

# Pompeo's Fact-Twisting China Speech Versus the Truth (I)

## 蓬佩奥涉华演讲的满嘴谎言与事实真相（上）

U.S. Secretary of State Mike Pompeo, in his recent speech at the Richard Nixon Presidential Library, negated every aspect of China-U.S. relations, maliciously attacked the leadership of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and China's political system, and attempted to drive a wedge between the CPC and the Chinese people. He also wantonly criticized China's domestic and foreign policies, spread the so-called "China threat," and called for an anti-China alliance to contain China's development.

Pompeo's baseless, fact-distorting speech misrepresents history and the reality. It is full of ideological prejudice and driven by a Cold-War mentality. His remarks have not only been condemned by the Chinese people, but also criticized and opposed by sensible people in the United States as well as the international community.

To debunk the lies fabricated by Pompeo, let the facts speak for themselves.

**1. Mike Pompeo: The Chinese people are completely distinct from the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). The biggest lie that they tell is to think that they speak for 1.4 billion people. The CCP fears the Chinese people's honest opinions more than any foe.**

**False.**

Fact check: The Communist Party of China (CPC) does not have any special interest of its own. It takes seeking happiness for the Chinese people and rejuvenation for the Chinese nation as its original aspiration and founding mission. It represents the fundamental interests of the greatest possible majority of the Chinese people and remains dedicated to wholeheartedly serving the people. The CPC believes that all is by the people and for the people. It puts the people's interests first, with safeguarding the people's interests as the starting point and ultimate goal of all of its work. Under the leadership of the CPC, the Chinese people have won independence, freedom and liberation, and continued to make great achievements in the process of national construction and development.

—The CPC comes from the people and is rooted in the people. The CPC's position of leadership is the choice of history and the people. Since its founding 99 years ago, the CPC has grown from a small party with just more than 50 members to a large party with nearly 100 million members. The CPC is deeply rooted in the Chinese people and closely linked to them, and has maintained its great vitality. By the end of 2019, the CPC had 91.914 million members and 18.992 million applicants for Party membership. It is the world's largest party that governs the world's most populous country on a long-term basis. No one can turn a blind eye to the fact that the CPC is supported by

日前，美国国务卿蓬佩奥在加利福尼亚州尼克松总统图书馆发表演讲，全盘否定中美关系，恶意攻击中国共产党领导和中国政治制度，挑拨中国共产党与中国人民的联系，并对中国内外政策进行无端指责，散布“中国威胁论”，妄图挑动拼凑国际反华联盟，遏制中国发展。

蓬佩奥言论无视历史，罔顾现实，充斥着强烈意识形态偏见和冷战思维。蓬佩奥的言论不仅遭到中国人民的谴责，也遭到美国内和国际上理性人士的批评和反对。

对于蓬佩奥的满嘴谎言，还是让事实来说话！

1. 蓬佩奥：中国人民不等同于中国共产党，中国共产党最大的谎言是为人民14亿人民代言，中国共产党对中国人民诚实意见的恐惧甚于任何敌人。

**错！**

中国共产党没有任何自己的特殊利益，始终把为中国人民谋幸福、为中华民族谋复兴作为自己的初心和使命，始终代表中国最广大人民的根本利益，全心全意为人民服务，坚持一切依靠人民、一切为了人民，一切以人民至上，把人民利益当作一切工作的出发点和落脚点。中国共产党带领中国人民赢得了独立、自由和解放，在国家建设和发展进程中不断取得伟大成就。

中国共产党根基在人民、血脉在人民，中国共产党的领导地位是历史和人民的选择。建党99年来，从50多名党员的小党发展到拥有近亿党员的大党，中国共产党深深扎根在中国人民之中，与中国人民鱼水情深、血肉相连，始终保持旺盛的生机与活力。截至2019年底，中国共产党共有党员9191.4万名，入党申请人1899.2万名，是在世界人口最多国家长期执政的世界第一大党。任何人都无法对中国共产党受到中国人民拥

the Chinese people. James Palmer, senior editor with the U.S. magazine *Foreign Policy*, noted that the CPC is deeply woven into the fabric of ordinary Chinese life. It is a common belief that “without the party, there would be no new China” and trust in the CPC is the mainstream public opinion in China.

—Kishore Mahbubani, a professor at the National University of Singapore and former Singaporean ambassador to the United Nations, wrote, in an article carried by *The National Interest*, that while Pompeo claimed that the Chinese people are completely distinct from the CPC, the fact is that each year a large number of Chinese apply to join the CPC and only a small number of them get in, making it as difficult to join the CPC as it is to get into leading universities in America. The CPC is not a party about to crack up under American pressure as it is floating on an ocean of legitimacy among 1.4 billion Chinese people.

—The CPC upholds a thinking of development that puts the people in the center. Under the leadership of the CPC, China has seen its per capita GDP increase from less than 120 yuan in the early 1950s to more than 70,000 yuan today, the basic needs of nearly 1.4 billion people well met, impoverished population drop by 850 million, employment provided for 770 million people, and basic support extended to the 250 million elderly people, 85 million people with disabilities and more than 60 million urban and rural people living on subsistence allowance. China, with a population of nearly 1.4 billion, has made a historic leap forward from poverty, to a life of subsistence and to one of moderate prosperity. China has put in place the world’s largest systems for education, social security, health care and democratic elections at the primary level.

