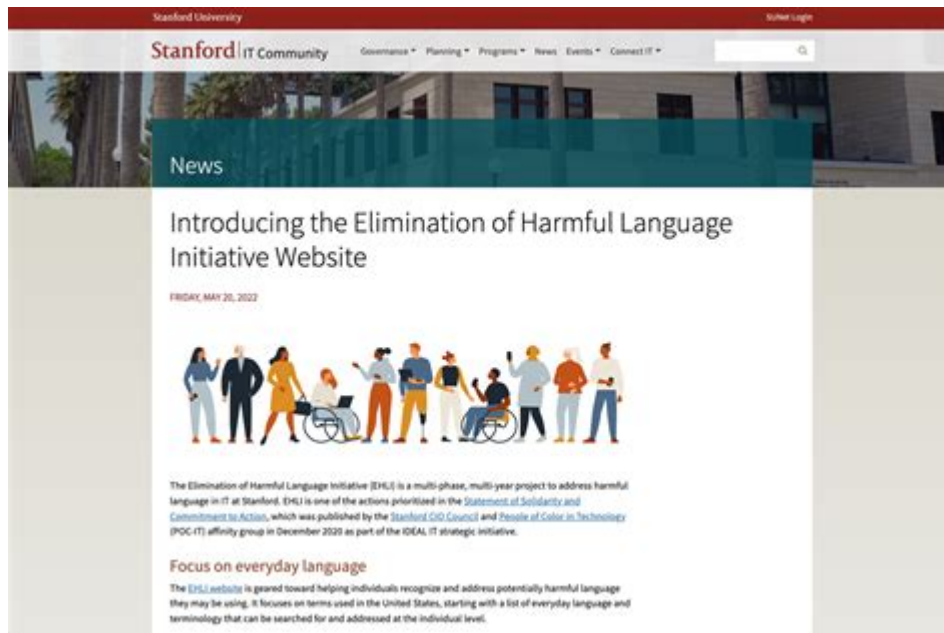


Stanford Harmful Language



Stanford Harmful Language: Understanding and Mitigating Bias in AI

The rise of artificial intelligence (AI) has brought incredible advancements, but it also presents significant challenges. One crucial area demanding attention is the presence of harmful language within AI systems. Stanford University has played a leading role in researching and addressing this issue, contributing significantly to our understanding of how harmful language manifests in AI and how we can mitigate its negative impacts. This comprehensive guide delves into the Stanford Harmful Language research, explaining its implications and offering insights into building more ethical and responsible AI systems.

What is "Harmful Language" in the Context of AI?

Before diving into the specifics of Stanford's work, let's define what constitutes "harmful language" in the context of AI. It encompasses a broad range of linguistic expressions that can be detrimental to individuals or groups. This includes, but isn't limited to:

Types of Harmful Language Identified by Stanford Research

Toxicity: This refers to language that is rude, disrespectful, aggressive, or threatening. Stanford's research often focuses on quantifying and classifying different levels of toxicity.

Bias: Harmful language often reflects and reinforces existing societal biases based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation, and other protected characteristics. This bias can be subtly embedded or overtly expressed.

Hate Speech: This is a more extreme form of harmful language that attacks or demeans individuals or groups based on their identity. Identifying and mitigating hate speech is a crucial component of responsible AI development.

Stereotyping: AI systems trained on biased data can perpetuate harmful stereotypes, leading to unfair or discriminatory outcomes. Stanford's research explores how to detect and address such stereotypes.

Insults and Threats: Direct attacks and threats of violence constitute clear examples of harmful language that must be addressed.

Stanford's Contributions to Harmful Language Research

Stanford researchers have made significant contributions to the field through various initiatives:

Developing Datasets and Benchmarks

One key contribution is the creation of comprehensive datasets of text containing various forms of harmful language. These datasets are crucial for training and evaluating AI models designed to detect and mitigate such language. The availability of high-quality, annotated datasets allows researchers to compare different approaches and track progress in the field.

Developing Novel Detection Models

Stanford researchers are at the forefront of developing sophisticated AI models capable of identifying harmful language with greater accuracy. This includes exploring advanced machine learning techniques, such as transformer networks and deep learning architectures, to improve the sensitivity and specificity of detection systems.

Investigating the Social Impact of Harmful Language

Beyond technical solutions, Stanford's research also emphasizes the social impact of harmful language. Researchers investigate how AI-generated harmful language can perpetuate discrimination, spread misinformation, and contribute to online harassment. Understanding these

broader consequences is vital for designing effective mitigation strategies.

Promoting Ethical AI Development

A central theme in Stanford's work is the ethical implications of AI. Researchers advocate for responsible AI development, emphasizing the need to consider the potential harms of AI systems and to build systems that are fair, equitable, and accountable. This involves not only technical solutions but also ethical guidelines and best practices for developers.

Mitigating Harmful Language: Strategies and Best Practices

Addressing harmful language in AI requires a multi-pronged approach:

Data Preprocessing and Cleaning

Careful curation of training data is crucial. Removing or mitigating biased and harmful content from datasets used to train AI models is a primary step in preventing the propagation of harmful language.

Model Training and Fine-tuning

Advanced training techniques, such as adversarial training and data augmentation, can improve the robustness of AI models in detecting and mitigating harmful language. Fine-tuning models on datasets specifically designed to address harmful language is also essential.

Human-in-the-Loop Systems

Integrating human review into the process can help identify and correct errors made by AI systems. A combination of AI-driven detection and human oversight is often the most effective approach.

Continuous Monitoring and Evaluation

Regularly monitoring and evaluating the performance of AI systems is crucial to identify and address any emerging issues related to harmful language. Continuous improvement is essential to ensure that systems remain effective over time.

