



SEX & GENDER SELF IDENTIFIED?

10 FACTS ABOUT THE GERMAN
SELF-IDENTIFICATION ACT,
"TRANSGENDER" AND
WOMEN'S RIGHTS



INHALT

WHAT IS THE SELF-IDENTIFICATION ACT?	1
WHAT IS SEX?	3
WHY IS IT PROBLEMATIC TO BE ALLOWED TO CHOOSE YOUR LEGAL SEX YOURSELF?	5
WILL THE SEX ENTRY BE PERMANENTLY CHANGED VIA THE SELF-IDENTIFICATION ACT??	7
ARE WOMEN'S RIGHTS AT RISK BECAUSE OF SELF-IDENTIFICATION LAW?	9
DOES A SELF-IDENTIFICATION LAW INCREASE THE DANGER OF VIOLENCE FOR WOMEN?	11
IS THERE A "TRANS LOBBY"?	13
IS THERE A "TRANS TREND" AMONG ADOLESCENTS?	15
WHAT EFFECTS DO PUBERTY BLOCKERS HAVE?	17
WHAT IS A TERF?	19



Eine realistische und feministische Replik auf die Broschüre „Soll Geschlecht jetzt abgeschafft werden?“ vom Bundesverband Trans*.

1

WHAT IS THE SELF-IDENTIFICATION ACT?

The German government is planning to implement what they call a „Selbstbestimmungsgesetz“ [engl. “self-identification act”].¹ Self-identification sounds great, but what does it mean in concrete terms?



1. The self-identification act allows every man to be registered as a woman at the registry office by mere self-disclosure. The same applies to women.
2. It allows children from the age of 14 to independently change their legal sex and without the consent of their parents.
3. In addition to permitting the change of legal sex by mere self-disclosure, the proposed law prohibits others to disclose another person's original identity.
4. Furthermore, it will become punishable by up to EUR 2,500 to address a person by his/her previous name or according to his/her previous identity.²

The self-identification act follows a so-called self-ID legislation; internationally, some countries have already installed it, in many there have been attempts to enforce it for several years. This legislation is based on the idea that every person carries a “gender identity” within him/herself, which only he/she “feels”. The feeling of “gender identity” cannot be proven on physical-material grounds. Thus, the proposed law is based on an individual speech act, the declaration of a merely felt inner disposition.

The proposal of the new law is based on the recommendations of the Yogyakarta Conference from 2006 and the Yogyakarta Principles (YP)

of 2007 and 2017. In addition to a protection of the sexual orientation of homosexual and bisexual people in international guidelines and laws, the YP demand a special protection of “gender identity”. The YPs are not legally binding, but are used, for example, as a basis for revising laws in the EU and UN and also national laws.³

As early as 2018, feminist Sheila Jeffreys warned that the YPs pose a threat to women's rights.⁴ Meanwhile, one of the experts involved in the Yogyakarta conference - Prof. Robert Wintemute - has also acknowledged that women's rights were not considered in the YP and

are therefore at risk.⁵

Because of this international threat to women's rights, for several years a steadily growing number of feminists has been fighting self-ID legislation. Countries where this legislation is already in place confirm feminists' concerns. Unfortunately, information on threats against, and attacks on, girls and women only comes to light through feminist reporting. Internationally, the press ignores women's voices.⁶

Gender identity laws such as the self-identification act implement a worldview into legislation that undermines the secular state. This is because having a "gender identity" can only be asserted, not proven. Such an identity is thus legally constituted merely by a speech act.⁷

Self-ID legislation therefore has serious consequences not only for women's rights, but also for child

safe-guarding, freedom of belief and expression, and democracy.

If the self-declared "gender identity" is legally protected by way of prohibiting the disclosure of a person's previous identity, or by fighting hate crime,⁸ totalitarian tendencies are encouraged.⁹

Totalitarianism manifests itself, for example:

- If I can be punished for telling the truth and stating the reality that a man cannot be a woman.¹⁰
- If I can be punished for saying no to a man or asking him to leave the women's shower.
- When children are taught ideas that are not based in reality ("You were born in the wrong body," "You can choose your sex," "You can feel your gender").
- If I am forced to confirm and even co-finance another person's illusion about themselves or others.

[1] <https://www.bmfsfj.de/resource/blob/224548/ee3826a31ca706aed23053b633ff5c60/entwurf-selbstbestimmungsgesetz-data.pdf>

[2] https://www.bmj.de/SharedDocs/Artikel/DE/2023/0428_Selbstbestimmung.html and <https://www.bmfsfj.de/bmfsfj/themen/gleichstellung/queerpolitik-und-geschlechtliche-vielfalt/gesetz-ueber-die-selbstbestimmung-in-bezug-auf-den-geschlechtseintrag-sb-gg-1993>

[3] <https://yogyakartaprinciples.org/> | https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/legal_gender_recognition_in_the_eu_the_journeys_of_trans_people_towards_full_equality_sept_en.pdf

[4] <https://objectnow.org/2018-7-27-yogyakarta-principles-international-threat-to-womens-rights/>

[5] <https://sex-matters.org/posts/updates/yogyakarta-principles/>
<https://blogs.feministwiki.org/feuerstein/kurz-zu-den-yogyakarta-principles-und-dem-selbstbestimmungsgesetz/>

[6] <https://www.youtube.com/c/womensdeclarationinternationalwdi>

[7] <https://diepodcastin.de/2022/07/02/diepodcastin-sprechend-denkend-isabel-rohner-regula-stampfli-on-hel-din-jolanda-spiess-hegglin-demokratiepass-als-nicht-pass-fur-alle-uber-selbstbestimmung-als-sprechaktheorie-nach-hannaharendt/>

