

A Subject We Must Discuss with Students

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讨论的主题



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by Xinyi He

Many Asian students rarely talk about sex at home or in school. It's not that students don't want to talk about it, it's that parents almost never talk about this taboo topic with their children. Many parents also approach sexual assault cases as the victim's problem rather than the perpetrator's responsibility. This is because most Asian countries continue to be influenced by Confucian and Taoist philosophies that emphasize the procreation and sexuality in the context of the social order. Premarital sex is against traditional cultural norms. But as times are rapidly changing, more and more Asian parents are talking about sex, and even some Asian countries put sex education in their compulsory courses in primary and middle schools.

许多亚裔学生在家或者在学校鲜少谈论性。不是因为学生们不愿谈论这个话题，而是家长们从不和他们的子女谈论这个禁忌话题。许多家长还面对性侵受害者时认为这是性侵受害者的问题，还不是施暴者的责任。这是因为大多数的亚洲国家受到儒家和道家哲学的影响，这些哲学强调升值和性的社会秩序方面。婚前性行为是违反传统文化。但是随着时代的快速发展，越来越多的亚洲父母开始谈论性，许多亚洲国家也将性教育纳入中小学的必修课程。

Students in K-12 schools need parents, family members, and adult friends to start the conversation about a very serious and widespread problem: sexual harassment and assault in K-12 schools. At least half of K-12 students will experience the negative impact of sexual harassment or assault either by peers or school staff, starting as early as kindergarten. But most students will never report it. Instead they suffer in silence, become depressed or anxious, fail to fully succeed in their studies, may drop out, and some will harm themselves. To start the conversation, adults must learn about the many types of sexual harassment and the warning signs when students have experienced it. You'll find this information on the Stop Sexual Assault in Schools (SSAIS) webpage called [Sexual Harassment Defined](#).

幼儿园到高中的学生需要父母、家庭成员和成年朋友尽早开始讨论一个非常严重和普遍的问题:学校的性骚扰和性侵犯。从幼儿园开始，至少有一半的学生会遭遇来自同龄人或学校工作人员的性骚扰或性侵犯，并对学生产生负面影响。但大多数学生永远不会和老师或者家长讲述自己的遭遇。相反，他们会默默忍受，从而变得沮丧或焦虑，无法专心在学习上，最终可能会导致辍学，有些人甚至会伤害自己。为了和学生更好的讨论这个话题，

家长们必须了解许多类型的性骚扰，以及学生经历过性骚扰后的警告信号。你可以在 Stop Sexual Assault in Schools (SSAIS)名为“定义性骚扰”的网页上找到这些信息。

For example, sexual harassment can include disturbing remarks about not looking or acting like a stereotypical girl or boy. It can include sexual gestures, sounds, sexual jokes, unwanted sexual messages, pictures, or videos, insults and threats from a dating partner, a romantic relationship between a student and adult (even if the student wants it), unwanted touch, sexual groping, and rape. It happens to girls, boys, and gender non-conforming students (LGBTQ). It can happen in the classroom, online, on the playground, in the bathroom, in the locker room, on the school bus, at a teacher's house, or on a date. Watch these parents talk about their students being sexually harassed.

例如，性骚扰包括令人不安的言论，不像一个正常的女孩或男孩的言谈举止或行为。它可以包括性手势、声音、性笑话、不想要的性信息、图片或视频、约会对象的侮辱和威胁、学生和成年人之间的恋爱关系(即使学生想要)、不想要的触摸、性抚摸和强奸。这种情况发生在女孩、男孩和性少数群体的学生(LGBTQ)身上。性骚扰可以发生在教室里，网上，操场上，浴室里，更衣室里，校车上，老师家里，或者在约会时。看看这些父母谈论他们的学生被性骚扰。

Students in both public and private schools are sexually harassed and assaulted. Whether it happens at school or off school property, students need help with the trauma caused and the impact on their education. When sexual harassment or assault creates a hostile environment at school or online, the school must take effective steps to stop the harassment and protect the student. Beware! Schools will try to cover up the harassment to protect their reputation. Visit the SSAIS website to learn how to take action to protect students.

公立和私立学校的学生都遭到性骚扰和性侵犯。无论是发生在学校还是校外，学生们都需要帮助来解决创伤和对他们教育的影响。当性骚扰或性侵犯对学校或上网环境造成破坏时，学校必须采取有效措施制止性骚扰，保护学生。但是！部分学校也会试图掩盖性骚扰，以保护自己的声誉。请访问SSAIS网站，了解如何采取措施保护学生。

Talk with your student about the types of sexual harassment and how sexual harassment is prohibited at school or online just like it is in the workplace. Help your student recognize sexual exploitation, grooming, and abuse by teachers or school staff. Encourage students to stand up to harassment and discrimination, whether against themselves or others. Reach out to students who are uncomfortable talking with their families. Help them find support. Use the SSAIS fact sheet Know What to Do.

