

Social Justice Watch 1019

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[NYT | Why These Voters Rejected Hillary Clinton but Are Backing Joe Biden](#)

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Sex and gender are not
synonymous, and neither of
them are binary.

@iwritefeminism

Did you know that **there are at least 6 biological sexes observed in humans**? They are:

- XO (Turner's): 1 in 2000-5000 people
- XX: most common sex assigned female at birth
- XXY (Klinefelter): 1 in 500-1000 people
- XY: most common sex assigned male at birth
- XYY: roughly 1 in 1000 people
- XXXY: roughly 1 in 18,000-50,000 people

For more info: <https://www.who.int/genomics/gender/en/index1.html>

Intersex is a blanket term to describe anyone whose genetics or anatomy doesn't fall into the traditional binary of "male" or "female." Intersex people can have primary and secondary sex characteristics associated with one sex, a combination of sexes, or no sex. Most intersex people are raised with an assigned binary gender and can thus be cisgender or transgender, just like everyone else.

Dr. Anne Fausto-Sterling claimed in 2000 that as many as 1 in 60 people may have intersex traits.

While sex is a biological concept, gender is a social construct. For this reason, the list of gender labels is ever-growing and notions of gender may vary by region and culture beyond the binary genders that most of us were assigned at birth (man and woman). Here are just a few examples of genders that fall under the umbrella terms nonbinary and genderqueer (though both of those terms are also considered identities in their own right): Agender, Androgynous, Bigender, Pangender, Aliagender, Demiboy, Demigirl, Genderfluid, Genderflux, Neutrois, Two-spirit (reserved exclusively for Native people), and the list goes on!

No gender is contingent on specific anatomy or chromosomes—gender is a neurological product of neurochemical, structural, and hormonal factors that have been understudied and misunderstood for centuries, both within and outside the scientific community.

Bottom line:

Gender and sex are different things—trans people are valid. Sex isn't binary—intersex people are valid. Gender isn't binary—nonbinary and genderqueer people are valid.

Do we know everything about the biological and environmental factors underlying sex and gender? No, we don't. But we know enough to say that it's complicated and that anyone trying to reduce sex or gender to an outdated binary is doing it in bad faith.

Most importantly, we know that trans, intersex, and gender non-conforming people are human beings—respecting their names, pronouns, genders, and privacy is just basic human decency. Scientists don't know everything yet, but if you're waiting for all the "evidence" of someone's humanity before you decide to respect them, you're going to have to stop pretending that your problem with sex and gender diversity is scientific.

<https://www.facebook.com/transarmy/posts/202043187957534>

DECONSTRUCTING AND REFRAMING THE TERM

"PASSING"



LOADED LANGUAGE COLLABORATION
@TRANSPLAINING & @LAVENDER.SLP



PASSING IS WHEN SOMEONE IS PERCEIVED AS BEING A MEMBER OF AN IDENTITY GROUP DIFFERENT FROM THEIR OWN. IT OCCURS CROSS CULTURALLY AND MAY RELATE TO GENDER IDENTITY, SEXUAL ORIENTATION, RACIAL IDENTITY, ETHNICITY, SOCIAL CLASS, RELIGION AND/OR DISABILITY STATUS.



**PASSING IS THE EXPERIENCE OF FINALLY
"ARRIVING" OR BEING PERCEIVED AS ONE'S
ACTUAL GENDER. WHILE THIS UPHOLDS
CISGENDER HETERONORMATIVITY, IT CAN BE
DESIRED BY SOME PEOPLE WITH BINARY
GENDERS OR PRESENTATIONS. IT IS ALSO
SOMETIMES NOT DESIRED, NOR IS IT
ATTAINABLE TO ALL WHO DESIRE IT.**



PASSING IS A CONTROVERSIAL TERM

- IT AWARDS PRIVILEGE AND OFTEN CENTERS CISGENDER, HETEROSEXUAL PEOPLE
- MUCH LIKE "IDENTIFIES AS," PASSING HAS A CONNOTATION THAT SOMEONE IS PRESENTING AS SOMETHING THAT THEY AREN'T TRULY
- IT COMMUNICATES THAT CIS/HET IS THE MOST DESIRABLE WAY TO BE PERCEIVED IN THE WORLD
- IT'S BASED IN ASSUMPTION CULTURE AND RISKS INVISIBILITY