<https://regulastaempfli.eu/?p=9392>

<http://hannaharendt.eu/hsg-hannah-arendt-revisited-oeffentliche-vorlesung-von-dozentin-dr-regula-staempfli-im-rahmen-der-hannaharendtlectures-vorlesung-5-mai-2022-zum-thema-medien-totalitaere-herrschaft-der-klicks>

[8] <https://www.evaengelken.de/der-konzertierte-angriff-auf-die-realiaet-aktueller-stand-zu-selbstbestimmungsgesetz-straftatbestaenden-hass-meldestellen-und-anderen-demokratiegefaehrdenden-vorhaben-der-genderideologie/>

[9] <https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Totalitarismus>

[10] <https://reduxx.info/norwegian-feminist-facing-up-to-three-year-prison-sentence-over-tweets/>

2

WHAT IS SEX?

Due to conceptual confusion in the media as well as politics and education, it is now unclear to many what „sex“ means. Interest groups, politicians and the media deliberately conflate „sex“ [German: „Geschlecht“] with the term „gender“ when they actually mean sex stereotypes or „gender identity“. Sex is:



1. **Definition UN:** the biological and physiological reality of being male or female.¹
2. **Definition Duden dictionary:** the entirety of characteristics according to which a living being can usually be determined unambiguously as biologically male or female with regard to their reproductive function.²
3. **Definition biology:** The manifestation of opposed gametes and of parental individuals producing them (sexual characteristics, sexual dimorphism). If the gametes have different shapes, the microgametes or spermatozoa are called male, and the macrogametes or oocytes are called female.³

The **sex** of humans is binary. Our bodies are geared towards the production of either large or small gametes (eggs or sperm).⁴ A disorder of sexual development (“intersex”) is therefore not a distinctive or separate sex. Sex is detectable beyond any doubt in every cell of our bodies. Indeed, sex is a factor in determining the ways in which our bodies develop, what physical potential we have, how diseases manifest themselves, etc. We are not detached from our bodies, but we ARE our bodies. We can also only determine to a very limited degree as to what component parts our bodies are made up of. In contrast to this, the term “gender” signifies sex ste-

reotypes (also referred to as gender norms).

Gender refers to “behavioral norms that, within a specific culture, are widely considered to be socially appropriate for individuals of a specific sex. These often determine the traditional responsibilities and tasks assigned to men, women, boys and girls.”⁵ Gender norms (“femininity” and “masculinity”) are thus “learned and do not describe sexual orientation or biological essence. They change with culture, religion, class, over time and with individuals and other factors.” The Duden dictionary defines “gender” as “a person’s gen-

der identity as a social category (e.g. with regard to his or her self-perception, self-esteem or role behavior).⁶ Gender roles, that is, sex stereotypes, are socially constructed and provide for a tight behavioral corset, especially for women. Gender serves as a means of oppressing women. Therefore, the goal of radical feminism is to abolish gender ("femininity") altogether as a stereotypical default of behavior.⁷

Self-ID legislation is driven by the underlying belief system of gender identity ideology that seeks to protect **"gender identity"**. Gender identity is "understood to refer to each person's deeply felt internal and individual experience of gender, which may or may not correspond with the sex assigned at birth, including the personal sense of the body (which may involve, if freely chosen, modification of bodily appearance or function by medical, surgical or other means) and other expressions of gender, including dress, speech and mannerisms."⁸ "Gender identity" is thus an incontestable form of self-disclosure.

The notion of a "gender identity" implements that people with a sense of sexist stereotypes ("femininity") can be born in the "wrong body." Proponents market the idea that people can be made to feel better about their bodies through drastic body modification. However, this has been disproven.⁹ Radical feminists therefore also question the notion of "gender dysphoria".¹⁰ The protection of a self-declared "gender identity" protects men who derive sexual satisfaction from perceiving themselves as women as well as from being perceived by others as women (according to studies this applies to 3% of men in Western societies).¹¹ It is understood that men who declare a female "gender identity" do so because they develop a paraphilia ("autogynephilia"). Approximately 80% of these men retain their male genitalia.¹² A major attraction for autogynephilic men is to confront women and children with their own representation of "femininity". Since this constitutes a humiliating act of transgression against women, Sheila Jeffreys refers to this behavior as "womanfacing" - analogous to "blackfacing".

[1] Gender Equality Glossary, UN Women

[2] <https://www.duden.de/rechtschreibung/Geschlecht>

[3] <https://www.spektrum.de/lexikon/biologie/geschlecht/27664>

[4] <https://www.emma.de/artikel/viele-geschlechter-das-ist-unfug-339689>

[5] Gender Equality Glossary, UN Women

[6] <https://www.duden.de/rechtschreibung/Gender>

[7] Jeffreys, Sheila: Gender Hurts, 2014 | Stock, Kathleen: Material Girls, 2022

[8] Die Yogyakarta-Prinzipien: Prinzipien zur Anwendung der Menschenrechte in Bezug auf die sexuelle Orientierung und geschlechtliche Identität, März 2007

[9] <https://statsforgender.org/puberty-blockers/>

[10] <https://4w.pub/avoid-saying-gender-dysphoria/>

[11] <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/17951886/>

[12] <https://fairplayforwomen.com/penis/> | <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22005209/> <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6626314/>

[12] <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z4pfei-aXUA>

3

WHY IS IT PROBLEMATIC TO BE ALLOWED TO CHOOSE YOUR LEGAL SEX YOURSELF?

