

Social Justice Watch 0118

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[ash In on Sex Trade Arrests With Little Evidence, While Black and Brown New](#)

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Really interesting when you think bout how
most plastic surgeons are men, and almost all
major cosmetic companies are owned by old
white dudes

But uh most of the people who get plastic
surgeries are women, and cosmetics are almost
exclusively bought and worn by women.

The beauty industry really is just a direct
pipeline of cash going from women's wallets to
men's pockets. Men create beauty standards
for women, then make women pay out their
own hard earned cash to live up to the beauty
standards men create.



<https://www.facebook.com/100169151995752/photos/a.100490018630332/1100/>

[redacted] [redacted] Wednesday at 10:46 PM · 



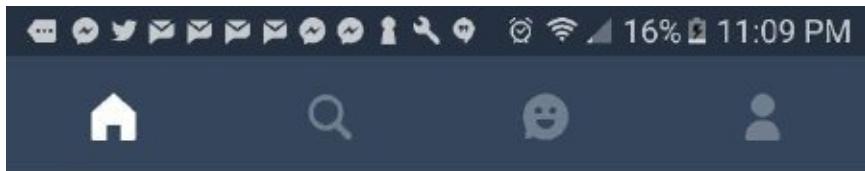
Tonight my daughter (she is eight years old) asked me, "What does LGBTQ mean?" And before I could answer her my mom said, "she doesn't need to know about that."

I told my daughter, "the L is for lesbian which is romantic love between two women, the G is for gay, which is romantic love between two men, the B is for Bi which is when someone has romantic love for both men and women, the Q is for questioning or queer which is when someone understands they are not hetero, and the T is for when someone transitions from one gender to another so they are living in their true form and true to their heart. All of this is about love, how people find love in the world and how people love themselves for who they are."

Aurora said, "I understand, that's really beautiful."

Part of breaking unhealthy cycles in family structure is talking to your children and teaching them love and understanding and breaking old stigmas and misinformation. I understand that some people of older generations think that it's about sex, but the question my daughter asked wasn't about sex, it was about love.

<https://www.facebook.com/LGBTQweregreatthewayweare/photos/a.1066154307>



dismantlethefeminism

I do not understand this "male privilege" bullshit.

What. Fucking. Privileges. Do. Men. Have.???????

Name them. I swear, I challenge you to name these "male privileges" and be able to prove them.

Come on, I fucking dare you.

Name them!

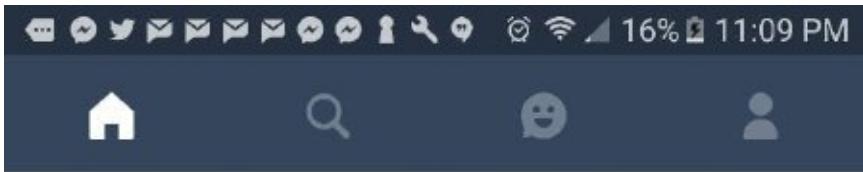


cosmic-kleptomaniac

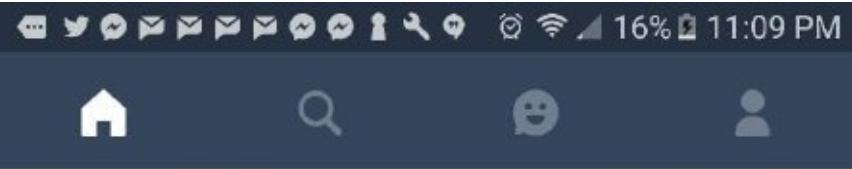
Oh boy. Well, as a man, I'll tell you my male privilege.

1. My odds of being hired for a job, when competing against female applicants, are probably skewed in my favor. The more prestigious the job, the larger the odds are skewed.
2. I can be confident in the fact that my co-workers won't think that I was hired/promoted because of my sex - despite the fact that it's probably true.
3. If I ever am promoted when a woman of my peers is better suited for the job, it is because of my sex.
4. If I ever fail at my job or career, it won't be seen as a blacklist against my sex's capabilities.
5. I am far less likely to face sexual harassment than my female peers.



