

Chapter 1 : Skeptical Feminism â€” University of Minnesota Press

Skeptical Feminism is the first book to intellectually explore an extraordinarily important topic: the seemingly inherent tension between feminist theory making and popular feminism. Dever does a masterful job relating the significance of the feminist theory struggles to the history of feminism.

Feminist Fairy Tales And many more! I have been writing knitting books for several years, and am planning to write about other subjects in the future. As many of you know, I have been working on a de-conversion memoir, to tell the story of how I went from being a born-again Christian to being an atheist. Even though I had no bad experiences as a Christian and I was not abused or misused by the church or by individual Christians, ultimately I found that the teachings of my childhood could no longer sustain me spiritually or intellectually as I learned more about the world in which we live and the larger universe that surrounds us. With that in mind, I asked Barbara a few questions about knitting, atheism, and feminism. What inspired you to write about knitting in the s and s? In this way I went through astronomy, architecture, paleontology, anthropology, biology, and other matters that I felt curious about. But years later I discovered pattern stitches, and then began furiously collecting old ones and inventing new ones. I like doing research. I am always annoyed by people who are too intellectually lazy to do any serious study of subjects in which they claim to be interested. The scientific facts about minerals are so infinitely more complex and fascinating than any of the simplistic notions invented by human imaginations. How did you make the transition from writing about knitting to writing about feminism and atheism? I was reading and taking notes on comparative religions and feminist issues ever since I graduated from college. I wanted to know how these improbable ideas arose in the first place. Knitting was just another one of my interests â€” although it was a primary interest, of course, in the years when I was designing for yarn companies and creating the books. These topics seem to be seeped in superstition yet you are a very skeptical person. Why do you think these topics draw you? I became interested in the Tarot when I discovered that it too was basically a religious system having strongly matriarchal, pre-Christian symbolism. Do you think the idea of spirituality assumes a belief in the supernatural? I distinguish between spirituality and religion. Spirituality is a feeling; religion is a business. As practiced by patriarchal faiths like Christianity, Judaism, and Islam, it is a business created by men, for the benefit of men and for the suppression of women. Fact and Fallacy in the Crystal World you address these issues. What kind of response did you have to these books? Are you also frustrated by the conflation of feminism with superstition? All concepts of the supernatural are childish and simplistic compared to the real wonders of the natural world. A lifetime spent studying any aspect of it is never enough. On the contrary, science is the only power that has finally liberated us from the chains of superstition and ignorant misunderstandings of the universe we live in. What is your favorite of your own books and why? Most of my other books represent a lot of hard work. Do you have any new books in the works that we can look forward to? I am working on another book, but I never talk about work in progress. Cross posted on my personal blog.

Chapter 2 : NY Daily News - We are currently unavailable in your region

The Sceptical Feminist: A Philosophical Enquiry (; second edition) is a book about feminism by the philosopher Janet Radcliffe Richards.

Scientific skepticism[edit] Scientific skepticism or rational skepticism also spelled scepticism , sometimes referred to as skeptical inquiry, is a practical, epistemological position in which one questions the veracity of claims lacking empirical evidence. In practice, the term is most commonly applied to the examination of claims and theories that appear to be beyond mainstream science , rather than to the routine discussions and challenges among scientists. The New Skepticism described by Paul Kurtz is scientific skepticism. Merton asserts that all ideas must be tested and are subject to rigorous, structured community scrutiny as described in Mertonian norms. According to Hammer, "the intellectual forebears of the modern skeptical movement are rather to be found among the many writers throughout history who have argued against beliefs they did not share. Briefly stated, a skeptic is one who is willing to question any claim to truth, asking for clarity in definition, consistency in logic, and adequacy of evidence. The use of skepticism is thus an essential part of objective scientific inquiry and the search for reliable knowledge. The question is not whether we like the conclusion that emerges out of a train of reasoning, but whether the conclusion follows from the premises or starting point and whether that premise is true. A skeptic provisionally proportions acceptance of any claim to valid logic and a fair and thorough assessment of available evidence, and studies the pitfalls of human reason and the mechanisms of deception so as to avoid being deceived by others or themselves. Skepticism values method over any particular conclusion. It is the application of reason to any and all ideasâ€”no sacred cows allowed. In other words, skepticism is a method, not a position. Skepticism is the process of applying reason and critical thinking to determine validity. In line with Kendrick Frazier , he describes the movement as a surrogate in that area for institutional science. The movement set up a distinct field of study, and provided an organizational structure, while long-standing genre of individual skeptical activities lacked such a community and background. Skeptics often focus their criticism on claims they consider to be implausible, dubious or clearly contradictory to generally accepted science. Scientific skeptics do not assert that unusual claims should be automatically rejected out of hand on a priori groundsâ€”rather they argue that claims of paranormal or anomalous phenomena should be critically examined and that extraordinary claims would require extraordinary evidence in their favor before they could be accepted as having validity. The disparity between women and men in the movement was raised in a skeptic newsletter by Mary Coulman. While she received some support in response to her discussion of sexism within the movement, she later became a target of virulent online harassment, even from fellow skeptics, after posting an online video that equated a man showing interest in her with misogyny. Debunking The term "debunk" is used to describe efforts by skeptics to expose or discredit claims believed to be false, exaggerated, or pretentious. It is closely associated with skeptical investigation or rational inquiry of controversial topics compare list of topics characterized as pseudoscience such as U. Paranormal investigator Joe Nickell cautions, however, that "debunkers" must be careful to engage paranormal claims seriously and without bias. He explains that open minded investigation is more likely to teach and change minds than debunking. He points to the skeptical discussion about astrology: The skeptical notion of astrology as a "failed hypothesis" fails to address basic anthropological assumptions about astrology as a form of ritualized divination. Hess, the skeptical discourse tends to set science and the skeptical project apart from the social and the economic. Anti-cult movement While not all pseudoscientific beliefs are necessarily dangerous, some can potentially be harmful. Bertrand Russell argued that some individual actions based on beliefs for which there is no evidence of efficacy, can result in destructive actions. Skeptical activist Tim Farley , who aims to create catalogue of harmful pseudoscientific practices and cases of damage caused by them, estimates documented number of killed or injured to be more than Richard Dawkins points to religion as a source of violence notably in *The God Delusion* , and considers creationism a threat to biology. Igwe came into conflict with high-profile witchcraft believers, leading to attacks on himself and his family. Pseudoskepticism Richard Cameron Wilson, in an article in *New Statesman* , wrote that "the bogus