家长们需要和自己的孩子谈论性骚扰的类型，以及如何在学校或者网络上避免性骚扰的发生，就像在工作场所一样。你帮助你的学生认识到老师或学校工作人员的性剥削、性诱拐和性侵犯。鼓励学生勇敢地面对骚扰和歧视，无论是针对自己还是他人。接触那些不愿与家人交谈的学生。帮助他们找到情感支持。可以通过SSAIS网站的[情况说明书](#)了解具体做法。

These aren't just other families' problems. The perpetrator of the sexual harassment or assault may be a student or school employee who has frequent contact with your student. Your student may have witnessed or heard about sexual harassment or assault and may feel uncomfortable or unsafe at school. If a school discounts or dismisses reports of sexual harassment or assault, your student may be discouraged from reporting, or may even be a victim of sexual harassment but not told anyone. Sexual harassment and assault are community problems that impact all students.

这不仅仅是其他家庭的问题。骚扰或性侵犯的肇事者可能是经常与你的学生接触的学生或学校员工。你的学生可能亲眼目睹或听说过性骚扰或性侵犯，在学校可能会感到不舒服或不安全。如果学校对性骚扰或性侵犯的现象漠不关心或置之不理，学生可能对向学校处理性骚扰失去信心，甚至可能学生本身成为性骚扰的受害者。骚扰和性侵犯是影响所有学生的社会问题。

That's why adults must take action. In addition to learning about this problem and talking with students, read your school's anti-discrimination and anti-harassment policies. They must be available online or from your school's office. They should define sexual harassment and explain what actions the school takes when it learns of sexual harassment or discrimination. Find out what the school is doing to prevent sexual harassment. All public schools and any private schools that receives even one dollar of federal money must follow a civil rights law called Title IX. Title IX guarantees students the right to an education free from sex discrimination and sexual harassment. Learn about students' Title IX [rights](#) on the SSAIS website.

这就是为什么成年人必须采取行动。除了了解这个问题，与学生交谈，阅读学校的反歧视和反骚扰政策。这些政策一定能在网上或学校办公室找到。同时，他们应该定义性骚扰，并了解学校在得知性骚扰或歧视后应该采取的行动。了解学校为防止性骚扰正在做什么。所有的公立学校和任何接受联邦政府微小资助的私立学校都必须遵守一项名为《教育法修正案第九条》的民权法。《教育法修正案第九条》保障学生获得不受性别歧视和性骚扰的教育权利。你可以在SSAIS官方网站了解[《教育法修正案第九条》](#)的具体内容。

Make sure your school district has a trained Title IX coordinator. The Title IX coordinator's contact information must be publicly available and easy to find. Learn more about the essential role of the Title IX Coordinator on the SSAIS Title IX Coordinator's [webpage](#). Learn how to investigate what a school does about sexual harassment and assault using this [guide](#).

确保你的学区有一个训练有素的《第九条》协调员。《第九条》协调员的联系信息必须是公开且容易找到的。在SSAIS《第九条》协调员的网页上了解更多关于第九条协调员的重要作用。通过《如何收集学区〈第九条〉相关政策》指南来了解学校是否对性骚扰作出相应的对策。

Bottom line, sexual harassment and assault are a reality in K-12 schools. We can't ignore it any longer. Students' lives can be devastated by the sexual harassment or assault and by the school's inadequate response. It doesn't have to be this way. If we all take action, we can protect our students and make our schools safe places to learn for everyone. We can prevent the far-reaching, long-lasting effects of sexual harassment and assault. Start the conversation, *continue* the conversation, and use the parent toolkit and resources on the SSAIS website to help students and parents better deal with sexual harassment and assault.

总之，性骚扰和性侵犯是目前美国学校需要面对的现实。我们不能再忽视它了。如果学校应对不力，学生的生活可能会被性侵犯或性骚扰所破坏。但是我们可以选择不让学生遭此灾难。如果我们都采取行动，我们就能保护我们的学生，使我们的学校成为每个人都能安全学习的地方。我们可以防止性骚扰和性侵犯所带来深远和持久的影响。让我们从现在开始和学生对话，并使用SSAIS网站上的家长工具包和资源帮助学生和家长更好的应对性侵犯和性骚扰。