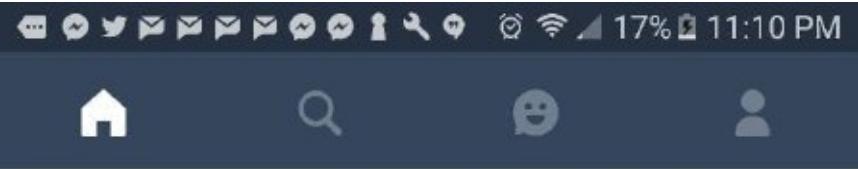


6. If I do the same task as a woman, and if the measurement is at all subjective, chances are people will think I did a better job.
7. If I am a teen or an adult, and I stay out of prison, my odds of getting raped are relatively low.
8. On average, I'm taught that walking alone after dark by myself is less than dangerous than it is for my female peers.
9. If I choose not to have children, my masculinity will not be questioned.
10. If I do have children but I do not provide primary care for them, my masculinity will not be questioned.
11. If I have children and I do care for them, I'll be praised even if my care is only marginally competent.
12. If I have children and a career, no one will think I'm selfish for not staying at home.
13. If I seek political office, my relationship with my children or who I deem to take care of them will more often not be scrutinized by the press.
14. My elected representatives are mostly people of my own sex. The more prestigious the position, the more this is true.
15. When I seek out "the person in charge", it is likely that they will be someone of my own sex. The higher the position, the more often this is true.



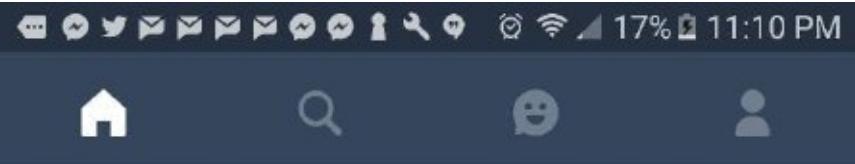
16. As a child, chances are I am encouraged to be more active and outgoing than my sisters.
17. As a child, I could choose from an almost infinite variety of children's media featuring positive, active, non-stereotyped heroes of my own sex. I never had to look for it; male protagonists were (and are) the default.
18. As a child, chances are I got more teacher attention than girls who raised their hands just as often.
19. If my day, week or year is going badly, I need not ask of each negative episode or situation whether or not it has sexist overtones.
(Nobody's going to ask if I'm upset because I'm menstruating.)
20. I can turn on the television or glance at the front page of the newspaper and see people of my own sex widely represented.
21. If I'm careless with my financial affairs it won't be attributed to my sex.
22. If I'm careless with my driving it won't be attributed to my sex.
23. I can speak in public to a large group without putting my sex on trial.
24. Even if I sleep with a lot of women, there is little to no chance that I will be seriously labeled "slut," nor is there any male counterpart to "bashing."





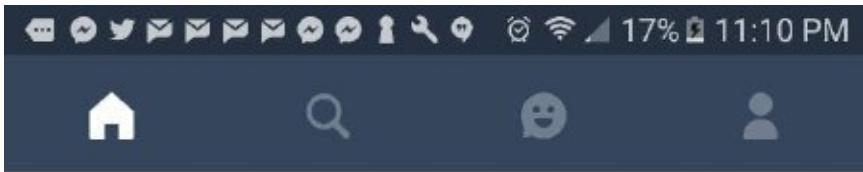
25. I do not have to worry about the message my wardrobe sends about my sexual availability.
26. My clothing is typically less expensive and better-constructed than women's clothing for the same social status. While I have fewer options, my clothes will probably fit better than a woman's without tailoring.
27. The grooming regimen expected of me is relatively cheap and consumes little time.
28. If I buy a new car, chances are I'll be offered a better price than a woman buying the same car. The same goes for other expensive merchandise.
29. If I'm not conventionally attractive, the disadvantages are relatively small and easy to ignore.
30. I can be loud with no fear of being called a shrew. I can be aggressive with no fear of being called a bitch.
31. I can ask for legal protection from violence that happens mostly to men without being seen as a selfish special interest, since that kind of violence is called "crime" and is a general social concern. (Violence that happens mostly to women is usually called "domestic violence" or "acquaintance rape," and is seen as a special interest issue.)
32. I can be confident that the ordinary language





