

Social Justice Watch 0923

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[How 14 Countries View International Cooperation as UN Turns 75](#)

[Survivors or Victims](#)

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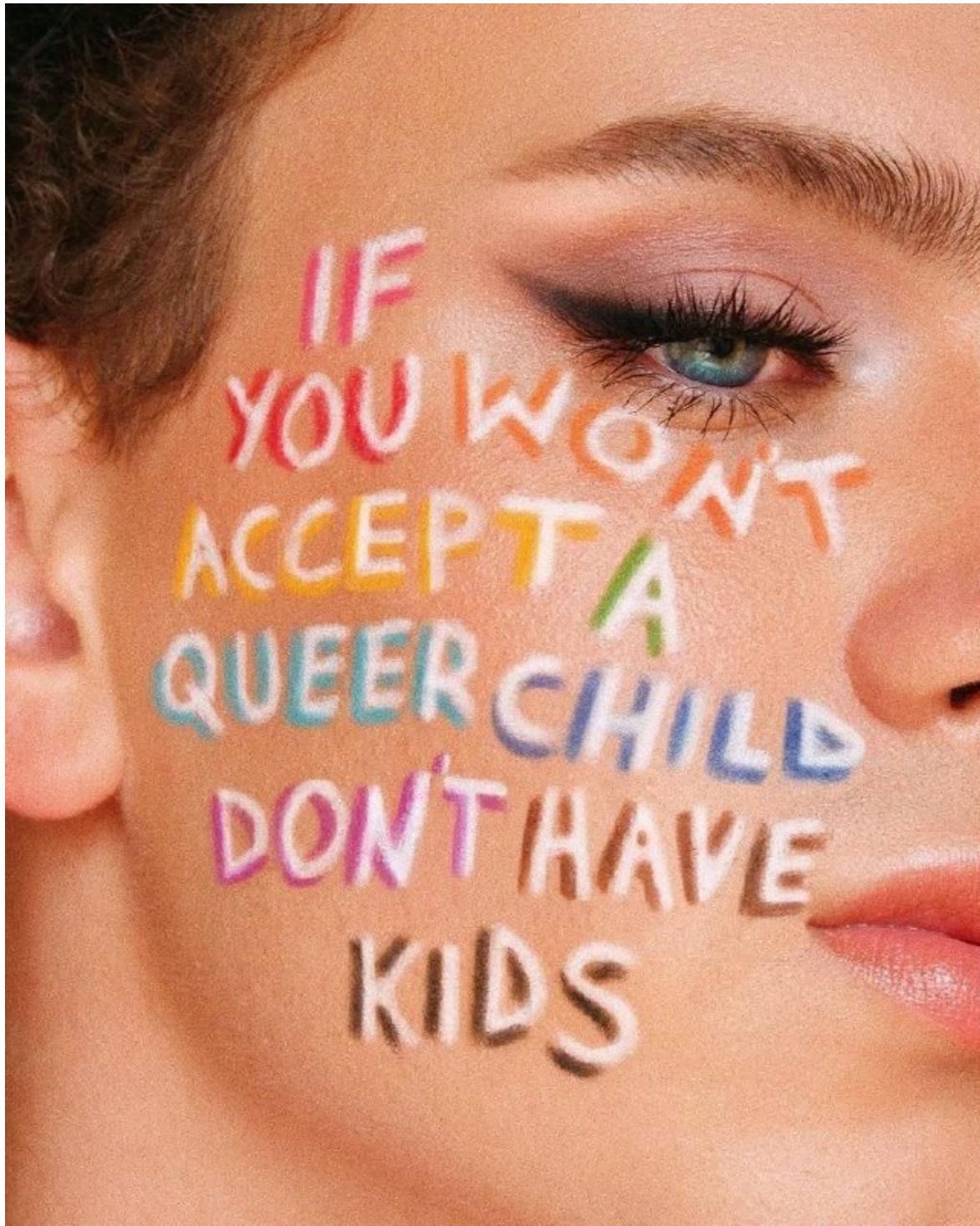


maciej (match-ay)
@helloitsmaciej

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>



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



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

73 Retweets 410 Likes



41



73



410



#menwritingwomen source



**be gay
do crimes**

Corgay admits he threw pinecones at a homophobe yesterday. (He may have also chewed off their socks.)

