

# Social Justice Watch 0922

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['We have a right to keep your daughter in an undisclosed location': ABC bureau chief tells of Chinese interrogation](#)

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# 图集精选

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The Supreme Court has just released photos showing a black wool crepe draped over the entrance to the courtroom and the place on the bench formerly occupied by the late Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg, in a court tradition dating to 1873.

[source](#)

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On **September 20, 1973**, women's tennis star **Billie Jean King** defeated former men's world #1 player **Bobby Riggs** in a famous match dubbed the "**Battle of the Sexes**" which drew the **largest audience ever** to watch a tennis match in the US.

Tennis legend Billie Jean King defeated Bobby Riggs in three straight sets to win the famous "Battle of the Sexes" tennis match on this day in 1973. Once the world's number one tennis player for several years, Riggs, a self-proclaimed male chauvinist, claimed that the female game was inferior and that a female player could not beat him even after he had retired from competition. King accepted his challenge and beat Riggs at a highly publicized game in the

Houston Astrodome watched by an estimated 90 million people worldwide. The audience of over 30,000 is still the largest ever to watch a tennis match in the US. [source](#)

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**The Personification of Pisces**  
@AudreyJune@radical.town

Emotional labor is real labor and it's the misogynist in your head and out in the world that tells you otherwise.

⌚ 21.09.2020 08:35

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# GAY CONTENT

= doesn't make kids gay =





most of my  
content growing up  
was straight...

...and i'm still  
**LGBTQ+.**

STRAIGHT  
REPRESENTATION



straight pride parade :)

everyone needs and deserves  
good representation!





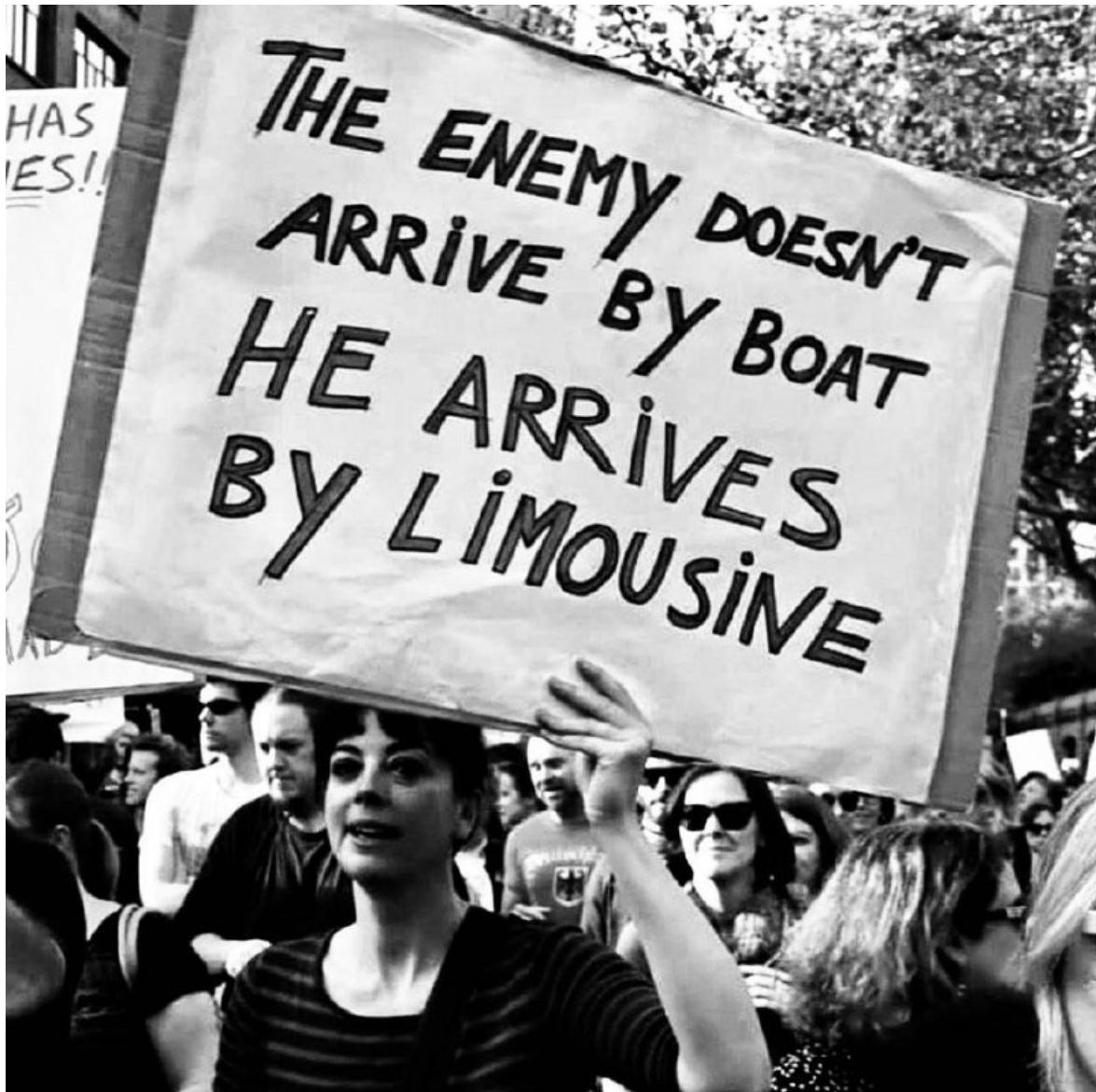
[source](#)

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<https://www.facebook.com/LGBTQweregreatthewayweare/photos/a.1066154307>

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<https://www.facebook.com/shityoushouldcareabout/posts/753093392199620>

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maciej (match-ay)