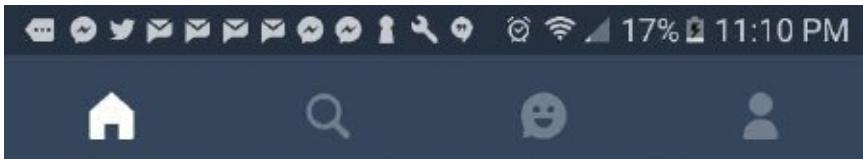
32. I can be confident that the ordinary language of day-to-day existence will always include my sex. "All men are created equal," mailman, chairman, freshman, he.
33. My ability to make important decisions and my capability in general will never be questioned depending on what time of the month it is.
34. I will never be expected to change my name upon marriage or questioned if I don't change my name.
35. The decision to hire me will not be based on assumptions about whether or not I might choose to have a family sometime soon.
36. Every major religion in the world is led primarily by people of my own sex. Even God, in most major religions, is pictured as male.
37. Most major religions argue that I should be the head of my household, while my wife and children should be subservient to me.
38. If I have a wife or live-in girlfriend, chances are we'll divide up household chores so that she does most of the labor, and in particular the most repetitive and unrewarding tasks.
39. If I have children with my girlfriend or wife, I can expect her to do most of the basic childcare such as changing diapers and feeding.
40. If I have children with my wife or girlfriend it turns out that one of us needs to make career





40. If I have children with my wife or girlfriend, and it turns out that one of us needs to make career sacrifices to raise the kids, chances are we'll both assume the career sacrificed should be hers.
41. Assuming I am heterosexual, magazines, billboards, television, movies, pornography, and virtually all of media is filled with images of scantily-clad women intended to appeal to me sexually. Such images of men exist, but are rarer.
42. In general, I am under much less pressure to be thin than my female counterparts are. If I am over-weight, I probably suffer fewer social and economic consequences for being fat than over-weight women do.
43. If I am heterosexual, it's incredibly unlikely that I'll ever be beaten up by a spouse or lover.
44. Complete strangers generally do not walk up to me on the street and tell me to "smile."
45. Sexual harassment on the street virtually never happens to me. I do not need to plot my movements through public space in order to avoid being sexually harassed, or to mitigate sexual harassment.
46. On average, I am not interrupted by women as often as women are interrupted by men.
47. On average, I will have the privilege of not





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46. On average, I am not interrupted by women as often as women are interrupted by men.
47. On average, I will have the privilege of not knowing about my male privilege.

And lastly, I am taken as a more credible feminist than my female peers, despite the fact that the feminist movement is not liberating to my sex.

This is male privilege.



<https://telegra.ph/The-Male-Privilege-Checklist-01-17> source



feminist next door

@emrazz

Men are afraid that feminists want to oppress them when in reality we just want to take a walk at night with our headphones in.

1:23 AM · 12/25/20 · Twitter for iPhone

821 Retweets **45** Quote Tweets **7,630** Likes

<https://www.facebook.com/heroicgirls/photos/a.325763014270749/17564207778>



Sister Helen Prejean ✅

@helenprejean

The death penalty is fundamentally a poor person's issue. Over nearly 40 years of visiting death row facilities across the United States, I have never met a single person with money or resources. Capital punishment means "those without the capital get the punishment."

1:48 AM · 16 Jan 21 · Twitter for iPhone

<https://www.facebook.com/progressivesecularhumanist/photos/a.3012511165691>



Jennifer Wright  @JenAshleyWright

19h

In my early 20's, I worked in a bar. Sometimes drunk guys would try to start fights. The very nice bouncer would then basically pick them up and carry them out, so everyone else at the bar could have a good time.

Precisely zero people present thought this was "cancel culture."

11:07 PM · Jan 13, 2021

 252  8,089  176  71,272

<https://www.facebook.com/progressivesecularhumanist/photos/a.3012511165691>



Jessica Grace 🌹
@IsicaLynn

...

I find that a lot of anti-socialist sentiment boils down to a basic belief that people are lazy and won't do good in the world or work hard unless they are suffering.

I believe the opposite. I think most people would do amazing things if they weren't in dire straits constantly.

<https://www.facebook.com/progressivesecularhumanist/photos/a.3012511165691>

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<https://youtu.be/uHdgmMzKiqg>

YouTube

All Erasure, None of The Gay

Despite the title, this video contains A LOT OF GAY. It's just that history and Karen (and Mike) can't see it.