Conclusion

Stanford's work on harmful language is a critical contribution to the ongoing effort to build safer and more ethical AI systems. By developing sophisticated detection models, creating valuable datasets, and investigating the broader social implications, Stanford researchers are pushing the boundaries of what's possible in this vital area. The strategies and best practices discussed above provide a roadmap for developers and researchers seeking to create AI systems that are free from harmful biases and promote a more inclusive and equitable digital environment.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Q1: What specific datasets has Stanford created related to harmful language?

A1: Stanford has contributed to various datasets, often collaborating with other institutions. The specific datasets vary and are often updated, so it's best to search for "Stanford harmful language datasets" on academic databases like Google Scholar to find the most current information.

Q2: How can I access and use Stanford's research on harmful language?

A2: Much of Stanford's research is publicly available through academic publications and repositories. You can search for relevant papers on Google Scholar, arXiv, and Stanford's own research publications website.

Q3: Is there a specific Stanford lab focusing solely on harmful language research?

A3: While there isn't one dedicated lab solely focused on this, several research groups within Stanford's computer science and human-centered AI departments contribute significantly to this area of research.

Q4: What are some limitations of current harmful language detection systems?

A4: Current systems still struggle with nuanced forms of harmful language, sarcasm, and context-dependent meaning. They can also be susceptible to adversarial attacks, where intentionally obfuscated language evades detection.

Q5: How can I contribute to research on harmful language?

A5: You can contribute by participating in citizen science projects that annotate data, by pursuing relevant research in computer science or linguistics, or by supporting institutions and researchers working in this field.

stanford harmful language: Speech & Language Processing Dan Jurafsky, 2000-09

stanford harmful language: *The Canceling of the American Mind* Greg Lukianoff, Rikki Schlott, 2023-10-17 A “galvanizing” (The Wall Street Journal) deep dive into cancel culture and its dangers to all Americans from the team that brought you *Coddling of the American Mind*. Cancel culture is a new phenomenon, and *The Canceling of the American Mind* is the first book to codify it and survey its effects, including hard data and research on what cancel culture is and how it works, along with hundreds of new examples showing the left and right both working to silence their enemies. *The Canceling of the American Mind* changes how you view cancel culture. Rather than a moral panic, we should consider it a dysfunctional part of how Americans battle for power, status, and dominance. Cancel culture is just one symptom of a much larger problem: the use of cheap rhetorical tactics to “win” arguments without actually winning arguments. After all, why bother refuting your opponents when you can just take away their platform or career? The good news is that we can beat back this threat to democracy through better citizenship. *The Canceling of the American Mind* offers concrete steps toward reclaiming a free speech culture, with materials specifically tailored for parents, teachers, business leaders, and everyone who uses social media. We can all show intellectual humility and promote the essential American principles of individuality, resilience, and open-mindedness.

stanford harmful language: *Mirror Of Language* Kenji Hakuta, 1986-02-09 A leading Yale psycholinguist separates myth from fact in the first comprehensive account of the psychological, linguistic, educational, and social aspects of bilingualism.

stanford harmful language: No Apologies Katherine Brodsky, 2024-01-30 We as a society are self-censoring at record rates. Say the wrong thing at the wrong moment to the wrong person and the consequences can be dire. Think that everyone should be treated equally regardless of race? You're a racist who needs to be kicked out of the online forum that you started. Believe there are biological differences between men and women? You're a sexist who should be fired with cause. Argue that people should be able to speak freely within the bounds of the law? You're a fascist who should be removed from your position of authority. When the truth is no defense and nuance is seen as an attack, self-censorship is a rational choice. Yet, our silence comes with a price. When we are too fearful to speak openly and honestly, we deprive ourselves of the ability to build genuine relationships, we yield all cultural and political power to those with opposing views, and we lose our ability to challenge ideas or change minds, even our own. In *No Apologies*, Katherine Brodsky argues that it's time for principled individuals to hit the unmute button and resist the authoritarians among us who name, shame, and punish. Recognizing that speaking authentically is easier said than done, she spent two years researching and interviewing those who have been subjected to public harassment and abuse for daring to transgress the new orthodoxy or criticize a new taboo. While she found that some of these individuals navigated the outrage mob better than others, and some suffered worse personal and professional effects than others, all of the individuals with whom she spoke remain unapologetic over their choice to express themselves authentically. In sharing their stories, which span the arts, education, journalism, and science, Brodsky uncovers lessons for all of us in the silenced majority to push back against the dangerous illiberalism of the vocal minority that tolerates no dissent— and to find and free our own voices.

stanford harmful language: AI Revolution Tero Ojanperä, 2024-11-14 The *AI Revolution* is a practical guide to using new AI tools, such as ChatGPT, DALL·E and Midjourney. Learn how to multiply your productivity by guiding or prompting AI in various ways. The book also introduces Microsoft Copilot, Google Bard, and Adobe Photoshop Generative Fill, among other new applications. ChatGPT reached a hundred million users in just two months after its release, faster than any other application before. This marked the advent of the generative AI era. Generative AI models generate text, images, music, videos, and even 3D models in ways previously thought impossible for machines. The book explains in an understandable manner how these AI models work. The book provides examples of how AI increases productivity, which professions are changing or disappearing, and how job markets will evolve in the coming years. With this book, you'll learn to

recognize the opportunities and risks AI offers. Understand what this change demands from individuals and companies and what strategic skills are required. The book also covers legal questions caused by generative AI, like copyrights, data protection, and AI regulation. It also ponders societal impacts. AI produces content, thus influencing language, culture, and even worldviews. Therefore, it's crucial to understand by whom and how AI is trained. The AI revolution started by ChatGPT is just the beginning. This handbook is for you if you want to keep up with the rapid development of AI.