It sounds unproblematic to be permitted to choose your own legal sex. The main argument of „trans rights“ advocacy groups is that this would spare people from having to undergo agonizing psychological assessments if they have a „gender identity“ that is at odds with their sex registered at birth. So what exactly is the problem?



1. Granting people to determine their sex themselves means fiction becomes law. Self-ID law is based on purely subjective assertions that are not objectively verifiable. At the same time, the objectively verifiable characteristic „sex“ is erased from law.
2. Internationally, many regulations and laws are based on the biologically determined category of sex. Especially when it comes to women's rights, biological sex is crucial, since the oppression and discrimination of, as well as the violence against, women is sex-specific. Hard-won rights for which feminists spent decades campaigning are contested when „woman“ is merely a self-declared „gender identity“ that can be claimed by males without restriction.¹
3. If the fiction of a self-determined „gender identity“ is legally protected, both freedom of belief and freedom of expression are at risk. People are no longer allowed to trust their largely accurate perception of a person's sex if they have to fear punishment for „misgendering“.

Advocacy groups like the Bundesverband Trans* or the Deutsche Gesellschaft fr Transidentitt und Intersexualitt e.V. (dgti e.V.) have been campaigning for many years to reform the German Transsexual Act (TSG).² Already since 1980, the TSG has legally protected the fiction that sex can be changed. From its inception TSG legislation has granted special rights that are not availa-

ble in a similar form to any other group. For now, changing legal sex is only permissible for people who have undergone two psychological assessments. In addition, the official change of sex has to be confirmed by the district court. Applicants have to cover the costs of being psychologically assessed as well as for obtaining the court documents, for which they can receive legal aid.

The psychological assessments serve to establish that applicants...:

- ...feel that they “belong to the opposite sex”.
- ...have been under “compulsion” to “live according to these perceptions” for at least three years.
- ...are highly unlikely to change their “sense of belonging” to the opposite sex.

The original TSG of 1980 still required applicants to undergo a surgical procedure to optically change their external sexual characteristics “by which a clear approximation to the appearance of the opposite sex has been achieved” and to be permanently incapable of reproduction. Since a 2011 ruling by the Federal Constitutional Court these requirements no longer apply.³

The requirement for psychological assessment as regards such a serious change as officially registered sex is portrayed as unreasonable by associations like the dgti. They even claim that such assessments are unconstitutional.

However, such claims do not correspond with the truth, because in a decision from 2017, the Federal Constitutional Court ruled that psychological assessments continue to be justifiable - even if “transsexuality” is no longer regarded as a paraphilia or mental disorder.⁴

Since 2020, it has even been possible for persons with a declared “non-binary gender identity” to have their sex entry changed to “diverse”: via the TSG after psychological assessment. “Diverse” is a category which had previously only been open to persons with a medically diagnosed disorder of sexual development (“intersex”).⁵ The Constitutional Court had allowed itself to be influenced by lobbyists campaigning to claim the status “diverse” as an identity.⁶

All in all, it must be stated that the hurdles for changing one's legal sex are already low. Widespread claims that the TSG is inhumane are not true.

[1] Perez, Caroline Criado: Unsichtbare Frauen, 2020 | Stock, Kathleen: Material Girls, 2022

[2] <https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/tsg/BJNR016540980.html> | <https://www.womensdeclaration.com/de/country-info-de/germany-de/bestehende-gesetzgebung/>

[3] https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/SharedDocs/Entscheidungen/DE/2011/01/rs20110111_1bvr329507.html

[4] https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/SharedDocs/Entscheidungen/DE/2017/10/rk20171017_1bvr074717.html

[5] <https://juris.bundesgerichtshof.de/cgi-bin/rechtsprechung/document.py?Gericht=bgh&Art=en&Datum=2020&Seite=1&nr=106062&pos=41&anz=731&Blank=1.pdf> | <https://www.welt.de/politik/deutschland/article225498835/Intergeschlechtlichkeit-So-offt-wurde-dritte-Geschlechtsoption-genutzt.html>

[6] <https://www.cicero.de/kultur/bundesverfassungsgericht-drittes-geschlecht-auf-den-leim-gegen-ideologie-ethikrat-geschlechtsidentitaet-biologie-wissenschaft> | <https://www.bundestag.de/resource/blob/802750/3e9de2e649a504f8ef4fa2ba5c588327/A-Drs-19-4-626-B-data.pdf>

4

WILL THE SEX ENTRY BE PERMANENTLY CHANGED VIA THE SELF-IDENTIFICATION ACT?

No. The German government's current key issues paper from 2022 states that the sex entry may be changed annually. This means:



1. **A person does not have to have a „permanent“ and „serious“ interest when opting for such important changes in personal status as name and sex.**
2. **A man in prison can, for example, change his sex entry to „female“ in order to be transferred to a women's prison. Upon release from prison, he may change his sex entry back to „male.“**
3. **Due to the ban on disclosing a person's previous identity, a man who has committed a crime can, for example, conceal his past by changing his sex entry.**

This latter point in particular shows that self-identification is a special right that does not exist in this form and arbitrariness in any other kind of legislation.

Advocacy groups such as the Bundesverband Trans* claim in an information brochure that the percentage of people who reverse a change of sex or name is consistently below 1%.¹ Allegedly, even in countries where Self-ID legislation is already implemented, no "steep increase in arbitrary multiple changes of sex registration" could be observed.

The question arises as to why this possibility is provided for in the Self-Identification Act at all, if it is allegedly hardly ever used.