Insta: jammi.dodger

Twitch: shaabaandjamie

For the last few years, we've seen how VICE NYPD causes indescribable pain and trauma to sex workers, all disguised as law and racial order.

Today, [@propublica @jbsapien](#) lays out indisputable proof of why we need to abolish VICE and defund the police.

[link source](#)

ProPublica

NYPD Cops Cash In on Sex Trade Arrests With Little Evidence, While Black and Brown New Yorkers Pay the Price

Some NYPD officers who police the sex trade, driven by overtime pay, go undercover to round up as many “bodies” as they can with little evidence. Almost no one they arrest is white.

<https://youtu.be/WV1i7XyWCz8>

YouTube

The Straights Are Not Being Okay

Install Raid for Free IOS: https://clcr.me/Jammidodger_ios ANDROID:

https://clcr.me/Jammidodger_android PC: https://clcr.me/Jammidodger_PC
and get a special starter pack Available only for the next 30 days

I took a look back into the Subreddit Are...

<https://feminisminindia.com/2021/01/15/my-father-remind-me-state/>

Feminism In India

Why Does My Father Remind Me Of The State? | Feminism In India

When talking about the need to have a democratic state, we also need to initiate structural reforms in our families, starting with people such as my father.

<https://youtu.be/0gjXbywmlT4>

YouTube

A Lot Of White Supremacists Seem To Have An Asian Fetish (HBO)

If you've seen footage of the Charlottesville marches, you may have noticed that Chris Cantwell, a white supremacist, has an Asian tattoo on his arm.

This actually isn't that strange — a lot of White supremacists seem to have an unlikely fetish for all things...

https://youtu.be/NOyfk_Ckv_c

YouTube

Trans in Trumpland | Trailer | Topic

Trans in Trumpland examines the struggles and resilience of the transgender community under the Trump administration and features intersectional issues such as race, immigration, and poverty.

The series, created by trans-owned production company TransWave...

I can't stop admiring Belarusians. It's -25c degrees. It doesn't stop people from

protesting. Every day — they gather in different parts of Belarus and rally against the dictator. They protest despite mass arrests and threats. With such brave citizens, we will prevail. [source](#)

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Daniel Stolle, special to ProPublica

Racial Justice



Series: The NYPD Files

Investigating America's Largest Police Force

ProPublica is a nonprofit newsroom that investigates abuses of power. Sign up to receive our biggest stories as soon as they're published.

One summer night in 2015, a community college student was driving home through East New York in Brooklyn when two women on a street corner waved for him to stop.

He thought they might need help, so he pulled over and cracked his window. But the pair had something else in mind. “Do you want to have some fun?” he recalled one of them saying. “Whoa, no thank you!” he responded, and drove off, laughing to himself. It was like something he’d seen only on TV.

The 21-year-old, who is Black, made it a few blocks before police yanked him out of his car and began to search him. Terrified and unsure of what was happening, he insisted they had the wrong guy. Officers yelled at him to “shut the fuck up.”

The women were undercover police officers. He was under arrest for patronizing a prostitute. The police put him in a van, where he sat handcuffed for hours as it filled with other Black and brown men.

It was one of the New York Police Department’s biggest stings since Mayor Bill de Blasio took office in 2014, the direct outcome of a strategy he and top cops have touted in recent years to combat human trafficking: Officers should arrest “the true criminals” like “johns” and “pimps,” while making sure people forced into prostitution get the help they need to get out.

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On the ground, the reality has been different from the rhetoric. Teams of NYPD officers have descended on minority neighborhoods, leaning into car windows and knocking on apartment doors, trying to get men and women to say the magic words: agreeing to exchange sex for money. These arrests are based almost

entirely on the word of cops, who say they are incentivized to round up as many “bodies” as they can.

Some of their targets were selling sex to survive; others were minding their own business. Almost everyone arrested for these crimes in the last four years is nonwhite, a ProPublica data analysis shows: 89% of the 1,800 charged with prostitution; 93% of the 3,000 accused of trying to buy sex.

Of the dozens of cops, lawyers and other experts ProPublica interviewed for this story, not a single one believes arrest figures for patronizing a prostitute accurately reflect the racial makeup of those who buy sex in New York City.

