

Social Justice Watch 0917

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[Americans have heard more about clashes between police and protesters than other recent news stories](#)

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**A vote for Joe Biden is also
a vote for Ruth Bader Ginsburg
to finally be able to retire.**



WHO ARE 'ATTACK HELICOPTERS?'

Why are they important?

How do you engage with them?



@MaudMostly

WHO ARE 'ATTACK HELICOPTERS?'

If you have no idea what I am talking about the "who" in this question may be confusing.

"Attack helicopters" in this instance are people who go to, most often, trans creators post/videos and comment "I identify as an attack helicopter.

This has been happening for most of my internet life, and is still prevalent.

@MaudMostly

WHAT DOES IT MEAN THOUGH?

For one, it is seen as a mockery of trans people. It communicates "if you can 'identify as' a boy then I could identify as a helicopter." The goal here is to make trans people look 'fake' and 'ridiculous.'

Historically, it is also more violent as the original phrase was about identifying as an attack/apache helicopter to k*ll trans people.

@MaudMostly

WHY IS ANY OF THIS IMPORTANT?

I personally wish it wasn't, but in 2020 this is still an incredibly common form of transphobia in the online and offline!) world.

Due to it still being prevalent, it's important to understand what it means, why it hurts people, and what can be done about it.

@MaudMostly

SO HOW DO WE ENGAGE?

Begin by assuming that they do not know the violent and invalidating nature of this phrase. It is fair to say that many don't! They just do it because they saw people they like/agree with online saying it.

From there, ask if they know what it means. Explain what it means if they don't.

@MaudMostly

SO HOW DO WE ENGAGE? ONGOING

Gain an understanding of why they say it. Who did they hear it from? Why did they repeat it without understanding what it meant?

See if they are aware that they could be hurting people. Ask if they want to be hurting these people. If so, why? If not, are they willing to change their behaviour? Are they willing to correct their friends?

@MaudMostly

IN CONCLUSION

It is incredibly difficult to meaningfully engage with people online, particularly in comment sections where this phrase can often be found.

It is still important though to recognise the many forms transphobia takes, and gain a deeper understanding so that we can feel prepared to handle it if we need to.

Remember the transphobia we see online does not exist in a bubble.

@MaudMostly

<https://www.facebook.com/transarmy/posts/193952788766574>



Michelle Guido
@heyyguido

▼

You could ask women how many of us had ever had sex when we didn't really want to. Either out of fear or because he wouldn't stop & it was easier to just get it over with.

I don't think y'all are ready to really have that conversation.



Ryan Honick · 1d

I don't know who needs to hear this but the "I never let my **disability**/pain/illness stop me" is an ableist and harmful narrative.

Sometimes chronic issues are debilitating and they do stop you.

And you shouldn't be made to feel guilty about it. Period.



63



1,252



3,678



Feminism didn't teach me to hate men, but it did teach me to stop prioritising them over women.

And it turns out a lot of men think that's the same thing as hatred.



jean-luc-gohard

The most dangerous thing society teaches boys and men, especially white boys and men, is that their emotions are objective logic and reason and that anyone who disagrees is being irrational.

We need you...

The BBC wants to hear from Trans people who have experienced physical violence, sexual assault or abuse in the UK.

If you want to speak out about your experiences, even anonymously, please DM:
@beninldn

<https://twitter.com/beninldn>



newyorkercartoons

:



*"Would you do me the honor of taking
on even more responsibilities while my life
remains largely unchanged?"*



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消息精选

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If income had been distributed as evenly over the past five decades as it was in 1970, the median full-time worker in the U.S. would now take home \$92,000 a year (instead of \$50,000), according to a new RAND study. [link source](#)
Intelligencer

Inequality Robs \$2.5 Trillion From U.S. Workers Each Year

If America's level of income inequality had remained constant since 1970, the median U.S. worker would now make \$100,000 a year.

[telegra.ph/US-Image-Plummets-Internationally-as-Most-Say-Country-Has-Handled-Coronavirus-Badly-09-15](#)

Telegraph

U.S. Image Plummetts Internationally as Most Say Country Has Handled Coronavirus Badly

This analysis focuses on public opinion of the United States in 13 countries in North America, Europe and the Asia-Pacific region. Views of the U.S. and its president are examined in the context of long-term trend data. The report also examines how people...

The truth is that when a transgender person goes into a public restroom, THEY are the most vulnerable person in the room. [telegra.ph/Which-Woman-is-Transgender-And-Why-it-Doesnt-Matter-09-16](#)

Telegraph

Which Woman is Transgender? And Why it Doesn't Matter.

March 31 was Transgender Day of Visibility. With all the conversation about who we pee next to, I wondered if you could tell who was actually a transgender woman. Can you spot her? Can you tell? Do you care? Unfortunately, many seem to care – especially those...

[telegra.ph/Officer-Friendlys-Adventures-in-Wonderland-09-16](#)

Telegraph

Officer Friendly's Adventures in Wonderland

Many of us know the Officer Friendly story. He epitomizes liberal police virtues. He seeks the public's respect and willing cooperation to follow the law, and he preserves their favor with lawful enforcement.

[telegra.ph/Exclusive-Georgia-doctor-who-forcibly-sterilized-detained-women-has-been-identified-09-16](#)

Telegraph

Exclusive: Georgia doctor who forcibly sterilized detained women has been identified

Under the Trump administration, reproductive injustice has run rampant inside the federal immigration system—stretching far beyond the family separation policy at the border. A complaint filed yesterday sheds light on a new atrocity: Women detained at the...

[telegra.ph/Americans-have-heard-more-about-clashes-between-police-and-protesters-than-other-recent-news-stories-09-16](#)

Telegraph

Americans have heard more about clashes between police and protesters than other recent news stories

A host of major news stories have been competing for Americans' attention in recent weeks. But the public is more likely to have heard "a lot" about ongoing confrontations between police and protesters than several other stories, according to a Pew Research...

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Americans have heard more about clashes between police and protesters than other recent news stories

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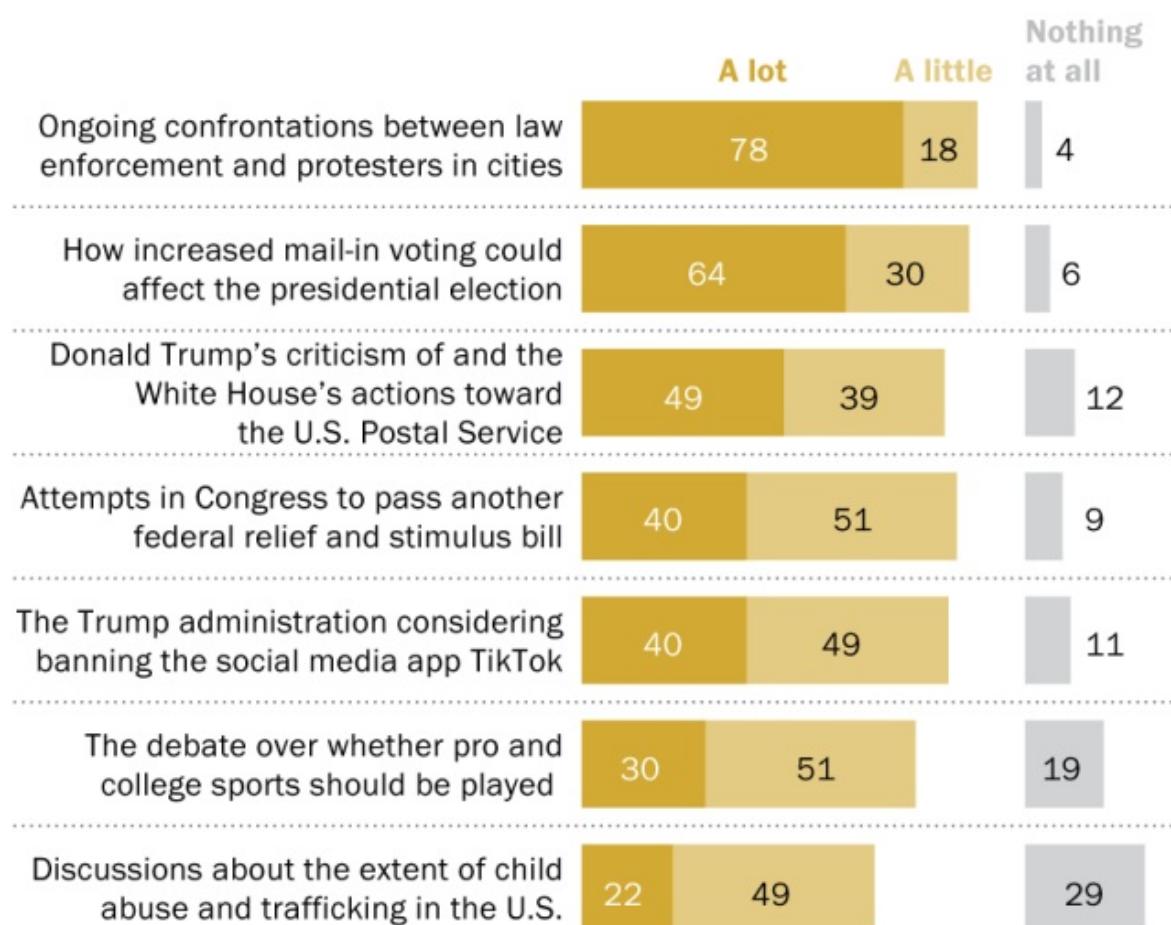


Federal officers and protesters face off in front of the Immigration and Customs Enforcement detention facility in Portland, Oregon, on Aug. 20, 2020. (Nathan Howard/Getty Images)

A host of major news stories have been competing for Americans' attention in recent weeks. But the public is more likely to have heard "a lot" about ongoing confrontations between police and protesters than several other stories, according to a Pew Research Center survey conducted Aug. 31 to Sept. 7.

Around eight-in-ten Americans have heard ‘a lot’ about recent confrontations between police and protesters

% of U.S. adults who say they have heard or read ___ about each story



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 31-Sept. 7, 2020.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Around eight-in-ten U.S. adults (78%) say they have heard or read a lot about ongoing confrontations between law enforcement and protesters in cities around the country. That includes similar shares of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents (78%) and Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents

(80%).