Moreover, no source is cited for the claim that the option of frequently changing the sex entry is hardly ever used, even in countries that already have Self-ID legislation.

With the ban on disclosure, it is almost impossible to track who originally changed their gender entry anyway. After all, all old personal data must be deleted, meaning surveys would have to rely on self-disclosure yet again.

The figures quoted by the Bundesverband Trans* mentioned above cannot be statistically significant, as in many countries Self-ID legislation was not introduced until after 2016 - in Switzerland, for example, not until 2021/2022. Consequently, there are no longer-term observations on the impact of Self-ID legislation yet.

However, that men in detention change their sex and reverse it after their release has been noted several times, e.g., in Scotland.²

In Mexico, men declared to be women merely in order to take political quota places from women.³

In another case, a man with an initially claimed identity of “woman” seriously harmed a feminist activist lesbian in her activism by defaming her as “transphobic.” In the meantime he has changed his identity back to “man”.⁴

Granted, we can still (!) consider these instances as individual cases. Nevertheless, they showcase heightened opportunities for abuse which should be prevented at all cost, because they pose concrete

threats to women and are instances of discrimination against them. These individual cases prove that the concerns of feminists are justified in that self-ID legislation enables assaults on women.

In fact, the Green Party’s draft Self-ID legislation from 2017 even included an “abuse prevention clause”, but this was removed again later.⁵

To recap, with Self-ID legislation, all remaining hurdles for changing legal sex are removed. A man does not have to make any changes to his appearance or body to declare himself a “woman” and change his name.⁶ The “seriousness” of his motifs must not be officially questioned.

[1] Adamietz & Bager (2016), S. 205 und <https://www.bundesverband-trans.de/publikationen/soll-geschlecht-abgeschafft-werden/>

[2] <https://www.scottishdailyexpress.co.uk/news/scottish-news/anger-trans-inmates-revert-males-25840252>

[3] <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/jun/22/mexico-elections-fake-transgender-candidates-disqualified>

[4] <https://4w.pub/detransition-after-harming-lesbians/>

[5] <https://ffrauen.de/tsg-reform/#Missbrauchsanfälligkeit>

[6] Das TSG gestattet die Personenstandsänderung schon jetzt ohne jegliche Änderung des Erscheinungsbildes (siehe Kapitel 4)

5

ARE WOMEN'S RIGHTS AT RISK BECAUSE OF SELF-IDENTIFICATION LAW?

Yes. In fact, the Self-Identification Act represents a particularly serious violation of women's rights. That is why feminists are fighting this legislation internationally. If men can identify themselves into the class of „woman“, ALL women's rights, which have been fought for at great cost, are no longer valid.

Which rights are endangered or abolished?¹



1. The right of women to organize politically against sex-based oppression by men
2. The right of women to assemble outside the presence of men
3. The right to educational programs created for women without the presence of men
4. Sex-specific data collection systems to identify discrimination against women on the basis of their sex
5. Sex-specific crime statistics
6. Sports programs and sports competitions for women and girls
7. Women's right to be in public restrooms, locker rooms, and shelters without men
8. Grants, scholarships, board and trustee appointments, representative positions, and affirmative action programs for women
9. The right of women to establish reproductive clinics, rape victim crisis services, support groups, or other organizations for women
10. Media and the entire public discourse that relates to women
11. The right of journalists to report on an individual's sex and past history
12. The right of lesbians to assemble publicly without men
13. The right to lesbian-specific organizations and advocacy groups



14. **The right of women to free expression regarding sex roles, sex, and the concept of „gender identity“**
15. **Women's right to protection from state-enforced gender (appearance/behavior/thoughts)**
16. **Girls' right to protection from state-imposed gender roles in public education**
17. **The right of female patients to be housed separately from males in hospitals/facilities**
18. **Women's right to prefer female service providers for their intimate, personal needs**
19. **19. the human right of women in state custody to be housed separately from men**

The UN Women's Rights Convention - CEDAW - was adopted in 1979 and subsequently ratified by all European countries. "This United Nations Convention is the most important international human rights instrument for women. Here standards are set to combat discrimination against women [...]. [...] Thus, the Women's Rights Convention is one of the nine international human rights treaties."²

The "Declaration on Women's Sex Based Rights" - an international, radical feminist campaign - fights for the preservation of women's sex-

based rights or the enforcement of the protection of women as human beings.³

Equal rights for men and women are also guaranteed in the German constitution. A self-identification act runs counter to this basic right of women.⁴

Girls and women are discriminated against, oppressed, mistreated and killed throughout the world solely on the basis of their sex. A preservation of the existing, and a fight for further women's rights as human rights, is therefore urgently necessary.

[1] <https://twitter.com/MLagouste/status/1360568605981609987?s=20&t=IMrJ49vRAG6OgVwkwahuA>

[2] <https://www.frauenrechtskonvention.de/>

[3] <https://womensdeclaration.com/de/>

[4] <https://www.fes.de/adsd50/grundgesetz> | https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/gg/art_6.html | https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/bgb/_1591.html

6

DOES A SELF-IDENTIFICATION LAW INCREASE THE DANGER OF VIOLENCE FOR WOMEN?

Yes, because sex specific protective spaces for women are a thing of the past if a man can declare himself a woman.

