

# Social Justice Watch 1127

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[Americans and Germans Diverge in Views of Transatlantic Alliance Heading into 2021](#)

来源：[Social Justice Watch](#)

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# 图集精选

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MICHELLE RAMOS VARGAS  
FELYCYA HARRIS  
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SARA BLACKWOOD  
ANGEL UNIQUE

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<https://www.facebook.com/transarmy/posts/211006240394562>



Dr. Emmy Zje 🌸❤️ @Emmy\_... · 16h ...

Transness isn't failed cisness. Trans people aren't cis deviants. Trans people are trans because of transness. Cisness is not supreme or holy, it's simply the most commonly observed mode.

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<https://www.facebook.com/transarmy/photos/a.101087104719810/211704180324>

When my 14 year old "man sized" son got mad and yelled "why do I have to do dishes!" I was pissed. I did not lay hands on that child, but my first impulse was to slap him. I calmly walked up to him with my face 4 inches from his and stated simply, "because I will not release you into the wild without you knowing how to take care of yourself. Because it's no one else's job to take care of you. AND if someday you are lucky enough to find a woman to be your partner, then YOU will be an equal partner to HER! I'm NOT grooming some giant man baby who goes through life thinking that every woman on the planet is a potential Mama who is put on this earth to take care of his needs!"

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<https://www.facebook.com/feministnews.us/photos/a.110963062584254/137602584254/>

# Outdated Terms

A Transgender / Transgendered

Female-to-Male (FTM)

Male-to-Female (MTF)

Biologically Female

Biologically Male

Gender Identity Disorder (GID)

Preferred Pronouns

Sex Reassignment Surgery (SRS)

#PrideTrain

# Current Terms

- Transgender
- Trans Man
- Trans Woman
- Assigned Female at Birth (AFAB)
- Assigned Male at Birth (AMAB)
- Gender Dysphoria
- Personal Pronouns
- Gender Confirming Surgery (GCS)

#PrideTrain

<https://www.facebook.com/transarmy/posts/211142593714260>



## 8 Questions for a Potential Partner

1. "What are you like if you don't get what you want?"
2. "If you disagree with your partner about something important, how do you try to convince them?"
3. "If your partner asks you for something you can't give, do you blame them for wanting it?"
4. "Are you open to new ways of looking at things even if they conflict with your own opinions?"
5. "What do you do when you feel disconnected from your partner?"
6. "Are you honest about what you need in a relationship?"
7. "Do you hold on to resentments?"
8. "How do you usually express your love?"



<https://www.facebook.com/transarmy/photos/a.101087104719810/21172187032/>

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YOU REPORTED THE FOLLOWING COMMENT:  
"FUCK YOU SLUT - I WILL RAPE YOU AND THEN KILL YOU SLOWLY"



UNFORTUNATELY, THIS COMMENT DOESN'T VIOLATE OUR COMMUNITY STANDARDS (OR BELIEFS)



BUT WE DID NOTICE YOUR COMMENT "MEN ARE TRASH" AND THAT'S DEEPLY OFFENSIVE DON'T YOU THINK?



SO WE'VE TEMPORARILY BLOCKED YOUR ACCOUNT SO YOU THINK TWICE BEFORE POSTING THAT NEXT TIME  
THINK ABOUT WHAT YOU HAVE DONE



@sanitarypanels

<https://www.facebook.com/transarmy/photos/a.101087104719810/213066520188104/>

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# What is Sex Positivity?

1 RESPECTING ALL

SEXUAL ORIENTATIONS &  
GENDER IDENTITIES

6

VIEWING  
SEXUALITY  
AS HEALTHY  
& POSITIVE

5 RESPECTING OTHER  
PEOPLE'S DECISIONS  
ABOUT THEIR  
OWN BODIES

2 SUPPORTING

MEDICALLY ACCURATE  
SEX EDUCATION

3

RESPECTING  
DIFFERENT  
RELATIONSHIP  
STRUCTURES

4 A NON-JUDGMENTAL  
ATTITUDE TOWARDS OTHER  
PEOPLE'S CONSENSUAL  
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

@drlaurenfogelmersy

@soyouwanttotalkabout

@sylviaduckworth



<https://www.facebook.com/transarmy/photos/a.101087104719810/213152113513>

When your child asks:  
**"Do you like my drawing? My project?  
The way I did my hair?"**  
saying,  
**"First I want to hear if you like it. What  
you think and feel about it is more  
important than what I do.",**  
sends the message that someone  
else's validation is secondary to their  
own and fosters confidence in their  
own opinions.



*Blimie Heller*  
@unconditional\_parenting

[https://www.facebook.com/photo?  
fbid=10160496985088502&set=gm.1283825508624821](https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=10160496985088502&set=gm.1283825508624821)

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A MANLY MAN



ALSO A MANLY MAN



<https://www.facebook.com/WOMENSRIGHTSNEWS/photos/a.2045420629215/>

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🌈 Bluberry Muffin 🌈 B L M

@BbluberryMuffin



// transphobia

when a cis guy wears a skirt, ppl  
are like "ur not a man anymore"  
but when a trans girl exists, those  
same ppl are like "wearing a skirt  
doesn't change the fact that ur a  
man"

it's almost like they don't have any  
coherent beliefs, and just hate  
queer ppl

23:54 · 16 Nov 20 · Twitter for Android

[https://www.facebook.com/photo?  
fbid=1074852826274408&set=a.863425910750435](https://www.facebook.com/photo?fbid=1074852826274408&set=a.863425910750435)

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**Janel Cubbage**  
@JanelCubbage

...