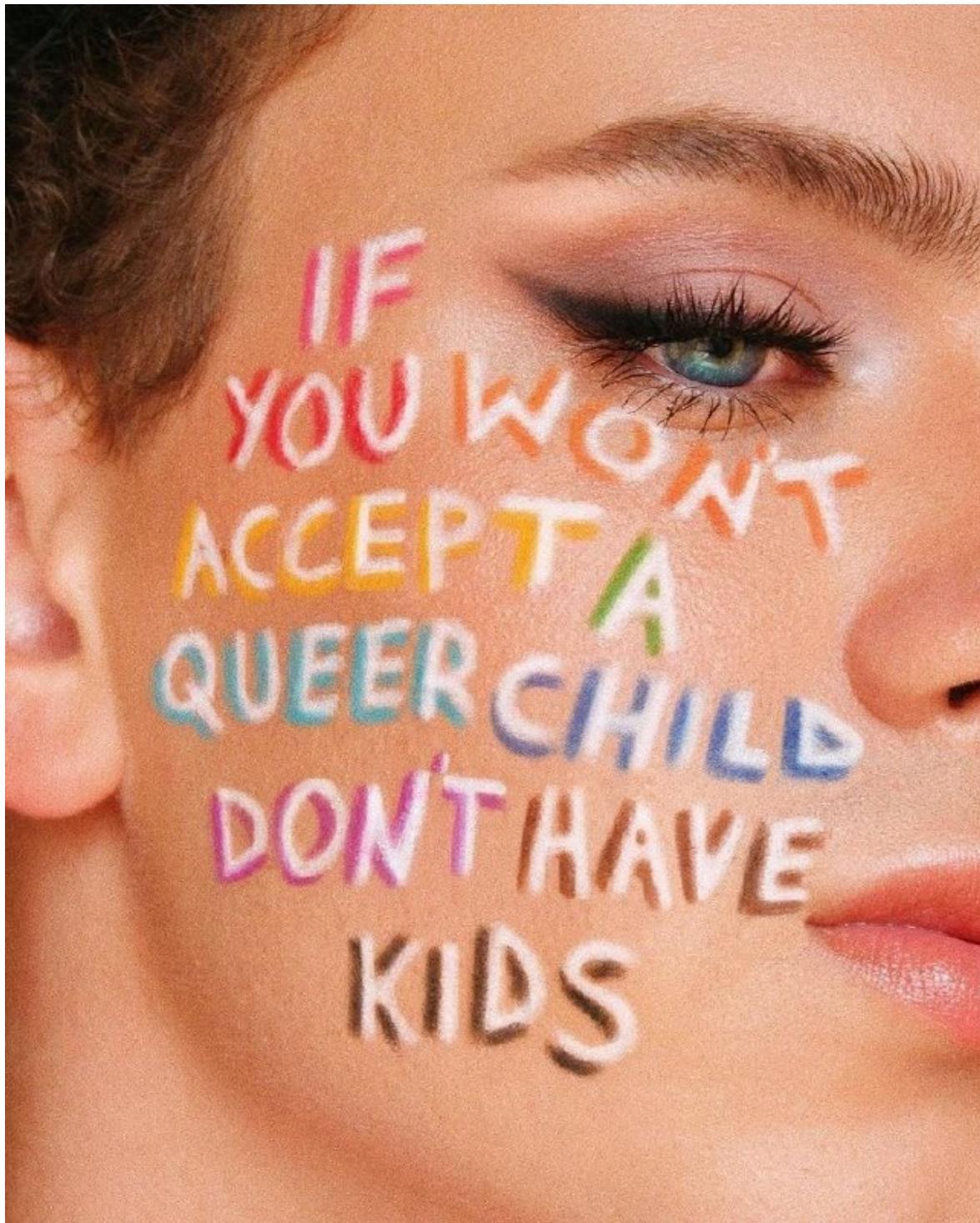
@helloitsmaciej

In Finland, charging fees for tuition is illegal, which means rich kids have to mix with normal kids, which means rich families had to make sure the school their kid went to was good which meant the rich were prompted to invest in public schools. Finland, take a bow

1:33 · 11 Sep 20 · Twitter Web App

<https://www.facebook.com/feministnews.us/posts/1314158622264686>

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<https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=157495506002367>

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magicalhunterpaladin

People think nonbinary presentation is like a sliding scale from slightly fem-leaning androgyny to slightly masc-leaning androgyny, but actually it's more of a sliding scale from classy glamorous motherfucker who makes everyone question their sexuality to weird funky bog gremlin who's registered as a local cryptid, and I think that's very iconic of us

---



Dave Vescio   
@DaveVescio



Just read in a story: "she was small breasted, intelligent & capable". Have yet to read "He was tiny cocked, elegant & available" anywhere.

3:19 AM · May 16, 2020 · [Twitter Web App](#)

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73 Retweets 410 Likes

41

73

410



[#menwritingwomen source](#)

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# 消息精选

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[telegra.ph/A-TV-Drama-on-Chinas-Fight-With-Covid-19-Draws-Ire-Over-Its-Depiction-of-Women-09-21-2](https://telegra.ph/A-TV-Drama-on-Chinas-Fight-With-Covid-19-Draws-Ire-Over-Its-Depiction-of-Women-09-21-2)

Telegraph

A TV Drama on China's Fight With Covid-19 Draws Ire Over Its Depiction of Women

The scene came seven minutes into a new Chinese-government-sponsored television drama, so short that it would have been easy to miss: The head of a bus company in Wuhan, the city where the coronavirus outbreak began, asks his drivers if they are willing to...

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The PRC threatened the daughter of an Australian journalist because they didn't like his reporting <https://telegra.ph/We-have-a-right-to-keep-your-daughter-in-an-undisclosed-location-ABC-bureau-chief-tells-of-Chinese-interrogation-09-21>

Telegraph

'We have a right to keep your daughter in an undisclosed location': ABC bureau chief tells of Chinese interrogation

It was late on a Friday evening and I was about to head home from the ABC's Beijing office when the telephone rang. On the other end of the line was a man from the Central Cyberspace Affairs Commission. He refused to give his name but insisted one of the...

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How to Support BISEXUAL YOUTH

Ways to Care for Young People Who Are Attracted to More Than One Gender

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[telegra.ph/Survivors-or-Victims-09-21](https://telegra.ph/Survivors-or-Victims-09-21)

Telegraph

Survivors or Victims?

The #MeToo movement that began in 2017 has reignited a long debate about how to name people who have had traumatic experiences. Do we call individuals who have experienced war, cancer, crime, or sexual violence “victims”? Or should we call them “survivor...”

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[telegra.ph/How-14-Countries-View-International-Cooperation-as-UN-Turns-75-09-21](https://telegra.ph/How-14-Countries-View-International-Cooperation-as-UN-Turns-75-09-21)

Telegraph

How 14 Countries View International Cooperation as UN Turns 75

This analysis focuses on cross-national views of multilateral principles, views of the United Nations, characteristics of how the UN carries out its mission and ratings for how the World Health Organization has handled the coronavirus outbreak. The work builds...

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<https://www.readingthechinadream.com/lin-yao-i-beg-to-differ.html>

Reading the China Dream

Lin Yao, "I Beg to Differ"

Lin Yao, “I Beg to Differ with Xu Jilin & Co.: The Intellectual Trap of the (Anti-) Political Correctness Framing”[1] Introduction and Translation by David Ownby Introduction Lin Yao is one...

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Excellent analysis from [@GroseTimothy](#) in this discussion of China's white paper on forced labour. It suggests that economic costs are beginning to worry corporations that have benefited from the reeducation system. [link source](#)  
the Guardian

China's white paper on forced labour suggests unease at western pressure Document defending camps for Uighurs released days after US blocked some Xinjiang imports

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# 'We have a right to keep your daughter in an undisclosed location': ABC bureau chief tells of Chinese interrogation

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Matthew Carney during his time as the ABC's China bureau chief.

It was late on a Friday evening and I was about to head home from the ABC's Beijing office when the telephone rang.

On the other end of the line was a man from the Central Cyberspace Affairs Commission.

He refused to give his name but insisted one of the ABC's Chinese staff write down the statement he was about to dictate.

The man told us our reporting had "violated China's laws and regulations, spread

rumours and illegal, harmful information which endangered state security and damaged national pride".

It was August 31, 2018, and I had been the ABC's China bureau chief since January 2016, working alongside reporter Bill Birtles.



Matthew Carney hiking with his wife Catherine and three children on the Great Wall of China.

Three weeks earlier the ABC's website had been suddenly banned in China and ever since I had been pushing for an official reason why. The telephone call came, and there it was.

But the call also marked the beginning of something else: more than three months of intimidation until my family and I were effectively forced to leave China.

### **They wanted me to know they were watching**

I am telling this story for the first time. After my departure from China I was reluctant to report what had happened because I did not want to harm the ABC's

operations in China, put staff at risk or threaten the chances of my successor as bureau chief, Sarah Ferguson, being granted a journalist's visa to China.

But all that changed when Birtles and the Australian Financial Review's Mike Smith fled the country this month.



My story — which occurred two years earlier — suggests there is more to their actions against foreign journalists than tit-for-tat reprisals as the Chinese portray it.

The fact is that every foreign journalist in China is under surveillance. But tracking of my activities picked up significantly after that Friday night phone call.

There is the kind of surveillance the Chinese government wants you to know about. When I was reporting on the mass detentions of Uyghurs in Xinjiang, for example, the ABC team was surrounded by about 20 security officials, followed by midnight knocks on our hotel room doors and questioning about our daily activities.