These include, for example:



- 1. Women's toilets and showers**
- 2. Women's changing rooms**
- 3. Women's saunas**
- 4. Women's prisons**
- 5. Shelters for women fleeing domestic violence**

Sex-segregated spaces for girls and women have been fought for by feminists so that girls and women can participate in public life, so that they are protected from male harassment and violence in places where they undress, and so that they can flee male violence into women's spaces.¹

More than 90% of violence against women is perpetrated by male persons.²

No studies exist that prove that the potential of violent behaviour of men is changed by a declared female gender identity. However it was found in studies from the UK and Sweden that "transwomen" show male potential for violence. Among male sex offenders there is even an above average number of crossdressers.³

In Germany, the guidelines VDI 6000 for public toilets has just been changed in cooperation with the dgti e.V. and in future requires unisex toilets in all public buildings.⁴ In many schools unisex toilets have already been introduced. Girls complain about dirty rooms and shame when using the toilet while menstruating.

Assaults on women and girls provably increase when - instead of sex-segregated toilets and changing rooms - unisex toilets and changing rooms are introduced. In Great Britain there is a return to sex-segregated toilets and changing rooms again for this reason.⁵

In women's prisons in the USA and UK there have already been several documented assaults by men who had been transferred into the women's cells.⁶

For the protection of girls and children it's essential that children are allowed to trust their perception, which in the absolute majority of cases estimates the sex of a person correctly. Girls should not be forced to deny their perception and accept a man as a woman – especially not in their protective spaces.⁷

Up to 90% of the men who claim a “trans identity” keep their male genitals.⁸ Where girls and women could previously convincingly defend themselves against boys and men intruding into women's spaces, in the future with a self-identification law they would be liable to prosecution.⁹ The staff of a public pool or sauna could for example no longer simply ask a man to leave a women's changing room or sauna if he has declared himself a woman.

It's not enough to move the responsibility for the safety of women for example onto individual employees of women's shelters,¹⁰ or to leave the decision to the building owner whether to integrate a cheaper unisex toilet into the new building or separate rooms for women and women. It's also not enough to leave the decision to the separate sport clubs whether men can compete against women for example in physically aggressive sports like boxing or rugby.¹¹

All these rules for the protection of girls and women and sex equity were fought for for the reason that men are generally physically stronger than girls and women and pose a potential danger to girls and women for this reason.¹² Girls and women are not human shields!

[1] <https://www.saechsische.de/erstes-oeffentliches-oertchen-fuer-frauen-3868650.html> | <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-41999792>

[2] <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-eurostat-news/-/EDN-20171123-1>

[3] <https://fairplayforwomen.com/transgender-male-criminality-sex-offences/>

[4] <https://www.beuth.de/de/regelwerke/vdi/richtlinienreihe-vdi-6000>

[5] <https://www.openaccessgovernment.org/the-uk-government-has-rejected-gender-neutral-toilets-in-public-buildings/139118/>

[6] <https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/seven-sex-attacks-in-womens-jails-by-transgender-convicts-cx9m8zqpg>

[7] https://www.researchgate.net/publication/8460447_Sex_differences_in_face_gender_recognition_in_humans

<https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gaslighting>

<https://www.spektrum.de/news/mundfarbe-verraet-das-geschlecht/996448>

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jpr.12024> | <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6680589/>

[8] <https://fairplayforwomen.com/penis/>

[9] <https://www.nzz.ch/feuilleton/selbstbestimmungsgesetz-anwalt-udo-vetter-kritisiert-buschmann-ld.1698036>

<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/de/headlines/society/20210923ST013419/wie-die-eu-gegen-geschlechtsspezifische-gewalt-vorgeht>

<https://www.frauenhauskoordinierung.de/aktuelles/detail/fhk-positionierung-gewaltschutz-fuer-alle-frauen>

[10] <https://www.frauenhauskoordinierung.de/aktuelles/detail/fhk-positionierung-gewaltschutz-fuer-alle-frauen> | <https://geschlecht-zaehlt.de/frauen-gegen-frauen-statt-frauen-helfen-frauen/>

<https://geschlecht-zaehlt.de/frauen-gegen-frauen-statt-frauen-helfen-frauen/>

[11] <https://www.theguardian.com/sport/2022/jul/29/womens-rugby-union-and-rugby-league-block-transgender-players> | <https://www.theguardian.com/sport/2022/jan/17/iocs-new-transgender-guidance-criticised-as-unfair-to-women>

<https://www.theguardian.com/sport/2022/jan/17/iocs-new-transgender-guidance-criticised-as-unfair-to-women> | <https://fairplayforwomen.com/the-iocs-betrayal-of-womens-sport/>

[12] <https://www.bmfsfj.de/bmfsfj/themen/gleichstellung/internationale-gleichstellungspolitik/vn-frauenrechtskonvention-cedaw-staatenberichtsverfahren-und-dokumente-80794> | <https://rm.coe.int/1680462535>

A lobby association is an interest group that does political persuasion work for its group. In Germany, there are three associations that mainly fight for the rights of people with a „trans identity“. In addition, most LGBTQ associations now also fight for the rights of „transpersons“. In some countries, such as Great Britain, the rights of „trans“ are now the main focus of former LGB associations such as Stonewall.

