

Social Justice Watch 0903

[图集精选](#)

[消息精选](#)

[In Views of U.S. Democracy, Widening Partisan Divides Over Freedom to Peacefully Protest](#)

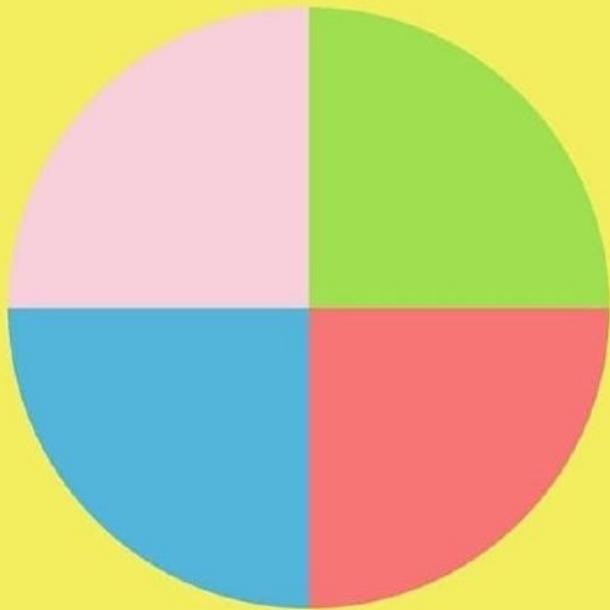
来源：[Social Justice Watch](#)

[镜像](#)

图集精选

[返回目录](#)





COLOR HAS NO GENDER



CLOTHING HAS NO GENDER







VOICE HAS NO GENDER



BEHAVIOR HAS NO GENDER

<https://www.facebook.com/pg/transarmy>

**Can I use
QUEER?**



Love to All Project™

Origins

The word “queer” originally meant peculiar or odd, with no specific reference to sexuality. According to the Oxford English Dictionary, “queer” was first used to describe homosexuals by the Marquess of Queensbury in 1894. By the early 20th century, the word “queer” meant homosexual, particularly in the United States. It was used as a derogatory slur against homosexuals.



Reclamation

During the Stonewall era of the '60s, gay individuals began to refer to themselves as "queer" as an act of defiance. Later, during the AIDS Crisis of the '80s, the term was once again reclaimed by young LGBT+ activists, identifying themselves in the face of tragedy. In 1990, Queer Nation was founded as an activist organization against anti-gay violence. After the rise of the Internet and social media, "queer" gained popularity among young online LGBT+ communities.



Image of friend group after Stonewall. (Fred W. McDurrah, 1969)

Excerpt from "Queers Read This," pamphlet by Queer Nation



"Being queer is not about a right to privacy; it is about the freedom to be public, to just be who we are. It means everyday fighting oppression; homophobia, racism, misogyny, the bigotry of religious hypocrites, and our own self-hatred... Being queer means leading a different sort of life... It's about being on the margins, defining ourselves... Every one of us is a world of infinite possibilities."



Materials used by the Queer Nation chapter in Houston

Excerpt from "Queers Read This," pamphlet by Queer Nation (cont.)

"Using "queer" is a way of reminding us how we are perceived by the rest of the world. It's a way of telling ourselves we don't have to be witty and charming people who keep our lives discreet and marginalized in the straight world. We use queer as gay men loving lesbians and lesbians loving being queer."



Image of Queer Nation "Kiss-in" (Richard Isaac, 1991)

“Queer” creates more inclusive terminology for LGBTQIA+ people

- “1) It’s gender-neutral.
- 2) It allows us to acknowledge identities left out by “LGBT,” such as intersex people.
- 3) It allows us to include members of the community from cultures that express non-heterosexual, non-cisgender identities with different words and customs.”

Cory Collins of Tolerance.org



Conclusion

While “queer” has been reclaimed mainly by younger generations, it is important to acknowledge its origins. Like any reclaimed slur, this word should only be used by members of the LGBT+ community or when referring to the community.



Image of Queer Nation at Seattle Pride (Richard Isaac, 1992)

Conclusion

For many people, especially older generations, “queer” is an offensive slur. Please show respect for those who may be offended by this language. Take time to educate yourself on LGBT+ history today, especially in acknowledging the accomplishments of BIPOC LGBT+ people.



Image of March to Olympia, WA (Richard Isaac, 1993)

Sources

Research:

Merrill Perlman, "How the Word 'Queer' was Adopted by the LGBT+ Community," Columbia Journalism Review, 2019 (https://www.cjr.org/language_corner/queer.php <https://www.tolerance.org/magazine/is-queer-ok-to-say-heres-why-we-use-it>)

Juliette Rocheleau, "A Former Slur is Reclaimed, and Listeners Have Mixed Feelings," NPR, 2019 (<https://www.npr.org/sections/publiceditor/2019/08/21/752330316/a-former-slur-is-reclaimed-and-listeners-have-mixed-feelings>)

Queer Nation, "Queers Read This," 1990
(<http://www.qrd.org/qrd/misc/text/queers.read.this>)

Images:

(Slide 3) Fred McDurrah's photos, <https://loeildelaphotographie.com/en/fred-w-mcdarrah-pride-photographs-of-stonewall-and-beyond-bb/>

(Slide 4) Public Domain, <http://www.queermusichistory.us/mar2010qn.html> via
WikiMedia

(Slide 5, 9 and 10) Richard Issac's photos, <http://www.rmisaac.com/qn.html>



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



Samuel Sinyangwe ✅
@samswey

▼

Police take more money from people through civil forfeiture than the total value of all property stolen in all the burglaries committed nationwide.

washingtonpost.com/news/wonk/wp/2...



Shane ✅ @shaneferro · 2d

If you think looting is bad wait until I tell you about civil forfeiture

10:37 PM · 8/29/20 · Twitter for iPhone

If you think looting is bad wait until I tell you about civil forfeiture. [source](#)

Abstract

Misinformation often continues to influence inferential reasoning after clear and credible corrections are provided; this effect is known as the continued influence effect. It has been theorized that this effect is partly driven by misinformation familiarity. Some researchers have even argued that a correction should avoid repeating the misinformation, as the correction itself could serve to inadvertently enhance misinformation familiarity and may thus backfire, ironically strengthening the very misconception that it aims to correct. While previous research has found little evidence of such familiarity backfire effects, there remains one situation where they may yet arise: when correcting entirely novel misinformation, where corrections could serve to spread misinformation to new audiences who had never heard of it before. This article presents three experiments (total N = 1718) investigating the possibility of familiarity backfire within the context of correcting novel misinformation claims and after a 1-week study-test delay. While there was variation across experiments, overall there was substantial evidence against familiarity backfire. Corrections that exposed participants to novel misinformation did not lead to stronger misconceptions compared to a control group never exposed to the false claims or corrections. This suggests that it is safe to repeat misinformation when correcting it, even when the audience might be unfamiliar with the misinformation.

The backfire effect hypothesis proposes that mentioning misinformation in the process of correcting can be counterproductive, because the misinformation—not the correction—is what sticks.

A new study provides further evidence against the backfire effect. [paper source](#)

Patient's first name

Shirley

Patient's last name

Wu

Enter a valid last name.