By comparison, smaller shares of adults say they have heard or read a lot about how increased mail-in voting could affect the 2020 presidential election (64%); President Donald Trump’s criticism of the U.S. Postal Service and his administration’s actions toward it (49%); attempts in Congress to pass another economic relief and stimulus bill (40%); and the Trump administration considering banning the social media app TikTok (40%). The survey of 9,220 adults was conducted as part of the Center’s American News Pathways project.

We conducted this study to learn more about the resonance of several recent news stories in the United States. The findings in this analysis are based on a survey of 9,220 U.S. adults conducted Aug. 31-Sept. 7, 2020. Everyone who took part is a member of Pew Research Center’s American Trends Panel (ATP), an online survey panel that is recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses. This way nearly all U.S. adults have a chance of selection. The survey is weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education and other categories. Read more about the ATP’s methodology.

You can find most of the data from this analysis in this interactive tool. Here are the questions asked in this survey, along with responses, and its methodology.

Two other news stories asked about in the survey made less of an impression on the public. Three-in-ten Americans say they have heard or read a lot about the debate over whether professional and college sports should be played in the current environment, and only around two-in-ten (22%) say the same about discussions of the extent of child abuse and trafficking in the United States.

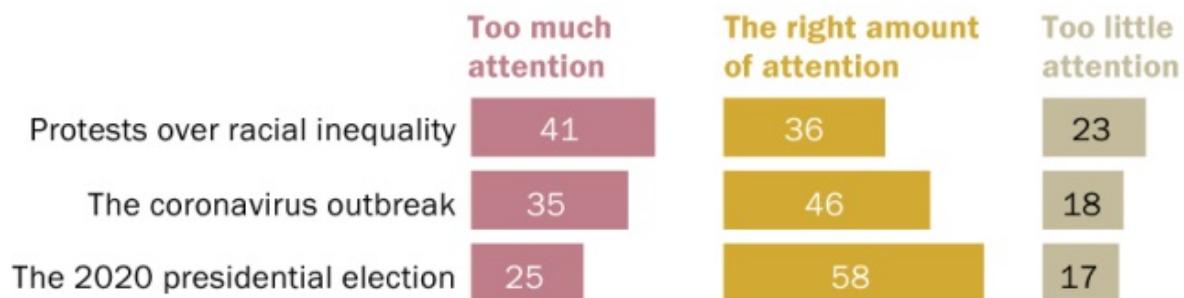
The survey asked separate questions about whether the public has heard about “ongoing confrontations between law enforcement and protesters in cities around the country” and the amount of attention news organizations have paid to “protests over racial inequality and other issues.” It’s important to note that many recent protests related to racial inequality have *not* involved confrontations with law enforcement.

While the vast majority of Americans have heard at least “a little” about recent confrontations between police and protesters in some U.S. cities – 96% of adults say this – the public is divided over whether recent protests related to racial

inequality have received the right amount of attention or not.

Americans are divided over the amount of media attention given to recent protests about racial inequality

% of U.S. adults who say news organizations have given ___ to each story



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

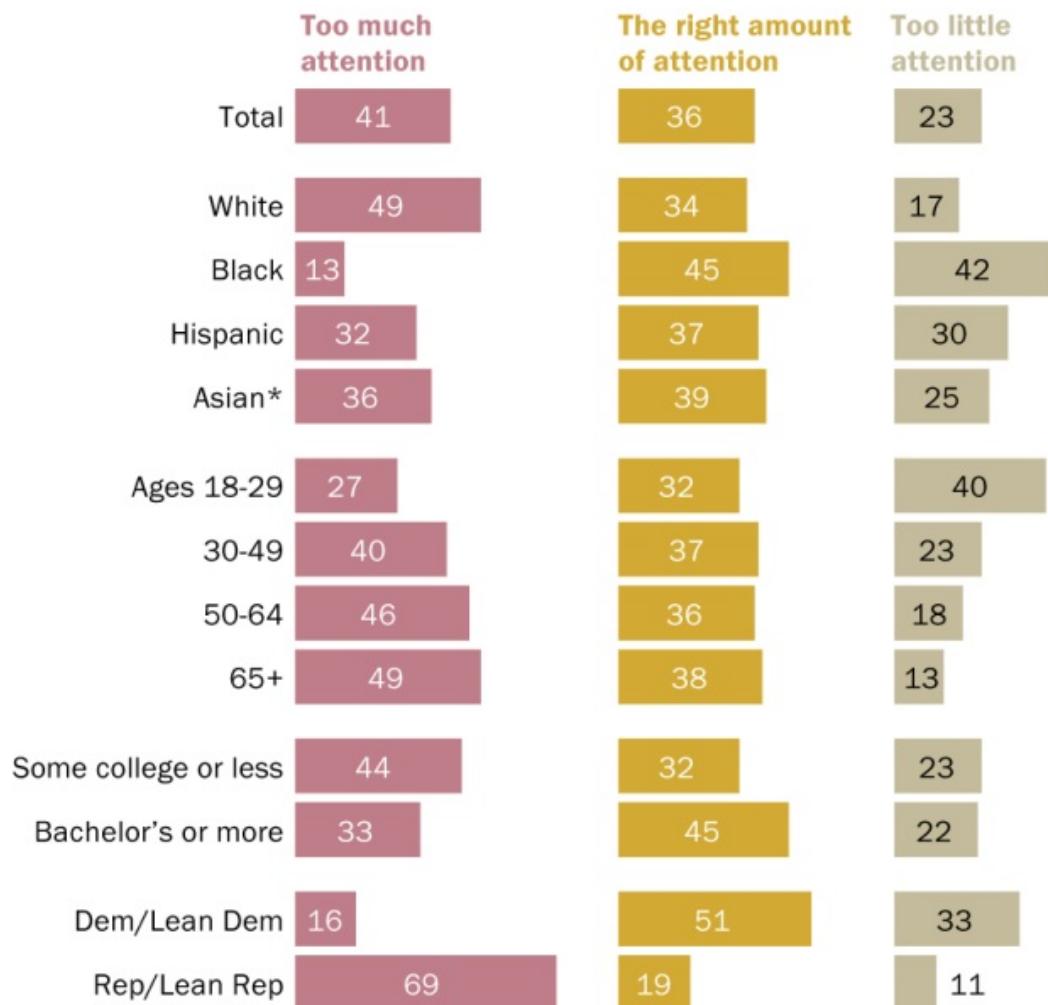
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 31-Sept. 7, 2020.

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Overall, 41% of adults say recent protests related to racial inequality have received too much attention from news organizations, while 36% say they have received the right amount and 23% say they have received too little. By comparison, larger shares of Americans say news organizations have paid the right amount of attention to two other major stories this year: the coronavirus outbreak (46%) and the presidential election (58%).

Around seven-in-ten Republicans say recent protests over racial inequality have received ‘too much’ media attention

% of U.S. adults who say news organizations have given ___ to protests over racial inequality and other issues



*Asian adults were interviewed in English only.

Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown. White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race. “Some college” includes those with an associate degree and those who attended college but did not obtain a degree.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 31-Sept. 7, 2020.

There are wide partisan differences over the amount of attention the protests have received. Around seven-in-ten Republicans (69%) say the protests have received too much attention from news organizations, while more than eight-in-ten Democrats say they have received either the right amount (51%) or too little (33%). Conservative Republicans are especially likely to say the protests have received too much attention (75% say this), while an even larger share of liberal Democrats say they have received the right amount (53%) or too little (38%).

Opinions are also divided along racial and ethnic lines. The largest share of White adults (49%) say the protests have drawn too much attention from news organizations, while around a third (34%) say they've gotten the right amount of attention and 17% say they've gotten too little. Black adults overwhelmingly say the protests have drawn either the right amount of attention (45%) or not enough (42%); just 13% believe they have received too little attention. Majorities of Hispanic and Asian Americans also say the protests have received the right amount of attention or not enough.

Older Americans are more likely to believe recent protests have gotten too much media attention; conversely, younger adults are more likely to say they've gotten too little. Around half of those ages 65 and older (49%) say the protests have drawn too much attention, compared with 27% of adults under 30. Those under 30, in turn, are far more likely than those 65 and older to say the protests have drawn too little attention (40% vs. 13%). There are no major age differences in the share of Americans who believe the protests have received the *right amount* of attention.

There are also some differences in these views by educational attainment. More than four-in-ten Americans with some college education or less (44%) say the recent protests have gotten too much attention, compared with a third of those with a bachelor's degree or more. Those with at least a bachelor's degree, in turn, are more likely than those with less education to say the protests have received the right amount of attention (45% vs. 32%). Both groups are about equally likely to say the protests have received *too little* attention.

In a separate Pew Research Center survey fielded Sept. 8 to 13, a little over half of Americans (55%) say they strongly or somewhat support the Black Lives Matter movement, which has played a key role in the recent protests over racial inequality. Support for the movement has declined by 12 percentage points since

June, shortly after the death of George Floyd sparked national and international protests.

A June survey by the Center found that a majority of Americans approved of the way news organizations were covering the protests at the time.

Note: You can find most of the data from this analysis in this interactive tool. Here are the questions asked in this survey, along with responses, and its methodology.