Corgay is not sorry.





Thread



Annoyed Cicada
@AnnoyedCicada



Anyone who has ever worked in an abortion clinic knows that tons of women who claim to be anti-abortion get abortions. They do a neat mental trick where *their* abortion is justified.

2:11 PM · 9/19/20 · Twitter Web App



Thread



Annoyed Cicada
@AnnoyedCicada



At the clinic I worked at we used to put a pink sticky note on their charts to give a heads-up to the back office staff. That way you'd be prepped for the hostility. I had a woman tell me I would burn in hell as I held her hand during her abortion.

2:11 PM · 9/19/20 · Twitter Web App



Thread



Annoyed Cicada
@AnnoyedCicada



Another woman refused to wait in the same waiting room as the other patients because she didn't think she was "irresponsible" the way they were. We obliged to protect our other patients from her hostility.

2:11 PM · 9/19/20 · Twitter Web App



Thread



Annoyed Cicada
@AnnoyedCicada



Yet another woman laughed
and told the doctor performing
her procedure that she
thought he should go to jail.
After he had performed the
abortion, of course.

2:11 PM · 9/19/20 · Twitter Web App



Thread



Annoyed Cicada
@AnnoyedCicada



A woman became furious when we told her we needed consent to perform the abortion. She threw magazines from our waiting room at our staff after we told her we wouldn't do it without her signing consent forms. She tried to schedule with us several times. We kept referring her out.



Thread



Annoyed Cicada
@AnnoyedCicada



My years working in the clinic made me realize that a lot of "pro-life" people are willing to make exceptions for themselves or their loved ones. They just lack the empathy to understand that everyone seeking abortions has the same need that they do.

2:11 PM · 9/19/20 · Twitter Web App

<https://www.facebook.com/feministnews.us/posts/1318403105173571>



estroqueen

Can we normalize the idea that women can have deep voices? please??

Especially for trans women who feel gross or out of place for their deep voice.

Please, break the standard that all women have high pitched, perfect, feminine voices.

<https://www.facebook.com/billy.asher.524/posts/159310402487544>



daggerpen

Gentle reminder that the human eye is naturally drawn by noise and movement, so the next time you walk into a crowd or a bit late into a lecture or something like that, they're not staring at you or judging; it's just an instinctive reaction that has nothing to do with you doing anything wrong.



foreverdreamingbymoonlight

This really helps my anxiety.



Courtney 
@courtledgerwood

▼

Pro-choice does not mean pro-abortion.

Pro-choice means that, no matter what my personal feelings/beliefs about abortion are, I understand it's NOT MY PLACE to make a decision for another woman about what she can and can't do with HER BODY.

<https://www.facebook.com/transarmy/photos/a.101087104719810/196318105196>

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消息精选

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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...”

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...

<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...

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

<http://lausan.hk/2020/asians-for-abolition-chinatown-labor-day/>

Lausan

Lausan stands with Asians for Abolition at NYC Chinatown Labor Day Teach-In - Lausan

Read our statement on Asian American activism and shared struggles between Black and Asian communities.

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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.

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

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.

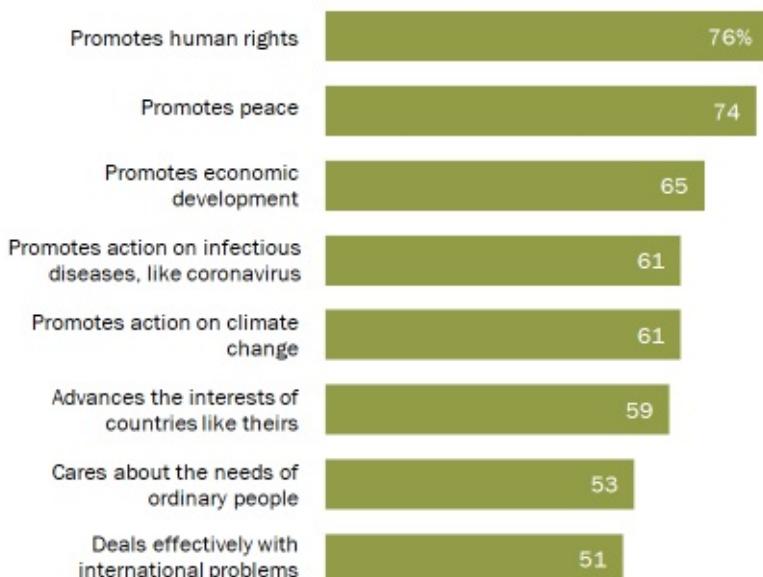
"International Cooperation Welcomed Across 14 Advanced Economies"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

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.