That happened to me several times too ("valid" answer requiring at least four letters, etc.). But that's nothing compared to an Indonesian friend also studying in the U.S., who - like many other Indonesians - only has a given name and no surname at all. [link source](#)

[返回目录](#)

消息精选

[返回目录](#)

"To understand and live in the aftermath of this history are fundamental to building stronger theories and practices of resistance: we can only stand to gain from comparing and borrowing from the experiences and strategies of past struggles." <https://lausan.hk/2020/documenting-chinas-grassroots-uprisings/>

Lausan

Archives of resistance: Documenting China's grassroots uprisings - Lausan Grassroots media play a crucial role in documenting the advent of capitalism in China and the increasing mobilizations against government power by the working class.

telegraph.ph/In-Views-of-US-Democracy-Widening-Partisan-Divides-Over-Freedom-to-Peacefully-Protest-09-02

Telegraph

In Views of U.S. Democracy, Widening Partisan Divides Over Freedom to Peacefully Protest

Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand Americans' views of democracy in the United States today. For this analysis, we conducted an online survey of 11,001 U.S. adults between July 27 and Aug. 2, 2020. Everyone who took part is a member of...

[返回目录](#)

In Views of U.S. Democracy, Widening Partisan Divides Over Freedom to Peacefully Protest

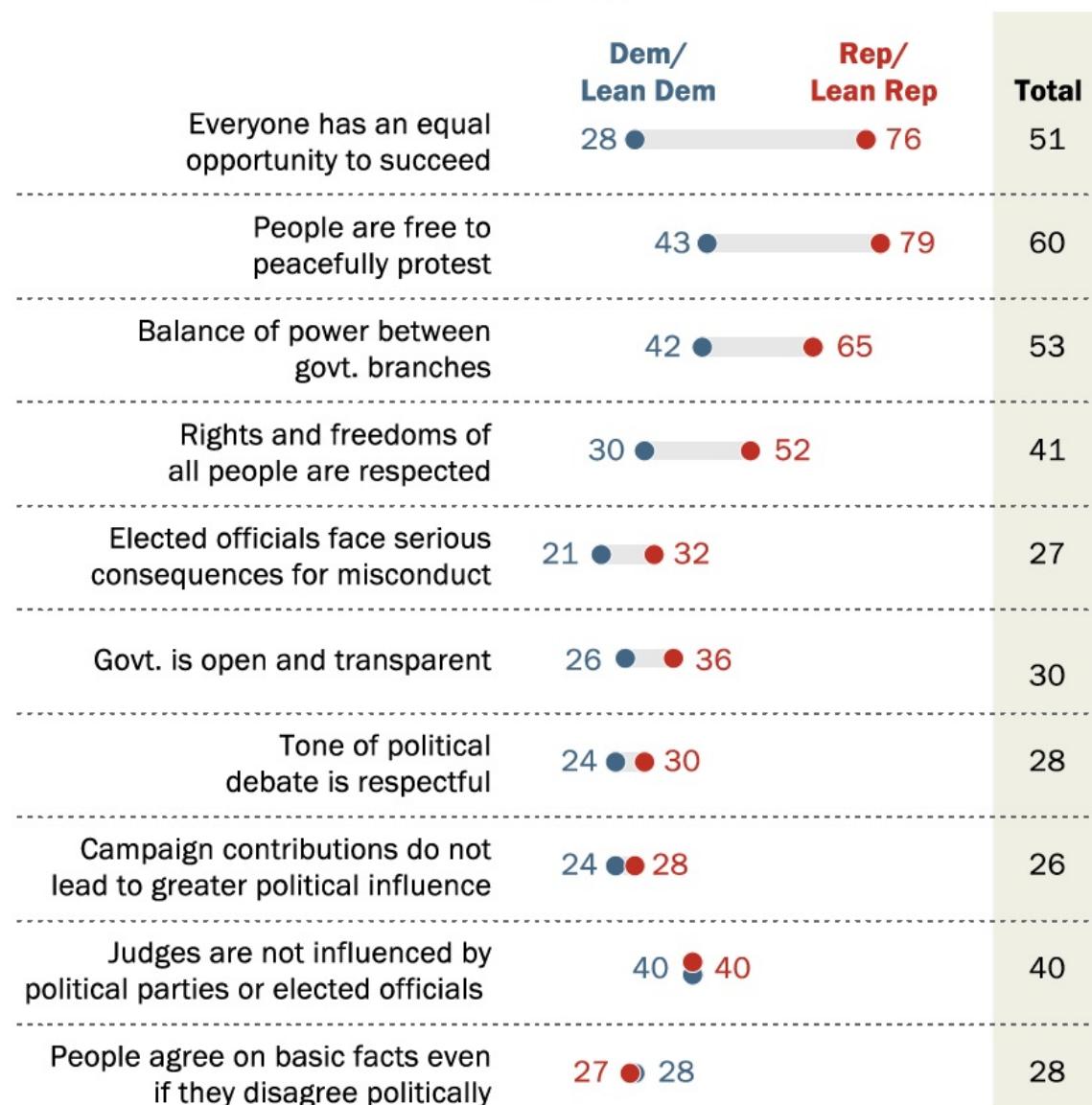
[返回目录](#)

Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand Americans' views of democracy in the United States today. For this analysis, we conducted an online survey of 11,001 U.S. adults between July 27 and Aug. 2, 2020.

Everyone who took part is a member of the Center's American Trends Panel (ATP), an online survey panel that is recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses. This way nearly all U.S. adults have a chance of selection. The survey is weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education and other categories. Read more about the ATP's methodology. Here are the questions used for this report, along with responses, and its methodology.

Americans have negative views of many aspects of the political system; Democrats are particularly skeptical

*% who say each describes the country **very/somewhat** well*



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted July 27-Aug. 2, 2020.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

In assessing the state of U.S. democracy, Americans continue to give their country negative ratings for living up to several key democratic ideals and

principles. And in some cases, these assessments have turned less positive since 2018.