stanford harmful language: Introduction to Information Retrieval Christopher D. Manning, Prabhakar Raghavan, Hinrich Schütze, 2008-07-07 Class-tested and coherent, this textbook teaches classical and web information retrieval, including web search and the related areas of text classification and text clustering from basic concepts. It gives an up-to-date treatment of all aspects of the design and implementation of systems for gathering, indexing, and searching documents; methods for evaluating systems; and an introduction to the use of machine learning methods on text collections. All the important ideas are explained using examples and figures, making it perfect for introductory courses in information retrieval for advanced undergraduates and graduate students in computer science. Based on feedback from extensive classroom experience, the book has been carefully structured in order to make teaching more natural and effective. Slides and additional exercises (with solutions for lecturers) are also available through the book's supporting website to help course instructors prepare their lectures.

stanford harmful language: The Age of Grievance Frank Bruni, 2024-04-30 From bestselling author and longtime New York Times columnist Frank Bruni comes a lucid, powerful examination of the ways in which grievance has come to define our current culture and politics, on both the right and left--

stanford harmful language: AMERICAN ABSOLUTISM Gary A. Freitas, 2024-01-29 Disrupting the Generational Cycle of Distrust in America's 600 Year Cultural War You are about to scan a high-resolution MRI of the psychological forces generating discord and disrupting the American democratic experiment. Absolute-mindedness is not a personality type, clinical disorder or social psychopathology, but an archaic trust adaptation giving rise to much of today's populist frustration and anger. When trust is disrupted early in life -- complexity, ambiguity, and disappointment fixate on a trust-mistrust duality -- good-bad, right-wrong, us versus them. Republicans and Democrats are undergoing cultural mitosis. An evolutionary social and political speciation driving us toward an autocratic America. Constitutional originalists were raised in parental originalism emphasizing principle and discipline over empathy and reasoning. Solo mass shootings are a predictable abandonment pattern over the course of America's history of gun rights and vigilante ethos. Conspiracy theories are repetitive information diffusion in dense social networks during times of social unrest, triggering individuals pre-wired for resignation, grievance, and revenge. The modern dictator: a dark triad of malignant narcissism, psychopathy, and Machiavellianism. American Absolutism explores what happens when human adaptation loses viability as it comes face-to-face with an exponentially evolving complexity that is the modern human condition.

stanford harmful language: The Identity Trap Yascha Mounk, 2023-09-26 One of our leading public intellectuals traces the origin of a set of ideas about identity and social justice that is rapidly transforming America—and explains why it will fail to accomplish its noble goals For much of history, societies have violently oppressed ethnic, religious, and sexual minorities. It is no surprise that many who passionately believe in social justice came to believe that members of marginalized groups need to take pride in their identity to resist injustice. But over the past decades, a healthy appreciation for the culture and heritage of minority groups has transformed into a counterproductive obsession with group identity in all its forms. A new ideology aiming to place each person's matrix of identities at the center of social, cultural, and political life has quickly become highly influential. It stifles discourse, vilifies mutual influence as cultural appropriation, denies that members of different groups can truly understand one another, and insists that the way

governments treat their citizens should depend on the color of their skin. This, Yascha Mounk argues, is the identity trap. Though those who battle for these ideas are full of good intentions, they will ultimately make it harder to achieve progress toward the genuine equality we desperately need. Mounk has built his acclaimed scholarly career on being one of the first to warn of the risks right-wing populists pose to American democracy. But, he shows, those on the left and center who are stuck in the identity trap are now inadvertent allies to the MAGA movement. In *The Identity Trap*, Mounk provides the most ambitious and comprehensive account to date of the origins, consequences, and limitations of so-called “wokeness.” He is the first to show how postmodernism, postcolonialism, and critical race theory forged the “identity synthesis” that conquered many college campuses by 2010. He lays out how a relatively marginal set of ideas came to gain tremendous influence in business, media, and government by 2020. He makes a nuanced philosophical case for why the application of these ideas to areas from education to public policy is proving to be so deeply counterproductive—and why universal, humanist values can best serve the vital goal of true equality. In explaining the huge political and cultural transformations of the past decade, *The Identity Trap* provides truth and clarity where they are needed most.

stanford harmful language: Hard Facts, Dangerous Half-Truths, and Total Nonsense

Jeffrey Pfeffer, Robert I. Sutton, 2006-02-14 The best organizations have the best talent. . . Financial incentives drive company performance. . . Firms must change or die. Popular axioms like these drive business decisions every day. Yet too much common management “wisdom” isn’t wise at all—but, instead, flawed knowledge based on “best practices” that are actually poor, incomplete, or outright obsolete. Worse, legions of managers use this dubious knowledge to make decisions that are hazardous to organizational health. Jeffrey Pfeffer and Robert I. Sutton show how companies can bolster performance and trump the competition through evidence-based management, an approach to decision-making and action that is driven by hard facts rather than half-truths or hype. This book guides managers in using this approach to dismantle six widely held—but ultimately flawed—management beliefs in core areas including leadership, strategy, change, talent, financial incentives, and work-life balance. The authors show managers how to find and apply the best practices for their companies, rather than blindly copy what seems to have worked elsewhere. This practical and candid book challenges leaders to commit to evidence-based management as a way of organizational life—and shows how to finally turn this common sense into common practice.

