

Oxfam 'Inclusivity' Guide Tells Staff To Avoid Using 'Offensive' Words Like 'Mother', 'People' and 'Headquarters'

Description

Oxfam has released an “inclusive language” guide which apologizes for using the English language before going on to deem a number of words ‘offensive’, such as “headquarters,” “local,” “people,” “mother” and “feminine hygiene.”



Yes, really.

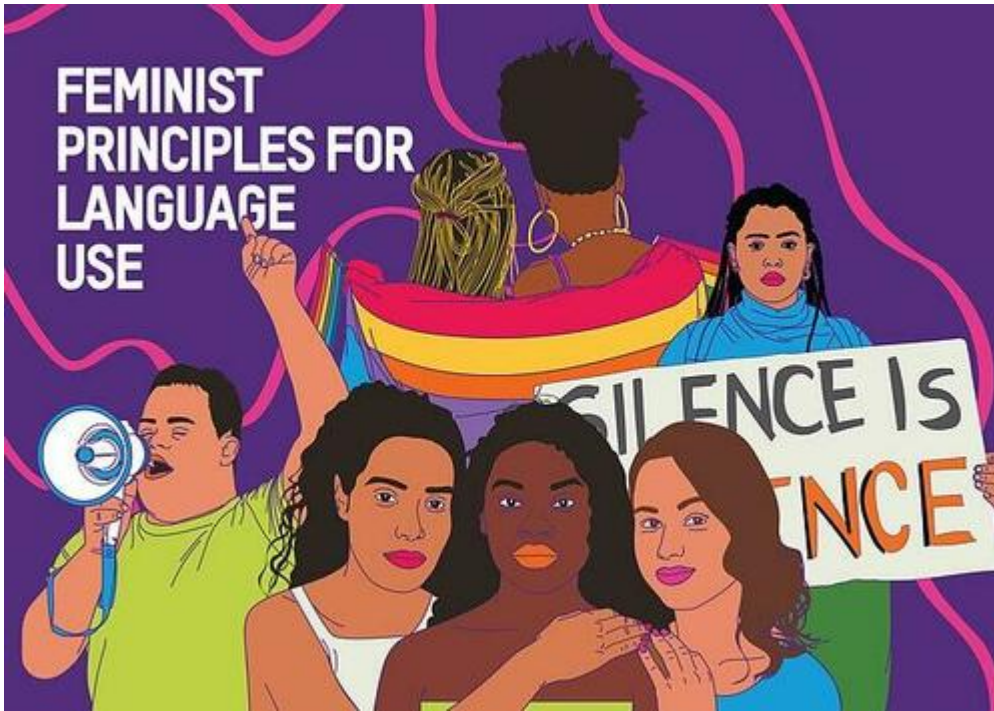
The poverty and hunger charity was slammed for caving to absurd levels of political correctness after issuing the bizarre 92-page guidance to staff members.

“We recognise that this guide has its origin in English, the language of a colonising nation. We acknowledge the Anglo-supremacy of the sector as part of its coloniality,” states the introduction.

“This guide aims to support people who have to work and communicate in the English language as part of this colonial legacy. However, we recognise that the dominance of English is one of the key issues that must be addressed in order to decolonise our ways of working and shift power.”

Apparently, merely using the English language is now racist and offensive.

The word “headquarters” is criticized because it “implies a colonial power dynamic,” while “field trip” is also frowned upon because it can “reinforce colonial attitudes.”



Staff are even told not to say they “stand with” people they support because it “potentially alienates people unable to stand,” while even the word “people” is to be avoided because “is often misunderstood as only referring to men.”

“Mother or father” are also verboten because it is important to “avoid assuming the adoption of gendered roles by transgender parents,” according to the guide, while “feminine hygiene” is also a bad term because it implies menstruation is dirty.