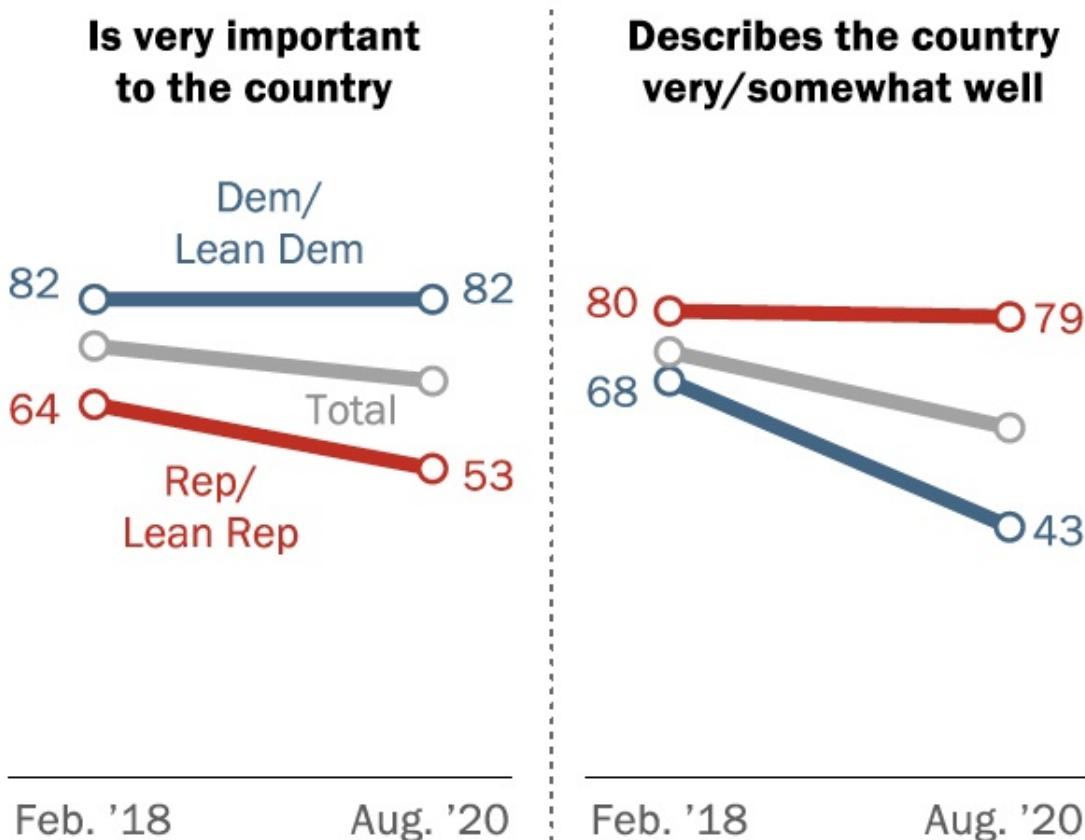
Notably, the share of Americans who say the phrase “people are free to peacefully protest” describes the United States very or somewhat well has fallen from 73% to 60%, with the decline coming almost entirely among Democrats.

As was the case in Pew Research Center’s 2018 study of U.S. democracy, large majorities of Americans agree on the importance of a number of democratic principles – including that the rights and freedoms of all people are respected, that elected officials face serious consequences for misconduct and that everyone has an equal opportunity to succeed.

However, there continue to be sizable gaps between the shares of Americans who say these principles are very important and the shares saying the U.S. is doing well in living up to them. And fewer Americans see some principles as very important – notably, including the freedom to peaceful protest – than did so two years ago.

Partisan divides on ‘peaceful protest’ grow larger

% who say that ‘people are free to peacefully protest’...



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted July 27-Aug. 2, 2020.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

(NOTE: This survey examines the public’s views of several core democratic ideals and principles, including the freedom to peacefully protest. It was *not* designed to ask about reactions to specific events, including the current protests against police violence occurring in a number of cities. In June, following the killing of George Floyd by Minneapolis police officers, Republicans and Democrats had very different views of the demonstrations to protest Floyd’s death.)

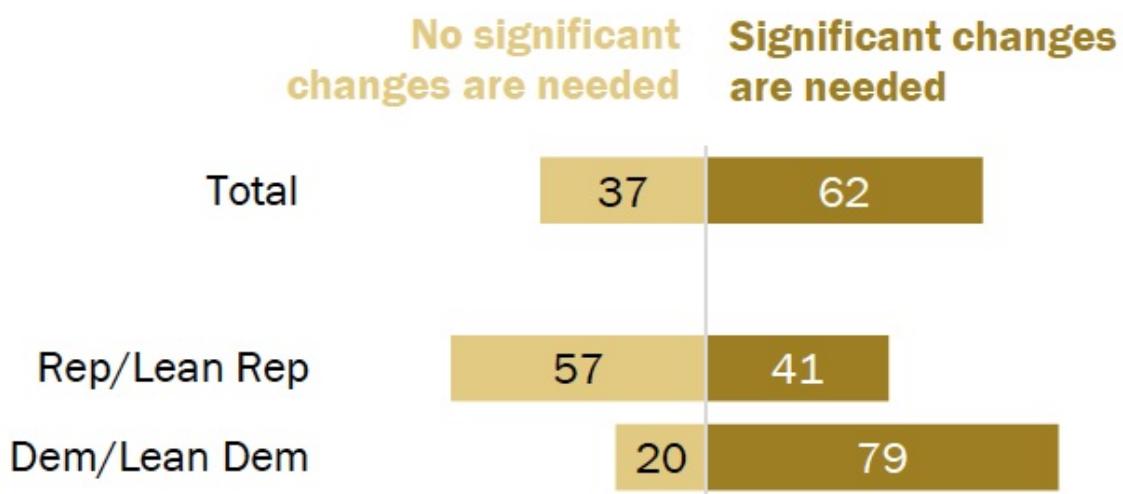
Among the public overall, 68% say it is very important for the country that people are free to peacefully protest, down from 74% two years ago. In this case, the decline has come entirely among Republicans. Only about half of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents (53%) say it is very important for the country that people are free to peacefully protest, while 33% say this is somewhat important; 13% say it is not too or not at all important. Two years ago, 64% of Republicans said that it was very important that people are free to protest peacefully.

Among Democrats and Democratic leaners, there has been no change in views in the importance of being able to protest peacefully: 82% currently say this is very important, and the same share said this two years ago. As a result, the current 36 percentage point partisan gap in the shares saying peaceful protest is very important is twice as wide as it was in early 2018 (18 points). On a similar question from a Pew Research Center telephone survey conducted in the weeks before the 2016 election, the share of Democrats saying people having the right to nonviolent protest was very important for maintaining a strong democracy was 17 points higher than among Republicans.

As a result, Democrats have become far less likely to say the U.S. is doing well in allowing peaceful protests, while continuing to say this is a very important principle. Among Republicans, by contrast, a large majority continues to say the U.S. does well in allowing such protests, but a declining share says this is very important to the country than did so two years ago.

Wide partisan gap on whether design of U.S. govt. needs ‘significant changes’

Thinking about the fundamental design and structure of American government, % who say ...



Note: No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted July 27-Aug. 2, 2020.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

These are among the findings of the survey of views of U.S. democracy and the political system, conducted July 27-Aug. 2 among 11,001 U.S. adults on Pew Research Center’s American Trends Panel. The survey also finds:

Majority says significant changes are needed in structure of government. A 62% majority of the public says that significant changes are needed in the fundamental design and structure of American government to make it work for current times; 37% say the design and structure of government serves the country well, and significant changes are not needed. While views among the public overall have changed little since 2018, Democrats and Republicans have

moved further apart in their opinions. Currently, 79% of Democrats say significant changes in the structure of government are needed, compared with 41% of Republicans.

Fewer than half of Americans say the rights and freedoms of all are respected. An overwhelming share of Americans (85%) say it is very important that the rights and freedoms of all people are respected. Yet only 41% say this describes the country very well (10%) or somewhat well (30%). Republicans (52%) are more likely than Democrats (30%) to say this describes the country well; among members of both parties, however, fewer say this than did so two years ago.

Declining share of Americans view respectful political debates as very important. Slightly more than half of adults (54%) say it is very important that the tone of political debate is respectful, down from 61% two years ago. The shift has come about equally among Republicans and Democrats. Few people in either party (30% of Republicans, 24% of Democrats) think this description – the tone of political debates is respectful – describes the country well.

