

Social Justice Watch 0817

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[Don't teach your kids to 'explore gender' — refuse to teach them 'gender' at all](#)

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Thank you for following my art, I'm sorry this supposed to be an art account but this time, we are fighting against the dictator, and I need your help to spread our words. Thank you

<https://freedomforthai-en.carrd.co/>

[#WhatsHappeningInThailand](#)
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Viva ❤️
@sogodly_

I think the reason y'all believe women lie about rape is because y'all have had "unclear" sexual situations and don't want to be labeled a rapist. Like when you waited until that girl was piss drunk to take her home. Or when that girl who said no 20 times finally said yes.

4:33 PM · 7/10/18 from Washington, DC · Twitter for iPhone

59.9K Retweets and comments **159K** Likes



Viva ❤️ @sogodly_ · 7/10/18

Replies to @sogodly_

Because those situations are rape and you don't want to accept that you've been complicit so you try to make it seem like women are lying so you'll feel better about yourself.



9

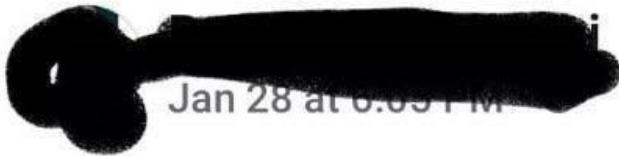


4,263



14.7K





...

R.I.P. to all the guy friends that have stopped talking to me because I didn't fall in love with them/sleep with them after they gave me their ever so precious friendship. Gone but not forgotten.



20 Comments • 25K Shares

Helpful rebuttals



for
racist talking points
(Part 1)

“Cops kill more white people than Black people.”

There are an estimated 5.7x more white people in America than black people—so yes, by sheer numbers, white people are killed by police more.¹

HOWEVER, Black people are killed by cops at a rate 3x HIGHER than white people, often when unarmed.² That's a glaring inequality, and it exists because of race.

An analysis of incidents of police violence in Minneapolis shows that the city's police killed Black people at 13x the rate it killed white people, according to Mapping Police Violence.²

This bias stems from a history of associating Blackness with criminality.³ Police officers are not profiling white people with the presumption that “they look threatening.”

1. cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/us.html

2. mappingpoliceviolence.org

3. <https://web.stanford.edu/~eberhard/downloads/2004-SeeingBlackRaceCrimeandVisualProcessing.pdf>

“But Black people commit more crime.”

This is false. Crimes committed by Black people are more reported, and/or over-attributed in a corrupt system that values arrest quotas.¹ As part of gentrification, there is often a higher police presence in diverse neighborhoods than in white neighborhoods.²

This means there is more police surveillance in general, and more instances of new white residents calling law enforcement on people of color for perceived misdemeanors (noise complaints, blocked driveways, “behaving suspiciously” etc.)³

Studies have shown that Black people are **5x more likely** to be stopped by the police without just cause than a white person.³

Black people are also **3.7x more likely** to be arrested for marijuana possession than white people, although drug use rates do not differ substantially by race and ethnicity.⁴

A study of nearly 100 million traffic stops from around the country has concluded that, on average, black drivers are **20% more likely** to get pulled over than white drivers.⁵

1. theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2017/12/the-criminalization-of-gentrifying-neighborhoods/548837/

2. <https://www.thecut.com/2015/08/what-311-calls-can-tell-us-about-gentrification.html>

3. <https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2020/06/03/10-things-we-know-about-race-and-policing-in-the-u-s/>

4. <https://www.aclu.org/issues/smarter-justice/sentencing-reform/war-marijuana-black-and-white>

5. <https://5harad.com/papers/100M-stops.pdf>

“Well, what about Black-on-Black crime?”

First of all, this is a discussion about racism and police brutality.

The data¹ shows that police officers are more likely to use force and violence against black people. This has been happening for generations, but lately a number of videos have gone viral, exposing to the rest of the world to what the Black community has known all too well- 1) police brutality is a problem, 2) law enforcement has a strong racial bias and 3) innocent people are dying for no good reason because they are Black.

Black people have been associated with criminality for decades in the media.² This has caused many innocent Black people to bear the presumption of guilt from an officer who decides they “fit a description,” or a stereotype.