stanford harmful language: The Cancel Culture Panic Adrian Daub, 2024-09-24 Fear of cancel culture has gripped the world, and it turns out to be an old fear in a new get-up. In this incisive new work, Adrian Daub analyzes the global spread of cancel culture discourse as a moral panic, showing that, though its object is fuzzy, talk of cancel culture in global media has become a preoccupation of an embattled liberalism. There are plenty of conservative voices who gin up worries about cancel culture to advance their agendas. But more remarkable perhaps is that it is centrist, even left-leaning, media that has taken up the rallying cry and really defined the outlines of what cancel culture is supposed to be. Media in Western Europe, South America, Russia, and Australia have devoted as much—in some cases more—attention to this supposedly American phenomenon than most US outlets. From French crusades against le wokisme via British fables of the loony left to a German obsession with campus anecdotes to a global revolt against gender studies: countries the world over have developed culture war narratives in conflict with the US, and, above all, its universities—narratives that they themselves borrowed from the US. Who exactly is afraid of cancel culture? To trace how various global publics have been so quickly convinced that cancel culture exists and that it poses an existential problem, Daub compares the cancel culture panic to moral panics past, investigating the powerful hold that the idea of being cancelled has on readers around the world. A book for anyone wondering how institutions of higher learning in the US have become objects of immense interest and political lightning rods; not just for audiences and voters in the US, but worldwide.

stanford harmful language: Psychology of Human Adjustment James A. Brix, 2024-07-18

Psychology of Human Adjustment: A Faith-Based Handbook explores the ways in which human

beings adapt to the changing circumstances of their lives from birth to death. Written from a faith-based Christian perspective, it supplements the existing secular texts on Adjustment.

stanford harmful language: Pillars for Freedom Richard B. Levine, 2024-01-10 America's future will be unlimited if we return to wholesomeness, gratitude, and vision, for we must rise as one people or fall as many. Pillars for Freedom charts a brave path forward to imbue America with strength, economic security, and virtue. The American Experiment is unique in history in its conception of liberty, which is freedom from oppressive government and its yoke. We are a nation that rests on the rule of law and not the imperfections present in all humankind. Today, the bureaucratic state, which controls our government, relies on diversion, untrue narratives, and misdirection to cover incompetence and gross misdeeds. This cannot be our country's standard. The maintenance of liberty rests upon our faith, our Founding, our families, and our commitments to uncorrupted education and science. Pillars for Freedom describes in consummate detail the powers that America must reconstitute and wield in order that we reclaim our destiny. Our Judeo-Christian heritage must form the center of America's rebirth. Through marshalling our priceless heritage, we can rebuild our military, secure economic strength, and reassert energy dominance, as we rebuild our civil society. The actions of our government must, at all times, hold the needs of the American people as our North Star. An obligation of governance is to consider the world as it is and to weave together tools that reflect the entire extent of our nation's power. America must convey resolve through precision in international affairs to meet our strategic objectives. We must renew the American dream. To do so, we must honor the past in order that our country may light the way for the entire world. This momentous book marks a turning point. It is a lantern that will lead us to the break of dawn for our nation.

stanford harmful language: Conformity Colleges David R. Barnhizer, 2024-01-16 The United States' education system, especially its universities, is under attack by the ideological Left, dominated by advocates of Wokeism and Critical Race Theory. Marshall McLuhan was a brilliant thinker best known for his insight that "the medium is the message. Universities, as well as our entire educational "medium" including the K-12 system that feeds its graduates into the university and societal systems, are powerful and overarching mechanisms that we use to shape our understanding. For Western nations, the ideal of the university and of education generally has been to provide us with analytical skills, knowledge, and the ability to create and nurture a healthy society that benefits as many people as possible. That ideal, and the university as educational and social "medium," is under severe attack. The power to use the university as an overarching "medium" that offers a strong sense of legitimacy to even flawed and overstated arguments and assertions is why the institution is a target of an ideological Left that is now dominated by advocates of Wokeism and Critical Race Theory. Once obtaining a strong power base in university disciplines and administrations, the revolutionaries of race, gender, and other radical interests metamorphosed from heroic moral beacons fighting and railing against injustice, and revealed themselves as ideological dictators. The truth is that what we now refer to as the Woke/Critical Race Theory activist movement—particularly that controlled by those who came to power in the past thirty years or so—were not simply seeking to expand the nature and content of the university curriculum, or even what is taught in the K-12 system. Their intent was and is to "destabilize," "transform," and supplant what is taught. They seek to create a culture that elevates their interests while aggressively repressing anything they see as an obstacle to power, including healthy discourse and debate. The activists of the Woke/Critical Race Theory Movement are not an honest intellectual movement. They are intense and aggressive political strategists, self-styled "revolutionaries" seeking to use our educational systems with the framed narrative of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) that is actually one of Division, Enmity, and Intimidation/Indoctrination, all the while claiming their interests are benign and aimed at healing. In reality, they are fracturing our fundamental social order, sowing discord, and deliberately suppressing the freedom of speech and thought essential to the well-being of our democratic republic. Conformity Colleges: The Destruction of Intellectual Creativity and Dissent in America's Universities will help you understand what is happening and

come to grips with the need to challenge, counter, and reverse this “revolution. Nothing of significance can be done to stop what is going on unless the DEI administrative bureaucracy that now controls universities is dismantled or substantially weakened.

stanford harmful language: *Language and Social Justice in Practice* Netta Avineri, Laura R. Graham, Eric J. Johnson, Robin Conley Riner, Jonathan Rosa, 2018-12-12 From bilingual education and racial epithets to gendered pronouns and immigration discourses, language is a central concern in contemporary conversations and controversies surrounding social inequality. Developed as a collaborative effort by members of the American Anthropological Association’s Language and Social Justice Task Force, this innovative volume synthesizes scholarly insights on the relationship between patterns of communication and the creation of more just societies. Using case studies by leading and emergent scholars and practitioners written especially for undergraduate audiences, the book is ideal for introductory courses on social justice in linguistics and anthropology.