We are not minorities, we have been minoritized.

We are not underrepresented, we have been historically excluded.

Language matters.

<https://www.facebook.com/transarmy/photos/a.101087104719810/21518457331>

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# 消息精选

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<https://youtu.be/K0VrkLQfkFg>

YouTube

Morgan Fawcett on living with FASD

More info: <http://nofas.org>

The National Organization on Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (NOFAS) is the leading voice and resource of the Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders (FASD) community. Founded in 1990, NOFAS is the only international non-profit organization committed...

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I don't understand how it's considered radical for progressives to fight for an equitable society, but it's accepted that Senate Republicans would rather take a vacation for Thanksgiving and let thousands of people die from the virus than pass relief.

Who's really radical here? [source](#)

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A Uyghur scholar may be in danger of being deported by Saudi Arabia to China where he faces certain repression [link source](#)

Twitter

Maya Wang 王松莲

Urgent: A Uyghur religious scholar Hemdullah Abduweli , who's been legally residing in Turkey but travelling in Saudi Arabia, was arrested by the Saudis yesterday (21/11), reportedly at the behest of the Chinese government & fearing deportation. 1/4 [http...](#)

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So here's the thing:

This Alabama-abortion-ban is a big deal, in a very bad way. Ohio, Missouri, Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas, Kentucky... I'm looking at you too, but we're going to focus on Alabama. If you've been living under a rock, let me catch you up. Alabama Governor, Kay Ivey, just signed a total abortion ban into law, the most restrictive law in the United States. The law will ban abortion at every stage of pregnancy for every reason.

This is not okay, not reasonable, and definitely not acceptable.

If you don't know me well, maybe you don't know what I do for a living. I'm an ultrasound technologist. My colleagues and I look at babies in every stage of pregnancy every day. I also work in a high risk unit. My unit and I look at babies and mothers in varying states of mental and physical health. If you think an abortion ban sounds good, then I am a good person to ask about why it isn't.

So let me tell you:

About the woman whose baby developed with no skull, and the brain just floating around. Her baby still had a heartbeat, and she would not be able to access abortion.

About the woman whose baby has a rare chromosomal condition called T13. Her baby's organs grew outside its body, and had a cleft palate so bad that there was no nose. She would not be able to access abortion.

About the woman whose blood pressure is spiking so high that she passes out and is likely to stroke out before her baby is born. She would not be able to access abortion.

About the woman with such a severe form of hemophilia that giving birth will probably be fatal to both her and the baby. She would not be able to access abortion.

About the 13 year old whose school isn't allowed to teach her science-based sex-education, so she didn't know how to prevent pregnancy or STIs, but whose body is not developed enough to carry to term without being damaged. She would not be able to access abortion.

About the woman who was raped by a friend who wanted to “make sure she got home safely”. She would not be able to access abortion.

About the woman who has PCOS so only has periods every 3-4 months and can’t find a birth control that works for her. She would not be able to access abortion.

About the woman whose abusive partner removed the condom without telling her (it’s called stealthing, and it happens more frequently than you’d think). She would not be able to access abortion.

About the woman with the cornual ectopic pregnancy that isn’t reliably in the uterus, and could grow to a size that will kill her. She would not be able to access abortion.

About the woman who has two kids she can barely feed already, and whose birth control just increased in price. She would not be able to access abortion.

About the 18 year old who just started college and is going to be the first graduate of the family if she can just stay in school. She would not be able to access abortion.

About the woman whose IUD slipped slightly and is now endangering both her and the pregnancy it was designed to prevent. She would not be able to access abortion.

About the many, many, many women who just don’t want to be pregnant for reasons that are their own. Health issues, abusive relationships, financial issues, social issues. They would not be able to access abortion. [source](#)

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[telegra.ph/Americans-and-Germans-Diverge-in-Views-of-Transatlantic-Alliance-Heading-into-2021-11-23](https://www.telegraph.co.uk/Americans-and-Germans-Diverge-in-Views-of-Transatlantic-Alliance-Heading-into-2021-11-23)

Telegraph

Americans and Germans Diverge in Views of Transatlantic Alliance Heading into 2021

In 2017, Pew Research Center and Körber-Stiftung began collaborating on joint

public opinion surveys to gauge the state of relations between the United States and Germany. The questions were developed together, and each organization fielded a survey within...