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"

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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.

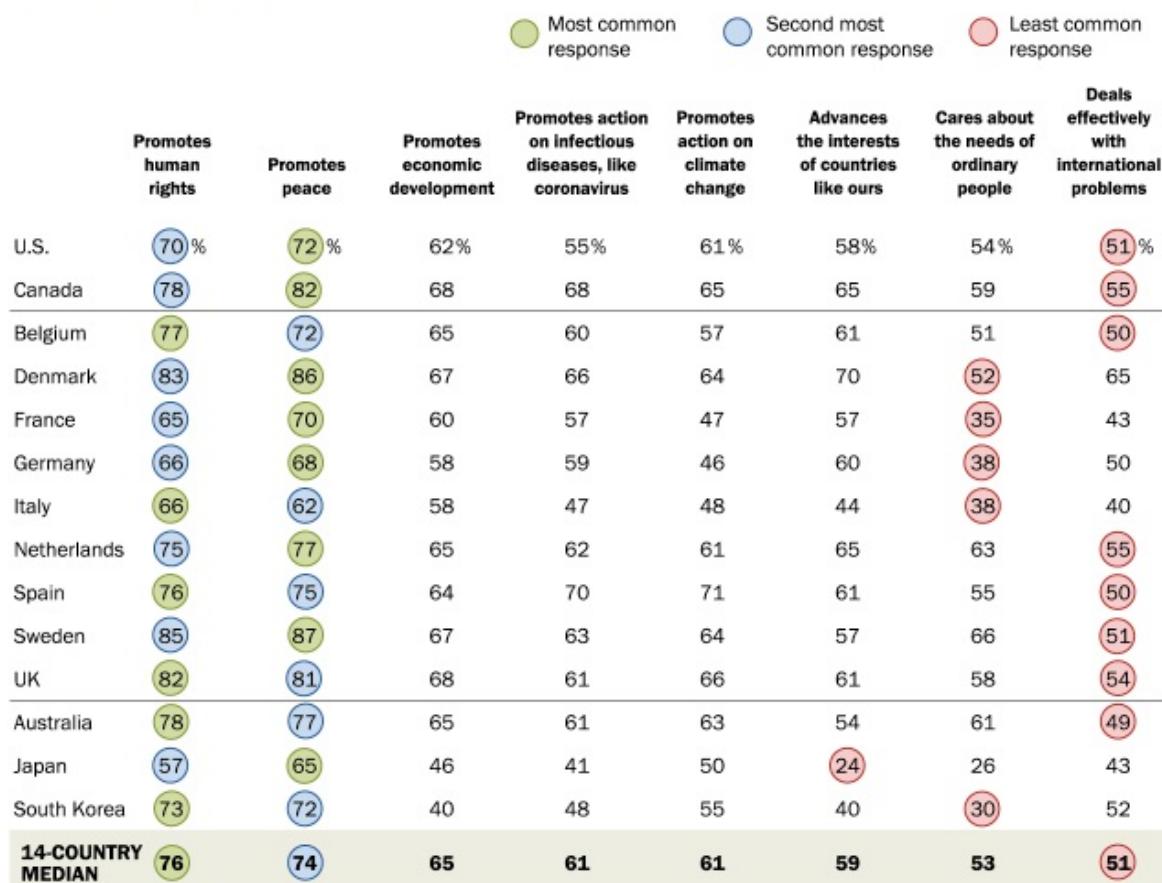
This last pair of findings is in line with past Pew Research Center surveys, which have demonstrated that while people tend to view multilateral organizations like the European Union and NATO favorably, doubts about these institutions persist. For example, many Europeans feel the EU does not understand 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"