AND

- IT CAN BE GENDER AFFIRMING OR ALIGNING
- IT CAN KEEP PEOPLE SAFE
- IT CAN GIVE SOMEONE PRIVILEGE TO NAVIGATE SPACES MORE COMFORTABLY



**WE CAN REFRAME "PASSING" BY USING
DIFFERENT, MORE INCLUSIVE LANGUAGE.**

PHRASES TO USE INSTEAD OF "PASSING":

- **"VISIBLE WITH DISCLOSURE"**
- **"VISIBLE WITHOUT DISCLOSURE"**
- **"READ AS"**
- **"PERCEIVED AS"**



**WHEN WE WERE YOUNGER, WE (AC & WES)
WERE VISIBLE WITHOUT DISCLOSURE.**

**MEANING, YOU COULD TELL WE WERE
TRANS/QUEER JUST BY LOOKING AT US.**

NOW, WE ARE VISIBLE WITH DISCLOSURE.

**MEANING, WE HAVE TO TELL YOU WE'RE
TRANS IN ORDER FOR YOU TO KNOW.**



ASSUMPTION CULTURE LOVES BEING ABLE TO LOOK AT SOMEONE AND "KNOW" OR "DECIDE" WHAT GENDER THEY ARE BASED ON A NUMBER OF VISIBLE ATTRIBUTES.

WE CANNOT CONFLATE A PERSON'S GENDER WITH THEIR PRESENTATION. WE CANNOT ASSUME SOMEONE'S GENDER PRESENTATION BY KNOWING THEIR PRONOUNS, AND VICE VERSA.

WE'D LIKE TO REFRAME "PASSING" BECAUSE IT FEEDS OFF OF ASSUMPTION CULTURE AND WORTH.



PASSING IS A LOADED WORD!

MANY TRANS PEOPLE CHANGE THE WAY THEY LOOK SO THAT PEOPLE WILL LOOK AT THEM AND MAKE CORRECT ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT THEIR IDENTITY.

THERE ARE A MULTITUDE OF REASONS FOR THIS INCLUDING SELF CONGRUENCE, SAFETY AND AFFIRMATION.

WE LOVE DECONSTRUCTING AND REFRAMING THESE NORMS AND EXPECTATIONS.

SHARE YOUR THOUGHTS IN THE COMMENTS!



OH! AND..

VOICE CLINICIANS

INSTEAD OF SAYING:

- **YOU WANT YOUR VOICE TO PASS**

TRY:

- **YOU WANT TO CHANGE LISTENER PERCEPTION
OF YOUR VOICE, OR..**
- **YOU WANT TO BE READ AS A WOMAN* ON THE
PHONE**

***ONLY FILL IN THE BLANK WITH LANGUAGE YOUR
CLIENT HAS USED (WOMAN, MAN, FEMALE, MALE,
FEMININE, MASCULINE, ANDROGYNOUS)**



<https://www.facebook.com/transarmy/posts/202042261290960>

What's the carceral state? It's a product of the following:

1. The military industrial complex

- Neo-colonial invasion and occupation of foreign countries
- State-sanctioned terrorism, torture, and genocide
- Extrajudicial military detainment practices
- Ongoing colonisation of Indigenous lands
- Coercive military recruitment practices
- Veteran abuse and mistreatment

2. The prison industrial complex

- Mass incarceration and the school-to-prison pipeline
- Immigrant detention and deportation practices
- State-sanctioned law enforcement brutality
- Forced labour and institutional violence
- The death penalty, solitary confinement, and other human rights violations

3. The medical industrial complex

- Involuntary institutionalisation of disabled people
- Forced medical interventions and sterilisations
- Medical racism, sexism, classism, and ableism
- Eugenic policies and practices

Abolition of the carceral state isn't limited to defunding the police or prosecuting war crimes—we need to dismantle every system of power contributing to human rights violations and destroy the capitalist industries that profit from the harm they cause.

<https://www.instagram.com/p/CGDc4BnhdWQ/>

Ret*rd is an ableist slur.

If you use the term “ret*rd” or “ret*rded” to describe anyone, regardless of their disability status, you’re essentially saying that you hate disabled people. You’re not edgy. You’re not cool. Your use of that term isn’t an act of rebellion or resistance—it’s an act of insensitivity, entitlement, and selfishness. You’re just a bully, and thus page will never be a safe space for your hatred.