“I know for a fact that white men are the key demographic,” said Meredith Dank, a research professor at John Jay College of Criminal Justice who, along with her colleagues, has interviewed more than 600 young people who trade sex in the city. In one study, 65% said their main clients are white.

People living paycheck to paycheck lost their jobs over crimes they swore never happened. But facing multiple court hearings and the threat of jail time, they took quick deals to move on with their lives. A former officer who worked undercover told ProPublica she participated in false arrests. Others acknowledged the system could let them slip through.

The problems became clear in interviews with 36 current and former officers and dozens of defendants, prosecutors and defense attorneys; weeks of observing court proceedings; and a review of hundreds of pages of sealed court records.

ProPublica delved into the work of one officer, identified in official documents as Undercover 157, whose cases are replete with allegations of false arrest and sexual misconduct that were never aired in court. Defense attorneys filed complaints with the Office of the Inspector General for the NYPD almost three years ago, which still considers it an “ongoing matter.” In a statement, the NYPD defended the undercover officer as a veteran “with approximately 1,800 successful buys and no complaints against him at the NYPD or with the Civilian Complaint Review Board.” (The department later clarified this meant no *active* complaints.)

Even for a department accused in recent months of acting with impunity, those policing New York’s sex trade appear to operate in an extreme vacuum of accountability. The CCRB, originally created to investigate police misconduct

against communities of color, does not address allegations of false arrest and is still trying to gain authority to examine those involving sexual abuse.

In the rare instances when defendants sue, the cases are often settled before officers have to testify.

Since 2014, the city has paid more than a million in taxpayer dollars to at least 20 people who claimed they were falsely arrested in prostitution or “john” stings. Last year, it paid \$150,000 to five young Latino men who said they were laughing off a proposition when they were arrested and \$20,000 to a West African taxi driver who said in a sworn deposition that he was walking home when a woman asked if he’d walk down the block with her. He told ProPublica he thought she was afraid of walking alone, so he agreed. He was then arrested.

The undercover officer in his case netted 10 arrests in three and a half hours the night she encountered him, earning her four hours of overtime pay.

Eighteen current and former officers who policed the sale of sex in New York City said overtime has motivated them for years. The hours add up over the drive to the precinct, the questioning, the paperwork. “You arrest 10 girls, now the whole team’s making eight hours of overtime,” retired Sgt. Stephen Antiuk said.

“That’s what it was all about, making money, from the lieutenant to the sergeant on down,” retired Detective John Kopack said. “You want to eat? You guys want to make some money tonight? Make some arrests, do what you got to do.”