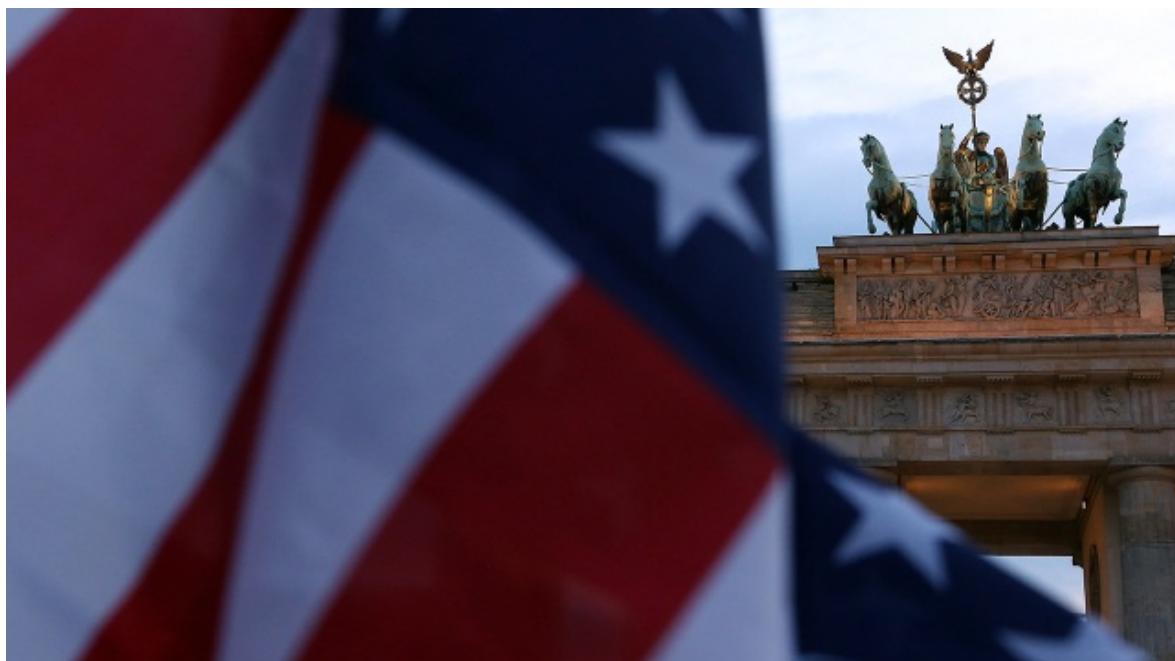
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There was no such thing as natural right, our brave pioneers fought for it. [source](#)

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# Americans and Germans Diverge in Views of Transatlantic Alliance Heading into 2021

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In 2017, Pew Research Center and Körber-Stiftung began collaborating on joint public opinion surveys to gauge the state of relations between the United States and Germany. The questions were developed together, and each organization fielded a survey within its own country starting that year. Some of the questions have been repeated annually to allow both organizations to track attitudes over time. Topics include relations with other countries, the state of the transatlantic partnership on a variety of foreign policy issues, views of China, Russia and the state of international relations. This year, questions about the coronavirus pandemic were also asked.

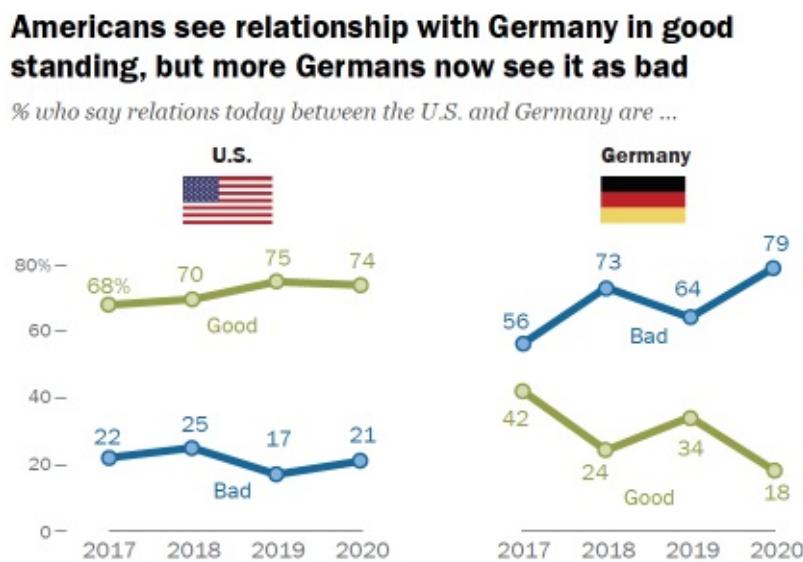
The results have been published in both countries, and the previous reports from Pew Research Center can be found here for May 2020, March 2020, 2019 and 2018.

The Körber-Stiftung findings are contained within their larger “Berlin Pulse” report and can be found here for 2020, 2019 and 2018.

The September 2020 findings come from a Pew Research Center survey conducted by SSRS in the U.S. from September 22-28 among 1,007 respondents and a Körber-Stiftung survey conducted by Kantar in Germany from September 10-17 among 1,005 respondents.

Here are the questions used for this report, along with the responses, and its U.S. survey methodology.

As the United States and Germany prepare to gain new leadership in 2021, their current relationship remains unbalanced in the minds of their citizenries. In surveys conducted by Pew Research Center and Körber-Stiftung before the U.S. presidential election, an overwhelming majority of Americans continue to say that relations between the two countries are good.