<https://www.instagram.com/p/CF2fDHbBk21/>

The Public Cost of Low Prices: Walmart Supercenters, Monopsony Power, and the EITC

Justin C. Wiltshire[†]

Working paper

[Click for the most recent version](#)

October 16, 2020

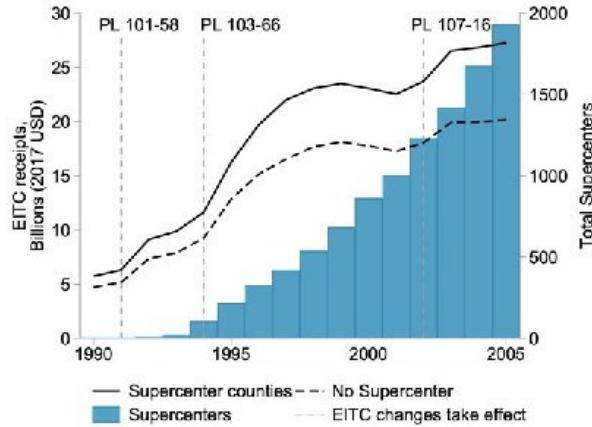
Abstract

The public cost of the U.S. Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) program grew dramatically between 1990 and 2005. Over the same period, Walmart added over 1 million employees, mostly to staff over 1,900 new Supercenter stores. Most of these workers earned low wages, potentially making them eligible for an EITC. I adopt a synthetic control approach with many treated counties and variable treatment timing to estimate the average impact of Supercenter entry on federal EITC expenditures. To circumvent potential endogeneity of Supercenter entry, I construct my donor pool from novel observations of counties where Supercenters were proposed during the period, but were delayed or blocked by local efforts. I find that Supercenter entry caused per-capita EITC receipts to be 9.4% higher than they otherwise would have been, five years after entry. Estimated effects on employment and earnings strongly suggest this result was realized through a negative shock to local incomes caused by new Supercenters exercising a degree of monopsony power in the labor market. This implies that Supercenter entry between 1995 and 2005 caused aggregate federal EITC expenditures to increase by at least \$6.6 billion.

Keywords: Walmart, monopsony, taxation incidence, wage income, job loss

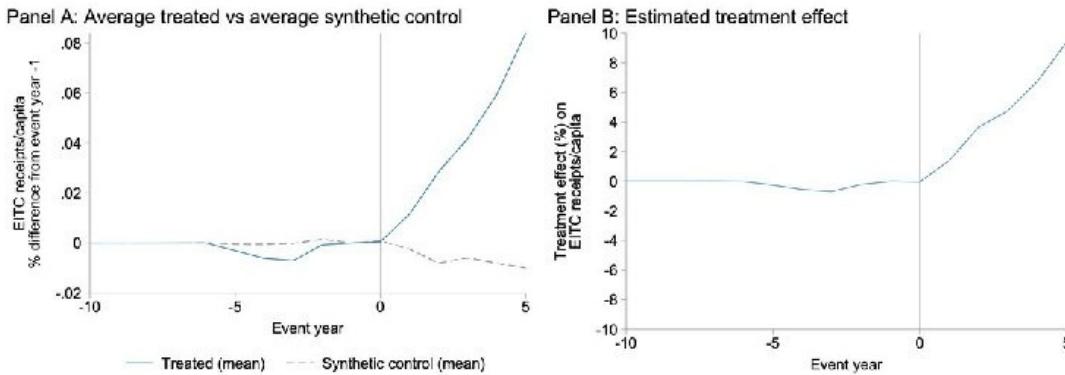
JEL: H22, H24, J2, J31, J42

Figure 1: U.S. EITC expenditures grew substantially faster in counties which received a Supercenter



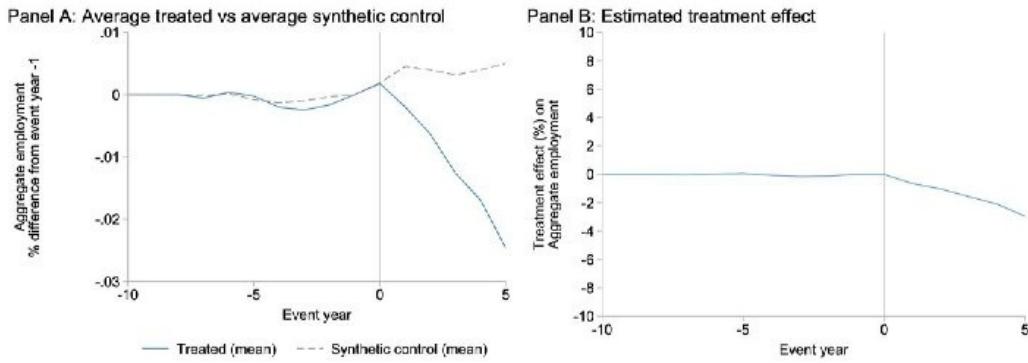
Note: Federal EITC receipts are aggregated across counties in the contiguous U.S. and deflated to (billions of) 2017 USD using the PCEPI. Walmart Supercenter totals calculated using data from Holmes (2011).