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John Gramlich

is a senior writer/editor at Pew Research Center. POSTS BIO TWITTER EMAIL

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Officer Friendly's Adventures in Wonderland

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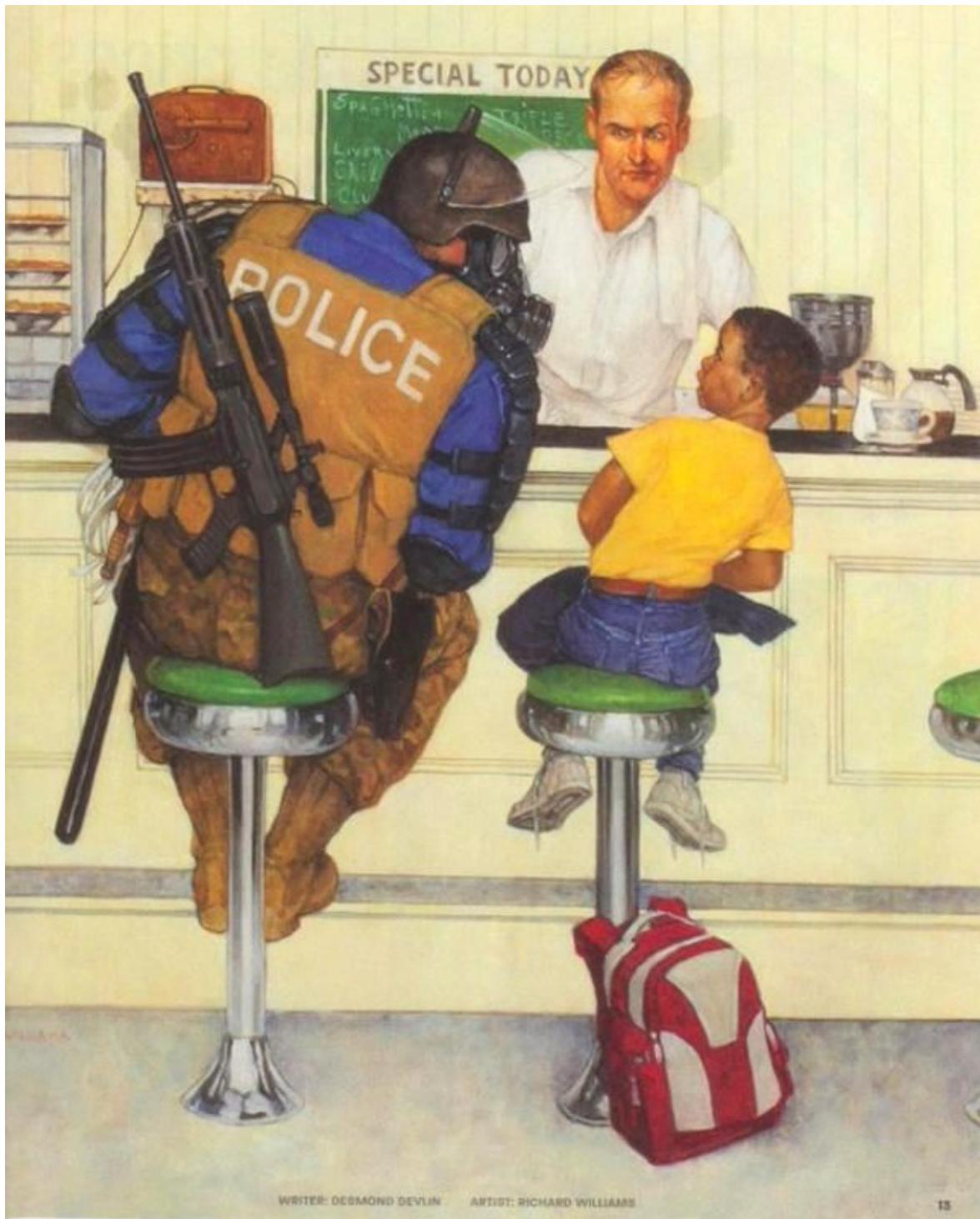
Many of us know the Officer Friendly story. He epitomizes liberal police virtues. He seeks the public's respect and willing cooperation to follow the law, and he preserves their favor with lawful enforcement.



Norman Rockwell's The Runaway, 1958

The Officer Friendly story also inspired contemporary reforms that seek and preserve public favor, including what most people know as Community Policing. Norman Rockwell's iconic painting is an idealized depiction of this narrative. Officer Friendly sits in full uniform. His blue shirt contrasts sharply with the black boots, gun, and small ticket book that blend together below the lunch counter. He is a paternalistic guardian. The officer's eyes are fixed on the boy next to him. The lunch counter operator surveying the scene seems to smirk. All of them do, in fact. And all of them are White. The original was painted from the White perspective and highlighted the harmonious relationship between the

officer and the boy. But for some it may be easy to imagine a different depiction: a hostile relationship between a boy of color and an officer in the 1950s and a friendly one between a White boy and an officer now.



Desmond Devlin (Writer) and Richard Williams's (Artist) The Militarization of the Police Department, a painting parody of

Rockwell's The Runaway, 2014

The parody of Rockwell's painting offers us a visceral depiction of contemporary urban policing. Both pictures depict different historical eras and demonstrate how police have changed. Officer Unfriendly is anonymous, of unknown race, and presumably male. He is prepared for battle, armed with several weapons that extend beyond his imposing frame. Officer Unfriendly is outfitted in tactical military gear with "POLICE" stamped across his back. The images also differ in their depictions of the boy's race and his relationship to the officer. Officer Unfriendly appears more punitive than paternalistic. He looms over the Black boy sitting on the adjacent stool and peers at him through a tear gas mask. The boy and White lunch counter operator back away in fright. All of the tenderness in the original have given way to hostility in this parody.

Inspired by the critical race tradition, my new project "*Officer Friendly's Adventures in Wonderland: A Counter-Story of Race Riots, Police Reform, and Liberalism*" employs composite counter-storytelling to narrate the experiences of young men of color in their explosive encounters with police. Counter-stories force dominant groups to see the world through the "Other's" (non-White person's) eyes, thereby challenging their preconceptions. I document the evolution of police-community relations in the last eighty years, and I reflect on the interrupted career of our protagonist, Officer Friendly. He worked with the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) for several stints primarily between the 1940s and 1990s.

My story focuses on Los Angeles, a city renowned for its police force and riot history. This story is richly informed by ethnographic field data and is further supplemented with archival and secondary historical data. It complicates the nature of so-called race riots, highlights how Officer Friendly was repeatedly evoked in the wake of these incidents, and reveals the pressures on LAPD officials to favor increasingly unfriendly police tactics. More broadly, the story of Officer Friendly's embattled career raises serious questions about how to achieve racial justice. This work builds on my recently published coauthored book, *The Limits of Community Policing*, and can shape future critical race scholarship and historical and contemporary studies of police-community relations.

THE LIMITS OF COMMUNITY POLICING

*Civilian Power and Police Accountability
in Black and Brown Los Angeles*

LUIS DANIEL GASCÓN *and* AARON ROUSSELL



Daniel Gascón is an assistant professor of sociology at the University of Massachusetts Boston. For more on his latest work, follow him on Twitter.

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U.S. Image Plummeted Internationally as Most Say Country Has Handled Coronavirus Badly

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This analysis focuses on public opinion of the United States in 13 countries in North America, Europe and the Asia-Pacific region. Views of the U.S. and its president are examined in the context of long-term trend data. The report also examines how people in other countries perceive America's handling of the coronavirus outbreak and how those perceptions compare to ratings for their own country, the World Health Organization, the European Union and China.

For this report, we use data from nationally representative surveys of 13,273 adults from June 10 to Aug. 3, 2020, in 13 advanced economies. All surveys were conducted over the phone with adults in Canada, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, the UK, Australia, Japan and South Korea.

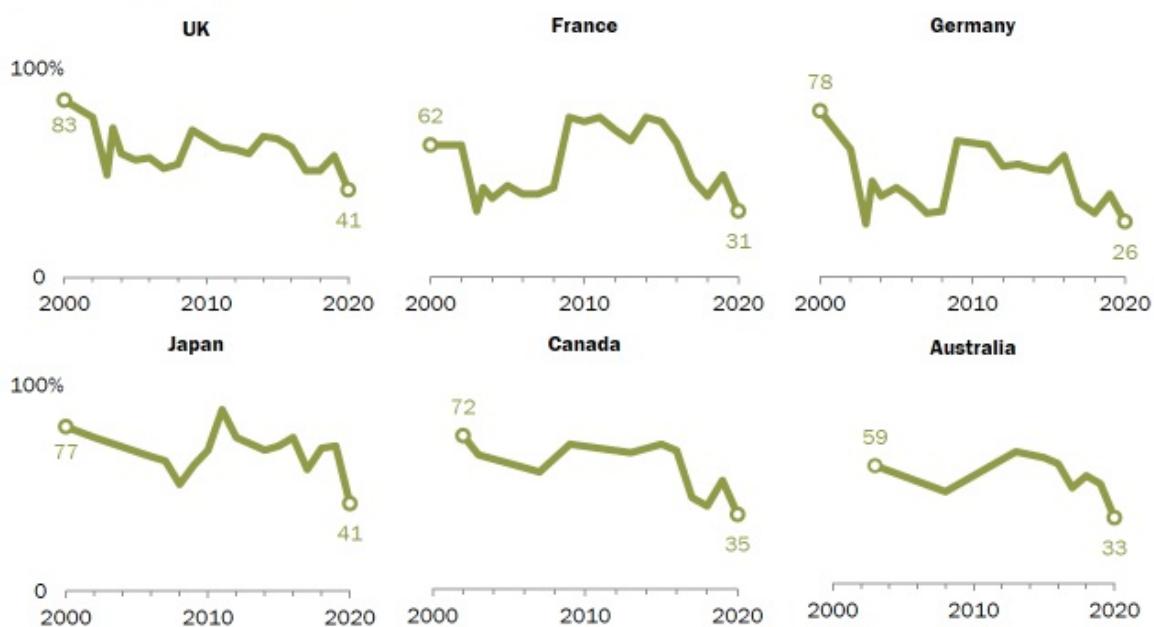
Due to the coronavirus outbreak, face-to-face interviewing is not currently possible in many parts of the world, and so surveys were only conducted in countries with robust telephone polling operations.

Here are the questions used for the report, along with responses, and the survey methodology.

Since Donald Trump took office as president, the image of the United States has suffered across many regions of the globe. As a new 13-nation Pew Research Center survey illustrates, America's reputation has declined further over the past year among many key allies and partners. In several countries, the share of the public with a favorable view of the U.S. is as low as it has been at any point since the Center began polling on this topic nearly two decades ago.

In some countries, ratings for U.S. are at record low

% who have a favorable view of the U.S.



Note: 2000 trend is from 1999 or 2000 and provided by U.S. Department of State.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q8a.