Sharp decline in share of Democrats who say ‘people are free to peacefully protest’ describes this country well

Republicans and Democrats differ widely in evaluations of some aspects of the U.S. political system. But for many others, members of both parties give the country low ratings.

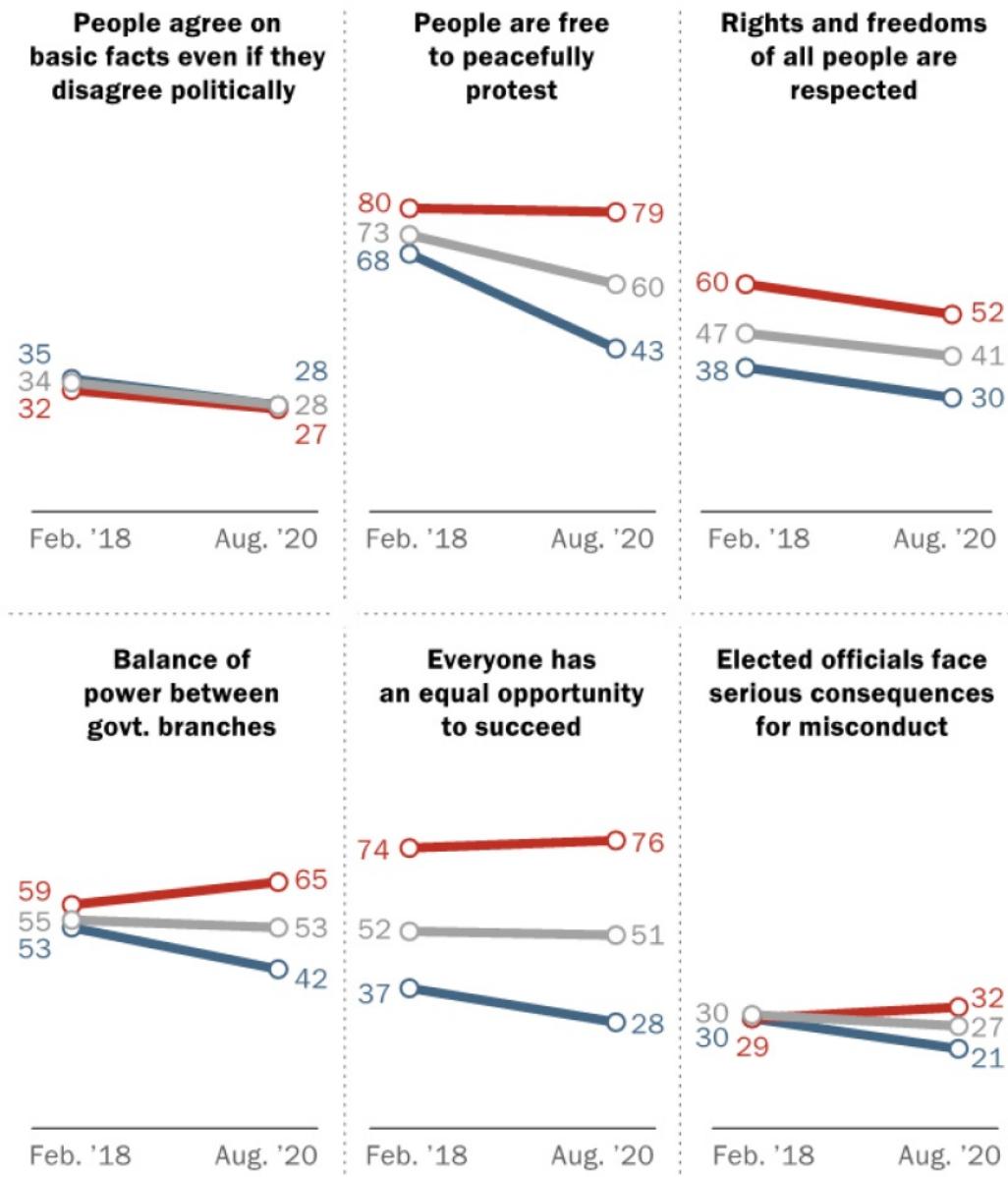
Democrats and Republicans move further apart in evaluations of U.S. democratic performance in several areas – especially on freedom to protest peacefully

*% who say each describes the country **very/somewhat well***

Total

Rep/Lean Rep

Dem/Lean Dem



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted July 27-Aug. 2, 2020.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

For example, just 27% of Republicans and 28% of Democrats say the phrase “people agree on basic facts even though they disagree politically” describes the country very or somewhat well. The shares expressing this view have declined modestly in both parties since 2018.

Small shares of Republicans (28%) and Democrats (24%) also say the phrase “people who give a lot of money to elected officials *do not* have more political influence than other people” describes the country well.

Yet there are substantial differences on other items: On 10 items included in the survey, the widest gaps are on whether “everyone has an equal opportunity succeed” (76% of Republicans say this describes the U.S. well, compared with 28% of Democrats) and “people are free to peacefully protest” (79% of Republicans, 43% of Democrats).

And the partisan differences on these items – especially on the freedom to protest peacefully—have widened since 2018. Two years ago, majorities in both parties (80% of Republicans, 68% of Democrats) said people had the right to peacefully protest; since then, the share of Democrats saying this describes the country well has declined 25 percentage points, while remaining largely unchanged among Republicans. The partisan gap on this item has increased to 36 points – three times what it was two years ago.

The share of Democrats who say everyone has an equal opportunity to succeed – already low, at 37% in 2018 – has fallen 9 points to 28%. Republicans’ views are largely unchanged since then (74% then, 76% now).

Democrats and Republicans also have moved further apart in their views of the balance of power between branches of government. In 2018, majorities of Republicans (59%) and Democrats (53%) said the phrase “the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government each keep the others from having too much power” describes the U.S. very or somewhat well. Today, 65% of Republicans express this view – a 6-point increase since 2018. The share of Democrats saying this has fallen 9 points to 42%.

There has been a decline in the shares of *both* Republicans and Democrats who say the phrase “the rights and freedoms of all people are respected” describes the country well. Just 52% of Republicans say the rights of all people are respected, down from 60% two years ago. Even fewer Democrats say this (30%), and there

has been an 8-point decline since 2018.

Since 2018, Democrats' evaluations of how well the U.S. is doing in living up to its democratic principles have declined on seven of 10 items. In contrast, Republicans' perceptions of U.S. democratic performance have remained about the same – or become more positive – on eight of the 10 items.

Across all 10 items, the average partisan gap in evaluations of democratic performance was about 9 percentage points in 2018. Across the same 10 items today, that gap is now 16 points.