Figure 7: Per-capita EITC receipts, synthetic control estimates



Note: Figure 7 data from the Personal Current Transfer Receipts (CAINC35) and Intercensal Population Estimates. I use the preferred sample of treated counties, and the bias-correction procedure is applied. EITC figures deflated to 2017 USD using the PCEPI, and all figures normalized to one in the year prior to Supercenter entry. The estimated treatment effects are the proportion change in the outcome variable in the fifth year following Supercenter entry, relative to the synthetic control. Panel A plots the paths of the (1990 population weighted) average outcomes for the treated counties and their synthetic controls. Panel B plots the 'gaps' or treatment effects of Supercenter entry the outcome variable.

Figure 9:
Overall employment, synthetic control estimates



Note: Data for Figure 9 from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. I use the preferred sample of treated counties, and the bias-correction procedure is applied. Earnings per worker deflated to 2017 USD using the PCEPI, and all figures normalized to one in the year prior to Supercenter entry. The estimated treatment effects are the proportion change in the outcome variable in the fifth year following Supercenter entry, relative to the synthetic control. Panel A plots the paths of the (1990 population weighted) average outcomes for the treated counties and their synthetic controls. Panel B plots the 'gaps' or treatment effects of Supercenter entry the outcome variable.

which is another way of saying, "**Walmart increases local poverty and pays its workers with public assistance.**" [link source](#)

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0.6% of the U.S. adult population identifies as transgender. (1.4 million adults)

<https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/publications/race-ethnicity-trans-adults-us/>

Honestly reading this article was torture, all these people would vote for a nice guy, but can't even imagine what kind of woman they'd vote for (but they always know they don't like the woman that happens to be running).

<https://telegra.ph/Why-These-Voters-Rejected-Hillary-Clinton-but-Are-Backing-Joe-Biden-10-19> [source](#)

Telegraph

NYT | Why These Voters Rejected Hillary Clinton but Are Backing Joe Biden
Samantha Kacmarik, a Latina college student in Las Vegas, said that four years ago, she had viewed Hillary Clinton as part of a corrupt political establishment. Flowers Forever, a Black transgender music producer in Milwaukee, said she had thought Mrs. Clinton...

Nigeria: Oppression should have NO PLACE in our society. #Endsars
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/End_SARS [source](#)

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NYT | Why These Voters Rejected Hillary Clinton but Are Backing Joe Biden

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For many Democrats and independents who sat out 2016, voted for third-party candidates or backed Donald Trump, Mr. Biden is more acceptable to them in ways large and small than Mrs. Clinton was.

Samantha Kacmarik, a Latina college student in Las Vegas, said that four years ago, she had viewed Hillary Clinton as part of a corrupt political establishment.

Flowers Forever, a Black transgender music producer in Milwaukee, said she had thought Mrs. Clinton wouldn't change anything for the better.

And Thomas Moline, a white retired garbageman in Minneapolis, said he simply hadn't trusted her.

None of them voted for Mrs. Clinton. All of them plan to vote for Joseph R. Biden Jr.

“I knew early that Trump definitely wasn’t the guy for me,” recalled Mr. Moline, an independent. But when it came to Mrs. Clinton, “I guess I had a bad taste in my mouth from her husband’s eight years in office.” He voted for Gary Johnson, the Libertarian candidate, a decision he regrets, and he feels at ease backing Mr. Biden.

“I identify more with Biden — whether that’s being a male chauvinist, or whatever you want to call me,” he said.

The point seems almost too obvious to note: Mr. Biden is not Mrs. Clinton. Yet for many Democrats and independents who sat out 2016, voted for third-party candidates or backed Mr. Trump, it is a rationale for their vote that comes up repeatedly: Mr. Biden is more acceptable to them than Mrs. Clinton was, in ways large and small, personal and political, sexist and not, and those differences help them feel more comfortable voting for the Democratic nominee this time around.