stanford harmful language: Just Giving Rob Reich, 2020-05-05 The troubling ethics and politics of philanthropy Is philanthropy, by its very nature, a threat to today’s democracy? Though we may laud wealthy individuals who give away their money for society’s benefit, Just Giving shows how such generosity not only isn’t the unassailable good we think it to be but might also undermine democratic values. Big philanthropy is often an exercise of power, the conversion of private assets into public influence. And it is a form of power that is largely unaccountable and lavishly tax-advantaged. Philanthropy currently fails democracy, but Rob Reich argues that it can be redeemed. Just Giving investigates the ethical and political dimensions of philanthropy and considers how giving might better support democratic values and promote justice.

stanford harmful language: *Positive Intelligence* Shirzad Chamine, 2012 Chamine exposes how your mind is sabotaging you and keeping you from achieving your true potential. He shows you how to take concrete steps to unleash the vast, untapped powers of your mind.

stanford harmful language: Multilingual Computer Assisted Language Learning Judith Buendgens-Kosten, Daniela Elsner, 2018-08-09 Recent developments in education, such as the increasing linguistic diversity in school populations and the digital revolution which has led to new ways of being, learning and socialising, have brought about fresh challenges and opportunities. In response, this book shows how technology enriches multilingual language learning, as well as how multilingual practices enrich computer assisted language learning (CALL) by bringing together two, thus far distinct, fields of research: CALL and multilingual approaches to language learning. The collection includes contributions from researchers and practitioners from three continents to illustrate how native languages, previously studied languages, heritage languages or dialects are activated through technology in formal and informal learning situations. The studies in this book showcase multilingual language use in chat rooms, computer games, digital stories, ebook apps, online texts and telecollaboration/virtual exchange via interactive whiteboards. This volume will be of interest to researchers interested in language learning and teaching and to practitioners looking for support in seizing the opportunities presented by the multilingual, digital classroom.

stanford harmful language: Speech and Harm Ishani Maitra, Mary Kathryn McGowan, 2012-05-31 Most liberal societies are deeply committed to free speech, but there is evidence that some kinds of speech can be harmful in ways that are detrimental to important liberal values, such as social inequality. This volume draws on a range of approaches in order to explore the problem and determine what ought to be done about allegedly harmful speech.

stanford harmful language: The Happiness Track Emma Seppälä, 2016-01-26 Everyone wants happiness and success, yet the pursuit of both has never been more elusive. As work and personal demands rise, we try to keep up by juggling everything better, moving faster, and doing more. While we might succeed in the short term, this approach comes at a high cost in the long term: it hurts our well-being, our relationships, and—paradoxically—our productivity. In this life-changing book, Emma Seppälä explains that the reason we are burning ourselves out is that we fall for outdated theories of success. We are taught that getting ahead means doing everything that’s thrown at us with razor-sharp focus and iron discipline, that success depends on our drive and

talents, and that achievement cannot happen without stress. The Happiness Track demolishes these counterproductive theories. Drawing on the latest scientific research on happiness, resilience, willpower, compassion, positive stress, creativity, and mindfulness, Seppälä demonstrates that being happy is the most productive thing we can do to thrive—whether at work or at home. She shares practical strategies for applying these scientific findings to our daily lives. A fulfilling, successful, and anxiety-free life is within your reach. The Happiness Track will show you the way. Happiness Is the Fast Track to Success “Are you a hard-driving, multitasking, conscientiously striving professional? Then your ideas about success are probably all wrong—and you need The Happiness Track, Dr. Emma Seppälä’s investigation into the counter-intuitive factors that create career and life success. The best news of all? All these skills are well within your grasp.”—Daniel H. Pink, author of *Drive* and *A Whole New Mind* “Emma Seppälä convinces us that reconfiguring our brain for happiness can change the way our lives unfold and the way we approach success. A worthwhile read for anyone who wants to achieve a successful and fulfilling life.”—Amy Cuddy, professor at Harvard Business School and author of *Presence* “Backed by extensive research in psychology and neuroscience, The Happiness Track offers a wealth of insight on changing how we approach our work, our personal lives, and our relationships. It’s a carefully researched, engaging look at how to improve ourselves without losing our authenticity or our sanity.”—Adam Grant, Wharton professor and New York Times bestselling author of *Give and Take* and *Originals* “Through her research-backed strategies, Emma Seppälä teaches us not only how to thrive in our chosen profession, but how to stay true to ourselves—and enjoy every moment of the process.”—Susan Cain, cofounder of Quiet Revolution and New York Times bestselling author of *Quiet* “For decades we’ve been tied to theories of success that have burned us out and driven us into the ground—because we don’t know of any alternatives. The Happiness Track provides us with a highly readable, science-backed solution to obtaining sustainable success, the sort of success we are all really striving for, that leaves us fulfilled, happy, and healthy.”—Scott Barry Kaufman, Ph.D., scientific director at the Imagination Institute at the University of Pennsylvania