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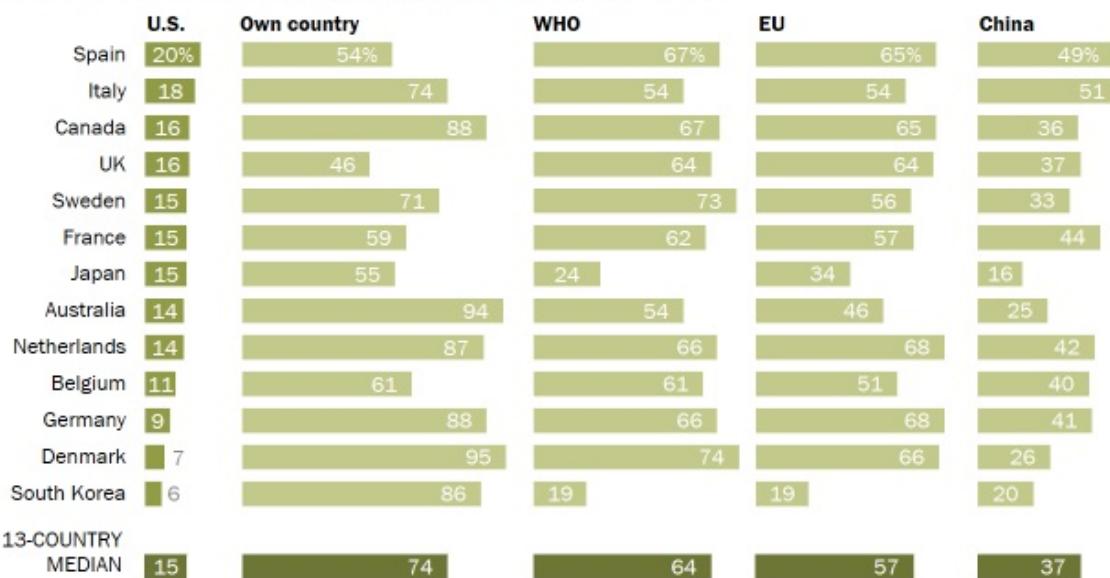
For instance, just 41% in the United Kingdom express a favorable opinion of the U.S., the lowest percentage registered in any Pew Research Center survey there. In France, only 31% see the U.S. positively, matching the grim ratings from March 2003, at the height of U.S.-France tensions over the Iraq War. Germans

give the U.S. particularly low marks on the survey: 26% rate the U.S. favorably, similar to the 25% in the same March 2003 poll.

Part of the decline over the past year is linked to how the U.S. had handled the coronavirus pandemic. Across the 13 nations surveyed, a median of just 15% say the U.S. has done a good job of dealing with the outbreak. In contrast, most say the World Health Organization (WHO) and European Union have done a good job, and in nearly all nations people give their own country positive marks for dealing with the crisis (the U.S. and UK are notable exceptions). Relatively few think China has handled the pandemic well, although it still receives considerably better reviews than the U.S. response.

All publics surveyed rank the U.S. coronavirus response lowest

% who say __ has done a *good job* dealing with the coronavirus outbreak



Note: In Australia and Canada, the question was asked about "COVID-19." In Japan, it was asked about "the novel coronavirus," and in South Korea, it was asked about "Corona19."

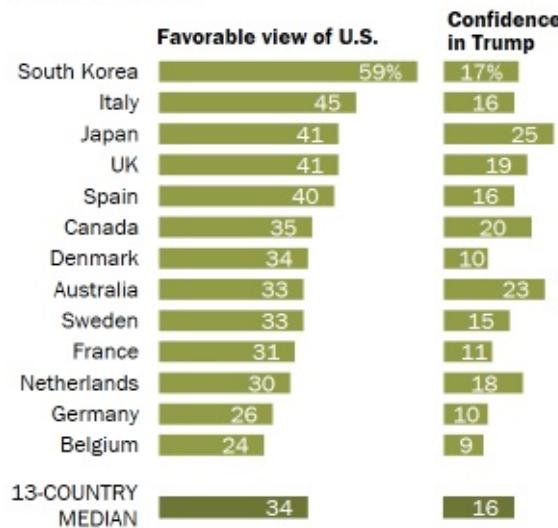
Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q10a-e.

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Poor ratings for the U.S. and Trump

% who have (a) ...



Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q8a & Q15a.

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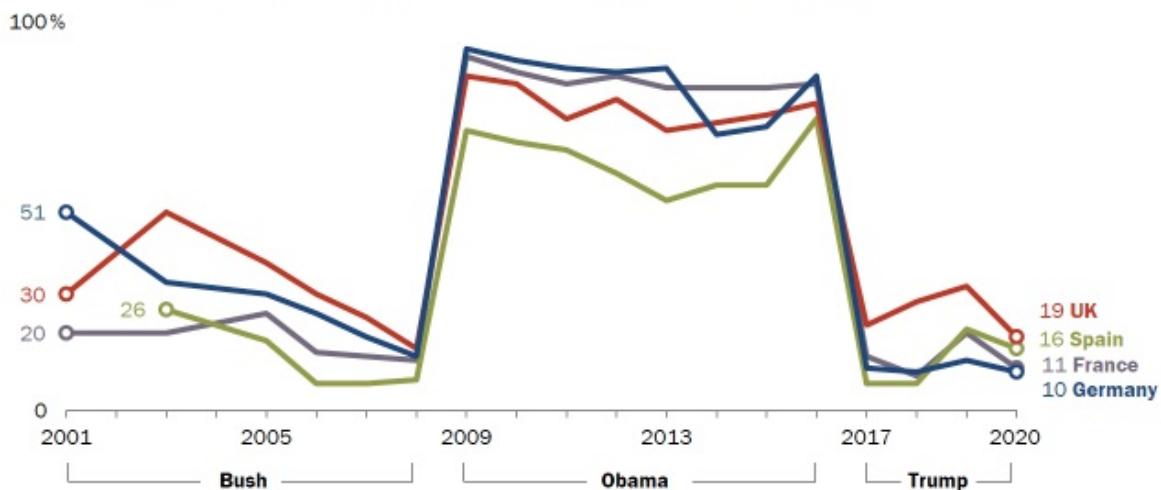
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Ratings for U.S. President Donald Trump have been low in these nations throughout his presidency, and that trend continues this year. Trump's most negative assessment is in Belgium, where only 9% say they have confidence in the U.S. president to do the right thing in world affairs. His highest rating is in Japan; still, just one-quarter of Japanese express confidence in Trump.

Attitudes toward Trump have consistently been much more negative than those toward his predecessor, Barack Obama, especially in Western Europe. In the UK, Spain, France and Germany, ratings for Trump are similar to those received by George W. Bush near the end of his presidency.

Low confidence in Trump in Western Europe

% who have confidence in the U.S. president to do the right thing regarding world affairs



Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q15a.

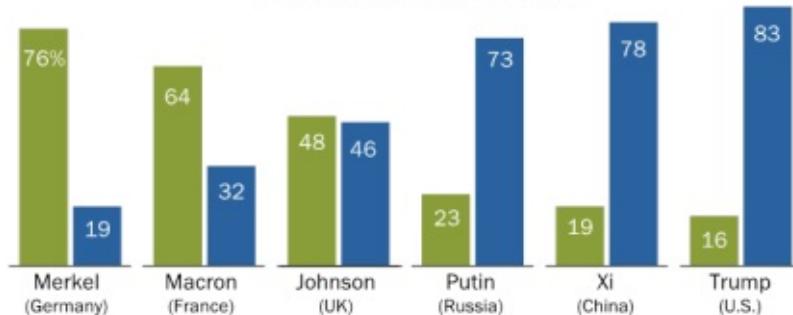
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Trump less trusted than leaders of Germany, France, UK, Russia and China

% who have ___ in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs

■ Confidence ■ No confidence



Note: Percentages are medians based on 13 countries: Australia, Belgium, Canada,

Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, South Korea, Spain, Sweden and the UK. "Don't know" responses not shown.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q15a-f.

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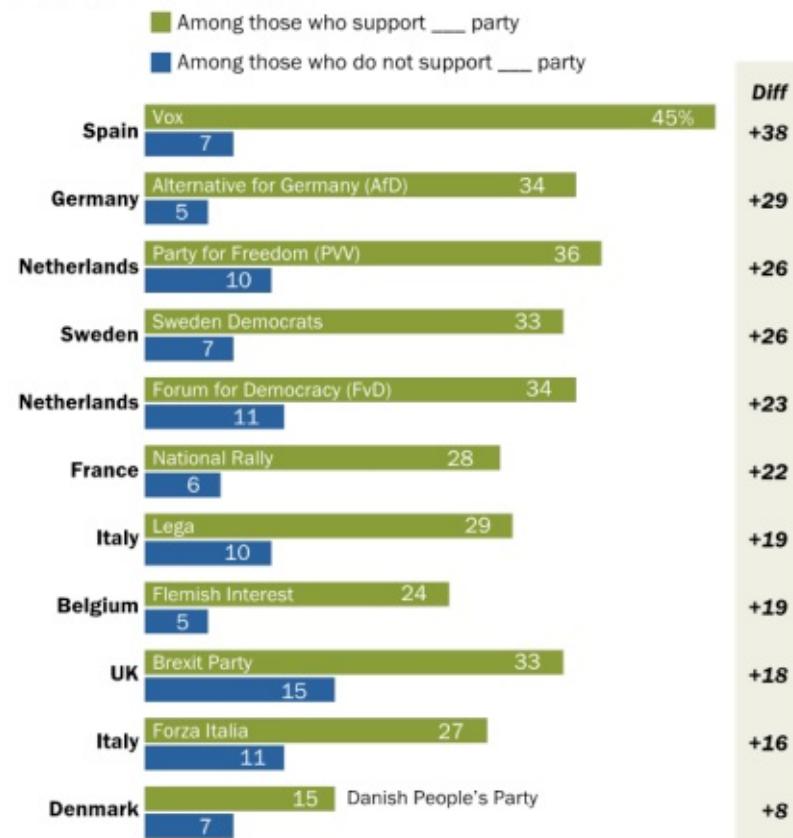
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The publics surveyed also see Trump more negatively than other world leaders. Among the six leaders included on the survey, Angela Merkel receives the highest marks: A median of 76% across the nations polled have confidence in the German chancellor. French President Emmanuel Macron also gets largely favorable reviews. Ratings for British Prime Minister Boris Johnson are roughly

split. Ratings for Russian President Vladimir Putin and Chinese President Xi Jinping are overwhelmingly negative, although not as negative as those for Trump.

