

Educational Guide

A Band of Colors: Scope, Range and Classification of Doxing and Privacy Violations by Activists, Political Traffickers, Immigration Lawyers, Anti-Statists

Screenshotting Deleted Content, Retaliation, and Online Harassment

Unfortunately, I had an incident today with an immigration law firm, Jennifer Blade. I had deleted a comment as I was leaving the conversation, as I often do my best to keep my energy more reserved, calm and respectful in social media conversations. Instead of allowing me to delete my comment, in retaliation Jennifer Blade reposted a screenshot of my message, which she had secretly kept for her own records.

Not only did she repost a screenshot but she made many degrading and defamatory statements about why I deleted my post in the process. I stand by my word, as I devoted five years to understanding my "why," but I still wanted to remove my energy from the conversation. This choice I made, should have been respected.

Her post targeted veterans and military personnel and used many logical fallacies regarding immigration issues. She spoke with bias and made statements that were not based on facts. Sadly, this is what we are up against, absolute extremism without accountability and the verbal assault of veterans and public servants.

While I did my best to remain composed and professional throughout the conversation, I experienced the repeat patterns that have, sadly, become expected within this crowd, blame shifting, gaslighting, smear campaigning, targeted hate, retaliation, bullying, coercion, force, and, sadly, doxing, voice suppression, and compelled speech.

These abuse patterns are often seen within activism spheres, and are a part of the fear and intimidation tactics that activists often engage in. These experiences are far from professional and are very hurtful. They are also not exemplary behaviors for "human rights activists," but rather the opposite.

Worse, they act as a form of cold war propaganda against the American people and stand on the side of a very horrifying organized crime, smuggling and trafficking movement that our armed forces faces every day. Yet people like this choose to hate those same people who are doing their best to keep us safe from these violent criminals and predators.

All citizens have a duty to help keep our nation safe. Dehumanizing and targeting veterans, public servants, and our military has gone too far. So, now we educate. Please see below what abuse tactics were used in this process.

Purpose

This educational guide provides a general overview of behaviors that may arise when someone screenshots another person's online content and later republishes it after the original author has deleted it. Whether any conduct violates a platform's policies or the law depends on the specific facts, the surrounding context, and the applicable jurisdiction.

What Is Screenshot Retaliation?

Screenshot retaliation occurs when an individual captures another person's online content and later republishes or redistributes it after the original author has deleted or withdrawn the content, particularly as part of an effort to continue a dispute, embarrass the person, or encourage further targeting.

The concern is the purpose for which it is used and whether it forms part of a broader pattern of harassment.

Why Someone May Delete a Comment

People remove their own comments for many legitimate reasons, including:

- Choosing to disengage from a conversation.
- Correcting a mistake.
- Protecting their privacy.
- Preventing further conflict.
- Avoiding unnecessary attention.
- De-escalating an online dispute.
- Reconsidering their position.
- Exercising personal boundaries.

Deleting one's own content can be an expression of the decision to no longer participate in the discussion.

Potential Forms of Online Misconduct

Depending on the circumstances, screenshot retaliation may contribute to:

- Targeted harassment.
- Cyberbullying.
- Public shaming.
- Online mobbing or dogpiling.

- Retaliatory conduct.
- Boundary violations.
- Intimidation.
- Reputation attacks.
- Defamation, if false factual statements accompany the repost.
- Doxxing, if personally identifying information is intentionally exposed.
- Cyberstalking, if part of a repeated course of unwanted conduct.

Whether any of these terms applies depends on the complete factual circumstances.

Understanding Consent and Digital Boundaries

Choosing to publish a comment at one point in time does not necessarily mean someone wishes to continue participating indefinitely.

When an individual voluntarily deletes their own content, they may be communicating:

- I wish to end this discussion.
- I no longer wish this statement to remain public.
- I am withdrawing from the conversation.
- I do not consent to continuing this interaction.

Although others may have already viewed or archived the content, intentionally republishing it to continue targeting the individual may undermine that person's effort to disengage.

Respecting the Right to Disengage

Healthy online communication recognizes that people may choose to end conversations.

Respectful practices include:

- Allowing others to leave discussions.
- Avoiding repeated tagging after they disengage.
- Refraining from reposting deleted material solely to continue conflict.
- Respecting personal boundaries.
- Avoiding retaliatory conduct.

Healthy disagreement does not require continued engagement after one party has chosen to leave the conversation.

When Screenshotting May Be Appropriate

There are legitimate reasons to preserve screenshots, including:

- Documenting threats.
- Preserving evidence of harassment.
- **Reporting criminal activity.**
- Reporting violations of platform policies.
- Maintaining evidence for legal proceedings.
- Protecting oneself from false accusations.
- Academic or journalistic documentation where appropriate.

The purpose and context are important.

When Screenshotting May Become Harmful

Potential concerns may arise when screenshots are used to:

- Continue attacking someone after they disengage.
- Shame or humiliate another person.
- Encourage others to target an individual.
- Misrepresent the original context.
- Selectively quote statements to create a misleading impression.
- Publish identifying information.
- Escalate an online conflict.
- Retaliate after someone withdraws from a discussion.

Again, the surrounding facts determine whether conduct violates platform rules or applicable law.

Platform Considerations

Many social media platforms prohibit or restrict behaviors such as:

- Coordinated harassment.
- Targeted abuse.
- Doxxing.
- Publishing private information.

- Threats.
- Bullying.
- Encouraging others to harass an individual.

Platform policies differ and may change over time.

Best Practices for Individuals

If you believe you are experiencing targeted online harassment:

- Save screenshots of the conduct.
- Preserve dates, times, and URLs.
- Keep copies of deleted and reposted material where possible.
- Avoid escalating hostile exchanges.
- Use available reporting tools.
- Block users when appropriate.
- Document repeated incidents.
- Seek legal advice if conduct includes threats, stalking, or publication of sensitive personal information.

Key Takeaway

When screenshots are intentionally republished to prolong conflict, shame an individual, encourage harassment, expose private information, or retaliate after someone has clearly attempted to disengage, they contribute to patterns of online harassment or other harmful conduct. Evaluating such situations requires careful attention to the complete context, applicable platform rules, and the relevant law.