—Since the COVID-19 outbreak, the CPC and the Chinese Government have put the people and their lives front and center, saving lives at all costs and protecting people’s health and safety. Everything possible has been done to treat every patient, whether he or she is 108 years old or a new-born baby. China has scored major strategic achievements in bringing the virus under control. China’s economic growth shifted from negative to positive territory in the second quarter this year, up 3.2 percent. China’s economy is seeing the resumption of growth and steady recovery. Experts from the Institute of International Finance, UBS and other well-known international institutions, as well as media outlets, have expressed optimism about China’s economic prospects.

—At the height of the COVID-19 epidemic when the people’s lives and safety were in grave danger, upon a call for action from the CPC Central Committee, Party members and officials came to the fore. More than 4.6 million primary-level Party organizations operated in full gear. From racing against the clock to save more lives in intensive care units to visiting urban and rural communities for possible infections, from working overtime for production of supplies in factory workshops to pursuing a breakthrough in virus research at laboratories, more than 39 million Party members had been working day and night at the front line to fight the epidemic. In this process, nearly 400 Party members laid down their lives, as they, together with other CPC members, faced danger squarely. The Party flag has always flown high at the front line. All of these speak to the fact that CPC organizations at all levels have acted as strong bastions against the virus and Party members and

护和支持的现实视而不见。美国《外交政策》杂志资深编辑帕尔默指出，中国共产党已经深深地融入普通中国人的生活，“没有共产党，就没有新中国”是中国人的普遍信仰，信任中国共产党是中国社会主流民意。

新加坡国立大学教授、前驻联合国大使马凯硕在美国《国家利益》杂志发表文章指出，蓬佩奥声称中国人民与中国共产党并不同心同德，然而现实却是，每年有大量中国人申请加入中国共产党，其中只有少数申请人会被吸纳入党。成为中国共产党党员同进入美国顶尖大学一样不容易。中国共产党不是一个会在美国压力下崩溃的政党，它有着14亿人民支持的牢固执政基础。

中国共产党坚持以人民为中心的发展思想。在中国共产党领导下，中国的人均国内生产总值从新中国成立之初的不到120元增长到2019年的7万余元，解决了近14亿人的温饱，减少了8.5亿贫困人口，为7.7亿人提供就业，为2.5亿老年人、8500万残疾人和6000多万城乡低保人口提供基本保障，实现了近14亿人从贫困到温饱再到小康的历史性跨越，建成了世界最大规模的教育体系、最大规模的社保体系、最大规模的医疗体系、最大规模的基层民主选举体系。

新冠肺炎疫情发生以来，中国共产党和中国政府坚持“人民至上、生命至上”，不惜一切代价拯救生命、保护人民生命健康安全。上到108岁的老人，下至出生仅30个小时的婴儿，都全力救治。目前，中国疫情防控取得重大战略成果，今年第二季度经济增速由负转正，增长3.2%，经济运行呈恢复性增长和稳步复苏态势。国际金融协会、瑞银集团等多家知名国际机构专家和媒体均看好中国经济前景。

在新冠肺炎疫情危及人民生命安全的关键时刻，党中央一声令下，广大党员干部挺身而出。从重症病房争分夺秒的救治，到城乡社区挨家挨户的排查；从工厂车间加班加点的生产，到科研实验室夜以继日的攻关……3900多万党员干部不分昼夜，460多万基层党组织高效运转，近400名党员干部献出生命。哪里有危险，哪里就有党员的身影，党旗在疫情防控斗争第一线高高飘扬。实践证明，各级党组织和广大党员干部充分发挥了战斗堡垒、先锋模范作用，是抗击疫情的

officials have played an exemplary role. They are the mainstay of the country in this fight.

—In August 2018, Ipsos, a well-known market research company in the world, released a report titled *What Worries the World*. It found that China led the world in national optimism as 91 percent of its people believe that their country is going on the right track. China claimed the top spot in 28 countries surveyed, leaving the United States far behind in the ranking.

—In May 2020, Edelman, a renowned communications firm headquartered in the United States, updated its report of *Trust Barometer*. It revealed that the Chinese people have 95 percent trust in their government, making the country the top of the countries surveyed, whereas the United States was placed next to last, in the territory of distrust.

—In July 2020, the Ash Center for Democratic Governance and Innovation at Harvard Kennedy School made public a survey titled *Understanding CCP Resilience: Surveying Chinese Public Opinion Through Time*. It found that Chinese citizen satisfaction with government has increased virtually across the board since 2003, and people in poorer, inland regions are actually comparatively more likely to report increases in satisfaction. Breakdown data also showed a near-universal upturn in the people's satisfaction toward all four levels of government from 2003 to 2016, with approval ratings running as high as 93.1 percent.

—The China Data Lab in the University of California, San Diego, recently released an article, saying that the Chinese public's trust in and support of their government have grown from strength to strength. They have significantly rallied since the outbreak of the COVID-19 epidemic. According to this survey, as of May 2020, the average level of trust in the central government has jumped to 8.87 on a scale of one to 10, and 83 percent of respondents agreed or strongly agreed to the statement that they prefer living under China's political system as compared to others.