In the lobby register of the German Bundestag the following groups and associations are listed to "transgender"¹:



1. Bundesverband Trans*
2. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Transidentität und Intersexualität e.V. (dgti)
3. Jugendnetzwerk Lambda e.V.
4. Transgender Europe e.V.
5. Völklinger Kreis

The Bundesverband Trans* received up to 300.000 EUR in 2021 from the federal program "Demokratie leben" (living democracy). Especially extensive funding from a total of 8 public money pools was given to the Berlin-based association "Transgender Europe e.V." The funds add up to around 1.6 million euros. For comparison: The women's rights organisation Terre des Femmes, which represents with women 51% of the German population, receives only 390.000 EUR from the public purse. In contrast only ca. 0.6 to 0.7% of the German population claim to have a "trans identity".²

The federal budget also lavishly provides for the queer/trans topic. The first queer representative of the federal government "Sven Lehmann" receives 70 million euros annually for the "acceptance of queer lifestyles".³ Meanwhile the funds of the government for combating violence against women under the Istanbul Convention, ratified since 2018, expire at the end of 2022.⁴

Trans lobby associations regularly receive consultation requests from education institutes, associations and companies for development of "trans-inclusive" guidelines. In this way the VDI (Association of German Engineers) has let the dgti e.V. advise about

toilets and decided on that basis to eliminate the women's toilet in favour of unisex-toilets in public buildings in the future.⁵ A university advised by the dgti carried out a project about the "trans-sensitive university" funded by public means for an entire year. There, too, "gender-neutral" toilets now replace the women's toilet. Additionally entire administrative processes were changed to accommodate various preferred pronouns of students.⁶

An investigative research of the BBC⁷ discovered that the lobby association Stonewall in Great Britain had created an intelligent system to get lavish income from companies, media, education institutes and public offices: Stonewall gave out a diversity award. But for this coveted award the respective companies etc. had to go through expensive training from Stonewall. It was discovered that these diversity programs meant strong restrictions of the freedoms of belief and opinion, and of women's rights and women's protections from violence, and were moti-

vated ideologically. Therefore many British companies, academies, media institutes and public offices are leaving Stonewall's diversity program.⁸

The association IGLYO (International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer and Intersex Youth & Student Organisation) on the other hand lobbies internationally for a self-identification legislation. For this it worked with the largest international law firm Dentons and the media agency Reuters to publish a handout for public relations work around this legislation.⁹ An essential recommendation is to sneak in the law hidden under a different minority issue and to avoid a public debate. It is recommended there to avoid democratic principles.

Many international companies have "trans-inclusive" policies.

Thus, for a comparatively small group, inclusion measures and support concepts have been written with astonishing generosity in a very short time.¹⁰

[1] <https://www.lobbyregister.bundestag.de/suche?q=Transgender>

[2] <https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transsexualit%C3%A4t> und <https://www.stern.de/gesellschaft/wie-viele-trans-menschen-leben-eigentlich-in-deutschland--31810658.html>

[3] <https://www.rnd.de/politik/neuer-queerbeauftragter-wie-sven-lehmann-diskriminierung-den-kampf-ansagen-will-6NKZWKPNNRHEJJD35L4QMS7YKE.html>

[4] <https://bc-v2.pressmatrix.com/de/profiles/3fa0c2913441/editions/c360aa653f950cfc48a5/pages>

[5] <https://www.beuth.de/de/regelwerke/vdi/richtlinienreihe-vdi-6000>

[6] <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bAZl8ZAvltw>

[7] <https://www.bbc.co.uk/sounds/brand/p09yjmph>

[8] <https://www.peoplemanagement.co.uk/article/1743092/why-are-employers-leaving-stonewall-diversity-programme>

[9] https://www.iglyo.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/IGLYO_v3-1.pdf

[10] Beispiel: <https://www.rwe.com/-/media/RWE/documents/01-der-konzern/diversity/gender-transition-guideline.pdf> oder <https://www.telekom.com/de/konzern/details/zeig-wer-du-bist-1017380>

8

IS THERE A "TRANS TREND"
AMONG ADOLESCENTS?

Until a few years ago the so-called "trans child" wasn't a topic. By now it's claimed that a "trans identity" is innate and children could be born in the wrong body. It is however fact:



1. Since over 10 years the wish to "change sex" among girls is increasing strongly internationally - in the UK by 4000%,¹ in Sweden by 1500%.²
2. A study remarks on the connection between a stronger media representation of the topic "trans" and the increasing number of transition requests among adolescents.³
3. A study underpins the assumption that the strong increase in transition requests among adolescents is due to social contagion.⁴
4. Children and adolescents who request a change of sex very often have comorbidities or are depressed, traumatised or homosexual.⁵

Trans- and queer-activists explain that the increase is caused by the higher tolerance and diversity of society. Others warn however that this is supporting an unfavorable development.

Beside the extreme increase in diagnoses of gender dysphoria among children and adolescents, the number of detransitioners is increasing rapidly as well " the persons who regret their transition. There are barely any reliable studies on detransitioners. But it can be noticed that more and more people log into detrans-forums on Reddit to ask for advice.⁶ Additionally affected people are beginning to due so-called gender clinics.⁷

In some countries like Sweden⁸, Finland⁹, Florida¹⁰, France¹¹ and und Great Britain¹² the treatment of children and adolescents with so-called puberty blockers has now been heavily restricted or forbidden, because it was noted that firstly an above average number of girls want to escape their sex, which makes it hard to believe the claim of the "natural trans identity". Secondly it was discovered that puberty blockers have negative effects on the body.

Specialised doctors point out that children lose the ability to orgasm when given puberty blockers early.¹³

Other experts like David Bell, a former gender clinician and whistleblower of the Tavistock clinic in Great Britain, are convinced by now that the entire idea of being born in the wrong body is incorrect and that “trans” is a momentous illusion.¹⁴ Still others, like the child psychiatrist Alexander Korte¹⁵, wonder with concern what permanent damage we are doing with this treatment of children.