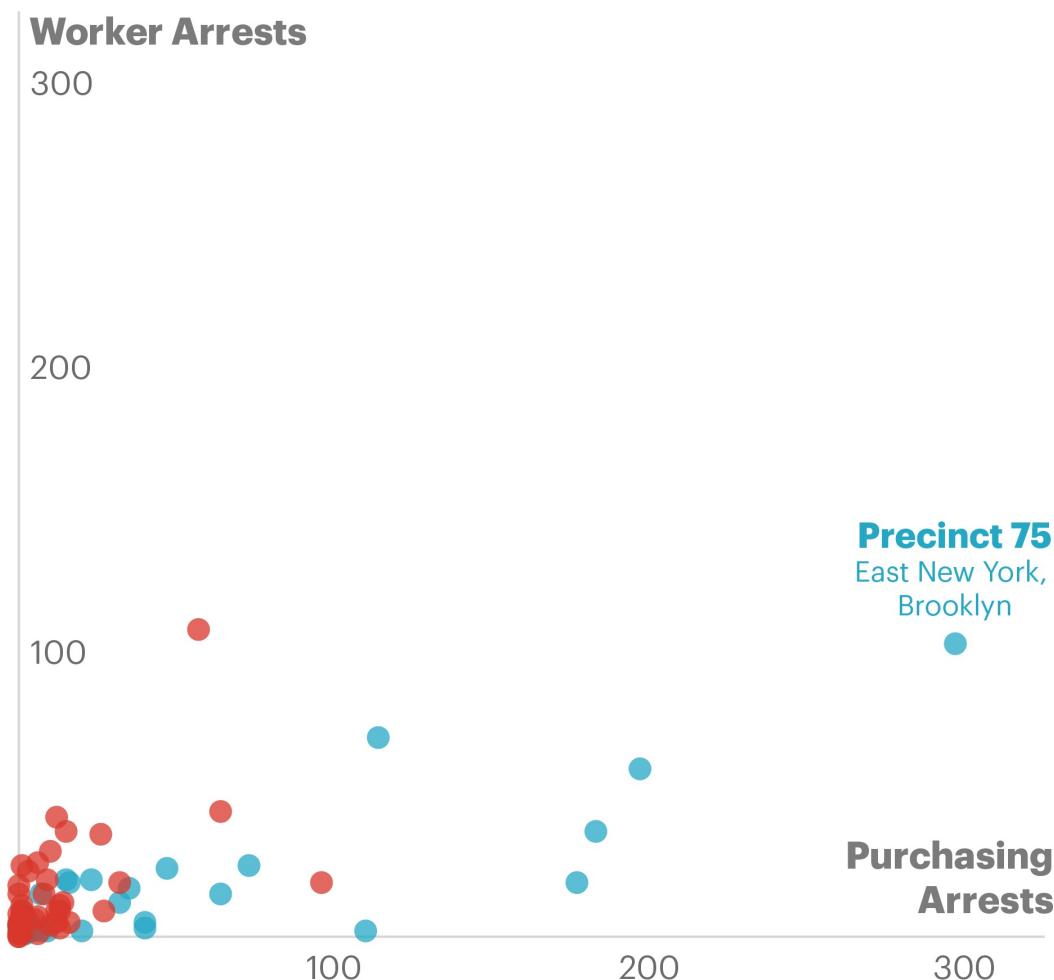
The NYPD did not respond to ProPublica’s detailed questions about overtime or the specific incidents in this story. Sgt. Jessica McRorie, an NYPD spokeswoman, said the department “maintains heightened vigilance and robust oversight over all of its undercover operations.” NYPD spokesman Al Baker said police shifted their prostitution strategy in 2017, leading to fewer arrests of sex workers, more of “johns” and a greater focus on “pimps.” He noted that selling sex is still illegal and the department “deploys officers where residents report crime” without consideration of race or ethnicity.

As New York City’s crime rate fell to record lows in recent years, the NYPD continued to draw criticism for its outsized presence in minority neighborhoods, arresting tens of thousands of Black and Latino people on minor, nonviolent infractions. This dynamic inspired calls over the summer to “defund the police,”

a slogan that depicts the department as an occupying force, disproportionately ensnaring people of color in the criminal justice system.

The statistics for arrests involving the sale of sex reflect a particularly stark example of this trend.

● Majority Black or Latino precincts ● All others



Source: ProPublica analysis of NYPD arrest data from July 2017 to December 2019 (Chart: Lucas Waldron/ProPublica)

While complaints about prostitution have long been scattered across neighborhoods of all races, arrests for buying sex are not. ProPublica found that in majority Black and Latino areas, police have arrested over three times as many alleged sex buyers as in whiter neighborhoods despite comparable complaints about prostitution and arrests of alleged sex workers in each.

Michele Alexander, who is Black, sometimes worked undercover out of a precinct in Jamaica, Queens, before she retired in 2012. “When are we going to Manhattan?” she recalls asking her supervisor, after working too many sex buyer

stings where the men all looked the same. “Negroes aren’t the only ones who buy vagina.” As punishment, she said she was reassigned to an early morning tour monitoring a Manhattan subway station.

Paul Lichtbraun, a retired captain who oversaw vice in Manhattan and the Bronx until 2017, said his unit often focused on buyers, but when it received complaints about prostitution inside high-end Manhattan hotels, they’d only go after sex workers. “If I start arresting their paying customers, [the hotel’s] going to ask me to leave,” he said. “Are there always people who get off in this world? Of course there are.”

Then, there is the community college student, stopped in a majority-Black neighborhood in Brooklyn that saw more buyer arrests in the past few years than all of Manhattan and Staten Island combined. Refusing to take a plea deal, he trekked to and from court for seven months. The prosecutor ultimately dropped the charges.

The young man sued for false arrest and won a \$15,000 settlement. But he lost something more fundamental, his ability to trust.

“When I see people on the street, asking for a jump or whatever, I just keep going,” he told ProPublica. “Can you imagine if it was really two girls on the corner waving for help? You just lost one guy who would stop.”