Mr. Biden also benefits, of course, from the intense desire among Democrats to get President Trump out of office. And a majority of voters give the president low marks for his handling of the coronavirus pandemic, the dominant issue of the race. But a key distinction between 2020 and 2016 is that, four years ago, the race came down to two of the most disliked and polarizing candidates in American history, and one of them also faced obstacles that came with being a barrier-breaking woman.

Mr. Biden now leads Mr. Trump in many public polls by bigger margins than Mrs. Clinton had in 2016. In private polling and focus groups, voters express more positive views of Mr. Biden than of Mrs. Clinton, though they know far less about his decades in political office, according to strategists affiliated with both Democrats' campaigns.

Interviews with dozens of voters, union members and Democratic strategists reveal a party embracing Mr. Biden — a 77-year-old white man — as a familiar political pitch, though some bristled at what they saw as the gender bias in that assessment.

“The Republicans did a fantastic job of making Hillary Clinton seem like the devil for the last 20-plus years, so she was a hard sell,” said Aaron Stearns, the Democratic chairman in Warren County in northwestern Pennsylvania. “It’s just a lot easier with Joe Biden because he’s a guy and he’s an old white guy. I hate saying that, but it’s the truth.”

Even as Mr. Biden proposes a significantly bigger role for government than Mrs. Clinton did four years ago, some voters view the Democratic nominee as more moderate compared to how they saw her. And they don’t see him as being as divisive a political figure as they did Mrs. Clinton, despite Mr. Biden’s long record of legislative battles.

“I didn’t like Hillary — I felt that she was a fraud, basically, lying and conniving,” said Sarah Brown, 27, of Rhinelander, Wis., who regrets her 2016 vote for Mr. Trump and plans to vote for Mr. Biden. “I’m not a super big fan of him, either, but the two options — I guess it’s the lesser evil.”

Since 2019, Mr. Biden has held an advantage of four to eight points over Mrs. Clinton in key swing districts, according to an analysis by John Hagner, a partner at Clarity Campaign Labs, a Democratic data analytics firm.

Polling shows Mr. Biden scoring higher than Mrs. Clinton among a wide range of demographic groups — most notably older voters, white voters and suburbanites. But his advantage is stark among those who sat out the 2016 election or backed third-party candidates.

Mr. Biden leads Mr. Trump, 49 percent to 19 percent, among likely voters who backed third-party candidates in 2016, according to recent polling of battleground states by The New York Times and Siena College. Among registered voters who sat out the 2016 election, Mr. Biden leads by nine percentage points, the polls found.

At times, Mr. Biden has been notably critical of his party's 2016 nominee, arguing that she lacked "vision" and failed to connect with working-class voters, and openly relitigating what he saw Mrs. Clinton's debate missteps.

He has also noted "unfair" sexism against her, adding at an event in Iowa, "That's not going to happen with me."

Mrs. Clinton, too, has reflected on how she was perceived during the race.

"You should also be prepared for the slights, the efforts to diminish you — you personally, you as a woman," she advised Senator Kamala Harris on Mrs. Clinton's podcast before the vice-presidential debate.

In 2016, Mr. Trump's appeal as a political leader was intriguing to many voters, given that he was an outsider and that few expected him to win, while Mrs. Clinton was a Washington veteran.

"Always institutionally, people want to get change," said former Gov. Terry McAuliffe of Virginia, a close friend of the Clintons. "Trump was anti-establishment, anti-swamp. They now have seen the horror that this man has done to our country."

Yet, even as votes are being cast in 2020, Democrats still worry about some of the reasons for their loss in 2016.

Mrs. Clinton's campaign was criticized over its ground game in some battleground states; Mr. Biden's campaign avoided direct contact with voters for months. Mrs. Clinton was attacked for keeping a lighter schedule than Mr. Trump at times; Mr. Biden made his first visit of the year to Wisconsin in

September.

But Mr. Biden has never been torn down like Mrs. Clinton, who had faced more than two decades of unrelenting G.O.P. attacks by the time she ran.

Internal polling conducted for the Bernie Sanders campaign found that Mr. Biden had a reservoir of good will that Mrs. Clinton did not possess.

“He was a hard guy to hit,” said Ben Tulchin, Senator Sanders’s pollster. “There’s not a lot of passion for him, but they like him.”