In Germany, too, it has already been noticed that the number of children and adolescents (mostly girls) suffering from their sex is increasing at an unusual rate. Therefore, in 2020, the Ethics Council had deliberated on the issue and made an ad hoc decision that however supports a

hormonal “treatment” of minors “even if under specific requirements. However, it was promised that a further meeting would be held to discuss the matter. To date, nothing has happened in this regard.¹⁶

Fatally, the belief that it is possible to change sex has now also arrived in patriarchal threshold countries such as India, with momentous consequences for women’s rights and the protection of girls.¹⁷ The Indian feminist Vaishnavi Sundar shows in her four part documentary “Dysphoric” that especially girls want to flee the patriarchal oppression of their sex. Many of them are lesbians. In her documentary, many experts and affected persons get to speak.¹⁸

[1] <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/politics/2018/09/16/minister-orders-inquiry-4000-per-cent-rise-children-wanting/> | <https://www.express.co.uk/news/uk/1018407/gender-transition-treatment-investigation-penny-mordaunt> | <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10508-018-1204-9>

[2] <https://www.theguardian.com/society/2020/feb/22/ssweden-teenage-transgender-row-dysphoria-diagnoses-soar>

[3] <https://www.spectator.co.uk/article/do-tv-characters-of-old-transwomen-really-influence-the-gender-of-young-girls/> | <https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamanetworkopen/fullarticle/2768726>

[4] https://www.researchgate.net/publication/327065646_Rapid-onset_gender_dysphoria_in_adolescents_and_young_adults_A_study_of_parental_reports

[5] <https://statsforgender.org/comorbidity/> | <https://statsforgender.org/sexuality/>

[6] <https://subredditstats.com/r/detrans>

[7] <https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/tavistock-gender-clinic-to-be-sued-by-1-000-families-lb5w6k8zd>

[8] https://segm.org/Sweden_ends_use_of_Dutch_protocol

[9] https://segm.org/Finland_deviates_from_WPATH_prioritizing_psychotherapy_no_surgery_for_minors

[10] <https://www.foxnews.com/politics/florida-proceeds-ban-puberty-blockers-sex-reassignment-surgeries-minors>

[11] <https://segm.org/France-cautions-regarding-puberty-blockers-and-cross-sex-hormones-for-youth>

[12] <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2022/07/28/nhs-faces-crackdown-giving-puberty-blockers-children-tavistock/>

[13] <https://www.common-sense.news/p/top-trans-doctors-blow-the-whistle>

[14] <https://www.theguardian.com/society/2021/may/02/tavistock-trust-whistleblower-david-bell-transgender-children-gids> | <https://fairplayforwomen.com/nolan-investigates-stonewall-5/>

[15] <https://www.emma.de/artikel/was-richten-wir-da-337375>

[16] <https://www.ethikrat.org/mitteilungen/mitteilungen/2020/deutscher-ethikrat-veroeffentlicht-ad-hoc-empfehlung-zu-trans-identitaet-bei-kindern-und-jugendlichen/>

[17] <https://vaishnavisundar.com/men-womens-sex-segregated-spaces/>

[18] <https://youtu.be/w8ta0dnXD6o>

Außerdem: <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/06/10/science/transgender-teenagers-national-survey.html>


<https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/publications/trans-adults-united-states/>

<https://www.deutschlandfunk.de/transsexualitaet-ich-bin-trans-sicher-100.html> | <https://post-trans.com/>

9

WHAT EFFECTS DO PUBERTY BLOCKERS HAVE?

So-called “puberty blockers” are hormone-like compounds. The GnRH (gonadotropin-releasing hormone) analogs block the release of messenger substances in the hypothalamus that normally stimulate the release of sex hormones in the testes and ovaries.¹ They have the following side effects among others in children and adolescents:

- 
1. Insufficient development of genitalia in boys
 2. Restriction of the ability to orgasm
 3. Hormonal sterilisation in boys and girls
 4. Disturbance of bone growth / dwarfism / osteoporosis
 5. Restriction of heart function / risk of heart attack
 6. Disturbance of thyroid function and metabolism
 7. Neurological and psychological side effects:
Anxiety, depression, decrease in brain power and IQ
 8. Fibromyalgia (chronic pain disorder)²

The Bundesverband Trans* explains in its brochure that side effects are rare and temporary. They argue that puberty blockers give adolescents time to decide on their “identity gender” and that the treatment “contrary to puberty” could be reversed at any time.

What’s concealed is that puberty blockers act like a gateway drug: 98% of adolescents who began with puberty blockers later continue treatment with cross-sex hormones and plastic surgeries that have even more severe, lifelong consequences.³

The BV Trans* continues: “Puberty is challenging for many trans* persons because the own body develops in a direction that is experienced as uncomfortable. [...] As studies show, trans* adolescents often suffer strongly when they don’t have access to trans*-specific healthcare during puberty.”

A discomfort in the own body is a normal experience during puberty for many adolescents (especially girls) in today’s time. Girls experience how their bodies are sexualised⁴ and how they are expected to

adhere to impossible beauty standards. 85% of adolescents who suffer from their body and sex during puberty learn to accept themselves as they grow older.⁵

That suicidality among adolescents with gender dysphoria is reduced by the giving of puberty blockers has been proven wrong by now. Contrarily studies show that people show higher suicidality after so-called sex reassignment treatments.⁶

The BV Trans* claims: "Contrary to what is often depicted it's extremely difficult for trans* adolescents to get puberty blockers. Doctors only prescribe puberty blockers after a diagnosis and extensive consultation."