stanford harmful language: Chicano Collection Patricia de la Fuente, 1982

stanford harmful language: *On Bullshit* Harry G. Frankfurt, 2009-01-10 #1 New York Times bestseller Featured on The Daily Show and 60 Minutes The acclaimed book that illuminates our world and its politics by revealing why bullshit is more dangerous than lying One of the most prominent features of our world is that there is so much bullshit. Yet we have no clear understanding of what bullshit is, how it’s distinct from lying, what functions it serves, and what it means. In his acclaimed bestseller *On Bullshit*, Harry Frankfurt, who was one of the world’s most influential moral philosophers, explores this important subject, which has become a central problem of politics and our world. With his characteristic combination of philosophical acuity, psychological insight, and wry humor, Frankfurt argues that bullshitters misrepresent themselves to their audience not as liars do, that is, by deliberately making false claims about what is true. Rather, bullshitters seek to convey a certain impression of themselves without being concerned about whether anything at all is true. They quietly change the rules governing their end of the conversation so that claims about truth and falsity are irrelevant. Although bullshit can take many innocent forms, excessive indulgence in it can eventually undermine the bullshitter’s capacity to tell the truth in a way that lying does not. Liars at least acknowledge that the truth matters. Because of this, bullshit is a greater enemy of the truth than lies are. Remarkably prescient and insightful, *On Bullshit* is a small book that explains a great deal about our time.

stanford harmful language: On Liberty John Stuart Mill, 2016-08-05 In his much quoted, seminal work, *On Liberty*, John Stuart Mill attempts to establish standards for the relationship between authority and liberty. He emphasizes the importance of individuality which he conceived as a prerequisite to the higher pleasures—the summum bonum of Utilitarianism. Published in 1859, *On Liberty* presents one of the most eloquent defenses of individual freedom and is perhaps the most widely-read liberal argument in support of the value of liberty.

stanford harmful language: *PK-12 Professionals’ Narratives of Working as Advocates*

Impacting Today's Schools De Walt, Patrick S., Nix-Stevenson, Dara N., 2023-11-20 The PK-12 education system in the United States suffers from anti-democratic and authoritarian ideologies, policies, and power structures, leading to limited educational access and oppressive disciplinary practices for marginalized communities. PK-12 Professionals' Narratives of Working as Advocates Impacting Today's Schools offer a powerful solution to these challenges. This book comprises a collection of counter-narratives that empower educators, counselors, and stakeholders to challenge and disrupt the anti-democratic and authoritarian forces prevalent in schools. By sharing personal experiences, strategies, and recommendations, the book inspires academic scholars to reflect, (re)learn, and take action to support students, communities, and personal growth. It serves as a critical teaching tool, encouraging professionals to reimagine their practices and collaborate with others in creating inclusive, equitable, and transformative educational environments. PK-12 Professionals' Narratives of Working as Advocates Impacting Today's Schools present a path toward dismantling oppressive structures, ultimately advocating for an education system that prioritizes the needs and voices of all learners.

stanford harmful language: Winners Take All Anand Giridharadas, 2019-10-01 NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER • The groundbreaking investigation of how the global elite's efforts to change the world preserve the status quo and obscure their role in causing the problems they later seek to solve. An essential read for understanding some of the egregious abuses of power that dominate today's news. Impassioned.... Entertaining reading." —The Washington Post Anand Giridharadas takes us into the inner sanctums of a new gilded age, where the rich and powerful fight for equality and justice any way they can—except ways that threaten the social order and their position atop it. They rebrand themselves as saviors of the poor; they lavishly reward “thought leaders” who redefine “change” in ways that preserve the status quo; and they constantly seek to do more good, but never less harm. Giridharadas asks hard questions: Why, for example, should our gravest problems be solved by the unelected upper crust instead of the public institutions it erodes by lobbying and dodging taxes? His groundbreaking investigation has already forced a great, sorely needed reckoning among the world's wealthiest and those they hover above, and it points toward an answer: Rather than rely on scraps from the winners, we must take on the grueling democratic work of building more robust, egalitarian institutions and truly changing the world—a call to action for elites and everyday citizens alike.

stanford harmful language: Kommunikative Praktiken im Nationalsozialismus Friedrich Markewitz, Stefan Scholl, Katrin Schubert, Nicole M. Wilk, 2023-08-14 Die nationalsozialistische Gesellschaft war geprägt von vielgestaltigen kommunikativen Praktiken des sozialen und auch gewaltvollen Ein- und Ausschlusses. Gleichzeitig bildeten sich durch Widerstandshandlungen vielfältige Gegendiskurse heraus. Der Sammelband nimmt konkrete Beispiele kommunikativer Praktiken während des Nationalsozialismus in den Blick und fragt speziell danach, inwiefern diese themen-, textsorten- und akteurspezifisch gebunden waren.

stanford harmful language: Human Language Technologies - The Baltic Perspective K. Muischnek, K. Müürisep, 2018-09-28 Computational linguistics, speech processing, natural language processing and language technologies in general have all become increasingly important in an era of all-pervading technological development. This book, Human Language Technologies - The Baltic Perspective, presents the proceedings of the 8th International Baltic Human Language Technologies Conference (Baltic HLT 2018), held in Tartu, Estonia, on 27-29 September 2018. The main aim of Baltic HLT is to provide a forum for sharing new ideas and recent advances in computational linguistics and related disciplines, and to promote cooperation between the research communities of the Baltic States and beyond. The 24 articles in this volume cover a wide range of subjects, including machine translation, automatic morphology, text classification, various language resources, and NLP pipelines, as well as speech technology; the latter being the most popular topic with 8 papers. Delivering an overview of the state-of-the-art language technologies from a Baltic perspective, the book will be of interest to all those whose work involves language processing in whatever form.

stanford harmful language: Ethics and the Business of Bioscience Margaret L. Eaton, 2004