But there is also the hidden cyber surveillance and occasionally I saw it in action.

One night in the early hours of the morning I woke to see someone remotely controlling my phone and accessing my email account. They searched and found an email from activists in New York that I was CC'd into requesting to have the famous ABC "tank man" footage from the Tiananmen Square massacre given a UNESCO heritage listing.



The photo of a man in front of a convoy of tanks became the defining image of the Tiananmen crackdown.

The email was left open so I could see it, which I believe was a deliberate attempt to let me know they were watching.

I continued to work as normal. I feel strongly that the moment you adjust your reporting to placate the Chinese authorities, it is the moment you should leave.

### **Our future was in the hands of Chinese authorities**

One way the Chinese authorities try to force foreign journalists to self-censor their work is by threatening not to renew the 12-month residency visas.

I anticipated trouble, so submitted my renewal application six weeks before it was due to expire. If things were okay, you could expect approval in about 10 days. I didn't get a response.



Instead, I was ordered to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for "a cup of tea", a phrase that every foreign journalist knows is a euphemism for a dressing down.

When I entered the room, my government-appointed minder Mr Ouyang was standing with Ms Sun, an unassuming, bespectacled Chinese bureaucrat. She poured me a cup of tea.

Ms Sun had a pile of my story transcripts sitting in her lap. She drew them out one-by-one, referring to each in turn: "Re-education camps in Xinjiang! Political executions! Imprisoning of labour activists! Experts labelling Xi Jinping a dictator!!!" With each story her anger grew until she was enraged.

The session continued for two hours and it was quite a performance.

Ms Sun claimed I had abused all the people and leadership of China. I countered that I didn't know how that could be possible considering the ABC website had been banned in China.

This infuriated her further and she went on to lay out a more serious charge: I had personally broken Chinese laws and was now under investigation.

As I left the meeting that day, I felt vulnerable. I knew my future, and that of my family, was now in the hands of the Chinese authorities.

### **I was berated for any 'negative' China coverage**

Over the next two weeks I was called in twice more for "cups of tea". The meetings were always angry and always lead by Ms Sun. But the focus had widened.

I was berated for any "negative" China coverage the ABC did on any platform and any program, particularly the Four Corners stories investigating Chinese interference in Australia's democracy.

As the ABC bureau chief, the boss, they believed I should take responsibility for these stories. In their view I was an appointment of the Australian Government and as such could be pressured as a means of passing a message to Canberra.



Ideological differences between China and foreign journalists often causes over tension over the role of journalism.

In a country like China where media is tightly controlled, understanding the concept of independence — the fundamental difference between a state broadcaster and a public broadcaster like the ABC — is not straightforward.

In my last meeting, Ms Sun still would not tell me if my visa renewal was going ahead.

But she did reveal one important detail: the matter was now out of her hands.

A "higher authority was in charge of the investigation", she said, and was outraged by Australia's new interference laws (some of the toughest in the world

at that point).

## **Something was wrong**

It was now a week before my visa was due to expire and with it the supporting visas for my wife and three children.

We booked flights back to Sydney for the following Friday night. The plan was to shield the kids from the drama and if worst came to worst, pick them up from school and leave straight for the airport.



We continued life as normally as possible. My wife, Catherine, was incredible under this pressure making calm, rational judgements all the way through the saga.

Early on Monday morning it appeared we had a breakthrough. I was told the visa had been approved and when I arrived at the office Mr Ouyang was waiting.

The atmosphere was tense.

He dropped my passport on the ground in front me, for me to pick up, a deliberate insult in Chinese culture.

He told me, with a cold anger, I had an extension of only two months (I'd asked for a year) and then added pointedly: "Don't expect to return to the People's Republic of China" and "don't think this mess ends with you".

Relieved the uncertainty and stress appeared to be over, Catherine and I went to the immigration police to have visa extensions stamped into our passports.

The official at the desk began entering our details into the system, but suddenly

the mood changed. Something was wrong. We were told to immediately report to Public Security.

It was clear this ordeal was far from over. In fact, there had just been a major escalation.

### **Then the penny dropped**

Once in the hands of Public Security we entered into territory where interrogations and detentions are the norm. As I mulled the possibilities, fear sank into my gut. If this is where our investigation had ended up, then we were in serious trouble.

We were instructed to report to a facility in north Beijing and told to bring my daughter Yasmine, who was 14 at the time, as she was now part of the investigation.



Matthew in China with his daughter Yasmine, who at 14 was an adult under the law.

This felt like a line in the sand for me. I could not accept that they would involve

my children.

At the same time I was frightened. It felt like part of the Chinese playbook: to go after family members as a way to exact punishment and revenge.

We turned up the next morning at 7:30am and walked into a large security complex. By this stage the Australian Embassy, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and my ABC bosses were aware of what was happening and were monitoring my movements.

The complex was newly built but mostly empty, except for the staff sitting dutifully at their workstations. It was so clean you could smell antiseptic. At end of a corridor an official told us to wait.

A short time later I was called into an office where three people were waiting at a desk. A woman, flanked by two older men, was clearly in charge. They did not give their titles or names. The woman told me in a tone that came across as arrogant that the investigation was about a visa violation.

Then the penny dropped — this is how I would be expelled from China: a visa violation would avoid a possible escalation with the Australian Government if I was charged with a more serious offence.

I had spent the past three years reporting on dissidents and Communist Party purges where the targets were often convicted of lesser crimes like arson or immoral behaviour.

### **'You will be put into detention'**

The most pressing question was to yet to be answered: Why my daughter?

Then the lead interrogator, the woman, replied in slow, strident English: "Your daughter is 14 years old. She is an adult under Chinese law and as the People's Republic of China is a law-abiding country she will be charged with the visa crime".



I replied that as her father I would take responsibility for her "visa crimes". After all, I had put her in this position.

After a pause the woman answered: "Do you know that as a law-abiding country we have the right to detain your daughter?"

She knew she had total power over me and she let the words sink in. After some time she added: "I do have to inform you, Mr Carney, that we have a right to keep your daughter in an undisclosed location and I do have to inform you there would be other adults present".

I told her any attempt at this, and I would escalate the situation by involving the Australian Embassy and Australian Government, which was aware of my case.

But if she was trying to terrify me, it was working.

As my final offering, I said to her that we would leave China the next day, no problem.

She laughed in response and said: "Mr Carney, you can't leave the People's Republic of China! You are under investigation and we have put an exit ban on your passport".

Ok, I said. What happens when our visas run out this Saturday? I hoped she might say we would be expelled immediately.

Instead she smiled and said, "Well, you will be put into detention".

**Was it all just theatre?**

Panic was setting in, but I had to pull myself together and come up with a plan.

In a break I made a pact with Catherine: we would never let Yasmine out of our sight or be moved to separate locations.

After a round of calls to embassy staff, Chinese colleagues and the ABC, we all decided the best approach was to confess guilt and apologise for the "visa crime", with the condition that Yasmine stayed with us. She was mostly unaware of the severity of the situation.

I returned to the woman in the security office and did just that.



Carney outside the Great Hall of the People in central Beijing.

One of the men with her, who had a friendly, chubby face, explained the visa violation had come about because I had not transferred the visa that was about to expire from my current passport into a new passport that I had just had issued, within a 10-day timeframe. Instead (as advised) I was applying to have the new visa placed directly into the new passport. Was I guilty? Oh yes, I was! I was just relieved there was no other serious charges.

My best hope was this interrogation was all just theatre, designed to scare and

humiliate.

The woman then interjected and instructed us to return the next day when my daughter and I would be required to give a taped video confession.

I went in first at 9:00am. The chubby-faced man set up a camera and pushed record and answered question after question about my travel itinerary over the past year.