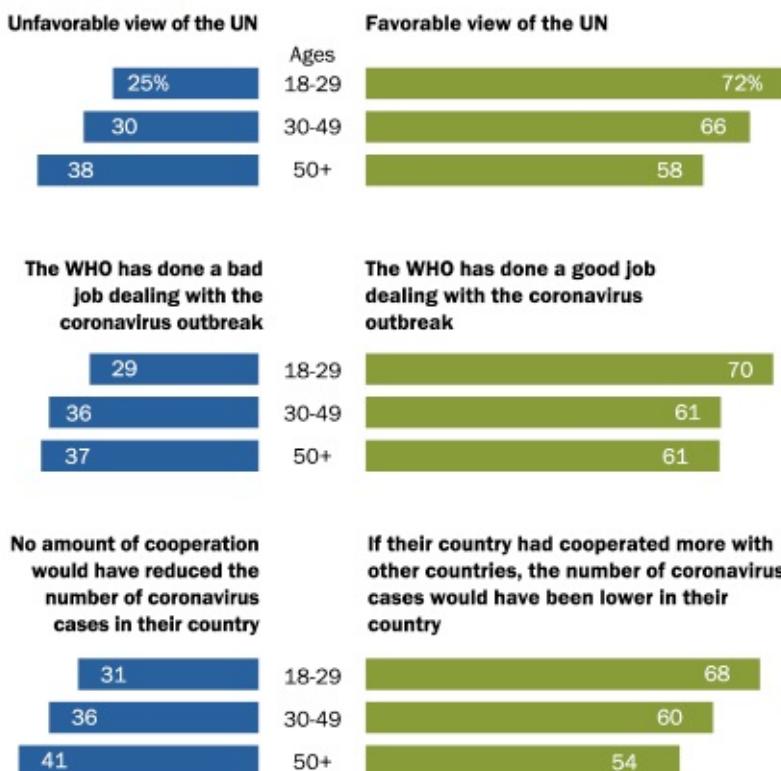
PEW RESEARCH CENTER

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.
"International Cooperation Welcomed Across 14 Advanced Economies"

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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.

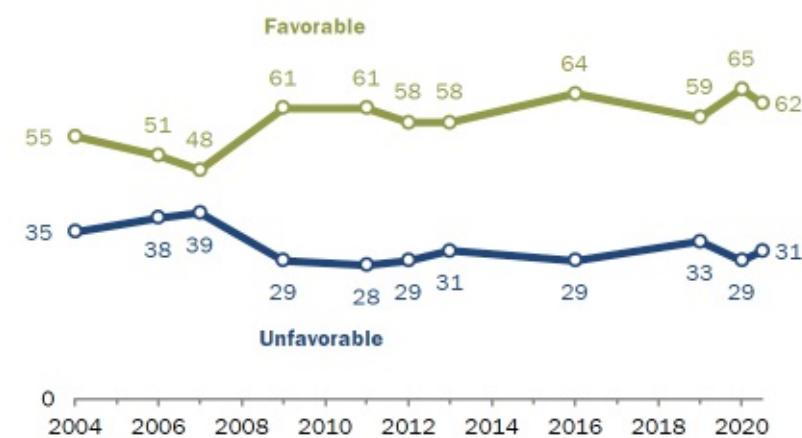
Educational attainment is also related to attitudes toward multilateral institutions and cooperation with other countries. In half or more of the countries surveyed, those with a postsecondary education are also more likely to have a positive evaluation of the UN and its promotion of human rights and 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.

"International Cooperation Welcomed Across 14 Advanced Economies"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

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.