This claim contradicts the experience of detransitioners - people who have already been through a transition. In the book of an affected

mother it can also be read how easy it is by now to get this treatment even for minors.⁷

The BV Trans* additionally hides that the action plan "Queer Leben" intends to make the "healthcare for transpersons" - the giving of hormone compounds and approval of plastic surgeries "easier to access. The Robert-Koch-Institute also supports this "simplification".⁸

Since the conversion therapy ban already contains "gender identity", therapists and doctors already make themselves liable to prosecution when they question a claimed "trans identity". The action plan "Queer Leben" intends to additionally make parents liable when they deny their children experimental treatments of this kind.⁹

[1] <https://www.rnd.de/gesundheit/pubertaetsblocker-nebenwirkungen-einnahme-wirkung-was-steckt-dahinter-DKJZFETU4VFRBNBWNIGPKQ4VY.html>

[2] <https://statsforgender.org/puberty-blockers> | <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31380227/>
<https://media.spinster.xyz/c4bf3420f2f71427293e410453d266624b47b5d5b2490bd9d24c7a2f0837e697.pdf>
<https://www.genderhq.org/trans-youth-side-effects-hormone-blockers-surgery>

[3] <https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0243894> | [https://www.jsm.jsmed.org/article/S1743-6095\(18\)30057-2/fulltext](https://www.jsm.jsmed.org/article/S1743-6095(18)30057-2/fulltext) | <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20646177/>

[4] <https://www.jstor.org/stable/27563511>

[5] <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5841333/>

[6] <https://statsforgender.org/suicide/> | <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10508-020-01743-6>
<https://www.transgendertrend.com/the-suicide-myth/>

[7] <https://post-trans.com/Detransition-Deutsch> | <https://transgender.watch/blog/blau-mit-ganz-viel-glitzer-von-ver-rueckten-eltern-die-ihre-kinder-transgendern-und-ihren-helfern/>

[8] <https://www.bmfsfj.de/resource/blob/205126/234b04dc53bf0b843a3e5e26cfcc32c7/aktionsplan-queer-leben-data.pdf> | https://edoc.rki.de/bitstream/handle/176904/6534/JoHM_S1_2020_Gesundheitliche_Lage_LSBTL.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

[9] https://www.psychanalyse-aktuell.de/artikel/-detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=195&cHash=4d3693360c837dflee3453d0c735d722

TERF is the abbreviation for “trans-exclusionary radical feminist”. The word is internationally used as a dehumanising expletive against women. Who is insulted as a TERF?



1. Women who say NO to men.
2. Women who insist on the reality of the two sexes in humans.
3. Women who reject that men proclaim themselves as women and intrude into women's spaces.
4. Women who ask critical questions.
5. Politicians, scientists, authors and other well-known women who firmly advocate for women's rights.
6. Women who exclude men from their feminism - also men who declare themselves as women.
7. Convinced feminists: feminists who espouse a feminism that centers women and fights for the liberation of women as a class from patriarchal oppression.

This means: Not only feminists are called TERF. It's enough to ask critical questions as a woman, to draw boundaries or reject anti-women legislation like the self-identification law.

Therefore we can conclude: Every woman is a TERF. Because every woman proves just through her existence that men cannot be women. Every woman is a provocation for men who want to be women.

A callout as TERF is the witch hunting of our time. A woman who is insulted as TERF has to expect serious social, professional, financial and, in some cases, legal consequences. Many women lost jobs or orders after such bullying attacks,² were abandoned by former friends³ or were even threatened with violence⁴ and murder.

By now it is even common to call women who insist on humans having two sexes and on their women's rights (based in the constitution and

the UN Women's Rights Convention CEDAW) fascists and right-wing extremists. It is claimed that these women want to destroy the existence of men with a claimed "trans identity", to mark them as outcasts, to force them to detransition or even to subject them to genocide.

In summary it can be said that advocacy for women's rights by now is declared to be:

- right-wing extremist
- fascist
- inhumane
- "trans-hostile"
- "transphobic"
- unconstitutional
- violent

In truth however there is a momentous infiltration of feminism happening that is concretely threatening all hard-won women's rights.

Because: If it is no longer clear what a woman is and a man can declare himself to be a woman, all women's rights are void.

Only feminists are criticized for centering themselves in their own movement. Every other group is allowed to concern itself with its own interests. But women of all people are supposed to take care of everyone.

Women already perform the majority of unpaid care work in our society anyway and are thus disadvantaged, for example, in wage employment or in retirement.

Especially in the struggle for women's rights it is more than justified and necessary to have a clear focus. No women's right has ever been won through niceness or inclusion of men. On the contrary, feminists notice again and again that separatism is essential to the women's movement. Exclusivity stands for quality and focus on the matter. That women however are supposedly entitled only to an all-exclusive-package in which they are a marginal phenomenon with alleged privileges is not constructive.

LASST FRAUEN SPRECHEN!

A PUBLICATION OF THE INITIATIVE „LASST FRAUEN SPRECHEN“ („LET WOMEN SPEAK“)

WWW.LASST-FRAUEN-SPRECHEN.DE

IDEA, TEXT AND DESIGN: RONA DUWE
SUPPORTED BY: STEFANIE BODE & MARA
FINANCED BY MANY WOMEN
TRANSLATION: MARGITTA & SASKIA

The contents have been compiled to the best of our knowledge and belief. Nevertheless, errors may occur. We therefore assume no liability.



Copying and reprinting expressly permitted
Creative Commons Licence: CC BY-NC-SA
<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/>

Cover-Image: Khusen Rustamov / Pixabay
LFS-Visual: Rawpixel / Istockphoto

WE ARE GRATEFUL FOR A DONATION.