Finally, it was time to confess my guilt: "Yes, I didn't put visas in my new passport."

My daughter, with my wife beside her, was called in next to give her confession.

By this stage the man with the chubby face was quite friendly. If this was all it was going to be, then it felt like a good sign. But you never knew.

### **'The investigation is over'**

When the lead interrogator returned she told us she would consider our confessions, write a report on our case and send it to "the higher authority" for judgement.

To heighten the tension once again, she said a result could take weeks. Our visas were running out in four days and by now we knew the consequences.

We went home defeated and with no idea what would happen next. But at least we were all still together.

北京市公安局朝阳分局  
行政处罚决定书

京公朝境行罚决字(2018)000436号

违法行为人 CARNEY MATTHEW JAMES, 中文姓名: 马休, 澳大利亚籍, 男, 52岁,

现查明 马休所持第~~13010219650101001X~~号居留许可登记事项变更后, 未在十日内办理居留许可变更登记, 已超出规定时限 32 日, 其行为违反了《中华人民共和国出境入境管理法》第三十三条之规定, 构成未按规定办理居留证件登记事项变更

以上事实有 马休本人陈述、新旧护照信息页、居留许可、入境章、使馆信封复印件、我单位民警出具的到案经过等证据证实。根据《中华人民共和国出境入境管理法》第七十六条第一款第四项

现决定 给予马休警告并处贰仟元人民币罚款的处罚。

执行方式和期限 限于收到本决定书之日起十五日内到本市各商业银行缴纳罚款。

逾期不交纳罚款的, 每日按罚款数额的百分之三加处罚款, 加处罚款的数额不超过罚款本数。

如不服本决定, 可以在收到本决定书之日起六十日内向 北京市公安局朝阳分局或北京市朝阳区人民政府申请行政复议或者在六个月内依法向

北京市朝阳区 人民法院提起行政诉讼。

附: / 清单共 /

行政处罚决定书已由我宣告并送达。

被处罚人

2018 年 10 月 11 日



一式三份, 被处罚人和执行单位各一份, 一份附卷。治安案件有被侵害人的, 复印送达被侵害人。

The signed and finger-printed confession which states Matthew had "violated the People's Republic of China exit and entry management law, Article 33".

Then suddenly, early the next morning, we got a phone call.

"The investigation is over. The visa extension of two months has been granted. Come immediately back to the security office".

The man with the chubby face was waiting for us.

My daughter and I were asked to sign and thumb print every page of the transcripts from our "confessions", many pages long.

Then with a handshake and a smile he presented us with a certificate stating we were guilty of a visa violation. Our lead interrogator looked on sternly as we left the building, relieved.

### **A flight out never felt so good**

There was one more twist to my story.

A program I made on China's social credit system which uses digital technology to keep control of the population, was getting tens of millions of views around the world.



The Chinese woman I featured in the story as a "model citizen" threatened legal action against me in the civil courts for defamation. Her husband was an active and ambitious Communist Party member. Was this another way to intimidate me and the ABC?

I took advice from an American lawyer based in Beijing who urged me to leave China immediately. As soon as legal proceedings were lodged against me, an exit ban would be activated.

He claimed to be representing dozens of foreigners in a similar position, some who had been stuck for years.

I was counting down the days before we could leave China for good. This wasn't the way I wanted it to end my posting, leaving behind one the world's biggest stories and many good Chinese friends.

But boarding the plane for a night flight back to Sydney with my family on a cold December night had never felt so good.

**Matthew Carney is the executive producer of Foreign Correspondent. From 2016-2018 he was the ABC's China bureau chief.**

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# A TV Drama on China’s Fight With Covid-19 Draws Ire Over Its Depiction of Women

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A scene from a state-sponsored show extolled men who volunteered but played down women's contributions. Internet users are calling for the show to be pulled from the air.

The scene came seven minutes into a new Chinese-government-sponsored television drama, so short that it would have been easy to miss: The head of a bus company in Wuhan, the city where the coronavirus outbreak began, asks his drivers if they are willing to make emergency runs during the city's lockdown. A line of volunteers forms. None are women.

That roughly minute-long clip has set off a furor on Chinese social media. Users

have called the scene — in which the official then asks why no women have stepped up — a flagrant example of sexism in Chinese society and an attempt to erase women's contributions to the fight against the virus. In reality, women made up the majority of front-line workers during the crisis, according to the official news media.

By Sunday, a hashtag about that segment, which aired on Thursday, had been viewed more than 140 million times. Tens of thousands of people had called for the show to be taken off the air.

The uproar reflects lingering tensions even as China emerges from an outbreak that sickened many, cratered its economy and upended the daily lives of hundreds of millions of people. Still-simmering tensions include cynicism about the Chinese government's efforts to rewrite the narrative of the outbreak, disillusionment about the silencing of dissenting accounts and anger toward persistent discrimination against women, both during the crisis and more broadly.

Indeed, many people were particularly incensed by the perceived slight to women, given their prominent role in containing the virus. Women made up two-thirds of the more than 40,000 medical workers who traveled to Wuhan and its surrounding province, Hubei, to fight the outbreak, People's Daily, the official mouthpiece of the ruling Communist Party, said in March. Xinhua, the official state news agency, said that more than half of the doctors deployed to Wuhan from Shanghai were women, as were more than 90 percent of the nurses.



“In previous television dramas, women would frequently be smeared. But I thought that something would change this year, after the experience of the epidemic, because so many women participated in the fight,” Zoe Shen, a feminist activist and blogger in Beijing, said in an interview. “I didn’t think there would be such a plotline now.”

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# How 14 Countries View International Cooperation as UN Turns 75

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This analysis focuses on cross-national views of multilateral principles, views of the United Nations, characteristics of how the UN carries out its mission and ratings for how the World Health Organization has handled the coronavirus outbreak. The work builds on previous studies released in the fall of 2020 on national responses to COVID-19, views of the economic situation in each country, perceived global threats and the international image of the United States.

This study was conducted in countries where nationally representative telephone surveys are feasible. Due to the coronavirus outbreak, face-to-face interviewing is not currently possible in many parts of the world.

For this report, we use data from nationally representative surveys of 14,276 adults from June 10 to Aug. 3, 2020, in 14 advanced economies. All surveys were conducted over the phone with adults in the U.S., Canada, Belgium,

Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Australia, Japan and South Korea.

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

A Pew Research Center survey of 14,276 people across 14 countries conducted in summer 2020 finds that many believe greater global cooperation could have reduced the human toll from COVID-19. The same poll reveals strong support for taking the interests of other countries into account even if this requires compromise. These findings are in line with a pre-coronavirus 2019 Pew Research Center survey in 12 of the same 14 countries that showed robust public support for the idea of nations cooperating, rather than competing, on the world stage.

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## **Strong public support for international cooperation and multilateral governance**

*Median % who say ...*

### **Coronavirus and global cooperation**

If our country had cooperated more with other countries, the number of coronavirus cases would have been lower in this country

59%

No amount of cooperation would have reduced the number of coronavirus cases in this country

36

### **Compromise on international issues**

Our country should take into account the interests of other countries even if it means making compromises with them

58

Our country should follow its own interests even when other countries strongly disagree

40

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### **Support for global community\***

Countries around the world should act as part of a global community that works together to solve problems

81

Countries around the world should act as independent nations that compete with other countries and pursue their own interests

17

\* 2019 data. Belgium and Denmark not surveyed in 2019 and not included in this median.  
Note: Percentages are medians based on 14 countries. 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, Q4 & Q11. Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey, Q32.