If we must address crime between races, most crimes happen between people of the same race. If you compare white and Black neighborhoods with similar income levels,³ you see similar rates of crime because crime and poverty are linked.⁴

Finally, Black people are still at an economic disadvantage because of the enduring consequences of America’s racism throughout history.⁵

1. <https://mappingpoliceviolence.org/>

2. <https://web.stanford.edu/~eberhard/downloads/2004-SeeingBlackRaceCrimeandVisualProcessing.pdf>

3. the guardian.com/commentisfree/2016/apr/09/bill-clinton-black-culture-systemic-inequality-problems

4. <https://www.kff.org/other/state-indicator/poverty-rate-by-raceethnicity/>

5. <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/up-front/2020/02/27/examining-the-black-white-wealth-gap/>

ATATIANA JEFFERSON

On the evening of October 12, 2019, Atatiana Jefferson was at home playing video games with her eight year old nephew.



A concerned neighbor noticed Atatiana's door had been left open and called a non-emergency police number.



Two officers arrived and walked quietly around the side of the home.



Officer Aaron Dean made his way into Atatiana's backyard.



Atatiana heard a noise outside
and went to investigate.



According to Atatiana's nephew, she picked up her legally owned hand gun while she approached a window.



Dean shined his flashlight into the window and shouted "Put your hands up! Show me your hands!"



Less than a second
later, he fired a shot.



Minutes later, Atatiana was pronounced dead.

Investigators confirmed that Dean did not identify himself as an officer at any point.



Pratik Sinha ✅
@free_thinker



Homosexuality is not against nature.

More than 500 species are known to practice same-sex coupling.

Religion is against nature.

No other animal practices it.

 The Famous Artist Birdy Rose ...
Yesterday at 6:39 AM · 

There's two Memes here.
The one on the left has gone viral and I was tagged in it.
For a laugh - I snatched it and edited it to say "MEN" instead
of "Women" then posted it on my page.
I've just been informed that I'm on a 30day Facebook ban
because this particular post I made goes against community
standards on HATE SPEECH.
This is what misogyny looks like.

Cigarettes and alcohol
have warning labels
because they are
addictive, dangerous
and destroy lives
and
Yet women are just
allowed to roam about
freely.

Cigarettes and alcohol
have warning labels
because they are
addictive, dangerous
and destroy lives
and
Yet MEN are just
allowed to roam about
freely.

 Angry  Comment  Share

The Famous Artist Birdy Rose
UPDATE.
I requested a review of my post. Facebook has
definitely deemed it to be HATE SPEECH and have
CLOSED the case so that I cannot continue to
request reviews or write to them about it again.
In the meantime, I went back to the original meme
and reported it for HATE SPEECH also. It's only fair,
right? If the meme can't be posted about men then
it shouldn't be posted about women.
Facebook has just informed me that the original
meme DOES NOT VIOLATE COMMUNITY
STANDARDS and is not hate speech.
This is what misogyny looks like.

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Washington Post: telegra.ph/Busy-work-08-16

Telegraph

Busy work

On the night of Aug. 6, President Trump was flying from Cleveland to New Jersey when he suddenly issued executive orders that would ban the social media video app TikTok and WeChat, China's largest messaging platform, from doing business in the United States....

telegra.ph/Dont-teach-your-kids-to-explore-gender--refuse-to-teach-them-gender-at-all-08-16

[This article may contain controversial topics.]

Telegraph

Don't teach your kids to 'explore gender' — refuse to teach them 'gender' at all
Embed from Getty Images Today, my son came inside to show me a caterpillar he had discovered in the yard. He was dressed in his typical fashion, which, today, meant a pink apron dress with butterflies over a teal shirt with a sparkly swan, topped with a spiked...

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Busy work

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On the night of Aug. 6, President Trump was flying from Cleveland to New Jersey when he suddenly issued executive orders that would ban the social media video app TikTok and WeChat, China's largest messaging platform, from doing business in the United States.

Corporate executives, lawyers and other officials found themselves scrambling to react to a policy that's part geopolitical escalation, part abuse of power — and, given the administration's track record, one that could be revoked at any time.

Paul Musgrave @profmusgrave is an assistant professor of political science at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

But the battle over TikTok and WeChat is part of a now-familiar story. The president or his loyalists threaten to upend some policy, institution or norm they know others will fight to defend. Issuing the challenge can be easy: a speech, a leak, a tweet or two, about immigration rules or education regulations or cutting taxes on the rich. In response, Trump's opponents must invest substantial time, money and effort to resist the proposal — otherwise, Trump wins by default.

Essentially, the administration has weaponized wasting everyone else's time.

It's a struggle between firefighters and a spree arsonist. The firefighters must stamp out every blaze, while the arsonist enjoys pouring accelerant, igniting a spark and sauntering off to start anew with kindling elsewhere. And the gradual exhaustion of the firefighters makes it likelier that they will someday fail to contain the flames.