—Unlike what the CPC has done for the people in coping with COVID-19, politicians in the United States held on to the primacy of personal political gains and “capital first.” To this end, they played down the epidemic, ignored science, and even resorted to blame game. The result is a major outbreak that has taken a heavy toll on Americans' lives and health. According to media tallies in May, more than one third of coronavirus deaths in America's 31 states came from nursing homes.

By August 24, the United States had recorded a cumulative total of 5.69 million confirmed cases, more than 63 times of that in China. More than 170,000 people had died, equivalent to about 540 deaths per million, which were 37 times and 160 times the corresponding numbers in China. With a population of 4 percent of the world's total, the United States made up 24 percent of global infections and 22 percent of global deaths.

The public's anxiety has continued to climb up. Some 81 percent of Americans in a recent poll reported feeling “very concerned” or “somewhat concerned” about the virus. A latest NPR/Ipsos poll released on August 4 found that two thirds of respondents said they believe the United States is handling the epidemic worse than other countries. Among them, 41 percent contended that the country's performance is “much worse” than that of other countries, while 25 percent rated the performance as

中流砥柱。

全球知名市场研究集团益普索2018年8月发布的题为《令世界担忧的事》的报告显示，中国领衔“全球乐观国家”，91%的中国人认为自己国家走在正确的道路上，位居所有28个被调查国家榜首，远高于美国。

美国知名公关公司爱德曼今年5月发布的《2020年信任度调查报告》显示，中国民众对本国政府信任度达95%，在受访国家中排名第一。而美国名列倒数第二，被评定为“不信任”等级。

2020年7月，美国哈佛大学肯尼迪政府学院阿什民主治理与创新中心发布题为《理解中国共产党韧性：中国民意长期调查》调查报告显示，2003年以来，中国民众对政府的满意度几乎全面提升，尤其是内陆及贫困地区民众的满意度提升较大。从2003年到2016年，中国民众对各级政府的满意度均有所提升，高达93.1%。

美国加州大学“中国数据实验室”近期发布在线调查报告指出，中国人对其政府的信任度和支持度持续上升，疫情后上升趋势更加明显。截至2020年5月，对政府的信任度已升至8.87（满分10分），83%的受访者同意和强烈同意“更愿意生活在中国政治体制中”。

反观美国，一些政客坚持“政治私利至上”“资本至上”，不惜淡化疫情，不讲科学，甚至“甩锅”、推责，导致疫情大暴发，人民生命健康受到极大侵害。今年5月美国媒体有关统计数据显示，美国31个州超过三分之一的新肺炎死亡病例来自养老院。截至8月24日，美国累计确诊病例达569万，是中国累计确诊病例的约63倍；美国累计死亡病例17万多，每百万人口死亡病例约540人，分别是中国有关数据的约37倍和160倍。美国人口占世界4%，新冠肺炎感染人数和死亡人数分别占世界的24%和22%。美国民众对新冠肺炎疫情的焦虑情绪日益上涨，近期民调显示有81%的受访者表示“非常”或“有些”担心。美国全国公共广播电台和益普索公司8月4日公布的一项联合民调显示，约三分之二的美国人认为美国新冠肺炎疫情应对情况不如其他国家。其中41%的美国人认为美国对新冠疫情的应对情况比其他国家差很多，25%的人认为差一些。益普索集团民调专家表示，美国处于很糟糕的境地，美国人希望看到彻底、广泛且有力的应对举措。美国经济遭遇“休克式打

being “somewhat worse.”

Americans have come to a pretty dire place in the combat, said a pollster with Ipsos, and they are looking for sweeping, really broad, powerful action. The U.S. economy has suffered a heavy blow as its GDP contracted at an annualized rate of 32.9 percent in the second quarter, the deepest drop in output since record began in 1947. Fitch, one of the three major credit rating agencies in the world, revised its outlook on the country’s sovereign rating from “stable” to “negative.”

**2. Mike Pompeo: China is not a free country, as 1.4 billion Chinese are surveilled and oppressed. China is repeating some of the same mistakes that the Soviet Union made—rejecting property rights and predictable rule of law.**

**False.**

Fact check: China practices socialism with Chinese characteristics. An essential feature of the socialist democracy is that the people are the masters of the country. The socialist political system with Chinese characteristics upholds the unity of Party leadership, the running of the country by the people, and law-based governance, and features enhancing institutional safeguards for the running of the country by the people.

—China achieved freedom from the oppression of imperialism and colonialism. Freedom, democracy and rule of law are codified in China’s Constitution. They are also part of the core values of socialism with Chinese characteristics. In 1997, the 15th CPC National Congress committed to “...ensuring that the people enjoy extensive rights and freedom endowed by law, and respecting and guaranteeing human rights.” In 2007, respecting and guaranteeing of human rights was added into the CPC Constitution for the first time. In 2017, the 19th CPC National Congress established Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era as the guiding thinking of the CPC, and categorically stated that the CPC should “strengthen legal protection for human rights to ensure that the people enjoy extensive rights and freedoms as prescribed by law,” and stressed protecting people’s personal rights, property rights, and right to dignity. The Chinese Government earnestly respects and fully protects the human rights and freedoms of Chinese citizens in accordance with China’s Constitution and other laws.

