

# Transgenders in Women Arenas

by

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For about three-fourths of our American history, segregation, especially in the Deep South, was the norm for people of color. Separate bathrooms, business entries, water fountains, seating on buses and trains, and a host of other “Colored Only” facilities were dominate in large and small towns and cities alike. While we are all familiar to some degree with the history of racial segregation, there is another, even longer, form of segregation that most people are not familiar with.

Throughout ancient history, gender inequality was prevalent and dates as far back as [8,000 years](#). Men and women were segregated based on their social and economic roles and responsibilities. In many civilizations and religions, based on roles and responsibilities, there were often separate facilities for men and women. However, even though there were separate bathing facilities, there is apparently no recorded history detailing the separation of the sexes when it comes to “answering nature’s call.”

There is no clear date as to when men and women bathroom facilities became commonplace. However, the acknowledgement of the first segregated facilities for both sexes dates to a [1739](#) at the Hôtel de Ville in Paris. ([Queering Bathrooms](#))

More than a hundred years later, [Massachusetts](#) established the first law requiring separate bathrooms for men and women in 1887. One key phrase in the law is the last part of Section 2, which reads, “no person shall be allowed to use any such closet or privy assigned to persons of the other sex.” Over the next 30 years, nearly every state passed a similar version of the law.

During this time, businesses were also recognizing the increasing purchasing power women had and started adding women’s facilities to their male counterparts. As [Timothy Easton](#), a 1900 store owner pragmatically insisted, “providing public toilets for women specifically was necessary to his business, since peeing on the go would enable them to shop for longer.”

Since the early 1900s, men and women public bathroom facilities have been political elephants for politicians across the board. Originally established for “nature’s call,” bathrooms today have become places for changing babies, applying make-up, scrawling notes for prosperity, having conversations with others, getting away from stressful moments, doing drugs, sleeping quarters for homeless people, and hangouts for pedophiles.

In the 1970s the “bathroom wars” came to the surface when Phyllis Schlafly led a campaign against the Equal Rights Amendment that would allow unisex bathrooms, taxpayer funded abortions, women in combat roles, and gay marriages.

Schlafly’s fears started to culminate in 2009 when Vermont began installing gender-neutral bathrooms on its university campuses. Between 2009 and 2016, laws were created to allow transgender people to use bathrooms consistent with their gender identity and during the same period, laws that required people to use the bathroom of their birth gender. ([Mother Jones](#))

Since 2016, the bathroom wars escalated when transgender and LGBTQIA men and women athletes started invading women locker rooms. This action was promoted by liberal Blue states with laws allowing people to identify by their gender rather than sex.

Concurrently, transgenders invaded women sports resulting in many injuries in women contact sports such as basketball and boxing. Even in non-contact sports such as volleyball, and track and field, transgender athletes have seriously injured women. Although injuries can happen in all sports, apparently there is little remorse from transgender athletes when they injure other players.

The [history of transgender men and women](#) playing in their gender identified sport is not new and has long been debated. To cope with these situations, sports federations and committee organizations have developed a variety of rules covering male to female and female to male classifications. One prevalent rule revolves around the concentration of testosterone in the body and/or requirement for surgical transgender operations. The [Fédération Internationale de Natation](#) (FINA), the world governing body for aquatics, has more stringent rules including androgen and transition age requirements.

The problem with all of these rules and requirements is that they do not take into consideration muscle development. There is an assumption that has not been scientifically proven that just because a trans woman has undergone transition that his (her) muscle mass is decreased. Even if muscle mass is proven, the next question would be [muscle strength](#) and how to measure it. Meanwhile the injuries continue.

Because of the way that the various laws regarding bathrooms are written and the caving in and ignorance of sports federations and organizations, the sanctity of women sports and locker rooms has been violated. Men, whether transgendered or not, are permitted to be in women restrooms, locker rooms, and play in women sports. All of these violations are based on pseudo-science and liberal idiots who think that simply performing surgery and/or providing hormone therapy can change the sex of a man or woman. Such thinking and tinkering with science is on the same level as trying to [clone](#) human beings, both of which are unethical and physiologically impossible.

Both [Obama](#) and [Biden](#) were heavily involved in transgender legislation. Prior to 2024, there was a lot of discussion about transgender women playing in high school and college women sports. In August 2024, Biden's administration changed [Title IX](#) to clarify that sexual orientation and gender identity were protected under the law. Although 10 preliminary injunctions were issued by the district courts, the hearing process in the courts was slow to take place. The Supreme Court declined involvement until the hearing process was completed. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the 11th Circuit said it will hear arguments during the week of Dec. 16. By that time, the presidential race was over and Trump was elected president.

In the first 3 months of his administration, Trump has signed several executive orders regarding LGBTQ and transgenderism in both government and public institutions such as schools and colleges/universities. With regard to Title IX, he has told states that must comply with the same-sex directives in women sports along with other DEI issues in other areas of curriculum. In essence, Trump declared that there are only 2 sexes, male and female, and that gender identity does not have any position in women sports.

While the governor of Maine and other blue states are opposing Trump's executive order to ban gender identity in sports, they risk losing federal funding. What these states fail to realize is that they risk a lot more than the funding. As yet, there have not been any individual, class action, or federal charges that by supporting the participation of transgenders in sports is also a violation of child endangerment laws.

The logical solution for transgender athletes to play in sports is for them to play in either open categories or their own transgender leagues or categories. All states, and sport federations and organizations need to adopt this solution and stop the invasion of ideology into men and women sports.

**Governors, states, schools and sport associations should be charged with child endangerment laws if transgender athletes are allowed to continue playing in men or women sports.**