More confidence in Trump among European right-wing populist party supporters

% who have confidence in U.S. President Donald Trump to do the right thing regarding world affairs



Note: All differences shown are statistically significant. "Support" percentages represent respondents who have a favorable view of each party. "Do not support" percentages represent respondents who have an unfavorable view of each party. For more information on European populist parties, see Appendix.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q15a.

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Views of Trump are more positive among Europeans who have favorable views of right-wing populist parties, though confidence is still relatively low among all groups. For instance, supporters of Spain's Vox party are particularly likely to view Trump in a positive light: 45% are confident in his ability to handle international affairs, compared with only 7% among Spaniards who do not

support Vox.

Ratings of America's response to the coronavirus outbreak are also related to support for right-wing populist parties and political ideology within several countries. While ratings are low among both groups, those on the political right are more likely than those on the left to think the U.S. has done a good job handling the outbreak.

Thus far, the pandemic and resulting global recession have not had a major impact on perceptions about the global economic balance of power among the nations surveyed. Majorities or pluralities in these countries have named China as the world's leading economic power in recent years, and that remains true in 2020. The exceptions are South Korea and Japan, where people see the U.S. as the world's top economy.

These are among the major findings from a Pew Research Center survey conducted among 13,273 respondents in 13 countries – not including the U.S. – from June 10 to Aug. 3, 2020.

Racial injustice and perceptions of the United States

In recent months, the killing of George Floyd and other Black Americans at the hands of police has led to massive protests both in the U.S. and around the world. All countries polled in Pew Research Center's summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey have experienced protests in response to these events. Many demonstrations took place during or directly prior to the fielding of our survey.

Certainly, these events may have had an impact on how people think about the U.S. Our survey did not include questions about the protests, Floyd's killing, the Black Lives Matter movement, police brutality or racial injustice. However, Pew Research Center has conducted some research relevant to these issues in recent years.

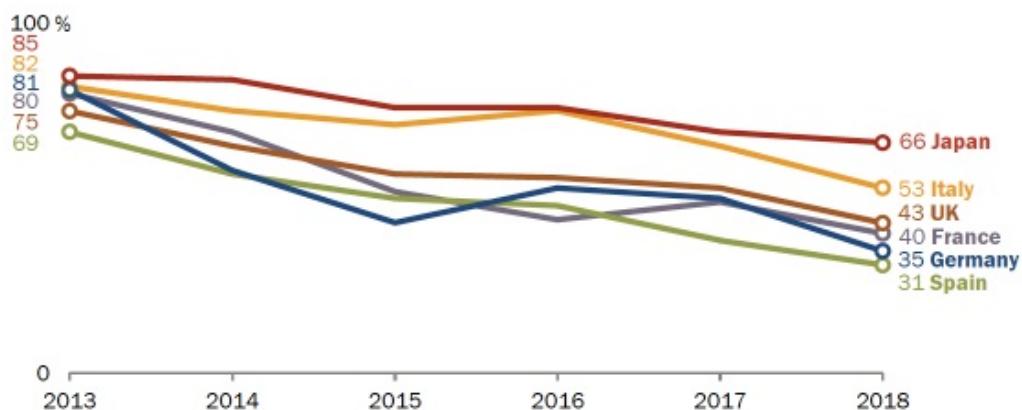
A recent Center analysis showed the extent to which the debates sparked by the killing of George Floyd have spread beyond America's shores. The study examined legislators in four predominantly English-speaking countries and found that many had tweeted about Floyd or used the phrase "Black lives matter" or the #BlackLivesMatter hashtag. This includes roughly six-in-ten British members of Parliament (59%), 44% of Canadian representatives and

about a quarter (26%) of Australian lawmakers who tweeted during the study period. And 14% of legislators tweeted about this subject or used the phrase or hashtag in New Zealand, a country not included in the current survey.

Concerns about racial injustice fit into a broader pattern of decline in the belief that the U.S. government respects the personal freedoms of its people. We first saw a decrease on this measure between 2013 and 2014, as news broke about Edward Snowden and National Security Agency surveillance around the world. We saw further declines in 2015 following protests in Ferguson, Missouri, in response to the police killing of Michael Brown in August 2014. And we observed continuing erosion on this measure through 2018, the last time the question was asked.

Declining shares have said the U.S. respects its people's personal freedoms

% who say the U.S. respects the personal freedoms of its people



Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey.

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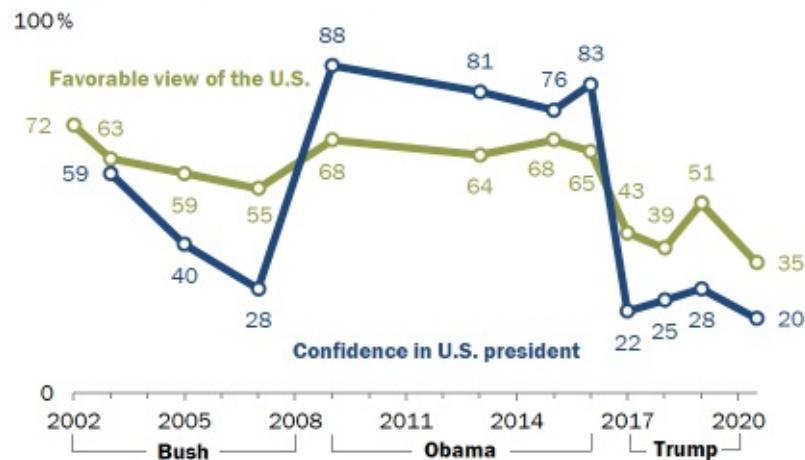
Country spotlights: Canada, Germany, South Korea

Findings from Canada, Germany and South Korea illustrate key patterns in how foreign publics view the U.S. and its president.

Canada: Favorable opinion of U.S. and confidence in its president at all-time low

In Canada, one-in-five have confidence in Trump

Among Canadians



Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q8a & Q15a.

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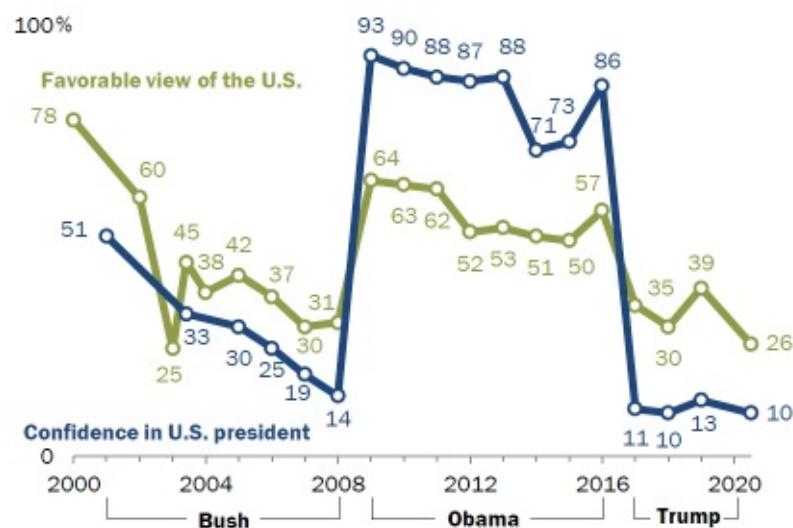
Like all countries surveyed this year, Canada's favorable rating of the U.S. dropped sharply in 2017 as confidence in the U.S. president plummeted. In the more than three years since Trump first took office, views have slowly shifted, but 2020 sees the lowest ratings for the U.S. in Canada since Pew Research Center began polling there almost two decades ago.

Only 35% of Canadians have a favorable view of their southern neighbor, and 20% trust Trump to do what is right regarding world affairs.

Germany: Deeply negative views of the U.S.

In Germany, roughly a quarter regard U.S. positively

Among Germans



Note: 2000 trend is from 1999 or 2000 and provided by U.S. Department of State.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q8a & Q15a.

"U.S. Image Plummets Internationally as Most Say Country Has Handled Coronavirus Badly"

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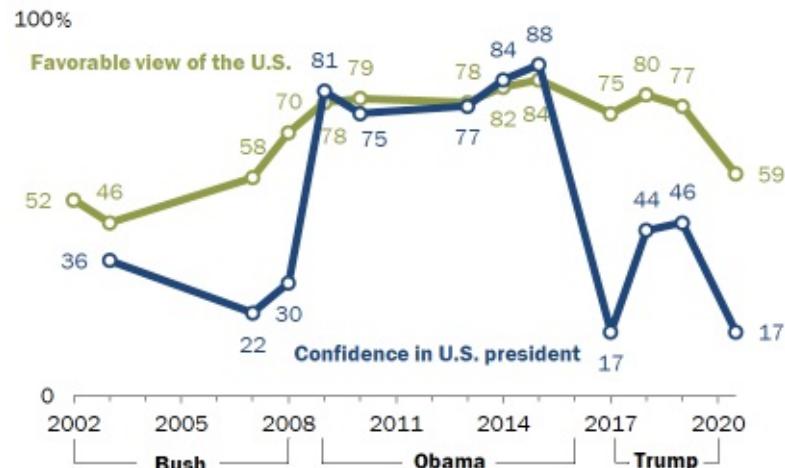
Germans give the U.S. some of its worst ratings in the survey. Only 26% have a positive view of America, while just 10% have confidence in Trump when it comes to his handling of world affairs. These opinions are in stark contrast to the very favorable assessments Germans had during Barack Obama's presidency, but roughly on par with views at the end of George W. Bush's tenure.

Across the European countries surveyed, support for right-wing populist parties is related to ratings of the U.S. In Germany, people who have a favorable view of the right-wing Alternative for Germany (AfD) are much more likely than those with an unfavorable view of the party to have a positive opinion of the U.S. (43% among party supporters vs. 22%) or to trust Trump's approach to international affairs (34% vs. 5%). They are also more likely to believe that the U.S. has done a good job in response to the coronavirus outbreak (25% vs. 6%).