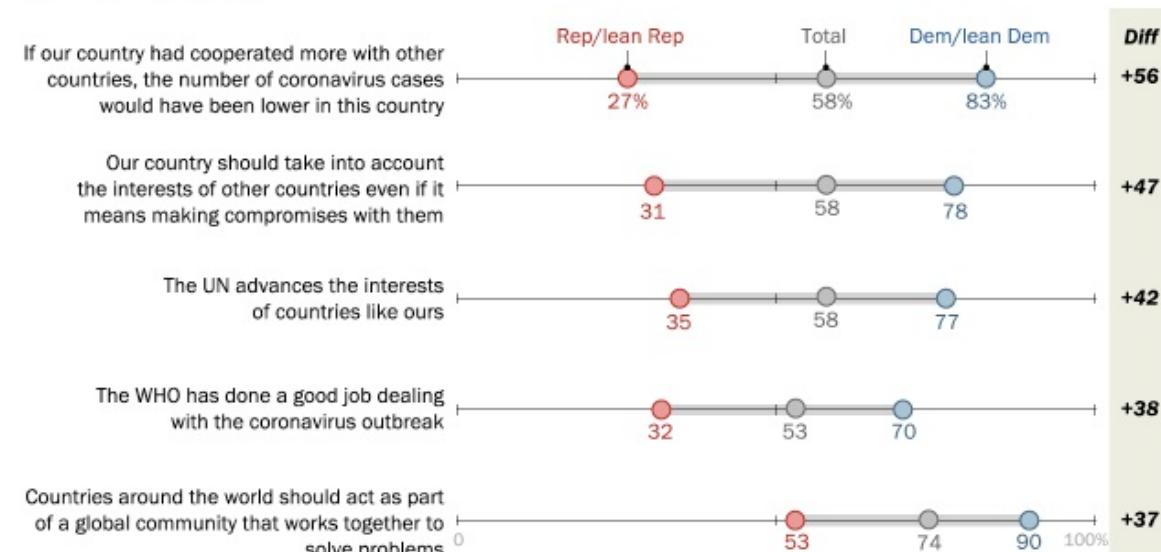
About two-thirds of Americans who say that most people can be trusted have a positive opinion of the UN, compared with about half of those who say most people cannot be trusted (68% vs. 52%, respectively).

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.

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.

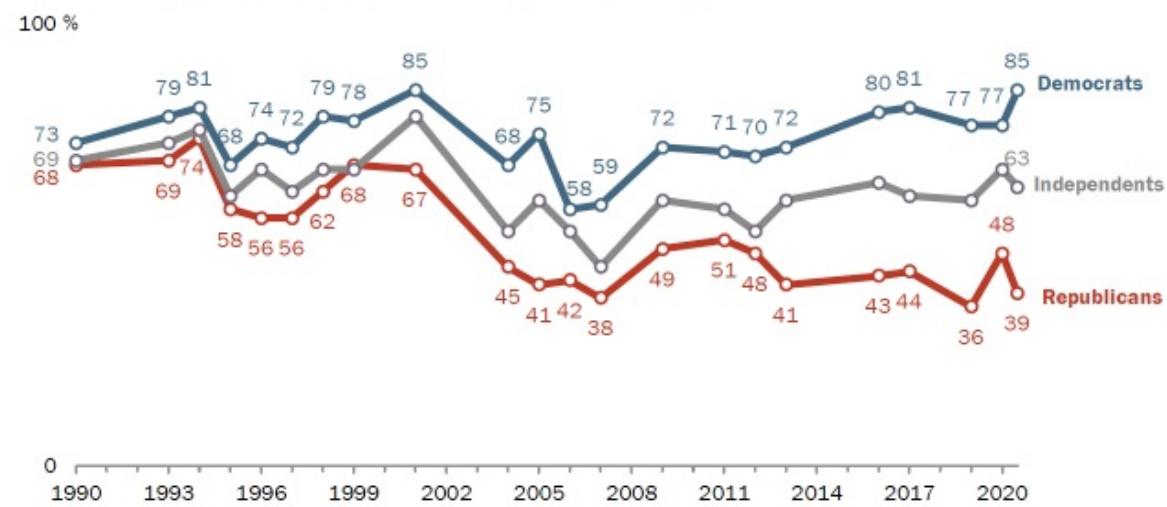
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While Americans' views of the UN have remained generally stable overall since 2007, Democrats and Republicans consistently express differing views about the organization, and the size of the partisan gap has increased over time. This year, for example,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