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Pew Research Center survey conducted in the U.S. Sept. 22-28, 2020. Q2. German results from Körber-Stiftung survey conducted Sept. 10-17, 2020.

“Americans and Germans Head Into 2021 With Divergent Opinions on Transatlantic Alliance”

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At the same time, almost eight-in-ten Germans say the relationship is in poor shape. Since 2017, the proportion of Germans saying that relations with the U.S. are bad has increased 23 percentage points, while Americans’ views of the

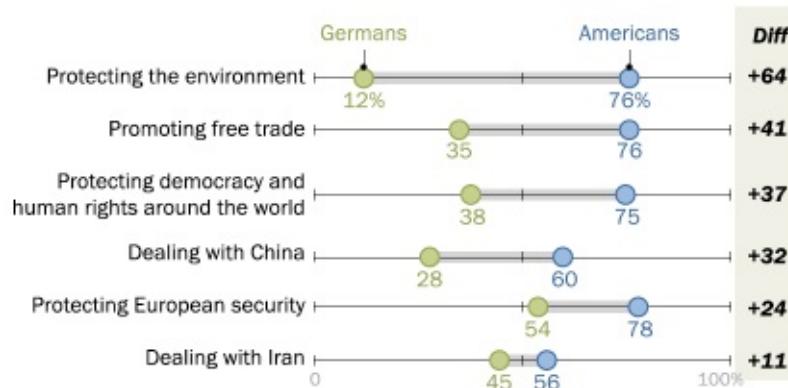
relationship have remained relatively steady. These findings are in line with previous research, which found that Germans rated the U.S. at a 20-year low, said the U.S. had handled the coronavirus outbreak poorly and held little confidence in President Donald Trump.

Americans continue to most commonly name the United Kingdom as the most important foreign policy partner, while Germans name France as their most important partner. Only one-in-ten Americans name Germany as their most important foreign policy partner. An equal percentage of Germans named the U.S. as their most important partner before the U.S. presidential election. But in a survey conducted after Election Day, 23% of Germans named the U.S. as their most important partner, an increase of 13 percentage points.

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**Americans view Germany as a partner on key issues, but Germans do not see the U.S. in the same light**

% of \_\_\_ who say that the U.S./Germany is a partner on ...



Source: Pew Research Center survey conducted in the U.S. Sept. 22-28, 2020. Q5af.

German results from Körber-Stiftung survey conducted Sept. 10-17, 2020.

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In addition, Americans tend to see Germany as a partner on key issues, such as protecting the environment, promoting free trade, democracy and human rights, ensuring European security, and dealing with China and Iran. But few Germans see the U.S. as a partner on most of these pressing issues.

For example, only 12% of Germans say that the U.S. is a partner on protecting the environment, compared with 76% of Americans who say the same about Germany. Clear majorities in Germany do not see the U.S. as a partner on

protecting free trade, democracy and human rights, nor on dealing with China.

However, 54% of Germans say the U.S. is a partner on protecting European security, despite President Trump's announcing the removal of 12,000 troops from Germany. And 45% of Germans say the U.S. is a partner on dealing with Iran, relatively close to the 56% of Americans who say the same.

There is some agreement on the respective countries' relationship with China. Majorities in each country say the U.S.-Germany relationship is more important than their relationship with China. And compared with a survey in April 2020, more Americans and Germans now prioritize the bilateral relationship over one with China. Surveys conducted in 2020 show a sharp uptick in negative views of China in both the U.S. and Germany, as well as elsewhere around the world.

Looking toward the future, most Americans view a Cold War-type conflict between the U.S. and China as likely, while Germans are almost equally divided on this prospect. Americans are also fragmented on the state of international cooperation after the coronavirus pandemic, with roughly equal numbers saying that countries will cooperate more (30%), countries will focus more on their national interests (35%) and international cooperation will not change (33%). A plurality of Germans (46%) think countries will cooperate more after COVID-19.

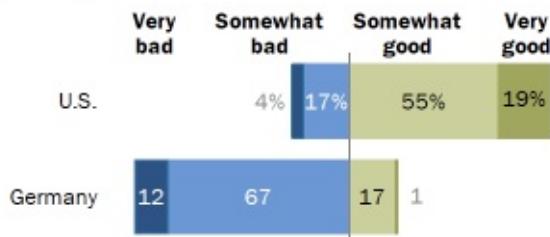
These are among the findings from a Pew Research Center survey of 1,007 adults conducted in the U.S. from Sept. 22-28, 2020, as well as one Körber-Stiftung survey of 1,005 adults conducted in Germany from Sept. 10-17 and another of 1,058 adults from Nov. 6-10, 2020. For additional results from the German surveys, access the newly released Berlin Pulse publication.

## **The American-German bilateral relationship**

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## Germans see poor relationship with U.S.; Americans see relations as good

*% who say relations today between the U.S. and Germany are ...*



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Pew Research Center survey conducted in the U.S. Sept. 22-28, 2020. Q2. German results from Körber-Stiftung survey conducted Sept. 10-17, 2020.