Over the past several years, Trump and his loyalists have frequently managed to weaken and wear out those they see as enemies by proposing moves that cost the administration little. In these cases, the president often wins either by getting the policy he wants or by making his adversaries — among activists, nonprofits, lawyers, legislators, even business executives — spend disproportionately more

effort in response. This phenomenon, as much as the administration's overt malevolence and incompetence, has helped make the Trump era feel like a never-ending cycle. If it seems as if we are fighting the same battles over and over instead of making progress, that's because in many cases, we are.



President Trump addresses reporters at the White House on Wednesday. Even his most unrealistic policy proposals require time-consuming responses from opponents. (Jabin Botsford/The Washington Post)

Consider the recent fracas over visas for international students. Last month, Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) announced that foreigners studying at U.S. colleges and universities would lose their visas if their schools suspended in-person instruction because of the pandemic. ICE's announcement, just weeks before the coronavirus-accelerated start of the fall semester, upset the plans of hundreds of universities and hundreds of thousands of foreign students.

The response was immediate. Dozens of states and universities filed lawsuits to block the rule. Outraged professors pledged to find ways around it. And then, eight days later, the crisis was over; the administration suddenly said that it was dropping the proposal.

By the usual measures of policy effectiveness — whether any laws passed or regulations changed — nothing happened. Yet the costs of “nothing” were immense. For a single university, analyzing the ICE rule’s effects and

determining a response could easily tie up tens of administrators for 10- or 12-hour days. Multiplied by the hundreds of universities affected, it's reasonable to believe that higher education spent tens or hundreds of thousands of staff hours coping with the rule (while schools were already beset by a public health crisis).

Even that is an underestimate: It doesn't count work done by others, like the state attorneys general or private lawyers representing universities, who labored to prepare lawsuits that required hundreds of pages of filings. And that's completely overlooking the emotional harm inflicted on international students facing a choice between infection and deportation. If Trump officials had specifically sought to waste universities' time, they could not have developed a more cost-effective strategy than dashing off a policy proposal that they later abandoned without a fight.

The administration has produced similar effects elsewhere, including in its immigration policy. Earlier this summer, a Supreme Court ruling preserved the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program, which protects undocumented immigrants who came to the United States as children, despite the administration's efforts to terminate it.

But the White House has been slow to comply with the court's judgment, announcing new restrictions on the program and subjecting it to a "comprehensive review." The groups that won the legal battle now face a choice: take the administration back to court to enforce the law, or give up on protecting DACA beneficiaries.

Once again, the administration has hit upon a low-cost way to make opponents spend time and energy. "If time is a political resource of value," Syracuse University professor Elizabeth Cohen said, "then anything you can do to force people to spend their time on what you want them to do, not the work they would want to do, is effective."

The executive orders Trump signed last weekend aimed at mitigating the economic effects of the pandemic are also likely to wind up wasting lots of people's time. The move upset negotiations at the federal level and piled up work for governors with actual responsibilities at the state level. Even the extension of unemployment benefits, which requires states to provide matching funds, will take months to set up. If, that is, courts or Congress don't block it first.



Supporters of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program demonstrate outside the Supreme Court on June 18. While the justices ruled against the administration's efforts to terminate DACA, Trump officials have been slow to comply with the judgment — and advocates must decide how to respond. (Alex Wroblewski/Bloomberg News)

Trump's haphazard policy shifts are so frequent that people often suggest there must be other motivations. Supposedly the administration announces wild new ideas out of nowhere — such as changing federal standards for shower heads, cutting capital gains taxes or staging the president's GOP convention speech at the Gettysburg battlefield — to distract from scandals or simply to troll its adversaries.

But the real-life effects go much further. The force of the government is often employed to grind away at the president's opponents and reshape society, even when his proposals end up going nowhere.

And those most affected are often those who are the most vulnerable. Sophisticates dismiss the administration's strategy of raising issues that can't go anywhere, like the president's repeated musings about eliminating birthright citizenship, as scare tactics. But that underrates how frightening it is to be threatened by an immensely powerful government. The administration said in 2017 that it would add a question to the census asking whether a respondent was a citizen, which could lead to an undercount of certain groups by making them

afraid to participate, thus skewing congressional apportionment in favor of Republicans. The Supreme Court turned back this effort in June 2019, but not before “civil servants in the census were forced to consider changing a survey instrument they had already spent years planning, reducing resources available for quality assurance and program integrity,” said Philip Rocco, an assistant professor of political science at Marquette University.