"International Cooperation Welcomed Across 14 Advanced Economies"

**PEW RESEARCH CENTER**

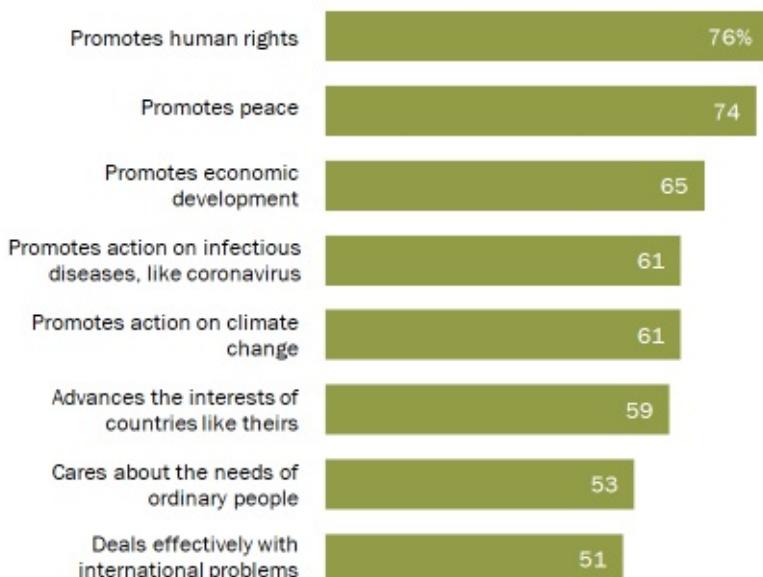
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Publics in the 14 countries surveyed this past summer generally hold favorable opinions of the United Nations. Young people and those with a college education are even more likely to approve – a pattern consistent with past surveys by the Center in which younger, more educated adults were more supportive of multilateral organizations and cooperation.

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**UN is seen as a promoter of human rights and peace, but fewer say it deals effectively with international issues or cares about the needs of ordinary people**

*Median % who say the United Nations ...*



Note: Percentages are medians based on 14 countries. 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, Q12a-h.

"International Cooperation Welcomed Across 14 Advanced Economies"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

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In the countries surveyed, the UN is typically given high marks for fulfilling its core mission of promoting peace and human rights. And for the most part, people say the 75-year-old organization does a good job of promoting economic development, the fight against infectious diseases like COVID-19 and action on climate change.

Publics in the 14 countries polled are less certain that the UN cares about the needs of ordinary people or that it is effective in actually solving international problems.

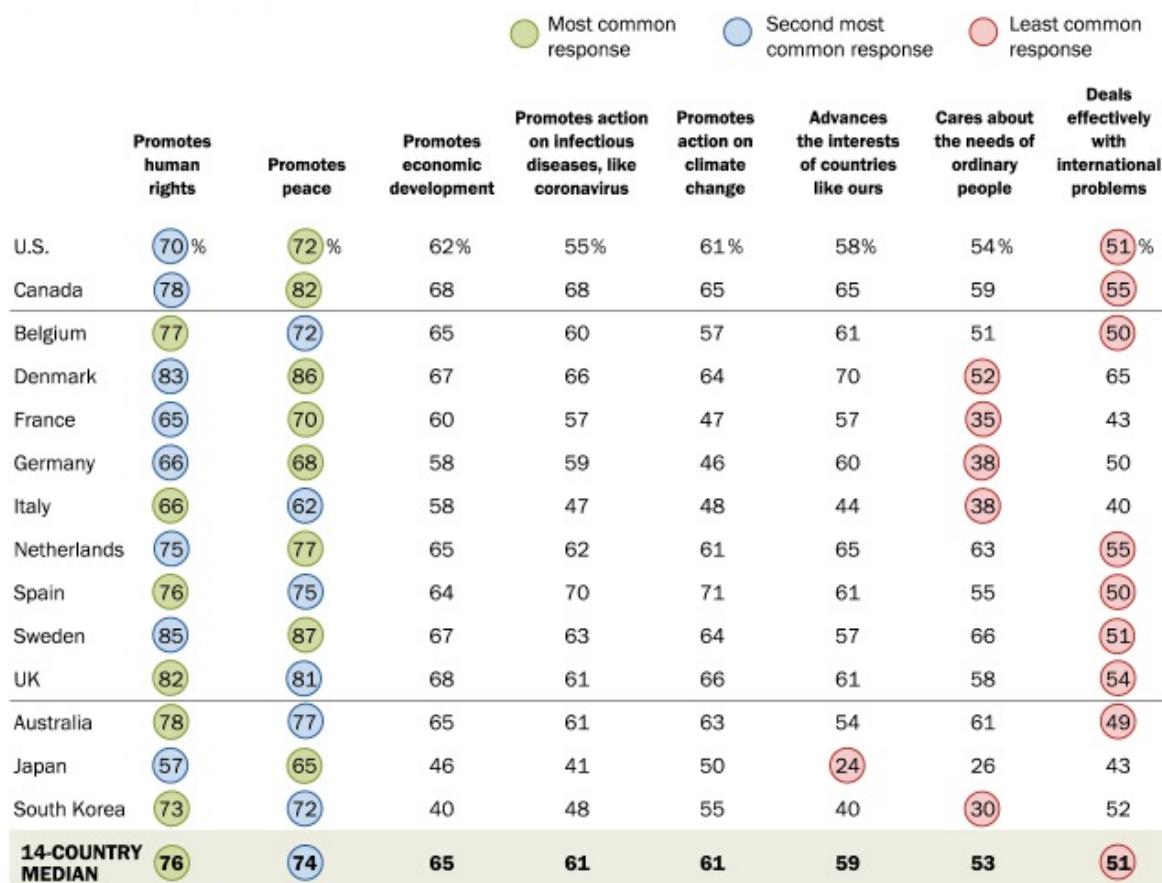
This last pair of findings is in line with past Pew Research Center surveys, which have demonstrated that while people tend to view multilateral organizations like the European Union and NATO favorably, doubts about these institutions persist. For example, many Europeans feel the EU does not understand the needs of its citizens and are reluctant to fulfill their country's Article 5 obligations as

NATO members.

In contrast to the mixed view of the UN's overall effectiveness, more people in the surveyed countries express satisfaction with how the World Health Organization (WHO) has handled the coronavirus pandemic: A median of 63% say the multilateral institution has done a good job dealing with the COVID-19 crisis. Younger adults are particularly likely to hold this view.

### In countries surveyed, UN most often credited with promoting human rights, peace

% who say the United Nations ...



Note: 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, Q12a-h.

"International Cooperation Welcomed Across 14 Advanced Economies"

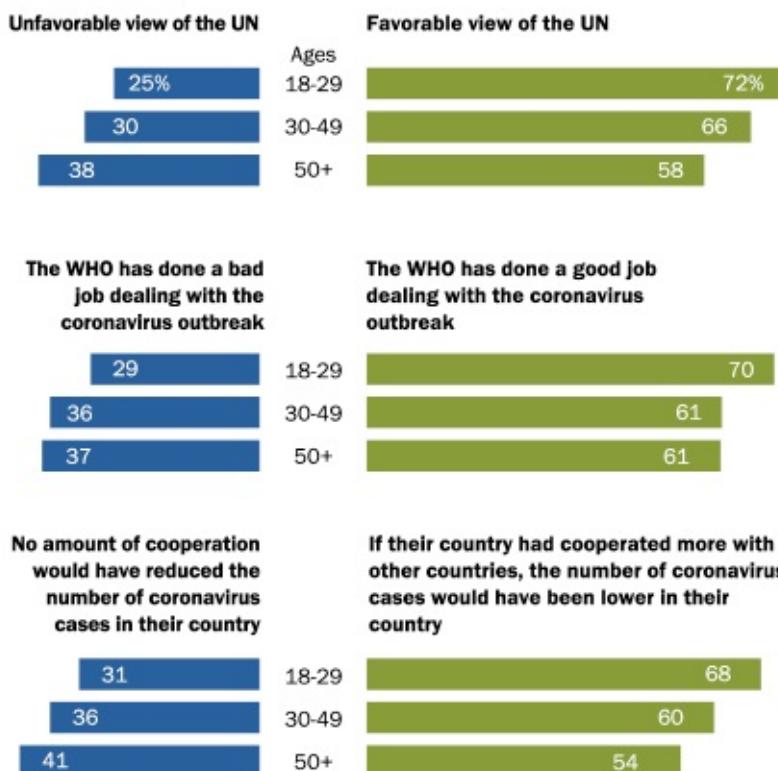
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The survey of adults was conducted by telephone between June 10 and Aug. 3, 2020, in Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The margin of error varied by national sample from plus or minus 3.1 percentage points to plus or minus 4.2 points.