Whether police target sex workers or their clients, operations look much the same. Field teams of anywhere from eight to 16 officers are dispatched with the aim of securing verbal agreements of sex for money.

They often start with community complaints called “kites.” When there are none to follow, there are “strolls” or “tracks,” dark stretches in industrial sections of East New York or along Roosevelt Avenue in Queens where sex is bought and sold, noon and night. Massage parlors can be easy targets; words need not be spoken. Money lands on a table, there is a gesture in the motion of manual sex, a subtle nod in return.

Sometimes, no money is involved at all. “There has to be an exchange of a benefit,” said former Sgt. Louis Failla. He told the story of an undercover who once “made a deal with a crack prostitute on the street for a hamburger and fries from McDonald’s.” He always found it “humorous,” he said, “what these

women would do just to get a few dollars.”

Current and former undercover officers told ProPublica there’s an art to convincing their targets they aren’t cops. Some dirty their fingernails or rub newspaper on their knees to make it look like they’ve been providing oral sex on the street. One said that if a woman insisted he touch her breasts, he would do so, but he would never squeeze.

Sometimes, officers go in to arrest a woman and find she’s completely naked. Antiuk, the retired sergeant, laughed while describing the perks of the job. “The undercover can have a nice, cold beer and watch a girl take her clothes off — and he’s getting paid for it.”

Once the deal is made, the undercover signals that it’s time for the arrest. While backup officers can sometimes hear the incriminating conversations through a wireless device, they are not required to record. Some teams have come in after getting a signal from the undercover officer, having heard nothing of the exchange.

That trust can be exploited.

Jazmia Inserillo, who retired as an NYPD officer in 2016, told ProPublica she participated in false arrests as an undercover officer without her backup team listening in. Sometimes, a young man would stop to flirt but hadn’t agreed to pay for sex before he was arrested. Once, a man pulled up and told the undercovers, “I know you the police,” she recalled. “And because he’s just talking, they just give the signal.”

Twice, men were clearly lost and stopped to ask for directions. “You’re not lost. You know what you came here for,” Inserillo remembers her partner saying one night. “What do you want, you looking for a blowjob?”

The man said he was looking for a street but couldn’t find it in the dark. As the three went back and forth, Inserillo remembered her partner lifting her back leg and leaning into the car, a signal to a backup team to initiate an arrest. “This girl puts her foot up while I’m in the middle of talking to him about cross streets,” Inserillo said.

“And I look up at my lieutenant trying to signal no. But he didn’t really understand because we didn’t have a signal for no.”

She said she'd brought up another bad arrest to a supervisor, but he ignored it.

John Hart, who was her lieutenant at that time and is now a deputy chief, told ProPublica no one in his unit ever mentioned false arrests to him. Inserillo later filed a sexual harassment lawsuit against a different superior officer over an unrelated incident, saying she endured retaliation for reporting him. She won a \$112,500 settlement.

The department has had the equipment to covertly record agreements between undercover officers and targets for at least 20 years, but it does so inconsistently. Some officers told ProPublica their supervisors required them to record; others said they never taped a single arrest.

"Almost none of these cases ever go to a courtroom, so that's the reason recording was not a priority," said Lichtbraun, the retired captain. "In vice, they weren't always recorded. Frankly, they very often were not."

In 2016, a civil rights attorney asked a federal judge for an injunction that would forbid the department from making buyer arrests without recording them. Gabriel Harvis was representing a Black man arrested outside of a post office after being propositioned while getting a package from the trunk of his car. The man insisted he declined the sex offer, sued for false arrest and won \$85,000. But the case settled before the injunction could be considered.

Oren Yaniv, a spokesman for the Brooklyn District Attorney's Office, said prosecutors there did not know operations were sometimes recorded until ProPublica contacted them earlier this year. The office has handled more than 2,000 prostitution and patronizing cases since 2015.

Now that the office is aware of the recordings, Yaniv said, "we sometimes use and disclose them in cases we prosecute — those against pimps and traffickers. As in every case, if the police account raises questions or if we receive any information alleging problems with the arrest, we investigate further."

The NYPD did not answer questions about when officers make recordings or why they choose not to. "For obvious safety and evidentiary reasons, the NYPD never discloses specifics of our tradecraft or investigatory methods in undercover cases."

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