Gender, sexual identity cases come before Supreme Court

By ROBERT BARNES
The Washington Post

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court will deliver election-year rulings on one of the nation’s most consequential and unfinished civil rights issues — whether federal anti-discrimination laws prevent employers from firing workers because of their sexual orientation and gender identity.

The justices announced Monday they accepted three cases involving gay and transgender workers from lower courts, and the cases will begin in October. The issues has percolated for years in lower courts, and the justices spent months deciding whether now was the time to review those rulings.

It’s sure to be one of the most controversial cases, raising the question of whether the Supreme Court is the right forum to address the unfinished civil rights issues.

The cases involve a transgender former federal worker who won her case after being terminated, a gay skydiving instructor who successfully challenged his firing, and a postal worker who was unable to recover a court that he was unlawfully dismissed because of his sexual orientation.

All share a common question: Whether Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which forbids discrimination on the basis of sex, is broad enough to encompass discrimination based on gender identity or sexual orientation.

They will be the Supreme Court’s first gay rights case since Justice Anthony M. Kennedy, who was the deciding vote in 2015’s Obergefell v. Hodges, was replaced by the court’s first female justice, Amy Coney Barrett.

The cases involve a transgender former federal worker who won her case after being terminated, a gay skydiving instructor who successfully challenged his firing, and a postal worker who was unable to recover a court that he was unlawfully dismissed because of his sexual orientation.

It’s a festive dash as children hurry around Alumni Field in Keene to collect some of the plastic Easter eggs dropped from the sky Sunday. The eggs were scattered from a helicopter as part of the Next Level Church in Keene’s latest Easter egg drop.

An Easter hunt from on high

By EMILY MARTINEAU

Just as single-income families began to vanish in the past century, many of America’s elderly are now fearing retirement for the same reason: They don’t have enough money.

Social Security, pension plans and those who are able to work and work hard enough to build up savings, are all conspiring to make retirement something to be more feared than desired.

High health-care costs are all conspiring to make retirement something to be more feared than desired.

As of February, the ranks of people over the age of 65 saw their average income rise by only 38 percent over the same period. In comparison, American workers below the age of 65 saw their average income rise by up to an average $48,000 older folks brought home in 1985.

That’s a mismatch between older workers and the elderly who are now facing retirement for the first time. The rise of college-educated older workers has pushed the demographic’s income-adjusted income up to an average of $70,000, 65 percent higher than the average $44,000 older folks brought home in 1985.

By comparison, American workers below the age of 65 saw their average income rise by only 38 percent over the same period, in comparison to the average $48,000 older folks brought home in 1985.

There’s a mismatch between older workers and the elderly who are now facing retirement for the first time. The rise of college-educated older workers has pushed the demographic’s income-adjusted income up to an average of $70,000, 65 percent higher than the average $44,000 older folks brought home in 1985.

This rise of college-educated older workers has pushed the demographic’s income-adjusted income up to an average of $70,000, 65 percent higher than the average $44,000 older folks brought home in 1985.

By comparison, American workers below the age of 65 saw their average income rise by only 38 percent over the same period, in comparison to the average $48,000 older folks brought home in 1985.

There’s a mismatch between older workers and the elderly who are now facing retirement for the first time. The rise of college-educated older workers has pushed the demographic’s income-adjusted income up to an average of $70,000, 65 percent higher than the average $44,000 older folks brought home in 1985.

This rise of college-educated older workers has pushed the demographic’s income-adjusted income up to an average of $70,000, 65 percent higher than the average $44,000 older folks brought home in 1985.

By comparison, American workers below the age of 65 saw their average income rise by only 38 percent over the same period, in comparison to the average $48,000 older folks brought home in 1985.
Seventh annual MOPI promises three film-filled days

Plumbing & Heating, Services & Sales
Home Repair No. 24 180 Main St., Keene, NH 03431

Smoke-alarm program shows peace of mind doesn't have to be pricey

Supreme Court to decide if anti-discrimination protections cover sexual, gender identity

TIE KEENE SENTINEL
TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 2019

PAGE 2