Even after his defeat in court, Trump now says he will prevent undocumented immigrants from being counted for congressional apportionment. The new memo means census officials will be forced to waste even more time and effort in planning to implement a policy that will probably be overturned — rather than working to get more responses to the survey.

It’s difficult to quantify these situations, but they seem ubiquitous. “I haven’t looked at a policy area in my research where you have not seen this dynamic,” Rocco says.

Unable to overturn the Affordable Care Act, for instance, the administration has used regulation and administrative slowdowns to weaken the law. So numerous are these attempts that the progressive Center on Budget and Policy Priorities maintains a “Sabotage Watch” blog. Now Trump claims he’ll soon sign an executive order to bar health insurance companies from denying coverage for preexisting conditions — which is already the law under the Affordable Care Act — ensuring that the entire exercise will waste time even if there’s nothing otherwise objectionable in the order.

And the administration has consistently blocked congressional oversight of Cares Act funding for pandemic-related initiatives like the Paycheck Protection Program — forcing lawmakers to spend time establishing their right to investigate such programs rather than, well, investigating them.

All this has led to lawsuits, inquiries and mountains of effort expended to counter Trump’s behavior, with the president and his supporters claiming it’s evidence of “Trump derangement syndrome.” The constant high-stakes fights keep activists, journalists and social media at a boil throughout the cycle of discovering, explaining and processing each new administration initiative. In extreme cases, these cycles can make it seem like a final showdown is at hand.

Yet catharsis never arrives. Some new crisis always comes along to cheat us of

even the illusion of finality. Inspector general after inspector general after U.S. attorney is fired, each dismissal somehow displacing the earlier outrages rather than compounding them. Impeachment segues into pandemic. Just cataloguing these battles is exhausting, which may explain why the Trump administration feels uniquely draining.

Of course, sometimes it can be good for a confrontation to end with a whimper, not a bang. No one should complain, for example, that the war scare earlier this year between the United States and Iran, sparked by the U.S. killing of Revolutionary Guard Corps Quds Force commander Qasem Soleimani, faded without escalating further. But even that apparent nonevent came with a human toll: the deaths of the 176 passengers and crew of Ukraine International Airlines Flight 752, shot down by Iranian air defenses at the height of the standoff.

If Trump loses in November, one of the hardest things will be figuring out how to calculate the cost — in time, energy and spirit — of all the disasters that never quite came to pass but still wasted our time. Someday, Americans who didn't live through it all may wonder what the fuss was about. *Why were you all so upset about Trump? There were elections, and he lost — it couldn't have been that bad.* And in that happiest world, we will be able to respond only that it took all our strength to make sure nothing big happened.

Nothing, in the end, was the best we could hope for.

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Don't teach your kids to 'explore gender' — refuse to teach them 'gender' at all

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Embed from Getty Images

Today, my son came inside to show me a caterpillar he had discovered in the yard. He was dressed in his typical fashion, which, today, meant a pink apron dress with butterflies over a teal shirt with a sparkly swan, topped with a spiked bicycle helmet with Tyrannosaurus Rexes.

His mother and I have given our kids some range to explore their own interests and tastes. We welcome our son to enjoy wearing "pretty" clothes, like dresses or flower print pants, and we encourage our daughter's sense of justice and fascination with marginalized heroes throughout history, from Ida B. Wells to Malala Yousafzai. We don't do this because we want our kids to "explore gender," but because we know that gender is a fiction and an imposition put upon girls and boys. We refuse to teach our children that some likes, dislikes, behaviours, colours, and pastimes are reserved for one sex or the other — we want them to transcend those barriers and find their own selves.

By allowing free exploration, our kids are less, rather than more, likely to have an interest in "transitioning" to the social roles of the opposite sex. Why would they bother, when they are free to combine their interests in dresses and superheroes, dolls and dinosaurs, pink and blue? There is no impetus to "change gender" if one is allowed access to the full range of human interests and behaviour.

These attitudes are clearly illustrated in the stories of transitioned children like Jazz Jennings, who authored a children's picture book, *I Am Jazz*, expressing anger at not being allowed to wear dresses in public. In the book, Jennings defends transition as the solution to mismatched "gender" preferences, writing that, like other girls, "We like high heels and princess gowns," adding, "I hardly

ever played with trucks or tools or superheroes, only princesses and mermaid costumes.” In a 2015 interview for *ABC News*, Jazz’s mother explains, “She liked anything sparkly, sparkly and pink. And she’s so feminine.” She adds that her child had always “acted like a girl.”