Businesses that produce bioscience products—gene tests and therapies, pharmaceuticals, vaccines, and medical devices—are regularly confronted with ethical issues concerning these technologies. Conflicts exist between those who support advancements in bioscience and those who fear the consequences of unfettered scientific license. As the debate surrounding bioscience grows, it will be increasingly important for business managers to consider the larger consequences of their work. This groundbreaking book follows industry research, development, and marketing of medical and bioscience products across a variety of fields, including biotechnology, pharmaceuticals, and bio-agriculture. Compelling and current case studies highlight the ethical decisions business managers frequently face. With the increasing visibility and public expectation placed on businesses in this sector, managers need to understand the ethical and social issues. This book addresses that need and provides a framework for incorporating ethical analysis in business decision making.

stanford harmful language: Closing the School Discipline Gap Daniel J. Losen, 2015
Educators remove over 3.45 million students from school annually for disciplinary reasons, despite strong evidence that school suspension policies are harmful to students. The research presented in this volume demonstrates that disciplinary policies and practices that schools control directly exacerbate today's profound inequities in educational opportunity and outcomes. Part I explores how suspensions flow along the lines of race, gender, and disability status. Part II examines potential remedies that show great promise, including a district-wide approach in Cleveland, Ohio, aimed at social and emotional learning strategies. Closing the School Discipline Gap is a call for action that focuses on an area in which public schools can and should make powerful improvements, in a relatively short period of time. Contributors include Robert Balfanz, Jamilia Blake, Dewey Cornell, Jeremy D. Finn, Thalia González, Anne Gregory, Daniel J. Losen, David M. Osher, Russell J. Skiba, Ivory A. Toldson "Closing the School Discipline Gap can make an enormous difference in reducing disciplinary exclusions across the country. This book not only exposes unsound practices and their disparate impact on the historically disadvantaged, but provides educators, policymakers, and community advocates with an array of remedies that are proven effective or hold great promise. Educators, communities, and students alike can benefit from the promising interventions and well-grounded recommendations." —Linda Darling-Hammond, Charles E. Ducommun Professor of Education, Stanford University "For over four decades school discipline policies and practices in too many places have pushed children out of school, especially children of color. Closing the School Discipline Gap shows that adults have the power—and responsibility—to change school climates to better meet the needs of children. This volume is a call to action for policymakers, educators, parents, and students." —Marian Wright Edelman, president, Children's Defense Fund

stanford harmful language: Communities in Action National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, Health and Medicine Division, Board on Population Health and Public Health Practice, Committee on Community-Based Solutions to Promote Health Equity in the United States, 2017-04-27 In the United States, some populations suffer from far greater disparities in health than others. Those disparities are caused not only by fundamental differences in health status across segments of the population, but also because of inequities in factors that impact health status, so-called determinants of health. Only part of an individual's health status depends on his or her behavior and choice; community-wide problems like poverty, unemployment, poor education, inadequate housing, poor public transportation, interpersonal violence, and decaying neighborhoods also contribute to health inequities, as well as the historic and ongoing interplay of structures, policies, and norms that shape lives. When these factors are not optimal in a community, it does not mean they are intractable: such inequities can be mitigated by social policies that can shape health in powerful ways. Communities in Action: Pathways to Health Equity seeks to delineate the causes of and the solutions to health inequities in the United States. This report focuses on what communities can do to promote health equity, what actions are needed by the many and varied stakeholders that are part of communities or support them, as well as the root causes and structural barriers that need to be overcome.

stanford harmful language: Brave Talk Melody Stanford Martin, 2020-09-22 When we

disagree about fundamental issues, especially issues such as politics or religion, it can be incredibly difficult to maintain close interpersonal relationships. These differences have ended friendships and caused rifts in families. We need a tool to help us build more resilient relationships despite real and present differences. In *Brave Talk*, communications expert Melody Stanford Martin offers just such a tool: *impasse*. By learning to treat every conflict as if it's an *impasse* and temporarily suspend our desire to resolve differences, we make space for deeper understanding and stronger ties. *Brave Talk* offers hands-on skill-building in critical thinking, power sharing, and rhetoric. Combining real-life storytelling, engaging illustrations, and rigorous academic sources, this book blends humor, creativity, and interactive learning to help everyday people develop better skills for navigating conflict in order to build stronger relationships and healthier communities.

stanford harmful language: *De verscheurde staten van Amerika* Johan Op de Beeck, 2024-09-19 Is een nieuwe Amerikaanse Burgeroorlog op komst, met de democratie als inzet?

stanford harmful language: *The Stanford Dictionary of Anglicised Words and Phrases* Charles August Maude Fennell, 1892

stanford harmful language: *Bad Blood* John Carreyrou, 2018-05-21 NATIONAL BESTSELLER

- The gripping story of Elizabeth Holmes and Theranos—one of the biggest corporate frauds in history—a tale of ambition and hubris set amid the bold promises of Silicon Valley, rigorously reported by the prize-winning journalist. With a new Afterword covering her trial and sentencing, bringing the story to a close. “Chilling ... Reads like a thriller ... Carreyrou tells [the Theranos story] virtually to perfection.” —The New York Times Book Review In 2014, Theranos founder and CEO Elizabeth Holmes was widely seen as the next Steve Jobs: a brilliant Stanford dropout whose startup “unicorn” promised to revolutionize the medical industry with its breakthrough device, which performed the whole range of laboratory tests from a single drop of blood. Backed by investors such as Larry Ellison and Tim Draper, Theranos sold shares in a fundraising round that valued the company at more than \$9 billion, putting Holmes’s worth at an estimated \$4.5 billion. There was just one problem: The technology didn’t work. Erroneous results put patients in danger, leading to misdiagnoses and unnecessary treatments. All the while, Holmes and her partner, Sunny Balwani, worked to silence anyone who voiced misgivings—from journalists to their own employees.