—On May 28, 2020, the third session of the 13th National People’s Congress adopted the Civil Code of the People’s Republic of China, representing an important milestone in the country’s advancement of socialist rule of law in the new era. With seven parts, 1,260 articles and more than 100,000 words, the civil code was compiled based on systematically incorporating and modifying existing civil laws and regulations formulated in different periods, including the general principles of the civil law and laws on real rights, contract, guarantee, marriage, adoption, inheritance, tort liability and personality rights. It adjusts personal and property relations between natural persons, legal persons and other civil subjects, and provides equal protection of rights in various areas including safeguarding life and health, property safety, convenient transactions, people’s happiness and dignity.

—China safeguards freedom of religious belief in accordance with the law. The country has nearly 200 million religious believers, more than 380,000 clerical personnel, and about 140,000 places of worship registered for religious activities.

击”，今年第二季度美国实际国内生产总值按年率计算萎缩32.9%，为1947年有记录以来最大降幅。日前，全球三大信用评级机构之一的惠誉国际将美国主权信用评级展望由“稳定”下调至“负面”。

**2. 蓬佩奥：中国不是自由国家，14亿中国人民在国内受到监控、迫害。中国重复了苏联曾犯的错误，拒绝赋予人民财产权和可预测的法治社会。**

**错！**

中国实行中国特色社会主义制度，人民当家作主是社会主义民主政治的本质特征。中国特色社会主义政治制度坚持中国共产党的领导、人民当家作主、依法治国有机统一，不断加强人民当家作主的制度保障。

中国是从帝国主义和殖民主义压迫中打破专制、赢得自由的国家。自由、民主、法治早已写入中国的宪法，也已成为中国特色社会主义核心价值观的重要内容。1997年，中共十五大明确提出，“保证人民依法享有广泛的权利和自由，尊重和保障人权”。2007年，“尊重和保障人权”首次载入《中国共产党章程》。2017年，中共十九大确立习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想为中国共产党的指导思想，明确提出“加强人权法治保障，保证人民依法享有广泛权利和自由”，强调保护人民人身权、财产权、人格权。中国政府根据中国宪法和法律切实尊重和充分保障本国公民的人权与自由。

2020年5月28日，中国第十三届全国人民代表大会第三次会议表决通过了《中华人民共和国民法典》，这是新时代中国社会主义法治建设的重大成果。民法典共7编、1260条、10万多字，对国内现行的、制定于不同时期的民法通则、物权法、合同法、担保法、婚姻法、收养法、继承法、侵权责任法和人格权方面的民事法律规范进行全面系统的编订纂修，调整规范自然人、法人等民事主体之间的人身关系和财产关系，实现了对生命健康、财产安全、交易便利、生活幸福、人格尊严等各方面权利的平等保护。

中国依法保障宗教信仰自由。中国各族人民中信仰各种宗教的公民近2亿人，有38万多宗教教职人员和14万多处依法登记的宗教活动场所。以多种语言文字

The scriptures of Islam, Buddhism and Christianity among other religions have been translated, published and distributed in multiple languages. In Tibet Autonomous Region, there are 1,787 religious venues which house more than 46,000 Buddhist monks and nuns. Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region has 24,800 religious venues including mosques, churches, temples and Taoist abbeys; there is one mosque for 530 Muslims on average in the region; the number of clerical personnel is 29,300; students have access to undergraduate programs in Islamic institutes; and more than 1.76 million copies of the *Quran* and *Selections From Sahih of al-Buhari* have been distributed.

—Liberty does not mean a free rein, and science, reason, law, order and international rules are all foundations of liberty. Liberty, says Montesquieu in *The Spirit of the Laws*, is a right of doing whatever the laws permit, and if a citizen could do what they forbid, he would be no longer possessed of liberty. Freedom has boundaries. Even the so-called “free nations” delimit a “no-go zone” for liberty and never allow anyone to challenge the bottom line of the legal system. The Chinese Government has the power conferred by the law to take various measures to safeguard national unity, ethnic solidarity and social stability. It is also duty-bound to protect the lawful rights and interests of the vast majority of the people by taking these measures. The exercise of its power and the fulfillment of its duties fall within China’s domestic affairs and no interference from external forces will be tolerated.

—The constitutions of more than 100 countries provide that the exercise of fundamental rights and freedoms should not jeopardize national security. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights stipulates that the freedom to manifest one’s religion or beliefs, the right to freedom of expression, the right of peaceful assembly, and the right to a public trial among other rights may be subject to limitations that are necessary to protect public safety or order. The European Convention on Human Rights also has similar provisions. The United States, Britain, Canada and Australia among other countries have built strict legal systems to safeguard national security and stay tough on fighting crimes endangering national security.

**3. Mike Pompeo: The United States is a beacon of freedom for people all around the world, including people inside of China.**

**False.**

Fact check: The United States proclaims itself as a “beacon of freedom,” which is no more than an illusion that deceives both its people and the world. According to a survey conducted by the Associated Press-NORC Center for Public Affairs Research, 80 percent of Americans say the country is headed in the wrong direction, an all-time high in AP-NORC surveys. According to a poll published by the Pew Research Center on July 1, only 12 percent of Americans say they are satisfied with the way things are going in the country, while 87 percent say they are dissatisfied, and most Americans are dissatisfied with how the government operates. According to a Gallup poll, American pride has reached the lowest point in two decades, with only 20 percent of Americans satisfied with the way things are going in their country. Extreme pride among whites has fallen below 50 percent for the first time and non-whites 24 percent.