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

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

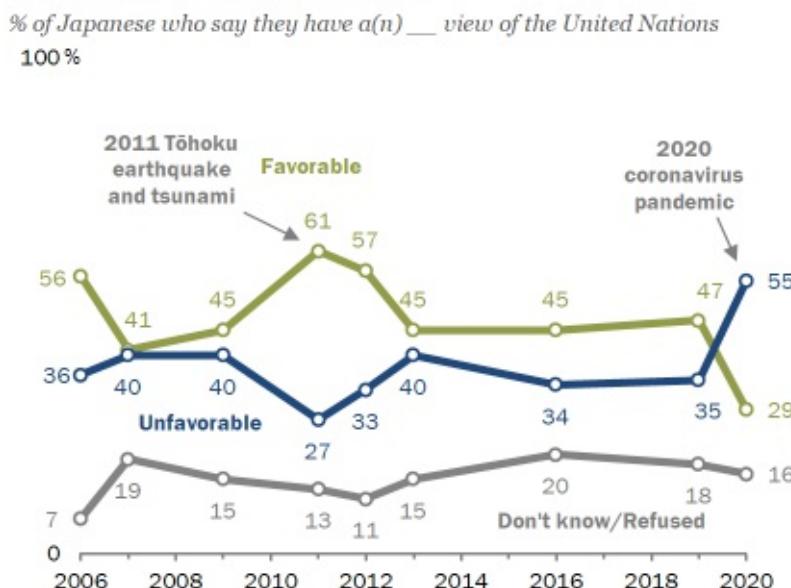


Note: Because some earlier data did not include partisan leaning, Republicans and Democrats in this graphic do not include leaners.
Source: Pew Research Center surveys 1990-2003, 2005 and 2017. Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q8e.
"International Cooperation Welcomed Across 14 Advanced Economies"

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Country spotlight: Japan

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



Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q8e.
“International Cooperation Welcomed Across 14 Advanced Economies”

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

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.

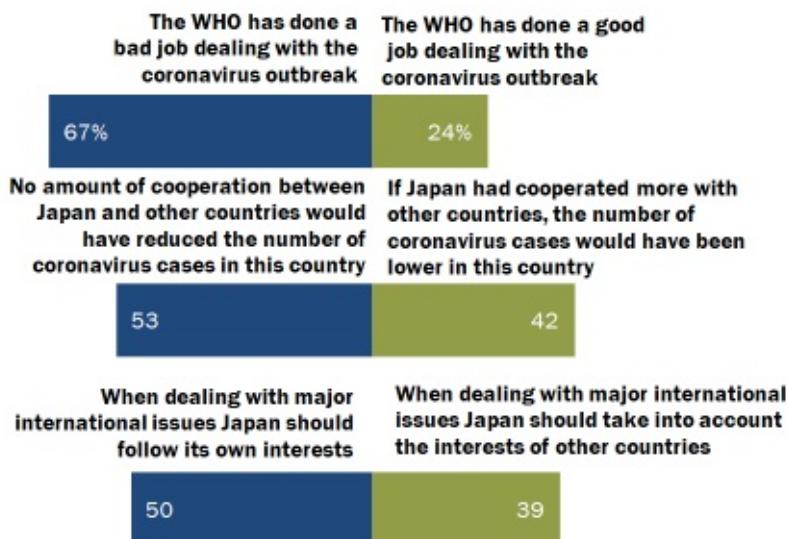
Japanese who say that, in general, most people can be trusted tend to be more favorable toward the UN and several of its missions. For example, 72% of Japanese who say people can be trusted hold the view that the UN promotes peace, compared with 53% of those who say people cannot be trusted. Views of 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.

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.

"International Cooperation Welcomed Across 14 Advanced Economies"

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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.