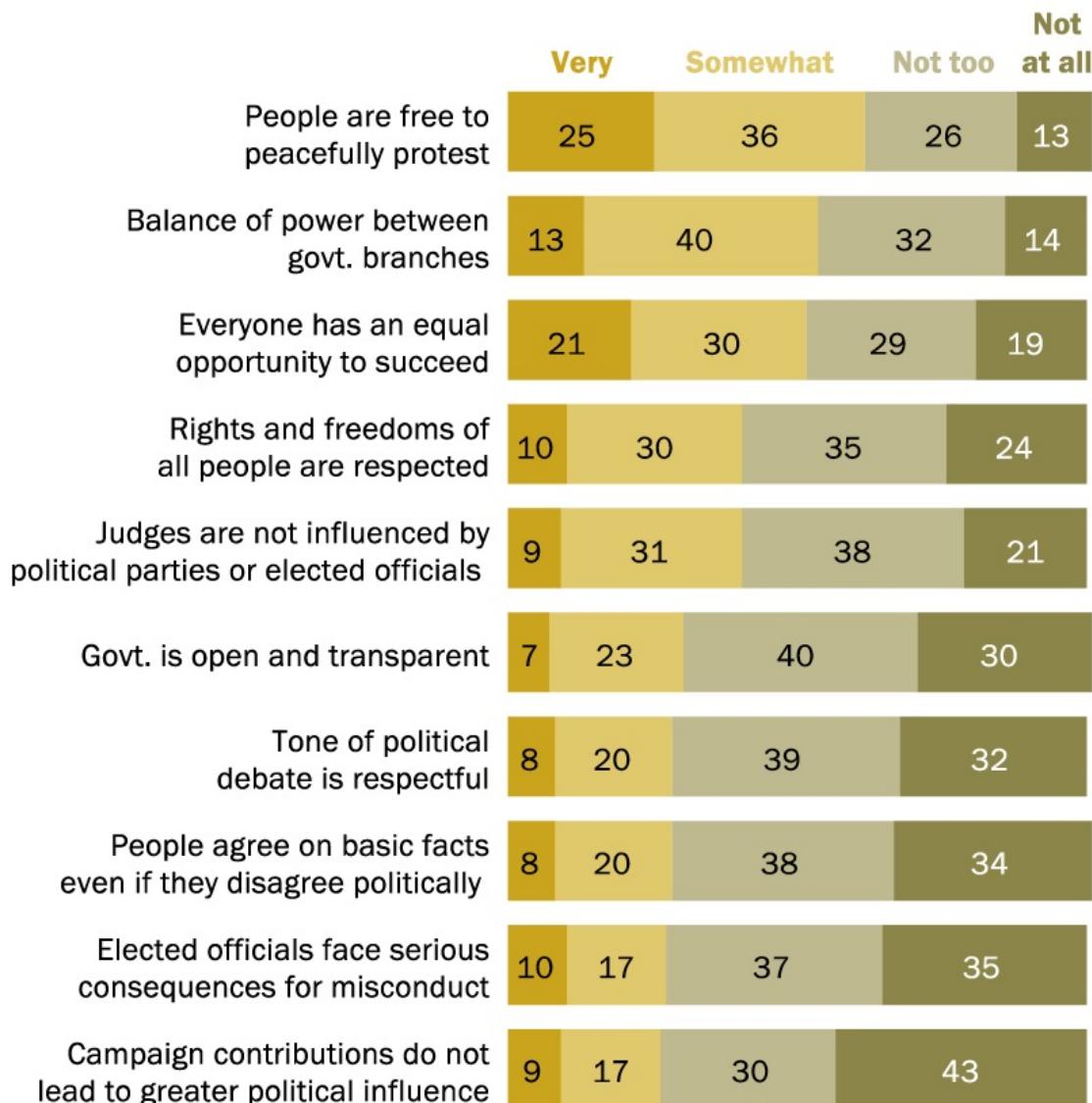
Fewer than a third of Americans say politicians face consequences for misconduct and that money *doesn't* buy greater political influence

Looking at the public's evaluations of how well the nation is doing upholding democratic ideals, the overall picture is largely negative.

Clear majorities say the country is doing well in only two areas: People are free to peacefully protest (60% say this describes the country very or somewhat well), and the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government keep one another from having too much power (53%).

Public broadly critical of numerous aspects of political system, from govt. transparency to campaign funding

% who say each of the following describes the country __ well



Note: No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted July 27-Aug. 2, 2020.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

About half say everyone has an equal opportunity to succeed (51%), while

almost as many (48%) say this does not describe the country well.

In six other areas, majorities of Americans say the country is not doing well. Nearly six-in-ten (59%) say the phrase “the rights and freedoms of all people are respected” describes the country not too well or not at all well.

Even larger majorities say the country is not performing well when it comes to the government being open and transparent (69% say this does not describe the country well), the tone of political debate being respectful (72%), people agreeing on basic facts even if they disagree politically (72%), elected officials facing serious consequences for misconduct (73%) and that campaign contributions do not lead to greater political influence (also 73%).

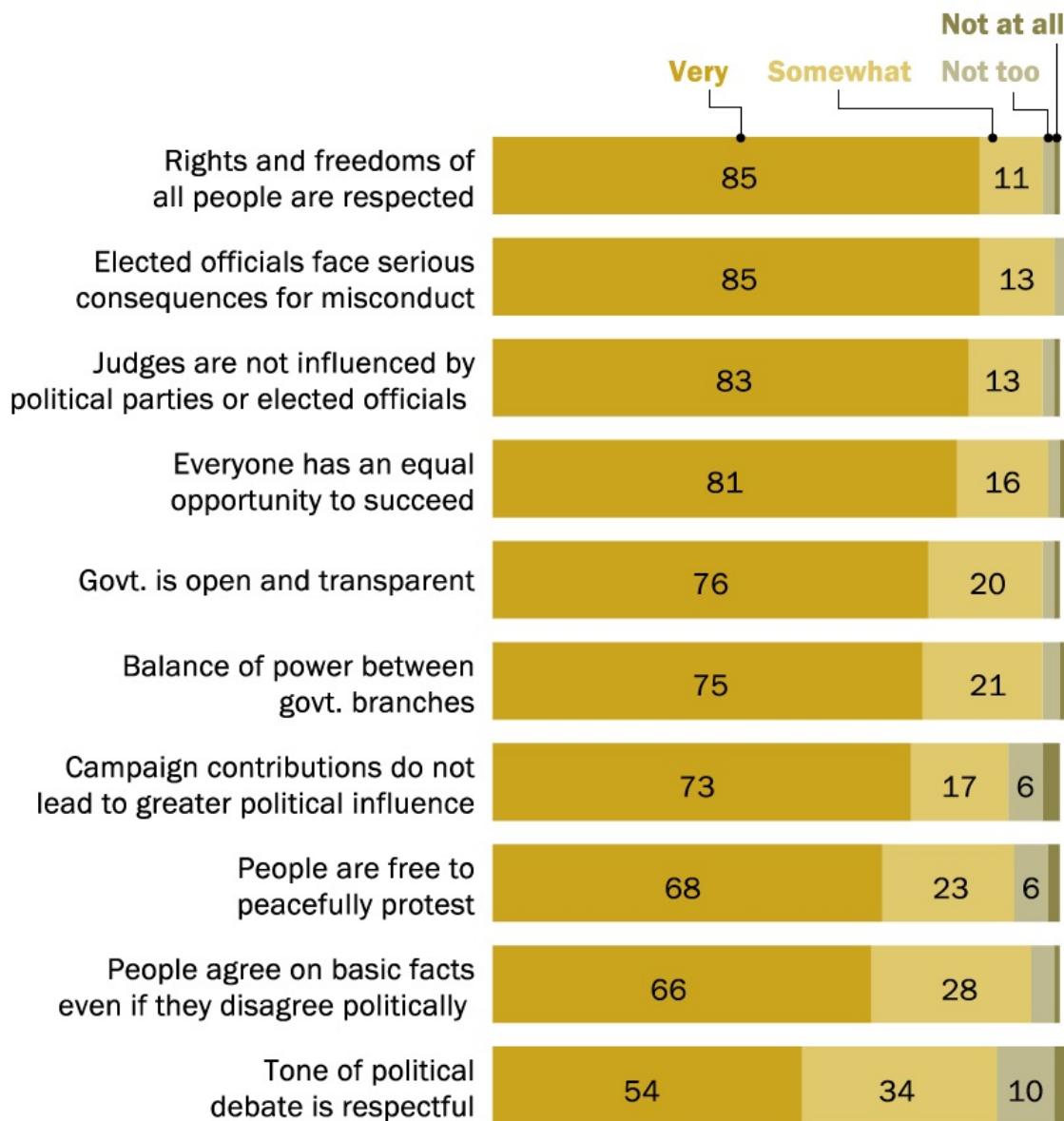
Views of the influence of campaign donations are especially negative. About four-in-ten (43%) say the idea that campaign contributions do not result in greater political influence describes the U.S. “not at all well” – the highest share among the 10 items included in the survey.