Republicans, too, have found Mr. Biden to be a much tougher target. Even now, four years after she last ran for any office, Mrs. Clinton has appeared in more Republican ads attacking down-ballot Democratic candidates than has Mr. Biden, according to data compiled by Advertising Analytics. In the final weeks of his campaign, Mr. Trump has tried to reignite controversy over Mrs. Clinton’s emails, blasting out fund-raising requests with the subject line: “HILLARY CLINTON.”

Accounts of focus groups conducted by the two campaigns underscore how perceptions of Mr. Biden and Mrs. Clinton are shaped by voters’ genders.

The quality of Mrs. Clinton’s that emerged as the most appealing in 2016 groups was not her accomplishments but that she had set aside her own ambitions to serve in President Obama’s administration, according to people involved with the campaign.

Winning over female voters entailed walking a particularly tortured path, former campaign aides say.

“She had to show more experience than they did, but not so much experience that they couldn’t relate to her,” said Jennifer Palmieri, the communications director for Clinton’s campaign. “We kept running into those conflicts in people’s own heads.”

In focus groups conducted by the Biden campaign after he won the party nomination, voters were generally unfamiliar with his achievements but far less conflicted about him personally, strategists said.

“Biden didn’t have as much definition as I thought he would have had in the

electorate,” said Steve Schale, a veteran Florida Democratic operative who is chief executive of Unite the Country, a super PAC backing Mr. Biden. “They just see him as a nice guy.”

Mrs. Clinton and many others believe she faced a more difficult political calculus because of her gender, indicating in a tweet after the first debate that she would have liked to tell Mr. Trump to “Shut up, man” — as Mr. Biden did — but had been constrained by how those attacks might backfired against her.

“When you’ve never had a woman president, it’s hard to imagine what that’s going to look like,” said Stephanie Schriock, the president of Emily’s List, an organization that seeks to elect Democratic women.

Unlike Mrs. Clinton, who was known as a workhorse legislator and secretary of state and projected that image, Mr. Biden spent decades cultivating a brand as just another guy riding home on the Amtrak.

“There’s no doubt there was an element of sexism, but also there was a sense that she was looking down on people,” said David Axelrod, Mr. Obama’s campaign strategist. “Biden, his cultural sensibilities are different.”

Voters who rejected Mrs. Clinton and who now back Mr. Biden present varying rationales. Midwestern union workers, most of them men, said they had found it hard to identify with Mrs. Clinton, never mind picture her as president.

“I have more faith in Joe Biden than Hillary because I like his background, where he grew up,” said Dave Clawson, the Democratic treasurer of the United Steelworkers chapter in Lorain, Ohio. “He’s middle class, worked his way up. I saw her as not a very nice person. I don’t know how to explain it.”

John Melody, a retired steelworker from South Euclid, Ohio, said he had questioned why Mrs. Clinton wanted the job, attributing most of her success to her husband.

“I thought the girl just wanted the job because she wanted to be the boss, that’s all,” said Mr. Melody, 76, who often votes Democratic for president but supported the Green Party candidate, Jill Stein, in 2016. “Biden’s a regular guy.”

In focus groups, Black voters who sat out 2016 said they hadn’t believed that Mrs. Clinton would tangibly improve their lives, said Adrienne Shropshire, the

executive director of BlackPAC, a super PAC that aims to energize Black voters.

“With Biden, their assumption is he will mitigate their pain and suffering,” Ms. Shropshire said.

Democrats say Mr. Biden doesn’t provoke the same level of antipathy in rural areas, where vandalism of Mrs. Clinton’s yard signs was rampant four years ago.

Rich Fitzgerald, the county executive of Allegheny County, Pa., which includes Pittsburgh and its suburbs, said he sees Biden signs in conservative areas where he had never spotted support for Mrs. Clinton.

“Seeing people that live in some of these Trump counties that feel confident enough to put a Joe Biden sign in their yard just tells you something,” he said.

Liberal Democrats, too, are showing more willingness to set aside their ideological differences, following the lead of Senator Sanders, who quickly backed Mr. Biden after ending his primary bid.

“In the last election, I didn’t see things as being as dire as I do in this election, and I didn’t think that Donald Trump could win,” said Nikki Baker, 66, a Minneapolis waitress who voted for Ms. Stein in 2016. “When Angela Davis and Noam Chomsky are saying you have to vote for Joe Biden, then I have to vote for Joe Biden.”

Amanda Cox contributed reporting.

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