sceptic is, in reality, a disguised dogmatist, made all the more dangerous for his success in appropriating the mantle of the unbiased and open-minded inquirer". Some advocates of discredited intellectual positions such as AIDS denial , Holocaust denial and climate change denial engage in pseudoskeptical behavior when they characterize themselves as "skeptics". This is despite their cherry picking of evidence that conforms to a pre-existing belief. The term pseudoskepticism has found occasional use in controversial fields where opposition from scientific skeptics is strong. For example, in , Susan Blackmore , a parapsychologist who became more skeptical and eventually became a Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal CSICOP fellow in , described what she termed the "worst kind of pseudoskepticism": They appear not to be interested in weighing alternatives, investigating strange claims, or trying out psychic experiences or altered states for themselves heaven forbid! The only skepticism this group promotes is skepticism of critics and [their] criticisms of paranormal studies. However, skeptics banding together in societies that research the paranormal and fringe science is a modern phenomenon. AFIS strives to promote science against those who deny its cultural value, abuse it for criminal purposes or as a cover for quackery. It maintains that people should be informed about scientific and technical advancements and the problems it helps to solve. Its magazine, Science et pseudo-sciences, attempts to distribute scientific information in a language that everyone can understand. While he saw both aspects as being covered in the skeptical movement, he had recommended CSICOP to focus on paranormal and pseudoscientific claims and to leave religious aspects to others. Besides scientists such as astronomers , stage magicians like James Randi were important in investigating charlatans and exposing their trickery. In Randi formed the James Randi Educational Foundation JREF and created the One Million Dollar Paranormal Challenge , where anyone who could demonstrate paranormal abilities, under mutually agreed-upon controlled circumstances, could claim the prize. The foundation of many new skeptical organizations was as well intending to protect consumers. As of July , GSoW had created or completely rewritten more than Wikipedia articles in many languages, which together have accumulated over 28 million page visits.

Chapter 3 : Aleksandr Kolpakov, member of "the skeptic feminist" youtube channel suspected of murder : D

A new poll finds that only 46 percent of Millennial women identify as feminists, and only 28 percent believe abortion should be available for any reason.

Chapter 4 : The Sceptical Feminist: A Philosophical Enquiry by Janet Radcliffe Richards

The Skeptic Feminist Retweeted Lucas Lynch This is true. Not that this is the reason behind the US withdrawing, but the Human Rights Council is deeply flawed, and gives free passes to some terrible countries.

Chapter 5 : The Skeptic Feminist - Encyclopedia Dramatica

I first read The Skeptical Feminist years and years ago and it was my first exposure to the idea that the status quo of male only deity, male domination and patriarchy was unfair to women. This sounds naive now.

Chapter 6 : The Need for a Skeptical Feminism – The Harlot's Bulldog

Feminism. The Skeptic Feminist (Aleksandr Kolpakov) is yet another in the line of upstanding, great male www.nxgvision.com the other well-adjusted male feminists, that are pedophiles, harassers, rapists, and so on, Aleksandr went the extra mile by actually killing a woman.

Chapter 7 : The Sceptical Feminist - Wikipedia

Barbara G. Walker is my role model as a writer. Early in her career, she wrote several knitting books that have become

classics, and later she wrote many books about skepticism and feminism. I have been writing knitting books for several years, and am planning to write about other subjects in.

Chapter 8 : The Skeptical Feminist: Discovering the Virgin, Mother, and Crone by Barbara G. Walker

The Skeptical Feminist has 48 ratings and 3 reviews. Freyja said: This book was a Christmas gift from my girlfriend at the time. She was the first woman.

Chapter 9 : Skeptical movement - Wikipedia

Horrible news: "Skeptic Feminist" Youtuber Aleksandr Kolpakov has been arrested and charged with second-degree murder after allegedly shooting and killing Heather "Ivy" Anable, his girlfriend and one of his cohosts on his Skeptic Feminist Youtube channel.