitical hierarchy
- Disruption of that binary leads to deception and has potential for danger

House Bill 2536

1) The Legislature finds that:
   (a) There are “inherent differences” between men and women, and that these differences “remain cause for celebration, but not for designation of the members of either sex or for artificial constraints on an individual’s opportunity.”
   (b) These “inherent differences” range from chromosomal and hormonal differences to physiological differences.
   (c) Men generally have denser, strong bones, tendons, and ligaments and larger hearts, greater lung volume per body mass, a higher red blood cell count, and higher hemoglobin.
   (d) Men also have higher natural levels of testosterone, which affects traits such as hemoglobin levels, body fat content, the storage and use of carbohydrates, and the development of Type 2 muscle fibers, all of which result in men being able to generate higher speed and power during physical activity.

Mississippi Fairness Act

(e) The biological differences between females and males, especially as it relates to natural levels of testosterone, explain the male and female secondary sex characteristics which develop during puberty and have lifelong effects, including those most important for success in sport: categorically different strength, speed and endurance.

(f) While classifications based on sex are generally disapproved, the Supreme Court has recognized that “sex classifications may be used to compensate women for particular economic disabilities [they have] suffered, to promote equal employment opportunity, [and] to advance full development of the talent and capacities of our Nation’s people.”

Conclusions

Radical feminism is an inaccurate framework for gender analysis as it fails to take into account experiences that fall outside of the established gender binary, further enabling ideas about gender. The development of radical feminist theory from which trans-exclusionary politics are derived implicated experimentation in gender presentation as negative and potentially dangerous. The primary tenet of misandrist radical feminist ideology being hierarchical power at the hands of the patriarchy’s anatomical and biological advantage does not consider non-binary experience or the ways in which intersectional identities impact power and oppression.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thank you to the University of Puget Sound for funding my research and Alisa Kessel for advising and supporting me in my pursuit of knowledge.