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Americans' and Germans' views of the relationship between their two countries remain sharply divergent. Americans continue to be rosy in their views of their country's relationship with Germany, with nearly three-quarters saying that relations are good. Nearly two-in-ten Americans say that the relationship is very good (19%), the largest share in four years of polling and up 6 percentage points from 2019.

Among Germans, 79% say that the relationship with the U.S. is bad, a 15 percentage point increase in those saying this since 2019 and the highest negative sentiment in four years of surveys. The share of Germans who say that relations with the U.S. are good is at a mere 18%, the lowest point measured over the same time.

As was the case in previous surveys, younger Germans are more likely to have a positive view of the U.S.-Germany relationship. Still, only 29% of people ages 18 to 34 in Germany say that the relationship with the U.S. is good, compared with even fewer – 14% – among those 50 and older.

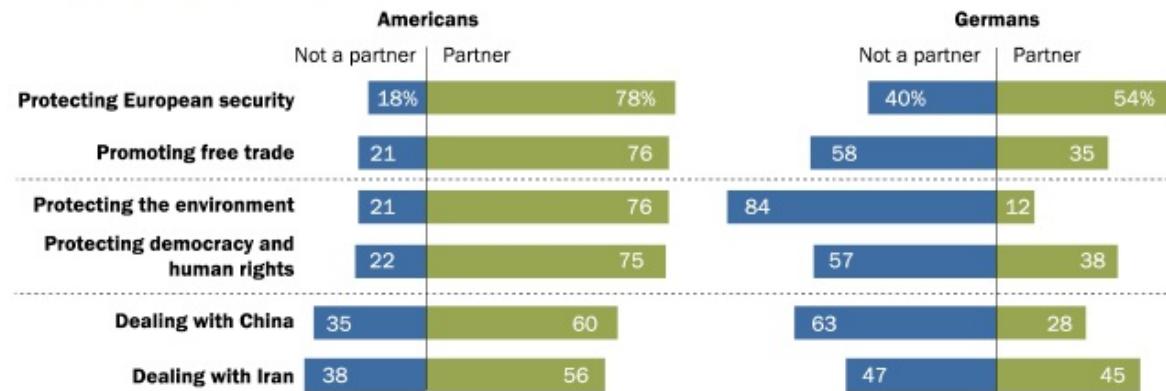
## Germans do not see the U.S. as a partner on key issues, but Americans do see Germany as one

When asked about partnering on key issues, a majority of Germans say that the

U.S. is *not* a partner on nearly every issue tested. Fewer than four-in-ten say that the U.S. is a partner on dealing with China, promoting free trade, protecting democracy and human rights, and protecting the environment. In fact, a mere 12% of Germans say the U.S. is a partner on the environment.

### Germans less likely than Americans to see other country as a partner on key issues

% who say Germany/U.S. is (a) \_\_\_ on ...



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Pew Research Center survey conducted in the U.S. Sept. 22-28, 2020. Q5a-f. German results from Körber-Stiftung survey conducted Sept. 10-17, 2020.

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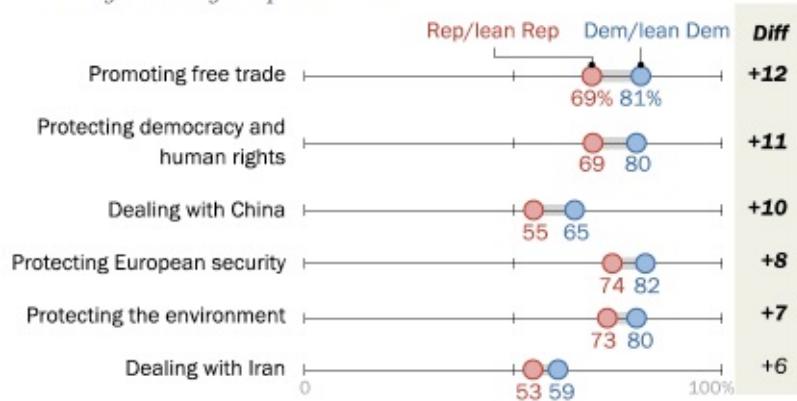
Only on protecting European security do more than half of Germans say that the U.S. is a partner, despite the Trump administration's announcement in July 2020 that it would withdraw 12,000 troops from Germany. And, while Merkel urged the U.S. to rejoin the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) after Trump withdrew from it in 2018, the German public remains nearly even on whether or not the U.S. is a partner when it comes to dealing with Iran.

Americans' views of the partnership with Germany are in stark contrast to those of Germans. For each issue polled, a majority of Americans say that Germany is a partner. This includes three-quarters or more who say Germany is a partner on protecting EU security and the environment, as well as promoting free trade, democracy and human rights. When it comes to dealing with China and Iran, majorities of Americans still say Germany is a partner, even as a little over a third disagree.

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## Democrats more likely than Republicans to see Germany as a partner on key issues

% who say Germany is a partner on ...



Note: Statistically significant differences in **bold**.

Source: Pew Research Center survey conducted in the U.S. Sept. 22-28, 2020. Q5a-f.

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While Germans of all ages do not see the U.S. as a partner on these issues, a majority of younger Germans (ages 18 to 34) say that the U.S. is a partner when it comes to dealing with Iran and protecting European security. This compares with only a third of those 65 and older who say the same about Iran. In the U.S., younger Americans are more likely to see Germany as a partner on dealing with the environment and China.