Views of the importance of democratic values and principles

The public places great importance on a broad range of democratic ideals and principles. Across most of the 10 democratic values asked about in the survey – including respecting the rights of all, ensuring that governmental branches keep one another from having too much power, and ensuring elected officials face serious consequences for misconduct – large majorities say these are *very* important for the country.

Sizable majorities say several democratic values and principles are ‘very important’ for the country

% who say it is __ important for the country that ...



Note: No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted July 27-Aug. 2, 2020.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

In all cases, overwhelming shares say these values are *very* or *somewhat* important; few Americans say they are not too or not at all important.

However, there is considerable variance in the shares saying each is very important.

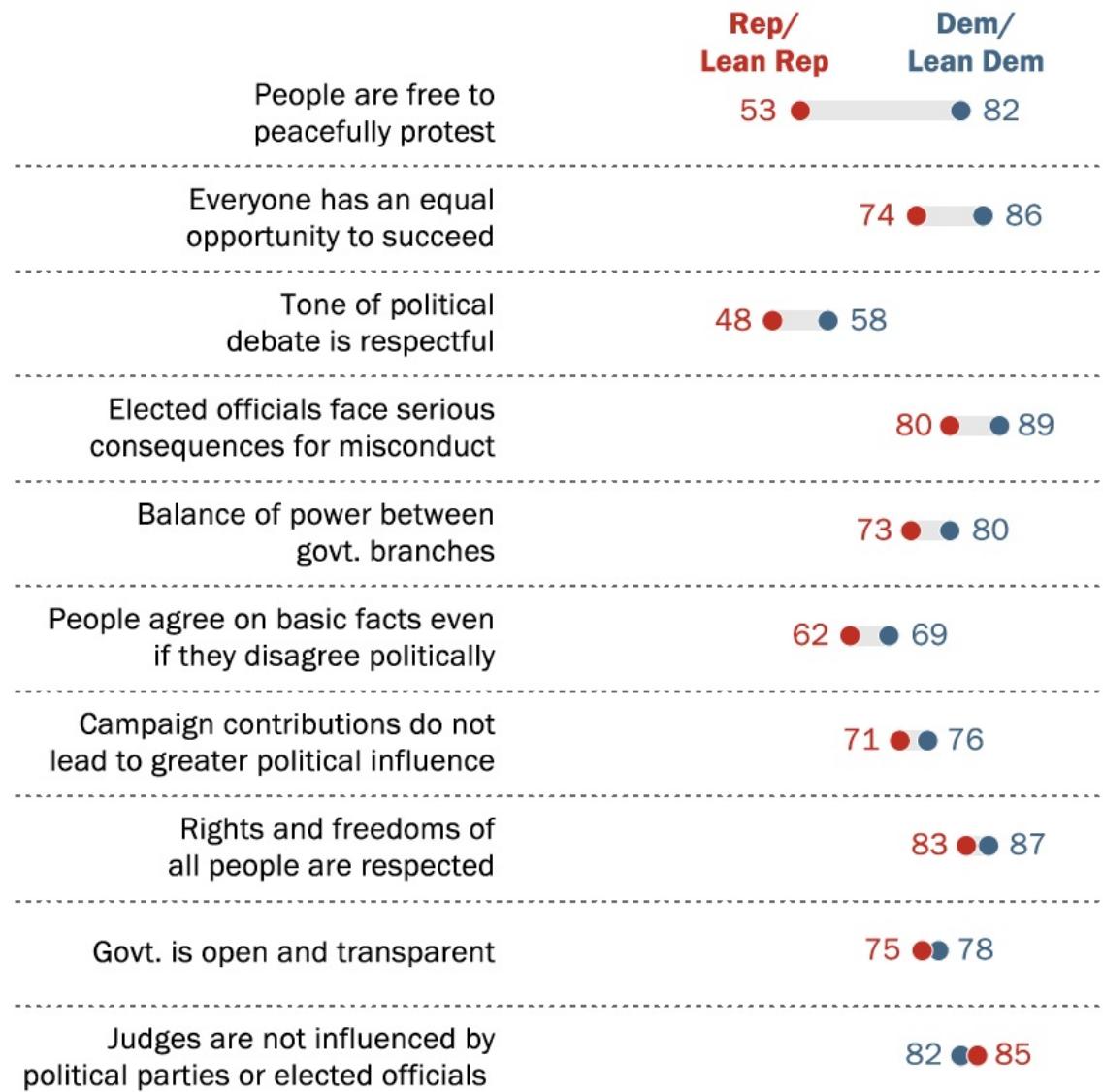
Overwhelming majorities say it is very important that rights and freedoms of all people are respected (85%) and that elected officials face serious consequences for misconduct (also 85%).

Large majorities of adults also say it's very important that judges are not influenced by political parties or elected officials (83%), everyone has an equal opportunity to succeed (81%), government conducts its work openly and transparently (76%), and that the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government keep each other from having too much power (75%).

Compared with the other principles, people place less importance on respectful political debate (54% say this is very important). Still, a large majority says this is at least somewhat important (87%).

Partisans agree on importance of many democratic values, but differ on freedom to peacefully protest

% who say it is **very important** for the country that ...



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted July 27-Aug. 2, 2020.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Though majorities of Republicans and Democrats say most of these principles are *very important* to the country, there are notable differences on several items.

And, as is the case with evaluations of the nation's performance on democratic principles, one of the widest gaps is on the freedom to protest peacefully. While 82% of Democrats say this is very important, only 53% of Republicans say the same. This 29 percentage point partisan gap is the largest of the 10 items.