—The United States is highly unpopular around the globe, as only one third of people across the world acknowledge the

翻译出版发行伊斯兰教、佛教、基督教等宗教典籍。西藏自治区有藏传佛教活动场所1787处，住寺僧尼4.6万多人。新疆维吾尔自治区有清真寺、教堂、寺院、道观等宗教活动场所2.48万座，平均每530位穆斯林群众就拥有一座清真寺，教职人员2.93万人，学生可在伊斯兰教经学院接受本科教育，《古兰经》《布哈里圣训实录精华》等出版发行达176万余册。

自由不是放任，科学理性、法律秩序以及国际规则都是自由的基础。孟德斯鸠在《论法的精神》中说：“自由是做法律所许可的一切事情的权利。如果一个公民能够做法律所禁止的事情，他就不再有自由。”任何自由都有边界，即便所谓的“自由国家”，也为自由划定了明确禁区和限制内容，绝不允许突破法律制度的底线。中国政府采取维护国家统一、民族团结和社会稳定的各项举措，是法律赋予的权力，是保护绝大多数公民合法权益的职责所在，是中国内部事务，不容任何外部势力干预。

世界上100多个国家的宪法都规定，行使基本权利和自由不得危害国家安全。《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》规定，信仰自由、言论自由、和平集会自由、接受公开审判等项权利都可基于国家安全、公共秩序等原因受到必要限制。《欧洲人权公约》也有类似规定。美国、英国、加拿大、澳大利亚等国均建立了维护国家安全的严密法律体系，在打击危害国家安全的犯罪行为方面毫不手软。

**3. 蓬佩奥：美国是包括中国人民在内的全世界人民心目中的自由灯塔。**

**错！**

美国自我标榜为“自由灯塔”，但这不过是愚弄民众、欺骗世界的虚构幻境。美联社与芝加哥大学全国民意研究中心联合创办的公共事务研究中心对美国民众进行民意调查结果显示，80%的受访者认为美国的发展方向是错误的，为近几年来最高。美国皮尤研究中心7月1日发布的民调显示，只有12%的美国人对国家现状满意，87%的人不满意。绝大多数美国人对政府的运行方式不满意。盖洛普公司民调显示，美国人自豪感跌至20年最低，仅有20%的受访者对美国当前走的道路感到满意。美国白人的“极度”自豪感在过去20年里首次

United States' leading position. A survey by the European Council on Foreign Relations shows that people from multiple countries are losing their trust in the United States. Researchers conducted the survey among 11,000 people from nine European countries, and over two thirds of respondents from Germany, France, Spain and Denmark said that their views of the United States have worsened. The country's reputation dropped particularly drastically in France and Germany, as 46 percent of French respondents and 42 percent of German respondents said the United States' image has "severely worsened" due to COVID-19. The 2020 Best Countries report also showed that the world's trust in the United States has dropped by more than 50 percent since 2016, the sharpest drop of any country assessed in the report.

—An annual survey report published by Gallup on July 27 showed that "U.S. leadership remains unpopular worldwide." The "free world" proclaimed by the United States, in particular, disapproves U.S. leadership. The approval of U.S. leadership is at its lowest among the country's traditional allies in Europe, where 61 percent of respondents disapprove of its performance, and only 24 percent approve of it. In the United Kingdom, the figure is 65 percent disapprove, with a similar outcome in France. In Germany, the U.S. stature is even worse, as 78 percent disapprove the leadership coming from Washington. In Australia, whose government follows closely its U.S. counterpart, there is deep skepticism about the United States as well, with 67 percent disapproving its performance.

—Tara D. Sonenshine, former U.S. undersecretary of state for public diplomacy and public affairs and currently a fellow in public diplomacy at the George Washington University School of Media and Public Affairs, recently said that the United States is losing its global leadership, with its international reputation hitting the bottom and its allies giving up on it. Over the past few years, many of the key policies put forward by the United States are broadly unpopular around the globe, especially the "America-first" principle which provoked discontent among many of its allies. According to a new Pew Research Center survey spanning 37 nations, just 20 percent of the respondents has confidence in Trump to do the right thing when it comes to international affairs.

—U.S. citizens' personal dignity and privacy suffer systematic violation. *The Dallas Morning News* reported last December that Texas is home to eight secretive surveillance centers, supported jointly by federal, state and local law enforcement departments, which share information and monitor social media and other online forums for potential threats. A report of the U.S. Government Accountability Office released in June 2019 said that the FBI's Facial Analysis, Comparison, and Evaluation Services Unit may search at its will in the database of over 641 million face photos without any legal permission.

—The United States lacks sufficient protection of ethnic minorities' human rights and fundamental freedoms. Ethnic minorities in the country suffer bullying and exclusion, facing long-term, widespread and systematic discrimination in the political, economic, cultural and social areas. For American Indians alone, the U.S. Government, for a long time, implemented compulsory policies of ethnic extinction, isolation and assimilation against them.