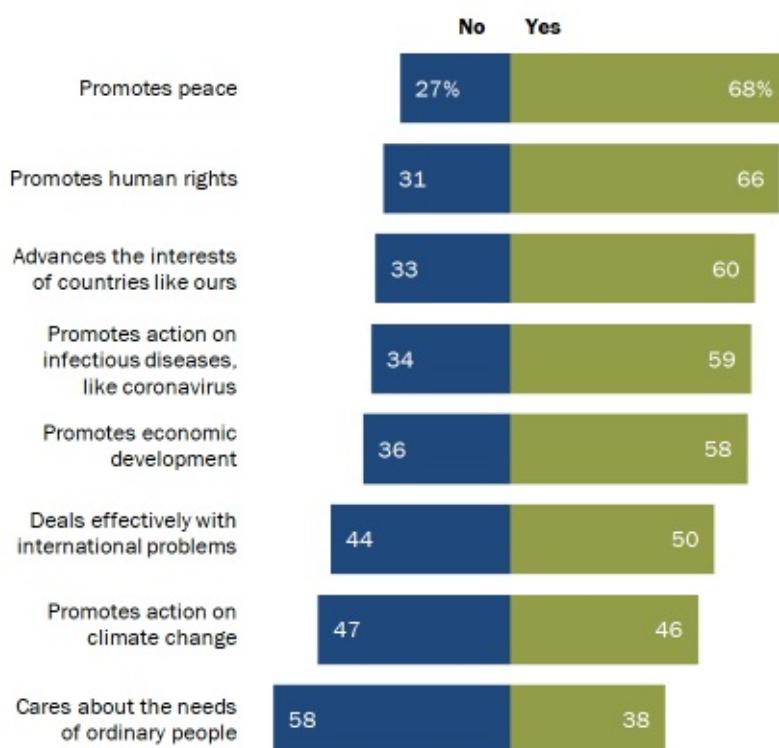
About half in Japan (53%) express the view that no amount of international cooperation would have reduced the number of domestic coronavirus cases.

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"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

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?

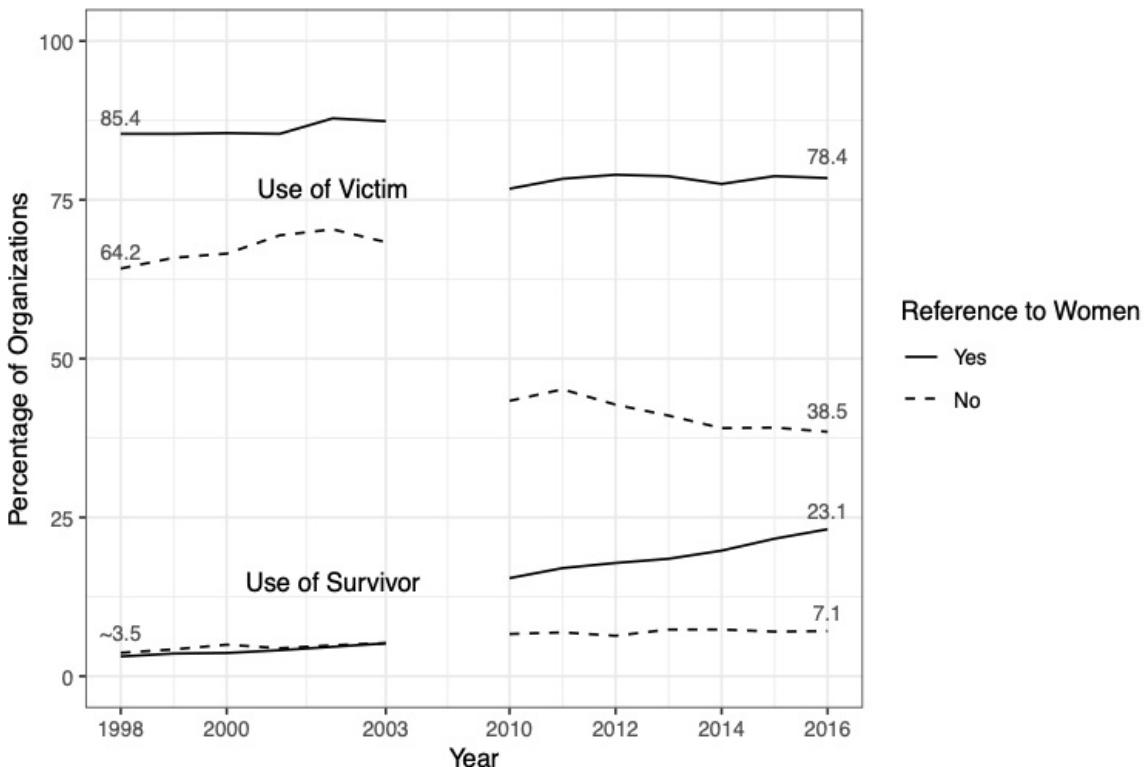
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The #MeToo movement that began in 2017 has reignited a long debate about how to name people who have had traumatic experiences. Do we call individuals who have experienced war, cancer, crime, or sexual violence “victims”? Or should we call them “survivor,”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