South Korea: A sharp drop in Trump confidence

In South Korea, confidence in Trump falters

Among South Koreans



Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q8a & Q15a.

"U.S. Image Plummets Internationally as Most Say Country Has Handled Coronavirus Badly"

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South Korea has seen a steep decline in favorable views of the U.S. since last year, but it is the only country surveyed where a majority still holds a positive opinion. At the same time, trust in the U.S. president has dropped substantially.

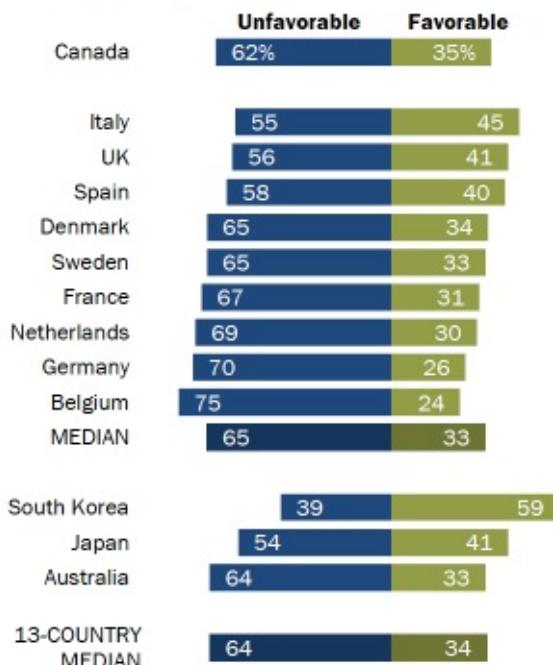
South Koreans' confidence in Trump more than doubled from 2017 to 2018 and remained at that level in 2019. That year, 78% of Koreans approved of Trump's policy to negotiate with North Korean leader Kim Jong Un about the country's nuclear weapons program. Current ratings are back to their 2017 low: Only 17% believe Trump would do the right thing regarding world affairs.

Still, South Korea stands out for its people's views of the U.S. as an economic leader. In nearly every other country surveyed, China is the most common choice as a global economic leader, but 77% of Koreans believe the U.S. holds this spot.

Majorities have an unfavorable opinion of the U.S. in nearly every country surveyed

Few have positive opinion of U.S.

% who have a ___ view of the U.S.



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q8a.

"U.S. Image Plummets Internationally as Most Say Country Has Handled Coronavirus Badly"

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Pew Research Center surveys have found mixed or relatively negative views of the U.S. in Canada and Western Europe since 2017 and the beginning of the Trump administration. In the current survey, views of the U.S. have deteriorated further, with a median of only 34% across the 13 countries surveyed expressing a positive view.

Roughly one-third of Canadians (35%) view their neighbor to the south positively. A similar share across Europe holds this view (median of 33%), though favorable opinions range from a low of roughly a quarter in Belgium (24%) and Germany (26%) to a high of about four-in-ten or more in the UK (41%) and Italy (45%).

Many in Australia and Japan have an unfavorable opinion of the U.S., while South Korea stands out as the only country surveyed where a majority (59%) views the U.S. positively.

The current survey shows a substantial dip in ratings of the U.S. since 2019. Japan saw the largest drop, with only 41% expressing a positive view in 2020, compared with 68% in 2019. Every other country surveyed in both years saw a decrease of between 12 and 18 percentage points since the previous year.

Views of the U.S. generally shift in tandem with confidence in the American president. Favorable views of the U.S. dropped sharply in 2017 during President Trump’s first year in office and have decreased further in every country surveyed in both years except Spain. A larger share of Spaniards view the U.S. positively in 2020 (40%) than in 2017 (31%), though fewer hold this view now than during Obama’s presidency.

Positive views of the U.S. are at or near an all-time low in most countries for which trends are available. However, Spain and Italy had less positive views of the U.S. before the start of the Iraq War in March 2003 than they currently do. Favorable opinions were also lower in South Korea in the same year.

U.S. favorability

% who have a *favorable* view of the U.S.

	'00	Mar May										'09 '10 '11 '12 '13 '14 '15 '16										'17 '18 '19 '20				'19-'20 change
		%	'02	'03	'03	'04	'05	'06	'07	'08	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Japan	77	72	-	-	-	-	63	61	50	59	66	85	72	69	66	68	72	57	67	68	41	41	41	41	41	27
South Korea	58	52	-	46	-	-	-	58	70	78	79	-	-	78	82	84	-	75	80	77	59	59	59	59	59	18
Italy	76	70	34	60	-	-	-	53	-	-	-	74	76	78	83	72	61	52	62	45	45	45	45	45	17	
Australia	-	-	-	59	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	66	-	63	60	48	54	50	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	17
France	62	62	31	42	37	43	39	39	42	75	73	75	69	64	75	73	63	46	38	48	31	31	31	31	31	17
UK	83	75	48	70	58	55	56	51	53	69	65	61	60	58	66	65	61	50	50	57	41	41	41	41	41	16
Canada	-	72	-	63	-	59	-	55	-	68	-	-	64	-	68	65	43	39	51	35	35	35	35	35	16	
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	37	34	46	30	30	30	30	30	16	
Germany	78	60	25	45	38	42	37	30	31	64	63	62	52	53	51	50	57	35	30	39	26	26	26	26	26	13
Spain	50	-	14	38	-	41	23	34	33	58	61	64	58	62	60	65	59	31	42	52	40	40	40	40	40	12
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	45	44	45	33	33	33	33	33	12	
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Statistically significant differences shown in **bold**. 2000 trend is from 1999 or 2000 and provided by the U.S. Department of State. In Italy, 2020 survey was conducted by telephone; surveys were conducted face-to-face in 2002 and 2007-2019.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q8a.

"U.S. Image Plummets Internationally as Most Say Country Has Handled Coronavirus Badly"

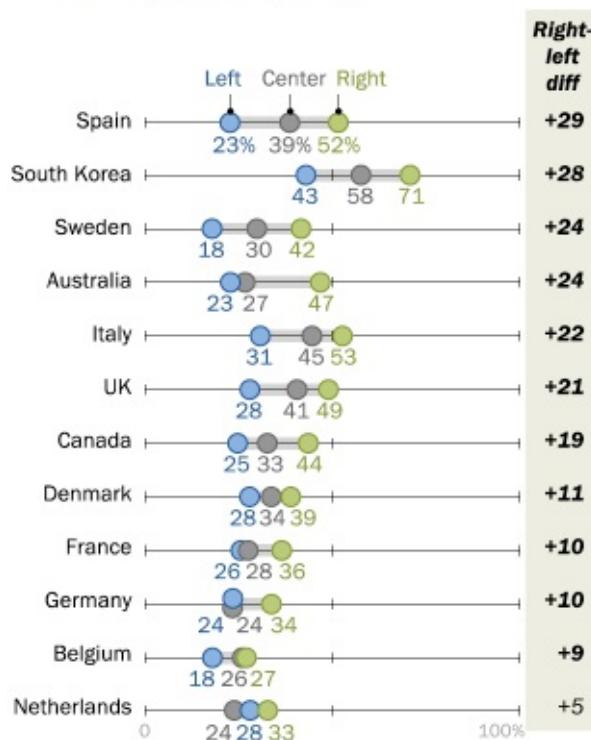
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In every country surveyed, men have a more positive assessment of the U.S. than women. The gender gap is largest in Denmark, where 42% of men rate the U.S.

favorably, compared with 26% of women. There is a similarly large gap in Spain (48% of men vs. 33% of women) while the magnitude of the gender difference is roughly 10 percentage points in the other countries polled.

Sentiment toward the U.S. differs by ideological orientation

% who have a *favorable* view of the U.S.



Note: Statistically significant differences in **bold**. Political ideology not asked in Japan.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q8a.

^aU.S. Image Plummets Internationally as Most Say Country Has Handled Coronavirus Badly

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In all European countries surveyed, views of the U.S. are significantly more favorable among those who support their country's right-wing populist parties. For example, 73% of people with a favorable view of Spain's Vox have a positive opinion of the U.S., compared with only 29% of those who view Vox unfavorably.

Consistent with the right-wing populist party findings, people who place themselves on the right of the ideological spectrum in general have a more positive view of the U.S. than people on the ideological left. This ideological

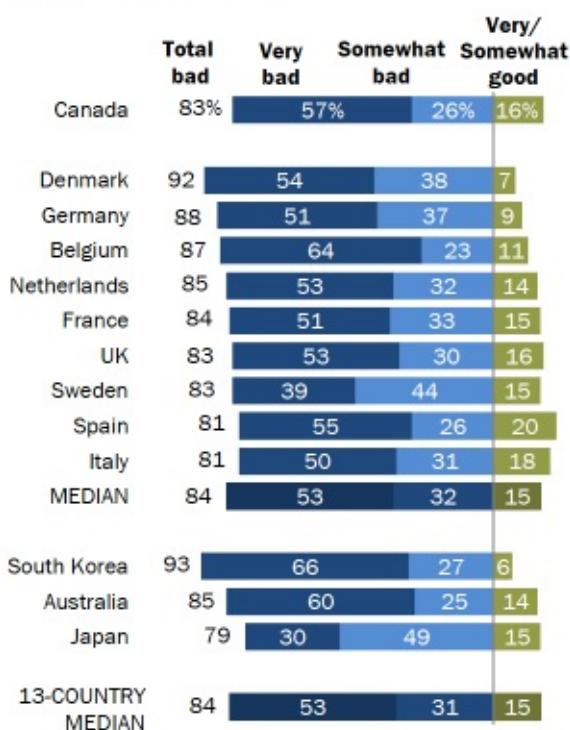
divide is particularly large in Spain and South Korea, where there is a roughly 30 percentage point difference between the two groups.

This pattern mirrors the findings of previous surveys, where those on the right have generally viewed the U.S. more favorably than those on the left, even during President Obama's tenure. In 2019, U.S. favorability ratings increased in some countries, driven in part by large jumps in ratings among those on the ideological right.

Overwhelming majorities rate America's response to coronavirus outbreak as bad

Few think the U.S. has dealt with the coronavirus outbreak well

% who say the United States has done a ___ job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown. In Australia and Canada, question asked about "COVID-19." In Japan, asked about "novel coronavirus." In South Korea, asked about "Corona19."