### Younger people more favorable toward UN, WHO's handling of COVID-19 and international cooperation

Median % who say ...



Note: Percentages are medians based on each age group across 14 countries. "WHO" refers to the World Health Organization. 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. Q4, Q8e, Q10e.  
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In addition to the general findings already described, the 14-country survey reveals important differences by age, with younger adults (ages 18 to 29) more favorably inclined toward the UN and WHO as well as toward international cooperation in general. Among this cohort, 72% say they have a positive view of the UN, compared with 58% among those 50 and older. Age gaps also appear in support for the principle of cooperation between countries to manage the COVID-19 pandemic and for the WHO's handling of the pandemic.

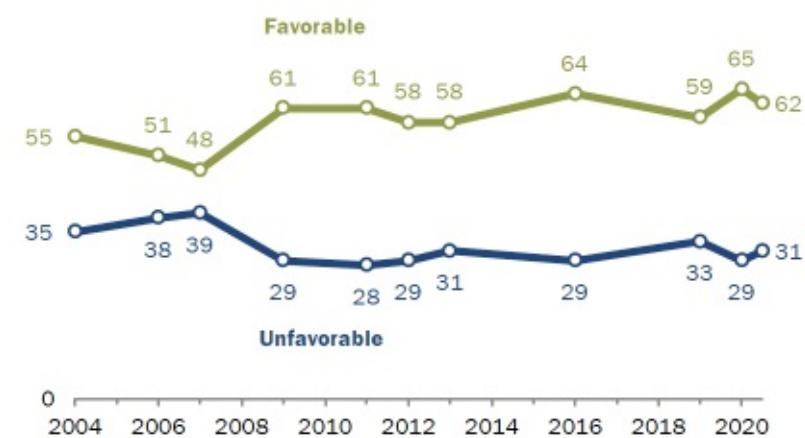
Educational attainment is also related to attitudes toward multilateral institutions and cooperation with other countries. In half or more of the countries surveyed, those with a postsecondary education are also more likely to have a positive evaluation of the UN and its promotion of human rights and peace. They are also more likely than those with less education to support international cooperation to solve major issues, even if it requires compromise.

## Country spotlight: United States

### Americans' views of UN relatively stable

% of Americans who say they have a(n) \_\_\_ view of the United Nations

100%



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q8e.

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The U.S. is the largest government funder of the United Nations, contributing over \$10 billion in 2018. This accounted for roughly 18% of the total UN revenue that year.

Americans are more favorable toward the UN than not: 62% have a positive view, while 31% have a negative view. The U.S. public's views of the organization have been relatively consistent in recent years. Still, there has been a large upward shift in approval from 2007, when 48% of Americans had a favorable view of the UN.

Gender, age, trust in others and political affiliation all shape views of the UN among Americans. Women are 9 percentage points more likely to have a positive view of the organization than men, and those ages 18 to 29 are 17 points more likely to have a favorable than those 50 and older.

About two-thirds of Americans who say that most people can be trusted have a positive opinion of the UN, compared with about half of those who say most people cannot be trusted (68% vs. 52%, respectively).

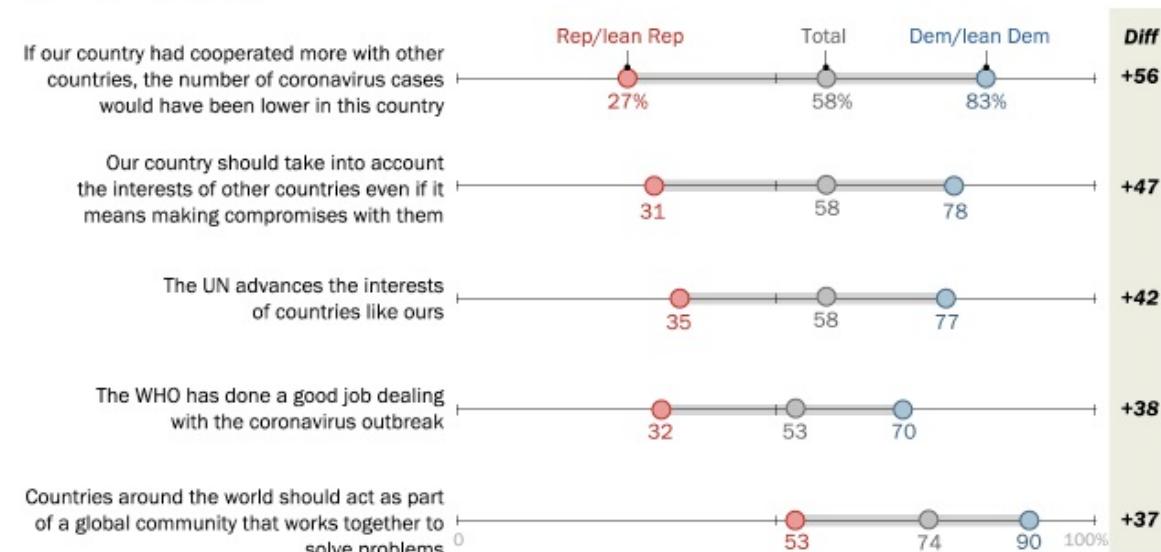
Large partisan differences are found across several questions regarding multilateralism. Democrats and those who lean to the Democratic Party are much more likely to have a positive view of international cooperation and organizations than Republicans and those who lean Republican. For example, 83% of Democrats and Democratic leaners say that if the U.S. had cooperated more with other countries, the number of domestic COVID-19 cases would have been lower, compared with just 27% of Republicans and Republican leaners who say the same.

And 78% of Democrats say that the U.S. should take the interests of other countries into account when making foreign policy, compared with only 31% of Republicans who say the same.

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## In the U.S., Democrats are much more likely than Republicans to support international cooperation, the UN and the WHO's coronavirus response

% of Americans who say ...



Note: "WHO" refers to the World Health Organization.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q4, Q8e, Q10e, Q11, Q12f; Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey, Q32.