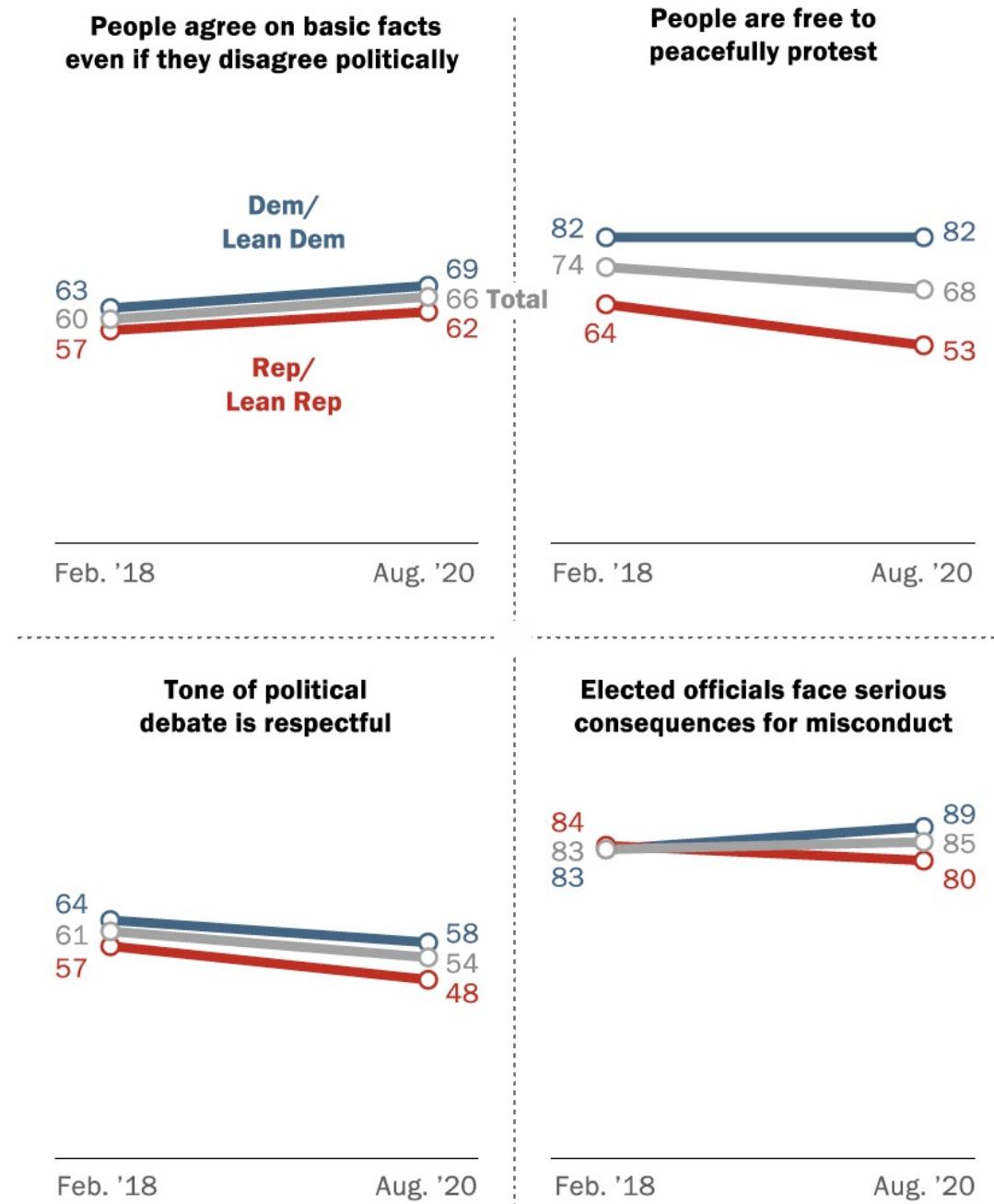
Democrats are also more likely than Republicans to say it is very important that everyone has an equal opportunity to succeed (86% vs. 74%) and that the tone of political debate is respectful (58% vs. 48%).

The partisan differences are less pronounced on several other items. Comparable majorities in both parties say it is very important that campaign contributions do not lead to greater political influence, the rights and freedoms of all people are respected, government is open and transparent, and judges are not influenced by parties or elected officials.

Overall, however, Democrats are more likely than Republicans to say eight of the 10 items surveyed are *very important* to the country.

Declining share of Republicans say people's freedom to peacefully protest is very important for the country

% who say it is *very important* for the country that ...



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted July 27-Aug. 2, 2020.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

There have been some significant shifts in the way partisans view the importance of certain democratic values over the past two years.

In 2018, roughly three-quarters of adults said it is very important for the country that people are free to peacefully protest, including 82% of Democrats and 64% of Republicans. The same share of Democrats says this today, but the share of Republicans who say this today (53%) has declined by 11 percentage points – the biggest decline across all 10 items.

Republican and Democratic views on basic facts and respectful political debate have moved together.

In 2018, 63% of Democrats and 57% of Republicans said it was very important that people agree on basic facts even if they disagree politically. Today, those shares are higher among both parties; 69% of Democrats now say it is very important, while 62% of Republicans say the same.

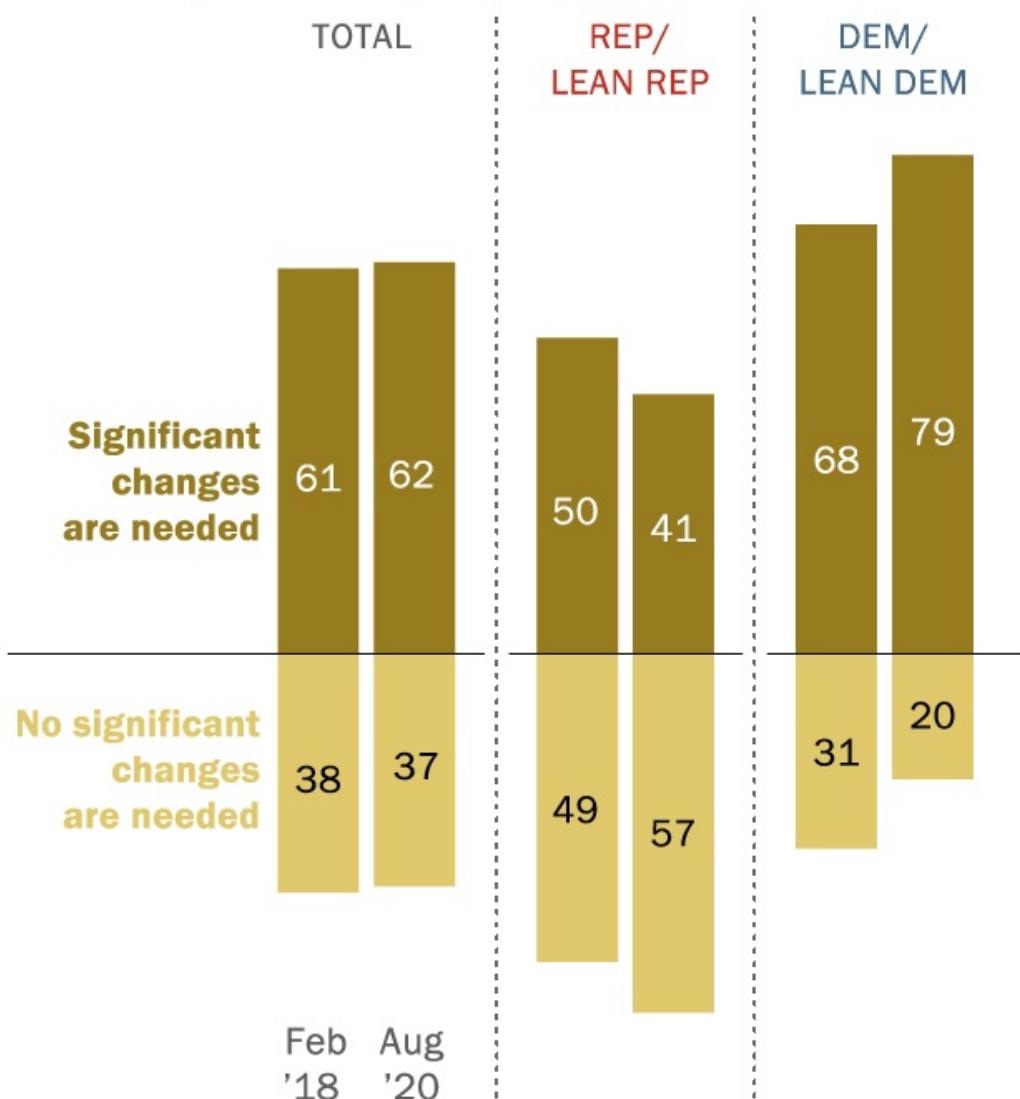
And today, smaller shares of Republicans and Democrats say it is very important that the tone of political debate is respectful. Just about half of Republicans say it's very important (48%), and 58% of Democrats say the same.