降至50%以下，而非白人则仅为24%。

美在全球范围非常不受欢迎，世界上只有三分之一的民众赞成美领导地位。智库欧洲对外关系委员会一份调查报告显示，多国民众对美国的信任正在消失。调查人员访问了来自9个欧洲国家的1.1万人，其中德国、法国、西班牙、葡萄牙和丹麦各有至少三分之二的受访者表示，他们对美国的看法变差了。美国声誉在法国和德国下降得尤其严重。46%的法国受访者和42%的德国受访者表示，美国在他们心目中的形象因疫情危机“严重恶化”。2020年“最佳国家”报告显示，世界对美国的信任度自2016年来下降了50%，降幅居世界首位。

7月27日，美国盖洛普公司网站发布年度调查报告，表示“美国的领导力在世界继续不受欢迎”。美国眼中的“自由世界”尤其不认可美国的领导力。美国的欧洲传统盟友对其领导地位的支持率最低，其中，61%的受访者不满意美国的表现，仅有24%的人赞同；在英国，不认可美国的比例为65%；法国的数据也类似；在德国，美国的领导地位支持率甚至更糟，78%的人不认可美国表现。在政府紧跟美国的澳大利亚，民众也对美国的领导地位深表怀疑，67%的受访者不认可美国表现。

美国前副国务卿、乔治·华盛顿大学媒体与公共事务学院公共外交研究员塔拉·索南夏恩日前表示，美国正在失去全球领导地位，国际声望开始跌至谷底，正在被盟国所抛弃。在过去数年里，美国推出的许多关键政策在全球范围内普遍不受欢迎，尤其是“美国优先”的原则引发了不少盟国不满。皮尤研究中心在37个国家调查发现，认同美国正确处理国际事务的比例仅为20%。

美国公民人格尊严和隐私权遭受系统性侵犯。《达拉斯晨报》2019年12月6日报道，美国联邦、州、地方执法部门仅在得克萨斯州就设立8个秘密监视中心，共享情报监控社交媒体和其他在线论坛。美国审计署2019年6月4日报告显示，联邦调查局的人脸识别办公室可以在无合法许可的情况下，任意检索包括6.41亿张照片的数据库。

美国对少数族裔的人权和基本自由缺乏保护。美

In nearly 100 years after the United States of America was founded, the country drove out and killed American Indians on a large scale during the Westward Movement. By the beginning of the 20th century, the number of American Indians within the border of the United States dropped sharply to 250,000 from 5 million in 1492. Currently, American Indians only account for 2 percent of the country's total population.

Since the COVID-19 outbreak, African Americans are over four times more likely to catch the disease than white Americans, with much higher mortality rates as well, highlighting racial inequality in the country. Fatal police shootings are not uncommon either, with the number of such cases reaching 1,004 in 2019 alone. Among the 7,036 bias-induced hate crime cases reported by U.S. law enforcement agencies in 2018, 57.5 percent were motivated by a race, ethnicity or ancestry bias. Furthermore, of hate crimes motivated by race, ethnicity or ancestry, 46.9 percent were against African Americans. African Americans accounted for 47.1 percent of the 5,155 victims of race-based hate crimes. On May 25, 2020, George Floyd, an African American man in the state of Minnesota, was killed by a white police officer, triggering large-scale protests across the United States. The United Nations Human Rights Council held an urgent debate and adopted a resolution, strongly condemning the incident and calling for the United States to take concrete measures to protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of African Americans.

—The United States has the widest wealth gap among Western countries. In January 2017, the *Business Insider* published a chart by Torsten Slok, Deutsche Bank's chief international economist, which showed the share of U.S. household wealth by income level. Notably, the top 0.1 percent of households hold about the same amount of wealth as the bottom 90 percent. From 1989 to 2018, the bottom 50 percent of families saw basically no net increase in their wealth. In light of COVID-19, employers in the United States have laid off tens of millions of employees since this February, dealing a particularly heavy blow to low-income workers and dragging the employment rate 35 percent lower than the pre-COVID-19 level.

—The United States suppresses the media and restricts freedom of the press. *The Washington Post* reported in April 2019 that for the third time in three years, the United States' standing in an annual index of press freedom declined. In 2019, 38 journalists in the country suffered attacks; journalists were rejected from attending government open events for 28 times; and nine journalists were arrested or faced criminal charges. Media organizations including *The New York Times* and *The Hill* in the United States and *The Guardian* in the United Kingdom frequently reported news of journalists being attacked or arrested while reporting the protests concerning George Floyd, with 148 journalists involved from May 26 to June 2 alone—40 journalists were shot by gun; 34 physically assaulted by police; 33 arrested or detained; and one female photojournalist even permanently lost vision in her left eye after being shot by a rubber bullet. A report by *The Guardian* in December last year said the current U.S. administration “has dealt the most sustained assault on press freedom in U.S. history.”