But there is more to the story.

If a young boy is interested in flowers and skirts but told those things are “for girls” — prevented from wearing dresses and playing with girls — that provides a strong incentive to say he is perhaps not a boy at all. If offered the idea of “transgender,” which would allow him to pursue his preferred hobbies and dress as he likes, why wouldn’t he choose that? A child knows nothing of the broader consequences of this adult ideology. Likewise, if a girl is told baseball and jeans are for boys, maybe she would then insist she is in fact a boy. Children say what they need to say to get what they want.

Unfortunately, for many of these children, their parents believe they must take these claims seriously. Transgenderism is everywhere in the media, and parents are told that if they deny their children’s claims to be the “opposite gender,” they are “transphobic,” abusive, and even endangering their children’s lives. But while these children gain access to the things they desire — toys, clothing, hobbies — they are still restricted. A transitioning boy might gain access to dolls and dresses, but only by renouncing all male-typed interests. A girl must embrace masculinity entirely to reject some aspects of femininity. Not only that, but these children may be put on a path to medical interventions, including puberty-blocking hormones and surgical “transition”, putting them at risk of infertility and preventing them from developing properly.

Of course, parents are hardly the only force pushing children into transgenderism. Some children will be quick to castigate their peers for falling outside the social boundaries imposed on the sexes. While, today, many kids are individually tolerant, it just takes one or two boys to rally others into condemning aberrant behaviour. Girls are still mocked as “lesbians” if they explore interests deeper than boys and refuse to partake in the beauty rituals of femininity. Boys are still expected to choose to play with other boys over girls — to be tough and reject “girly” things.

I witnessed this firsthand while I was volunteering in a preschool back in 2008. Halfway through the year, a new boy entered the classroom. He was kind and

considerate, and preferred to play with the girls, who were often much gentler. It didn't take long before he began to receive scorn from a couple boys for doing so, and by the end of the year he was "one of the boys." He learned to act aggressively towards girls and put them down to affirm his place, but he also seemed perpetually sad and it was clear he received no real pleasure from it.

In this case, a sensitive boy responded to peer bullying by joining them. Now, 12 years later, another possibility may have presented itself: transition. Today, this boy could have continued living as he liked if only he said he was "a girl." When children rigidly police one another on the basis of their sex and the stereotypes attached to that sex, a boy who prefers the company of girls might well see being a girl as a route toward social acceptance.

Growing up I was sometimes mistaken for gay, and although I did not experience much direct bullying, I was sensitive and lived in fear of it. When a classmate made fun of a bright turtleneck I was wearing, I reacted by toning down everything I wore. For a period of early adulthood I only wore identical grey t-shirts. Only now, in my late 30s, have I gotten comfortable wearing my favorite colours: indigo, lavender, and violet. Since I was little, I have preferred the presence of girls and, later, women — not least because they are less likely to police me for failing to adhere to masculinity in this way. I have at times wished I was female to escape these pressures and be part of a community where I could feel safe from them. Thankfully, I grew up during a time when this fantasy was not yet treated as a legitimate possibility.

We need children to know they have more options than accepting the box they are placed in or finding their way into the one they weren't. And we need to back kids up on their expressions of nonconformity without making it conditional upon "transition." If we really want kids to feel free to be themselves, we should do that, and not offer them only rigid, stereotyped categories or potentially dangerous "transitions" as a solution.

My daughter found one such option for herself. She reported to me that her kindergarten class had become divided along sex lines. Some of the girls rejected her because she had short hair, saying they didn't understand it, and the boys rejected her because she wore a dress. Her novel solution was to establish a group of five called the "Weird Weirders," for nonconforming kids who accepted each other for who they were. They worked to convince other kids to have positive feelings about difference, and some then joined the group. I am

very grateful to my friend Lierre Keith who offered further encouragement by providing members with custom T-shirts.

As my son prepares for kindergarten in the fall, I hope that we have provided what he needs to make it through okay. He is used to being mistaken for a girl, and has a prepared stock answer: “I’m a boy, I just like pink.” We’ve given him the confidence to combine his interests in being both “cool” and “pretty.” I can only hope that kids are still allowed to think flexibly enough to accept him for the sensitive and funny little boy that he is. “Inclusivity” and “acceptance” must exist outside the transgender narrative.

Owen Lloyd is a writer and parent living in Myrtle Creek, OR. He can be reached at



Guest Writer

One of Feminist Current's amazing guest writers.

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