stanford harmful language: *Social Media and Democracy* Nathaniel Persily, Joshua A. Tucker, Joshua Aaron Tucker, 2020-09-03 A state-of-the-art account of what we know and do not know about the effects of digital technology on democracy.

stanford harmful language: *At Risk* Gowri Vijayakumar, 2021-07-27 In the mid-1990s, experts predicted that India would face the world's biggest AIDS epidemic by 2000. Though a crisis at this scale never fully materialized, global public health institutions, donors, and the Indian state initiated a massive effort to prevent it. HIV prevention programs channeled billions of dollars toward those groups designated as at-risk—sex workers and men who have sex with men. *At Risk* captures this unique moment in which these criminalized and marginalized groups reinvented their at-risk categorization and became central players in the crisis response. The AIDS crisis created a contradictory, conditional, and temporary opening for sex-worker and LGBTIQ activists to renegotiate citizenship and to make demands on the state. Working across India and Kenya, Gowri Vijayakumar provides a fine-grained account of the political struggles at the heart of the Indian AIDS response. These range from everyday articulations of sexual identity in activist organizations in Bangalore to new approaches to HIV prevention in Nairobi, where prevention strategies first introduced in India are adapted and circulate, as in the global AIDS field more broadly. Vijayakumar illuminates how the politics of gender, sexuality, and nationalism shape global crisis response. In so doing, she considers the precarious potential for social change in and after a crisis.

stanford harmful language: *China's Influence and American Interests* Larry Diamond, Orville Schell, 2019-08-01 While Americans are generally aware of China's ambitions as a global economic and military superpower, few understand just how deeply and assertively that country has already sought to influence American society. As the authors of this volume write, it is time for a wake-up call. In documenting the extent of Beijing's expanding influence operations inside the United States,

they aim to raise awareness of China's efforts to penetrate and sway a range of American institutions: state and local governments, academic institutions, think tanks, media, and businesses. And they highlight other aspects of the propagandistic "discourse war" waged by the Chinese government and Communist Party leaders that are less expected and more alarming, such as their view of Chinese Americans as members of a worldwide Chinese diaspora that owes undefined allegiance to the so-called Motherland. Featuring ideas and policy proposals from leading China specialists, *China's Influence and American Interests* argues that a successful future relationship requires a rebalancing toward greater transparency, reciprocity, and fairness. Throughout, the authors also strongly state the importance of avoiding casting aspersions on Chinese and on Chinese Americans, who constitute a vital portion of American society. But if the United States is to fare well in this increasingly adversarial relationship with China, Americans must have a far better sense of that country's ambitions and methods than they do now.

stanford harmful language: *Just Words* Mary Kate McGowan, 2019-01-24 We all know that speech can be harmful. But what are the harms and how exactly does the speech in question brings those harms about? Mary Kate McGowan identifies a previously overlooked mechanism by which speech constitutes, rather than merely causes, harm. She argues that speech constitutes harm when it enacts a norm that prescribes that harm. McGowan illustrates this theory by considering many categories of speech including sexist remarks, racist hate speech, pornography, verbal triggers for stereotype threat, micro-aggressions, political dog whistles, slam poetry, and even the hanging of posters. *Just Words* explores a variety of harms - such as oppression, subordination, discrimination, domination, harassment, and marginalization - and ways in which these harms can be remedied.

stanford harmful language: Mismatch Richard Sander, Stuart Taylor Jr, 2012-10-09 The debate over affirmative action has raged for over four decades, with little give on either side. Most agree that it began as noble effort to jump-start racial integration; many believe it devolved into a patently unfair system of quotas and concealment. Now, with the Supreme Court set to rule on a case that could sharply curtail the use of racial preferences in American universities, law professor Richard Sander and legal journalist Stuart Taylor offer a definitive account of what affirmative action has become, showing that while the objective is laudable, the effects have been anything but. Sander and Taylor have long admired affirmative action's original goals, but after many years of studying racial preferences, they have reached a controversial but undeniable conclusion: that preferences hurt underrepresented minorities far more than they help them. At the heart of affirmative action's failure is a simple phenomenon called mismatch. Using dramatic new data and numerous interviews with affected former students and university officials of color, the authors show how racial preferences often put students in competition with far better-prepared classmates, dooming many to fall so far behind that they can never catch up. *Mismatch* largely explains why, even though black applicants are more likely to enter college than whites with similar backgrounds, they are far less likely to finish; why there are so few black and Hispanic professionals with science and engineering degrees and doctorates; why black law graduates fail bar exams at four times the rate of whites; and why universities accept relatively affluent minorities over working class and poor people of all races. Sander and Taylor believe it is possible to achieve the goal of racial equality in higher education, but they argue that alternative policies -- such as full public disclosure of all preferential admission policies, a focused commitment to improving socioeconomic diversity on campuses, outreach to minority communities, and a renewed focus on K-12 schooling -- will go farther in achieving that goal than preferences, while also allowing applicants to make informed decisions. Bold, controversial, and deeply researched, *Mismatch* calls for a renewed examination of this most divisive of social programs -- and for reforms that will help realize the ultimate goal of racial equality.

stanford harmful language: *A Changing World of Words*, 2021-11-15 From the contents: Maurizio GOTTI: The origin of 17th century canting terms. - Anne MCDERMOTT: Early dictionaries of English and historical corpora: in search of hard words. - Paivi KOIVISTO-ALANKO: Prototypes in semantic change: a diachronic perspective on abstract nouns. - Manuela ROMANO POZO: A

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