—Abusing the concept of national security, the U.S. administration uses national resources to smear, attack, encircle

国内少数族裔饱受欺凌排斥，在政治、经济、文化、社会生活等各个领域面临长期、广泛、系统性的歧视。仅就美国印第安人而言，美政府对其长期实行强制种族灭绝、隔离、同化政策。美国在其建国后的近百年时间里，通过西进运动大肆驱逐、杀戮印第安人。到20世纪初，美国范围内的印第安人口已从1492年的500万骤减至25万。如今，在美印第安人数量仅占美总人口的2%。新冠肺炎疫情发生后，非洲裔美国人的患病率是白人的5倍多，死亡率也远远高于白人，凸显美国的种族不平等。美国警察暴力执法致人死亡、开枪射杀行为并不鲜见，仅2019年就达到1004起。在2018年美国执法部门报告的7036起因偏见引发的仇恨犯罪案件中，57.5%涉及种族族裔身份；而在涉及种族族裔身份的仇恨犯罪案件中，高达46.9%的针对非洲裔。在种族仇恨犯罪案件的5155名受害者中，非洲裔高达47.1%。2020年5月25日，美国明尼苏达州非洲裔男子乔治·弗洛伊德遭白人警察暴力执法致死，引发美全国范围的大规模抗议示威活动。联合国人权理事会举行紧急辩论并通过决议，对此提出强烈谴责，呼吁美方采取切实措施，保护非洲人后裔的人权和基本自由。

美国在西方国家中贫富分化最为严重。《商业内幕》网站2017年1月报道，德意志银行首席国际经济学家托斯坦·斯洛克以收入水平来计算美国家庭财富的报告显示，美国最富有0.1%家庭的财富相当于最底层90%家庭所拥有财富的总和。1989年至2018年，最底层50%的家庭财富净增长基本为零。受疫情影响，自今年2月以来，美国雇主裁员数千万名，低薪工人受到的打击尤其严重，就业率比疫情暴发以前低了35%左右。

美国粗暴打压媒体，限制新闻自由。《华盛顿邮报》网站2019年4月报道，美国在年度新闻自由指数中的排名连续三年下降。2019年美国共有38名记者遭到袭击，发生记者被拒绝参加公开政府活动的事件28起，9名记者被捕或面临刑事指控。美国《纽约时报》《国会山报》和英国《卫报》等媒体频频披露记者在报道美国弗洛伊德抗议活动过程中遭袭和被捕的新闻，仅2020年5月26日至6月2日期间，就有148名记者被殃及，其中40名记者遭子弹射击，34名记者遭警察人身攻击，33名记者被逮捕或拘留，甚至一名女摄影记者左眼被

and contain Chinese private companies including Huawei, ByteDance and Tencent, forbid U.S. service providers from purchasing equipment made by Huawei and ZTE, and ban Chinese social media applications such as TikTok and WeChat. The acts violate market principles of fair and free competition. This is sheer daylight robbery. How can such a country serve as the beacon for the Chinese people?

—On July 25, *The Atlantic* published an article titled “Pompeo’s surreal speech on China” by Thomas Wright, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution. He pointed out that Pompeo said the United States will organize the “free world” while alienating and undermining the “free world.” Pompeo extolled democracy while aiding and abetting its destruction at home in the United States. Pompeo praised the Chinese people while generalizing about the ill intent of Chinese students who want to come to America. Pompeo’s tirade will discredit the case for competition with China among U.S. allies, in Asia and Europe, who are petrified of a full-blown Cold War between the United States and China, Wright said.

#### **4. Mike Pompeo: China seeks global hegemony. China threatens international agreements and treats international agreements as conduits for global dominance.**

##### **False.**

Fact check: The Constitution of the Communist Party of China and the Constitution of the People’s Republic of China (PRC) have made it clear that China follows a path of peaceful development and opposes hegemony. No matter what stage of development it reaches, China will never seek hegemony or engage in expansion. That’s what China says, and also what it does. Since its founding 70 years ago, the PRC has never started any war or occupied an inch of the land of others. In contrast, the United States has never made such policy announcement. In a speech delivered by former U.S. President Jimmy Carter in 2019, he pointed out that the United States had only enjoyed 16 years of peace in its history of more than 240 years, making the country “the most warlike nation in the history of the world.”

—China firmly upholds the international system with the United Nations at its core and an international order based on international law, including a series of international conventions signed within the UN framework. China actively advocates a new type of international relations featuring win-win cooperation, develops all-round friendship and cooperation with other countries, and establishes a global network of partnerships. China is committed to building a community with a shared future for mankind. It advocates an international order that features fairness and justice and calls for global cooperation through extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits and for upholding justice while pursuing shared interests. It has all along worked to safeguard the norms governing international relations, the multilateral system and stability of the international order. According to UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres, China has become an important pillar of the multilateral system, with the aim to establish a community with a shared future for mankind through practicing multilateralism.

—As the first founding member to sign the UN Charter, China firmly upholds its purposes and principles and honors the spirit of contract and the international rule of law. China has all along kept its promises, followed rules and fulfilled

橡胶子弹击中导致永久性失明。英国《卫报》网站2019年12月报道指出，本届美国政府“对新闻自由进行了有史以来最持久的攻击”。

美国政府滥用国家安全名义，动用国家资源抹黑攻击、围追堵截包括华为、字节跳动、腾讯在内的中国民营企业，粗暴禁止国内运营商购买华为和中兴设备、打压包括抖音海外版（TikTok）、微信在内的中国社交媒体应用程序，违反公平自由竞争的市场原则，甚至明火执仗，强取豪夺。这样的国家怎么会成为中国人民的灯塔？！