In 2018, there was no partisan gap on the principle that elected officials face serious consequences for misconduct. But today, there is a 9 percentage point gap. Democrats have grown *more* likely to say it is important that elected officials face repercussions for misconduct (83% in 2018 vs. 89% today) while Republicans have become less likely to say this (84% then, 80% today).

Majority of Americans say fundamental changes in structure of government are needed

Partisans move further apart on whether government needs structural change

Thinking about the fundamental design and structure of American government, % who say ...



Note: No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted July 27-Aug. 2, 2020.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

A majority of Americans (62%) say that when thinking about the fundamental design and structure of government, significant changes are needed to make it work for current times; 37% say the design and structure of government serves the country well and does not need significant changes.

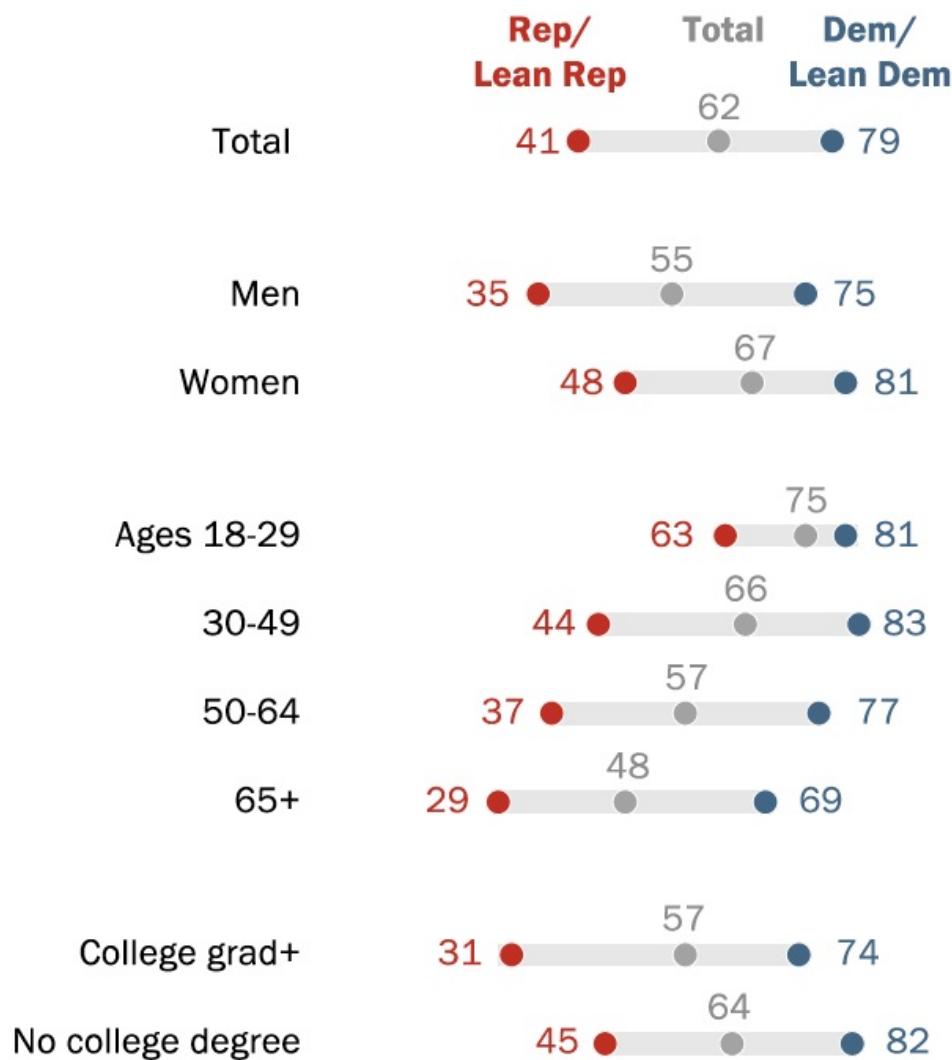
These overall opinions have changed little since 2018, but Republicans and Democrats have moved in opposing directions. In 2018, half of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents said significant changes to American government were needed; today, that share has dropped to 41%. A majority (57%) now says no significant changes are needed.

At the same time, Democrats have grown *more* likely to say significant changes are needed. In 2018, 68% of Democrats said substantial change was necessary. Today, 79% of Democrats say changes are needed to make government work for current times.

Though partisanship is the biggest factor in views on whether the fundamental design and structure of American government needs significant changes, there are similar demographic divisions within each partisan coalition – especially among Republicans.

Majorities of young Democrats and Republicans say changes are needed in the design of the U.S. government

% who say significant changes are needed to the fundamental design and structure of American government



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted July 27-Aug. 2, 2020.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Women in both parties are more likely than men to say government needs significant changes to work in current times. Nearly half of Republican women (48%) say such changes are needed, compared with 35% of Republican men. The gender gap among Democrats is more modest: 81% of Democratic women say this, compared with 75% of Democratic men.

Among Republicans, there are sizable age divides in views of government. A majority of Republicans under 30 years of age (63%) say government needs major changes. This sentiment is far less pronounced among older age groups: 44% of Republicans ages 30 to 49 say this, compared with 37% who are 50 to 64 and just 29% of those 65 and older.

Majorities of Democrats in all age groups say fundamental changes are needed in the design of government, though this view is more widespread among those under age 50 (82%) than those ages 50 and older (74%).

[原文](#)

[返回目录](#)