Even the terms “LGBT, LGBTQIX, homosexuality, gay and lesbian” are to be avoided because people who consider themselves part of “the whole LGBTQIA+ community” might be offended if the ‘plus’ isn’t used.

Critics slammed the ludicrous language guide and said that Oxfam should concentrate on charity work rather than policing the words people are allowed to use.

“In Africa, women have a one in 37 chance of dying in pregnancy,” said Maya Forstater, who founded pressure group Sex Matters. “But Oxfam seems to think what’s really important is erasing clear language about the very people who are most at risk.”

“How is ignoring and denigrating the world’s mothers good for development?’ she asked. “This guidance is trying to apply fashionable ideas about gender identity to people around the world who don’t think like this and are dealing with the ordinary problems men and women face every day.”

✓ PARENT, PARENTHOOD

i To describe the role in raising children without directly ascribing gendered roles. If trans parents have a preferred specified gender role, such as 'mother' or 'father', this should be respected. If unsure, it is more inclusive to use 'parent'.

? WHY

In patriarchal culture, social norms around gender result in designated roles for parents that reflect expectations of that gender. Some transgender and non-binary people may identify with these roles. However, some may prefer to use other names to designate parenthood. The important principle here is to be inclusive in the broader sense by describing people as 'parents', but if individual parents have a preference for a role name, to respect their choice.

✗ WE AVOID

'mother' or 'father' (avoid assuming the adoption of gendered roles by transgender parents)

✓ PASSING

i If someone is regarded, at a glance, to be a cisgender man or cisgender woman, it is also sometimes used to describe homosexual, bisexual or pansexual people who are assumed to be heterosexual on the basis of social assumptions relating to gender norms.

Cisgender refers to someone whose gender identity matches the sex they were assigned at birth. This might include physical gender cues (hair or clothing) and/or behaviour which is historically or culturally associated with a particular gender.

? WHY

Whether an LGBTQIA+ person 'passes' as heterosexual and/or cisgender in a society in which LGBTQIA+ people experience discrimination can have an impact on their experiences. For example, someone who can 'pass' as cisgender or heterosexual may be less likely to be subjected to harassment or abuse. The term is often used in queer communities and cultures.

✓ PRONOUN

i A pronoun is a word we use in place of a 'proper noun', e.g. someone's name. Often pronouns are words we use to refer to people's gender in conversation - for example, 'he' or 'she'. Some people may prefer others to refer to them in gender neutral language and use pronouns such as they/their and ze/zir.

? WHY

In the context of LGBTQIA+ inclusion, it can be supportive to make declaration of pronouns part of standard practice, for example, by using them in email signatures, in introductions and in meetings. By doing so we can avoid making assumptions about a person's gender without having asked, and do not put the onus on people who use pronouns that are different to what might have been assumed to correct us, as this can cause an uncomfortable situation and contribute to feelings of gender dysphoria.

✗ WE AVOID

assuming it is correct to describe someone as 'he' or 'she' based on their name or physical appearance

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“Most people will find this particular use of valuable time and resources by Oxfam totally bizarre. It would do them well to remember the old adage that actions speak louder than words,” asserted Tory former minister Robert Buckland.

Free speech activist Toby Young highlighted Oxfam’s mishandling of the scandal surrounding their staff sexually exploiting children after the 2010 Haiti earthquake, noting, “It’s rather like being lectured by a finger-wagging vicar from behind his pulpit even though he’s been publicly disgraced.”

“It would be altogether more sensible if Oxfam focused on its core mission of alleviating poverty and starvation,” said Young.

However, the charity doubled down on its woke insanity, releasing a statement clarifying, “This guide is not prescriptive but helps authors communicate in a way that is respectful to the diverse range of people with which we work. We are proud of using inclusive language; we won’t succeed in tackling poverty by excluding marginalised groups.”

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Authored by Paul Joseph Watson via Summit News,

Category

1. Main
2. Racism-Trans/Gender-LGBTQ+-Sex. crimes

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