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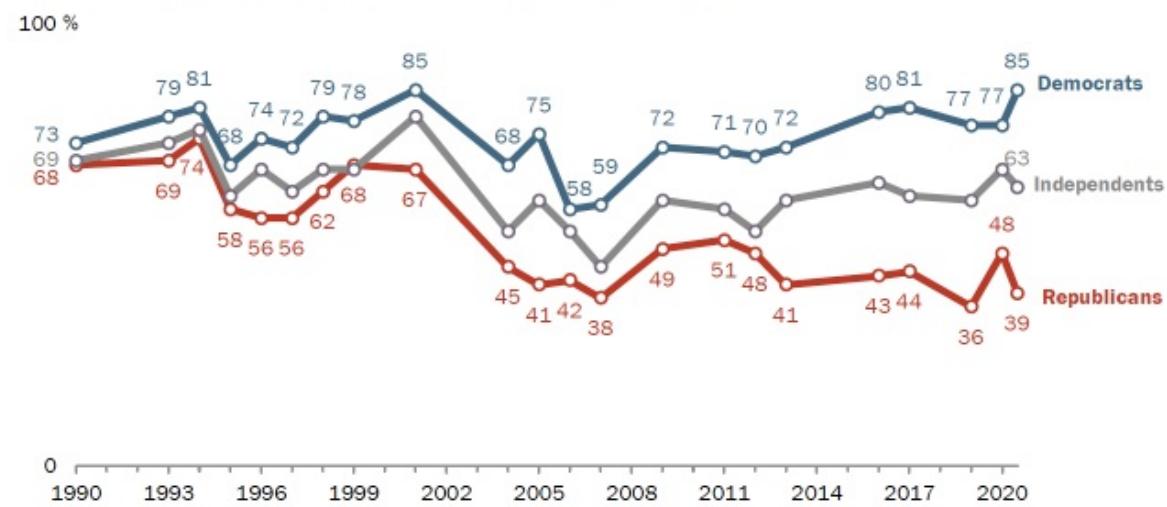
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While Americans' views of the UN have remained generally stable overall since 2007, Democrats and Republicans consistently express differing views about the organization, and the size of the partisan gap has increased over time. This year, for example, 85% of Democrats are positive on the UN, compared with just 39% of Republicans, a difference of 46 percentage points.

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## Democrats and Republicans in U.S. differ on UN favorability

% among \_\_\_ who say they have a *favorable* view of the United Nations



Note: Because some earlier data did not include partisan leaning, Republicans and Democrats in this graphic do not include leaners.  
Source: Pew Research Center surveys 1990-2003, 2005 and 2017. Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q8e.  
"International Cooperation Welcomed Across 14 Advanced Economies"

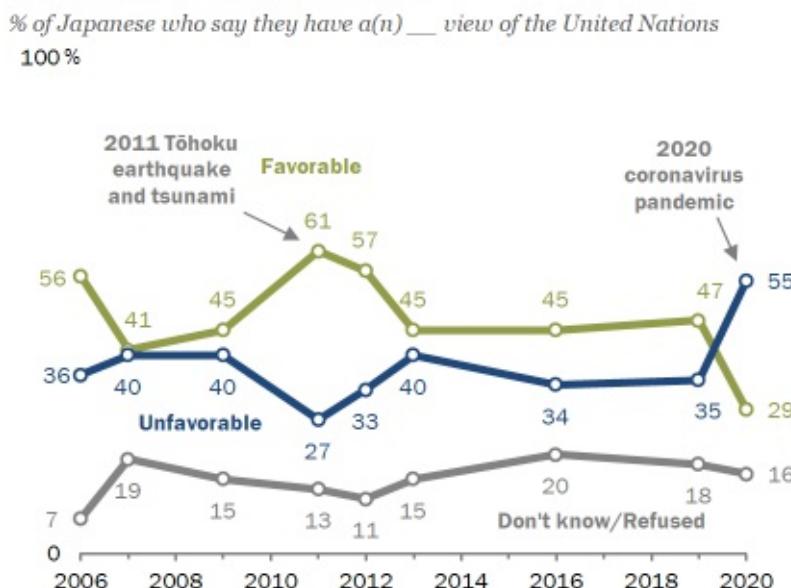
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## Country spotlight: Japan

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## Over half of Japanese have unfavorable view of UN, a massive shift from last year



Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q8e.  
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The Japanese public stands out as the most unfavorable toward the UN among all countries surveyed in 2020. A majority (55%) express a negative sentiment with the organization, up 20 percentage points from 2019 and the highest share since this question was first asked in 2006.

In contrast, just 29% express a favorable view of the UN, a drop of 18 points from the 47% who said the same in 2019.

Favorable views of the UN in Japan reached their peak in 2011. That year, 61% rated the organization positively in the aftermath of the Tohoku earthquake and tsunami, a period during which the UN provided disaster relief to Japan.

Japanese who say that, in general, most people can be trusted tend to be more favorable toward the UN and several of its missions. For example, 72% of Japanese who say people can be trusted hold the view that the UN promotes peace, compared with 53% of those who say people cannot be trusted. Views of the WHO are also linked to views of the UN: Japanese who say the WHO has done a good job dealing with the outbreak are much more likely than those who say it has done a bad job to have a favorable view of the United Nations (52%

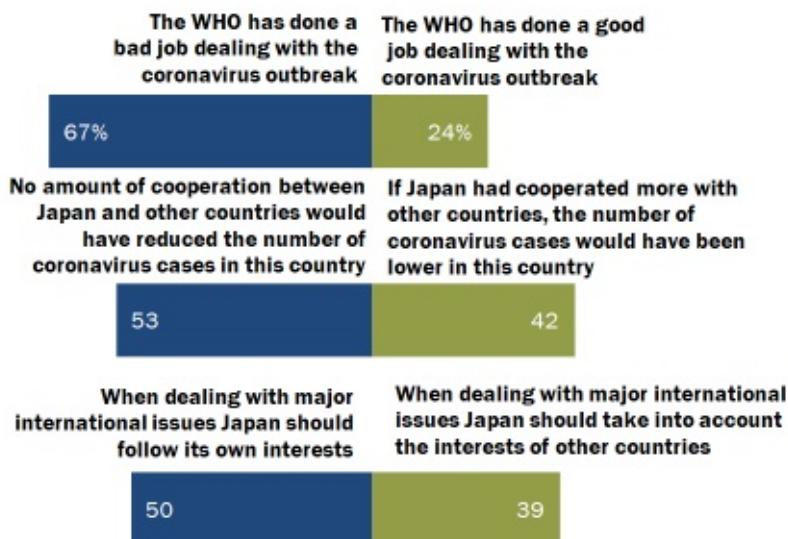
vs. 22%, respectively).

When evaluating several specific UN functions, only about a quarter say the UN advances the interests of countries like Japan or cares about the needs of ordinary people. And only 41% say the UN was effective in promoting action on the spread of the coronavirus. These are the lowest marks on these UN characteristics across the 14 countries surveyed.

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### Japanese are skeptical of the WHO, UN and international cooperation in general

% of Japanese who say ...



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown. "WHO" refers to the World Health Organization. In Japan, question asked about "novel coronavirus."

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q4, Q8e & Q11.

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Japanese tend to be more skeptical than other publics on the tenets of the multilateral system and the WHO's handling of the pandemic.

Two-thirds of the Japanese public say that the WHO has done a bad job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak, while a majority holds the view that their own country has done a good job handling the virus.