German sentiment on whether or not the U.S. is a partner on these issues is mostly in line with the findings of a 2019 survey that found Germans disapproved of Trump's signature foreign policies.

Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents are more likely than their Republican counterparts to say that Germany is a partner on each issue tested, except on dealing with Iran. The differences are largest on questions about the traditional American foreign policy goals of promoting free trade and protecting democracy and human rights.

## Americans' and Germans' perceptions of foreign policy partners

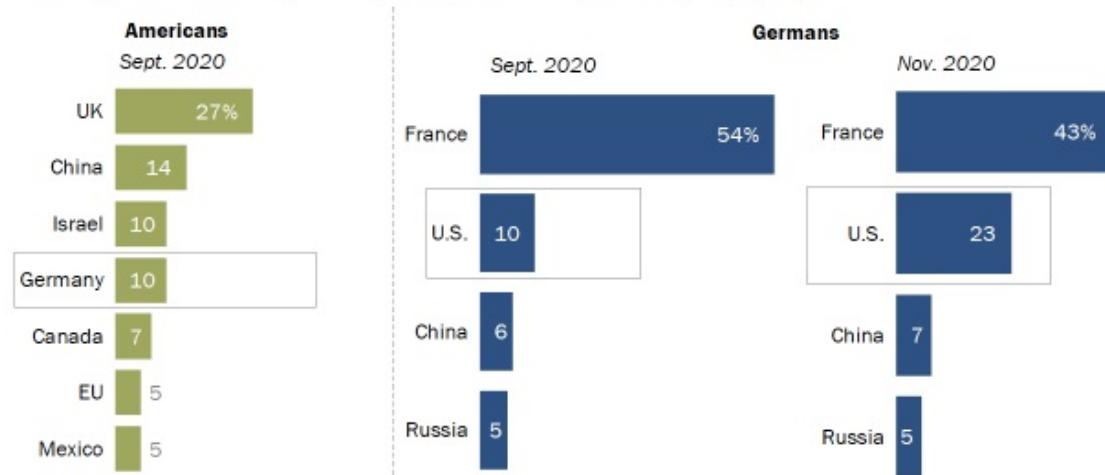
In both the U.S. and Germany, just one-in-ten name the other country as their own nation's most important foreign policy partner. And Germans and

Americans differ sharply when it comes to which country is their preferred partner.

Americans by and large say that the United Kingdom is the preeminent foreign partner, with 27% mentioning the UK as the most important foreign policy partner. A further 14% of Americans name China and 10% say Israel.

**One-in-ten Americans see Germany as the most important foreign policy partner, but more Germans see U.S. as preeminent partner after presidential election**

% who say \_\_\_ is the most important partner for American/German foreign policy



Note: Only countries with 5% or more mentions listed.

Source: Pew Research Center survey conducted in the U.S. Sept. 22-28, 2020. Q1. German results from separate Körber-Stiftung surveys conducted Sept. 10-17 and Nov. 6-10, 2020.

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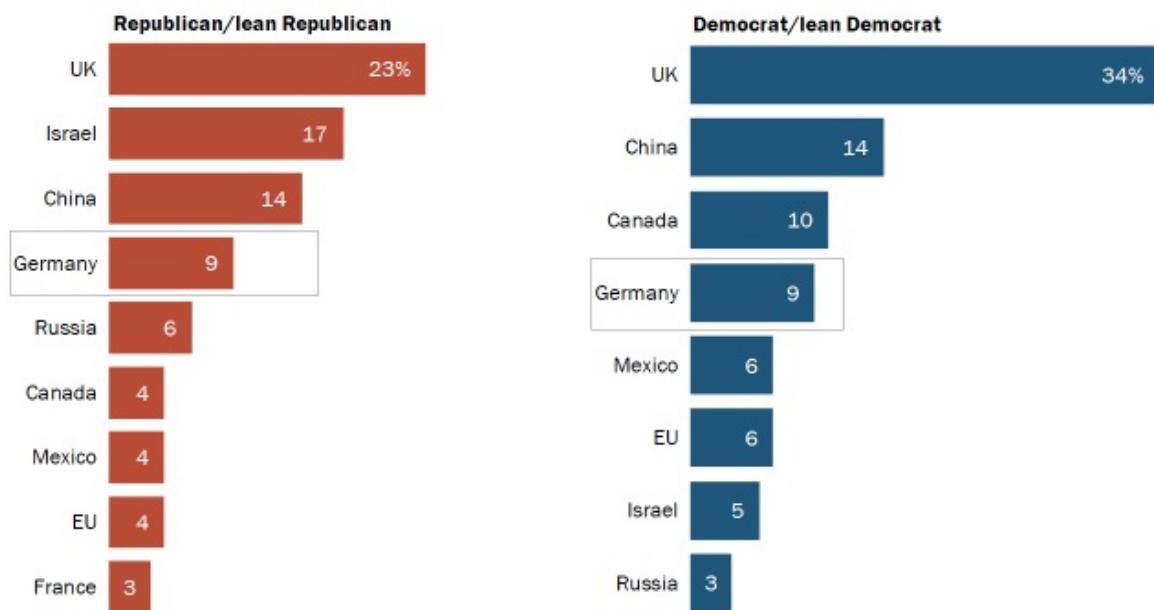
Before the U.S. presidential election, more than half of Germans (54%) named France as their most important partner, while 10% said it was the U.S. But in a follow-up survey conducted among Germans after Election Day, nearly a quarter named the U.S. as the most important foreign policy partner, a 13 percentage point increase from September. Almost all that change came at the expense of France, although a clear plurality of Germans continue to see France as their most important partner (43%).