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q10a.

"U.S. Image Plummets Internationally as Most Say Country Has Handled Coronavirus Badly"

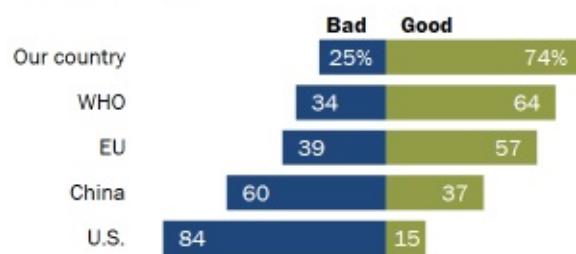
Overall, few assess the American response to the coronavirus outbreak positively. In no country surveyed do more than a fifth think the U.S. has done at least a somewhat good job dealing with the virus, and a median of only 15% across the 13 countries polled consider the country's handling of the virus to be effective.

While positive assessments of the U.S. response to the coronavirus outbreak are scarce overall, in some countries, they are in the single digits: Only 6% in South Korea, 7% in Denmark and 9% in Germany think the U.S. has dealt well with the virus. Spaniards hold the most positive assessments of the American response, but even there, only one-in-five think the U.S. has handled the outbreak well.

On the flip side, in every country surveyed, roughly eight-in-ten or more say the U.S. has handled the virus badly. And, in 11 of the 13 countries surveyed, half or more say the U.S. has done a *very* bad job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak.

Poor marks for America's response to coronavirus outbreak

% who say each has done a ___ job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak



Note: Percentages are medians based on 13 countries. Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q10a-e.

"U.S. Image Plummets Internationally as Most Say Country Has Handled Coronavirus Badly"

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These numbers are particularly low when compared to how publics think other countries and organizations have handled the outbreak. Consistently, the shares who think the U.S. has responded well to the virus are surpassed by those who think the same of China, the EU, the WHO and their own country. Only in Japan does the comparison between the U.S. and China coronavirus response come close: 15% think the U.S. has done a good job dealing with the outbreak and

16% think the same of China.

In most countries, at least half or more believe their country has done a good job dealing with the virus. However, the U.S. and UK are notable outliers, with 47% and 46% of people in each country, respectively, saying their nation has done at least a somewhat good job dealing with the outbreak.

**Those with favorable views of right-wing
populist parties more approving of U.S.
handling of virus**

*% who say the United States has done a good job
dealing with the coronavirus outbreak*

Among those who ...		Do not support	Support	Diff
		%	%	
Spain	Vox	14	36	+22
Netherlands	Party for Freedom (PVV)	8	27	+19
Germany	Alternative for Germany (AfD)	6	25	+19
Italy	Lega	13	30	+17
Italy	Forza Italia	13	30	+17
France	National Rally	11	28	+17
Netherlands	Forum for Democracy (FvD)	9	26	+17
Belgium	Flemish Interest	7	24	+17
UK	Brexit Party	12	28	+16
Denmark	Danish People's Party	3	14	+11
Sweden	Sweden Democrats	12	22	+10

Note: All differences shown are statistically significant. "Support" percentages represent respondents who have a favorable view of each party. "Do not support" percentages represent respondents who have an unfavorable view of each party. For more information on European populist parties, see Appendix.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q10a.

"U.S. Image Plummets Internationally as Most Say Country Has Handled Coronavirus Badly"

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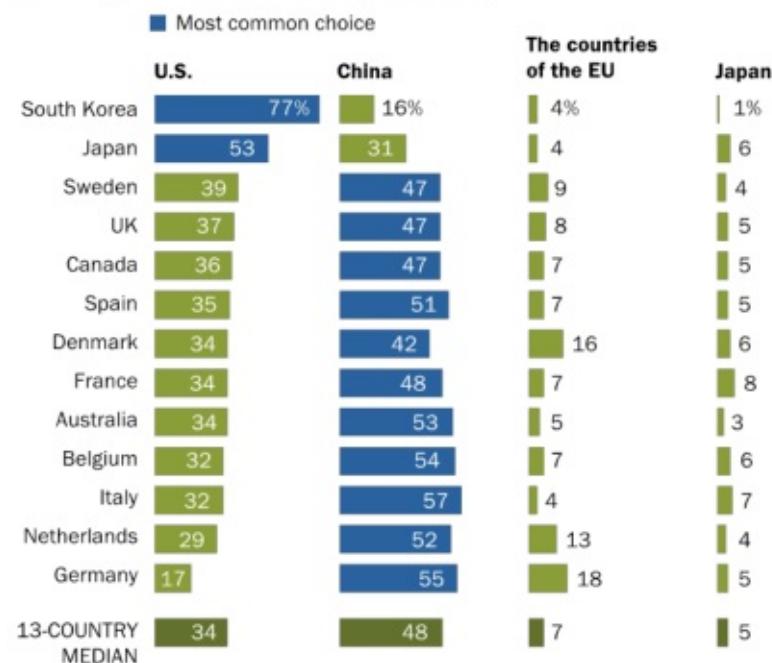
Attitudes toward political parties also impact assessments of the U.S.'s handling of the virus. Those who hold favorable views of right-wing populist parties are more likely than those who hold unfavorable views to think the U.S. has dealt with the virus effectively. The differences between supporters and nonsupporters on this mark are sharp: Across all 11 right-wing parties surveyed, there are double-digit gaps in views of the American response to the outbreak.

Political ideology also influences how people assess the American response to the outbreak in roughly half of the countries surveyed. In Spain, Germany, Canada, Italy, the UK, France and Belgium, those who identify as being on the right of the ideological spectrum are significantly more likely than those on the left to positively assess the U.S.’s efforts to curtail the virus.

Few in Europe name the U.S. as the world’s leading economic power, but most in South Korea and Japan do

South Korea, Japan see U.S. as world’s leading economic power; Europeans say it’s China

% who say ___ is the world’s leading economic power



Note: Volunteered “other,” “none/there is no leading power” and those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q14.

“U.S. Image Plummets Internationally as Most Say Country Has Handled Coronavirus Badly”

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A median of 34% across the 13 countries surveyed believe the U.S. is the world’s leading economic power, while almost half (48%) say the same of China.

South Korea and Japan – the two nations geographically closest to China among those surveyed – are the only countries where the U.S. is the most common

choice for the leading economic power. In Australia, Canada and the European countries surveyed, China is the top choice.

Overall, very few say the countries of the European Union are the world's leading economic power, though 18% in Germany and 16% in Denmark hold this view.

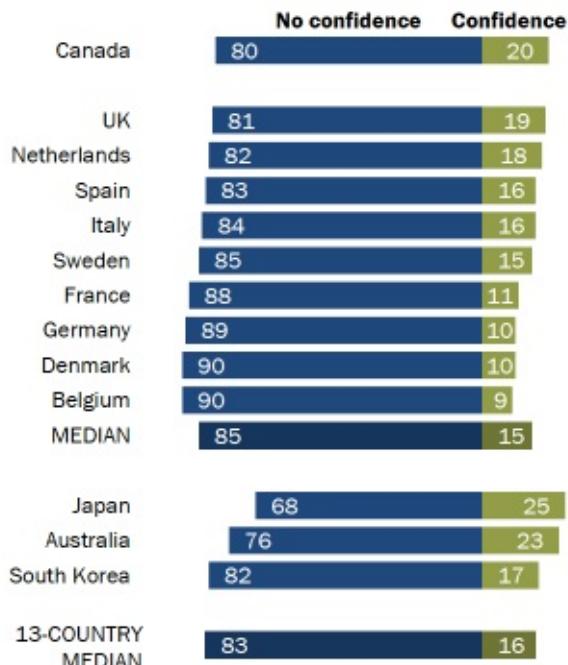
Previous surveys have found that the U.S. tends to be the most common choice in Latin America, Africa and the Middle East. But in Canada, Europe and parts of the Asia-Pacific, more have chosen China – consistent with the pattern of findings in the current survey. Overall, ratings have not changed significantly in most countries since 2019, despite the drastic economic challenges spurred by the coronavirus pandemic.

Confidence in President Trump is low, similar to his first year in office

As the U.S. presidential election approaches, very few polled in Canada, Europe or the Asia-Pacific have confidence in Donald Trump to do the right thing regarding international affairs. Across the 13 countries surveyed, a median of 16% have confidence in the American president.

Little confidence in President Trump's handling of world affairs

% who have ___ in U.S. President Donald Trump to do the right thing regarding world affairs



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q15a.

"U.S. Image Plummets Internationally as Most Say Country Has Handled Coronavirus Badly"

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Just one-in-five or fewer in Canada and Western Europe trust the president to do what is right. In Belgium, Denmark, Germany and France, roughly one-in-ten have confidence in Trump.

The countries surveyed with the highest confidence in Trump are both in the Asia-Pacific region, and ratings in these countries are still very low. Roughly one-quarter of people in Australia and Japan believe the president will do the right thing in international affairs.

In previous years, confidence in Trump has been relatively higher in some countries such as India, Israel, Kenya, Nigeria and the Philippines, but due to the coronavirus outbreak, interviewing is not currently possible in countries such as these where we typically conduct face-to-face interviews.

There has been some variability in Trump's confidence ratings over the last few years, but overall, current ratings are consistent with those at the start of his presidency in 2017. Italy (9 percentage point decrease) and Australia (-6 points) are the only countries where confidence in Trump has decreased since he first took office. In contrast, Spaniards have more confidence in Trump now (16%) than they did four years ago, when they had one of the lowest levels of confidence measured (7%).