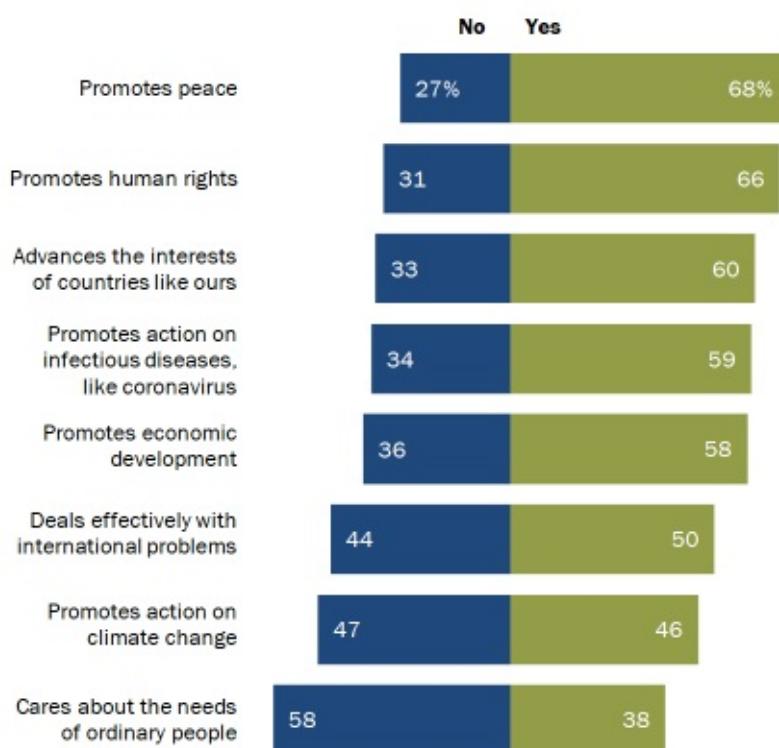
About half in Japan (53%) express the view that no amount of international cooperation would have reduced the number of domestic coronavirus cases.

Half of Japanese say that, when dealing with major international issues, Japan should follow its own interests, compared with the 39% who say their country should take into account the interests of other countries. The Japanese public is more positive when asked if their country should act as part of a global community or as an independent nation: 85% say Japan should act as part of a global community.

## Country spotlight: Germany

### Most Germans say the UN promotes peace and human rights, less confidence it cares about ordinary people

% of Germans who say the United Nations ...



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q12a-h.

"International Cooperation Welcomed Across 14 Advanced Economies"

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Germans are generally supportive of the principles of multilateralism, the UN itself and the leadership of the WHO amid the coronavirus pandemic. Majorities in Germany think their country should act as part of an international community and say their country should take into account the interests of other countries.

But while many people in Germany say the WHO handled the outbreak well, they are skeptical that more cooperation between countries would have reduced the number of coronavirus cases within their own country; about four-in-ten hold this view. Overall, nearly nine-in-ten Germans (88%) say the country has done a good job dealing with the outbreak.

And although 61% of Germans have a favorable view of the UN, they share some skepticism about the organization's care for ordinary citizens and its handling of climate change. A majority of Germans say the UN does not care about the needs of ordinary people, and 47% think it does not promote action on climate change, an issue that ranks as Germany's top international concern.

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# Survivors or Victims?

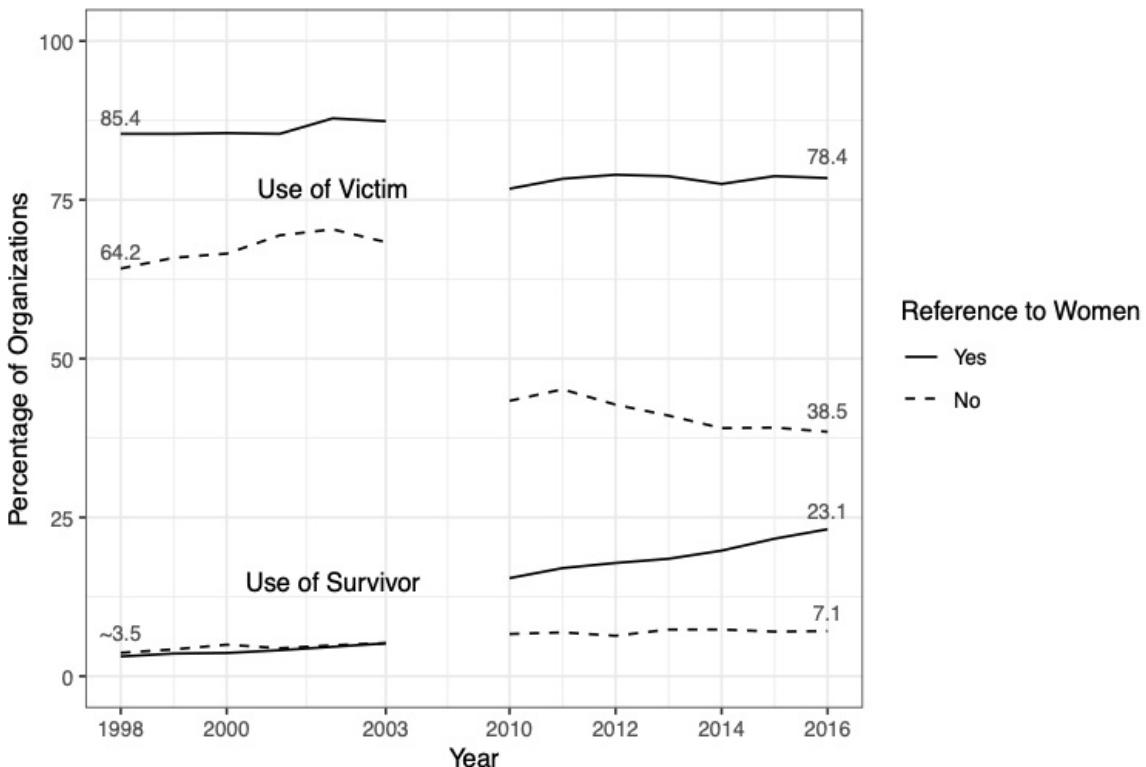
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The #MeToo movement that began in 2017 has reignited a long debate about how to name people who have had traumatic experiences. Do we call individuals who have experienced war, cancer, crime, or sexual violence “victims”? Or should we call them “survivor,” as recent activists like #MeToo founder Tarana Burke have advocated?

Strong arguments can be raised for both sides. In the sexual violence debate, advocates of “survivor” argue the term places women at the center of their own narrative of recovery and growth. Defenders of victim language, meanwhile, argue that victim better describes the harm and seriousness of violence against women and identifies the source of violence in systemic misogyny and cultures of patriarchy.

Unfortunately, while there has been much debate about the use of these terms, there has been little documentation of how service and advocacy organizations that work with individuals who have experienced trauma actually use these terms. Understanding the use of survivor and victim is important because it tells us what these terms mean in practice and where barriers to change are.

We sought to remedy this problem in a recent paper published in *Social Currents*. We used data from nonprofit mission statements to track language change among 3,756 nonprofits that once talked about victims in the 1990s. We found, in general, that relatively few organizations adopted survivor as a way to talk about trauma even as some organizations have moved away from talking about victims. However, we also found that, increasingly, organizations that focus on issues related to women tend to use victim and survivor interchangeably. In contrast, organizations that do not work with women appear to be moving away from both terms.



Source: Form 990s of 3,756 nonprofit organizations. Missing years reflect years in which nonprofit mission statements were not provided in machine readable format. Organizations are only included in the sample if they used victim language in the 1998–2003 time period.

These findings contradict the way we usually think about “survivor” and “victim” as opposing terms. Does this mean that survivor and victim are becoming the “extremely reduced form” through which women are able to enter the public sphere? Or does it mean that feminist service providers are avoiding binary thinking? These questions, as well as questions about the strategic, linguistic, and contextual reasons that organizations choose victim- or survivor-based language give advocates and scholars of language plenty to re-examine.

**Andrew Messamore** is a PhD student in the Department of Sociology at the University of Texas at Austin. Andrew studies changing modes of local organizing at work and in neighborhoods and how the ways people associate shapes community, public discourse, and economic inequality in the United States.

**Pamela Paxton** is the Linda K. George and John Wilson Professor of Sociology at The University of Texas at Austin. With Melanie Hughes and Tiffany Barnes, she is the co-author of the 2020 book, *Women, Politics, and Power: A Global Perspective*.

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