In the U.S., both Republicans and Democrats name the UK as their most trusted partner, although Democrats are more likely to say this. Republicans are also more likely to name Israel as the preeminent partner than are Democrats. But equal shares from both parties see Germany as a top partner, and the same can be said of China.

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## Democrats are as likely as Republicans to name Germany and China as most important partner, but Republicans keener on Israel than Democrats

% who say \_\_\_ is the most important partner for American foreign policy



Note: Only countries with 3% or more mentions listed.

Source: Pew Research Center survey conducted in the U.S. Sept. 22-28, 2020. Q1.

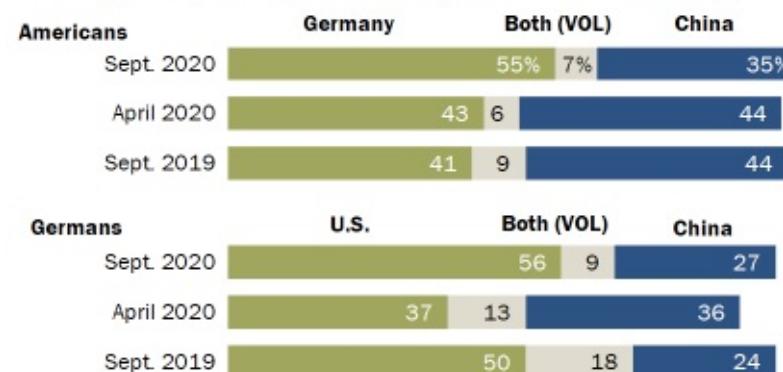
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## Americans and Germans see bilateral relationship as more important than close relations with China

% who say it is important for their country to have a close relationship to ...



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Pew Research Center survey conducted in the U.S. Sept. 22-28, 2020. Q3b.

German results from Körber-Stiftung survey conducted Sept. 10-17, 2020.

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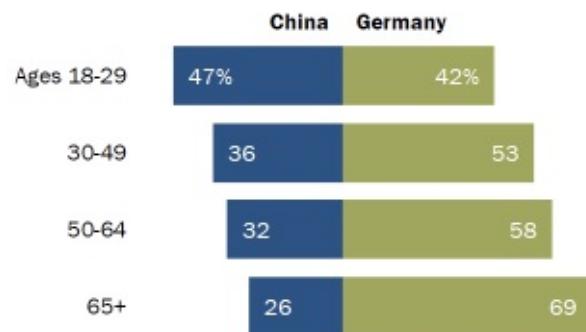
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While many Americans and Germans name China as the most important partner, negative attitudes toward the Asian superpower have increased in both countries over the past year. The two publics have also become more likely to prioritize U.S.-German ties over relations with China. In the September 2020 survey, 55% of Americans prefer to have a close relationship with Germany rather than China (35%). This is a significant change from just April of this year, when 44% wanted a close relationship with Germany and 43% wanted the same with China.

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**Younger Americans are more likely to prioritize relations with China over relations with Germany**

*% who say it is important for the U.S. to have a close relationship to ...*



Note: Don't know and "both" volunteered responses not shown.  
Source: Pew Research Center survey conducted in the U.S. Sept. 22-28, 2020. Q3b.

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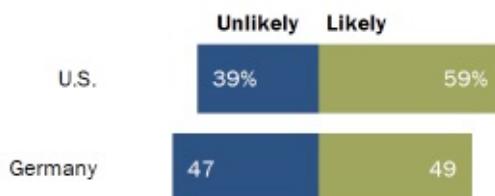
A similar shift is seen in Germany. In April, nearly equal numbers wanted to have a close relationship with China (36%) as said the U.S. (37%). But now, a majority of Germans say they prefer the U.S. (55%) over China (27%), similar to sentiment in late 2019, before the pandemic.

Despite the overall sentiment in the U.S. that favors a stronger relationship with Germany, younger Americans are more divided. About four-in-ten of those ages 18 to 29 say it is more important to have a close relationship with Germany, compared with 47% who say the same about China. Older Americans are much more likely to prefer Germany over China. In general, various Pew Research Center surveys have shown older people in the U.S., Germany and elsewhere across advanced economies have more negative views of China.

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**Americans more likely to say conflict akin to the Cold War will occur between China and the U.S.**

% who say that it is \_\_\_ that the current rivalry between China and the U.S. will escalate to a confrontation resembling the Cold War



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Pew Research Center survey conducted in the U.S. Sept. 22-28, 2020. Q4. German results from Körber-Stiftung survey conducted Sept. 10-17, 2020.