Confidence in U.S. presidents

% who have confidence in U.S. President ___ to do the right thing regarding world affairs

	George W. Bush						Barack Obama									Donald Trump				'19-'20 change
	'01	'03	'05	'06	'07	'08	'09	'10	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15	'16	'17	'18	'19	'20		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
South Korea	-	36	-	-	22	30	81	75	-	-	77	84	88	-	17	44	46	17	▼29	
Italy	33	43	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	73	76	75	77	68	25	27	32	16	▼16	
UK	30	51	38	30	24	16	86	84	75	80	72	74	76	79	22	28	32	19	▼13	
Australia	-	59	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	77	-	81	84	29	32	35	23	▼12	
Japan	-	-	-	32	35	25	85	76	81	74	70	60	66	78	24	30	36	25	▼11	
France	20	20	25	15	14	13	91	87	84	86	83	83	83	84	14	9	20	11	▼9	
Canada	-	59	40	-	28	-	88	-	-	-	81	-	76	83	22	25	28	20	▼8	
Netherlands	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	17	19	25	18	▼7	
Spain	-	26	18	7	7	8	72	69	67	61	54	58	58	75	7	7	21	16	-5	
Sweden	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	10	17	18	15	-3	
Germany	51	33	30	25	19	14	93	90	88	87	88	71	73	86	11	10	13	10	-3	
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	

Note: Statistically significant differences shown in **bold**. In Italy, 2020 survey was conducted by telephone; surveys were conducted face-to-face in 2007-2019.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q15a.

"U.S. Image Plummets Internationally as Most Say Country Has Handled Coronavirus Badly"

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Trust in the American president is low across most demographic groups, but men, people with less education and those on the right of the ideological spectrum tend to have more confidence in Trump's handling of world affairs than their counterparts.

There is a significant gender gap in confidence in 10 of the 13 countries surveyed. This gap is largest in Japan, where 31% of men, compared with 19% of women, trust Trump. The educational divide is relatively small, but significant in seven countries. In Australia, the UK, Italy, Canada, Sweden, the Netherlands and France, those with less than a secondary education have more confidence in Trump than those with more education.

Relative to the gender and educational differences, ideological differences are greater when evaluating confidence in Trump. The largest ideological divide is in Australia. Roughly four-in-ten Australians on the ideological right have confidence in Trump’s handling of global affairs, compared with only about one-in-ten of those on the left. A similar pattern can be seen in every country surveyed except France.

Mirroring the ideological divide, people who have a favorable opinion of right-wing populist parties in Europe also have more trust in the U.S. president than those with an unfavorable view of these parties. In Spain, supporters of the right-wing party Vox (45%) are more than six times as likely to express confidence in Trump as nonsupporters (7%). Backers of the Alternative for Germany party (AfD) are almost seven times as likely non-backers to trust that Trump will do the right thing in world affairs (34% vs. 5%, respectively).

Confidence in world leaders

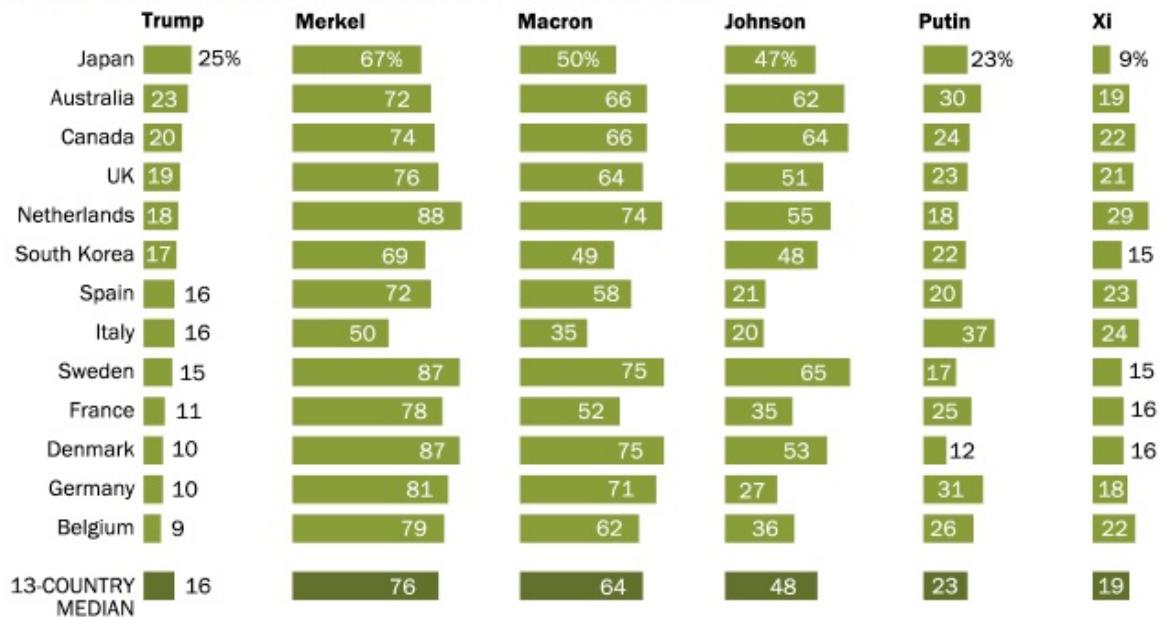
The survey also asked about confidence in five other world leaders: German Chancellor Angela Merkel, French President Emmanuel Macron, British Prime Minister Boris Johnson, Russian President Vladimir Putin and Chinese President Xi Jinping. Trump is the least trusted among these six leaders.

Xi also receives relatively negative ratings across the board. Confidence in the Chinese president is particularly low in Japan (9%), where people are more likely to trust Trump than Xi. About three-in-ten in the Netherlands trust Xi, the highest share among the countries surveyed. Confidence in Xi has also decreased since the previous year in 10 countries.

A median of 23% trust Putin’s approach to international affairs. Very few in Denmark, Sweden and the Netherlands hold this view, while Italians are the most likely among countries polled to have confidence in the Russian president.

Confidence in world leaders

% who have confidence in ___ to do the right thing regarding world affairs



Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q15a-f.

^aU.S. Image Plummets Internationally as Most Say Country Has Handled Coronavirus Badly

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People are roughly split in their views of Johnson; a 13-country median of 48% have confidence in the British leader when it comes to world affairs, while 46% do not. Britons are similarly divided in their opinions of their prime minister. Majorities in Sweden, Canada, Australia and the Netherlands express trust in Johnson, while very few in Spain and Italy agree.

Roughly half or more in 12 of the 13 countries surveyed expect Macron to do the right thing in international affairs. The exception is Italy, where just 35% voice confidence in the French president. In his own country, 52% express confidence in Macron.

Merkel is the most trusted world leader asked about in the survey and has held that spot since 2017, when Trump succeeded Obama as U.S. president. At least half in every country surveyed have confidence in the German leader when it comes to her handling of international affairs. Just under 90% in the Netherlands, Sweden and Denmark express confidence in Merkel, slightly higher than the 81% of Germans who trust their leader to do the right thing.

As is the case for ratings for the U.S. president, people who support right-wing

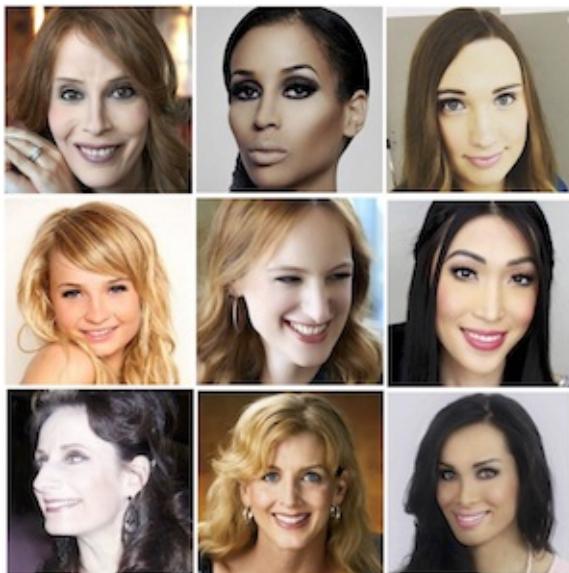
populist parties in Europe are more likely to express confidence in Putin and Johnson than people who do not support these parties. The opposite pattern is true for Merkel and Macron; backers of populist parties in Europe tend to have less confidence in the leaders of Germany and France.

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Which Woman is Transgender? And Why it Doesn't Matter.

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March 31 was Transgender Day of Visibility. With all the conversation about who we pee next to, I wondered if you could tell who was actually a transgender woman. Can you spot her? Can you tell? Do you care?

Unfortunately, many seem to care – especially those in the nonaffirming church – and they have responded with fear-mongering and vicious **lies**, trying to make this about the safety of our children.

Honestly, they should be ashamed of themselves.

Anyone who takes an authentic look at this knows there is *no* connection whatever between transgender people and pedophilia. Most predators are straight men who already have arranged their lives for easy access to children.

This is nothing new. We have been going to bathrooms with transgender people for as long as we have been alive.

Those who stir up fear pretend it's about the children when it's really about fear, and power, and personal dislike of trans people. In the church, we have been through this before with left-handed people, women, blacks, interracial marriage. You would think we would have learned.

Sad. Truly.

So an entire group of people is being marginalized and oppressed and discriminated against, simply because we disagree with them, or just plain do not like them. Its called the “ick” factor.

Who really needs protecting? The one who says “ick”??

The truth is that when a transgender person goes into a public restroom, THEY are the most vulnerable person in the room, subject to harassment and attack—the stats bear that out.

And the ones who may not be able to pass as easily as the women in the photos are in increased danger and in even more need of protection.

So, take a look again at those photos and tell me... When your son uses the restroom, would he be traumatized, upset, uncomfortable seeing any of these woman in the same restroom? Yeah, I think so.

What is really the most disruptive? Letting them use the restroom that fits their lived identity or the one on their birth certificate? Because that's the seedy underside of this debacle: to require the latter will bring more upheaval than we now imagine.

I asked at the beginning if you could spot the transgender woman. Well, it's not just one of these women who is transgender—it's eight. All BUT one.

Who is the cisgender woman? (The one who is NOT transgender?)

I'm not going to tell you.

Because when you use a public restroom and see someone who reminds you of one of these lovely women, you won't really know, will you?

Instead, let me leave you with this advice...

Go to the bathroom, wash your hands, and get on with your day. There is much life to live, much love to give. Focus your heart there. <3

We have resources, support groups, and comprehensive video courses helping parents accept & affirm their LGBTQI children; helping LGBTQI heal shame from family, church and community; and helping those in the faith community be fully inclusive. Please just click here.

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