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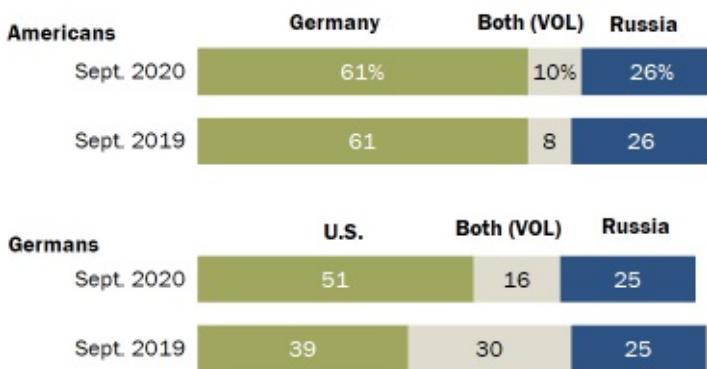
When it comes to the current rivalry between the U.S. and China, Germans and Americans are in slight disagreement on whether a conflict akin to the Cold War will occur. A majority of Americans (59%) think the U.S.-China rivalry will escalate into something like the Cold War between the U.S. and the Soviet Union that dominated geopolitics from the end of World War II until the collapse of the USSR in the early 1990s. Around four-in-ten Americans say this is unlikely.

Germans are almost equally divided on this hypothetical scenario. About half (49%) say a Cold War-like confrontation is likely, while 47% say it is unlikely.

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## Americans and Germans prioritize bilateral relationship over Russian relationship

% who say it is important for their country to have a close relationship to ...



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Pew Research Center survey conducted in the U.S. Sept. 22-28, 2020. Q3a. German results from Körber-Stiftung survey conducted Sept. 10-17, 2020.

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When it comes to each country's relationship with Russia, both Americans and Germans agree it is better to maintain the bilateral relationship than to be close with Russia. But compared with 2019, more Germans express a desire to be closer with the U.S. than with Russia, when roughly four-in-ten chose the U.S. and three-in-ten volunteered "both."

On this question, older Americans are again more sanguine toward Germany than younger generations. Republicans and Republican-leaning independents are slightly more likely to want better relations with Russia than Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents (28% vs. 21%). Democrats, meanwhile, are slightly more positive on the German relationship than Republicans (67% and 58%, respectively). And those in the former East Germany are more likely to want closer relations with Russia (38%) than those in the former West (21%).

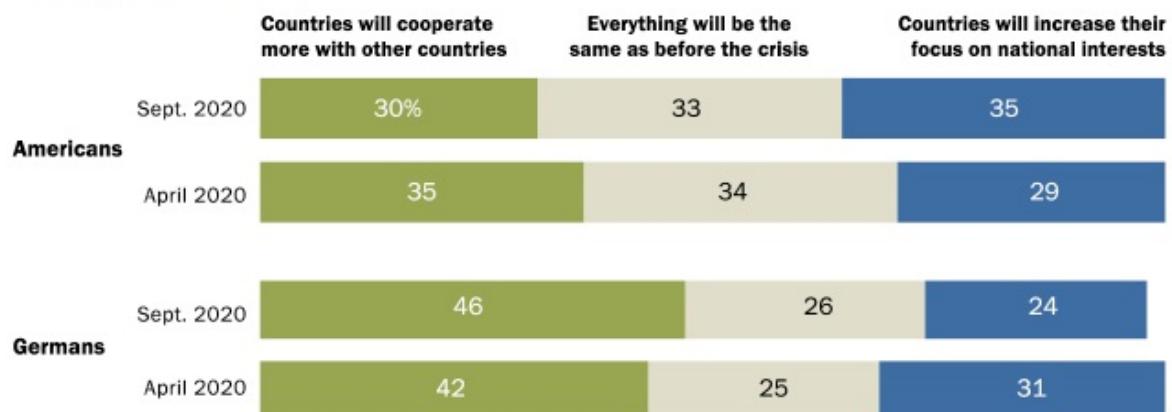
## Germans say international cooperation will increase after coronavirus, Americans split

Prior to "lockdown light" in Germany and coronavirus cases soaring past records in early November in the U.S., Germans were more likely than Americans to say that countries will cooperate more with other countries once the coronavirus crisis is over. In a slight increase from April, near the beginning of the outbreak,

46% of Germans say that they expect countries will cooperate more with one another, while the share who say that countries will increase their focus on national interests declined 7 percentage points.

**Germans more likely than Americans to say countries will cooperate more after coronavirus crisis ends**

% who say once the coronavirus crisis is over ...



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Pew Research Center survey conducted in the U.S. Sept. 22-28, 2020. Q6. German results from Körber-Stiftung survey conducted Sept. 10-17, 2020.

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On the other hand, the belief that countries will become more insular is slightly up among Americans, rising to 35% from 29%.

In the U.S., Republicans (40%) are more likely than Democrats (29%) to say that international relations will remain the same once the crisis is over. The opposite is true when it comes to cooperation, with 24% of Republicans saying they expect greater cooperation between countries, while 34% of Democrats say this.

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