美国《大西洋月刊》7月25日刊登美国布鲁金斯学会高级研究员托马斯·莱特题为《蓬佩奥有关中国的超现实演讲》的文章称，蓬佩奥说美国将组织“自由世界”，却在疏远并从根本上破坏“自由世界”；蓬佩奥鼓吹民主，却在（美国）国内支持并煽动破坏民主；蓬佩奥赞扬中国人民，却一概而论地称希望赴美（留学）的中国学生普遍心怀叵测。美国的亚洲和欧洲盟友对一场全面的美中冷战感到恐惧，蓬佩奥言辞激烈的长篇大论将败坏（美国）与中国竞争的名声。

#### **4. 蓬佩奥：中国渴望建立全球霸权，威胁国际条约，将国际条约作为主导世界的工具。**

##### **错！**

无论是《中国共产党章程》还是《中华人民共和国宪法》，都明确表明中国坚持和平发展道路、反对霸权主义之志。中国无论发展到什么程度，永远不称霸，永远不搞扩张。中国是这么说的，也是这么做的。新中国成立70年来，中国从未主动挑起过一场战争，从未侵占过别人的一寸土地。相比之下，美国从未作出过像中国这样的政策宣示。美国前总统吉米·卡特在2019年的一次演讲中指出，美国在建国后的240多年历史中仅有16年没有打仗，堪称“世界历史上最好战的国家”。

中国坚定维护以联合国为核心的国际体系，坚定维护以国际法为基础的国际秩序，包括维护在联合国框架内签署的一系列国际公约。中国积极倡导合作共赢的新型国际关系，全面发展同各国友好合作，建立起覆盖全球的伙伴关系网络。中国秉持人类命运共同体理念，倡导公平正义的国际秩序观、共商共建共享

agreements. China opposes acts that undermine the authority and sanctity of international law, including unauthorized use of force and withdrawal from treaties and organizations. China is also the second-largest contributor to the UN regular budget and peacekeeping operations, actively fulfilling its financial obligations to the UN as a developing country.

—China has signed or joined 20 multilateral arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation treaties, including the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. It also actively participates in the international arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation process, opposes arms race, and safeguards global strategic balance and stability. China has also voluntarily downsized its military personnel by over 4 million since reform and opening up.

—China has fully fulfilled its obligations under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement, and made efforts to build a global climate governance system that is fair, equitable, and mutually beneficial. Compared with 2005, China's carbon dioxide emissions dropped by 45.8 percent in 2018, achieving emission reduction target set for 2020 two years ahead of schedule, and non-fossil energy accounted for 14.3 percent of China's total energy consumption. China leads the world in the investment, installed capacity, power generation and consumption of renewable energy, and has more than half of the world's new energy vehicles. Since 2000, China has contributed to a quarter of the world's newly increased afforestation areas.

—The United States always seeks selfish gains under the pretext of upholding international law. Its all-time principle is to apply international law in a selective way. The United States has withdrawn from more than 10 international treaties and organizations, severely undermining international fairness and justice, as well as peace, stability and development in the world.

In 1982, the United States, to maintain its maritime hegemony, refused to sign the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, to which it is still not a party.

In 1985, the United States refused to recognize the compulsory jurisdiction of the UN International Court of Justice (ICJ) after Nicaragua complained that U.S. armed intervention violated its sovereignty.

In 1995, the United States announced its withdrawal from the UN Industrial Development Organization and refused to pay arrears by claiming domestic budgetary constraints.

In 2001, the United States refused to sign the Kyoto Protocol, saying that it was not in its national interest to meet relevant environmental obligations. It is still not a party to the protocol.

In 2001, the United States announced its withdrawal from the UN World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance after failing to prevent discussion of Israeli military action against Palestinians.

In 2002, the United States formally withdrew from the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty signed by the United States and the Soviet Union in 1972, aiming to develop its anti-ballistic missile systems.

In 2002, the United States announced its withdrawal from the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, citing

的全球合作观、弘义融利的正确义利观，始终做国际关系准则的捍卫者、多边体系的维护者、国际秩序的稳定锚。联合国秘书长古特雷斯表示，中国已成为多边主义的重要支柱，而我们践行多边主义的目的，就是要建立人类命运共同体。

中国是第一个在《联合国宪章》上签字的创始会员国，坚定捍卫《联合国宪章》的宗旨和原则，坚持契约精神和国际法治，有诺必践，有章必循，有约必守，反对未经授权使用武力、毁约“退群”等有损国际法权威性和严肃性的行为。此外，中国是联合国第二大会费国和维和摊款国，积极履行作为发展中国家对联合国应尽的财政义务。

中国签署或加入《不扩散核武器条约》等20多个多边军控、裁军和防扩散条约，积极参与国际军控、裁军和防扩散进程，反对军备竞赛，维护全球战略平衡与稳定。改革开放以来，中国主动裁减军队员额400余万。

中国全面履行《联合国气候变化框架公约》和《巴黎协定》义务，致力于构建公平合理、合作共赢的全球气候治理体系。中国2018年二氧化碳排放比2005年累计下降45.8%，提前两年实现2020年减排目标，非化石能源占能源消费总量比重达到14.3%。中国可再生能源投资、装机、发电和消费居于世界领先地位，新能源汽车保有量占世界一半以上。2000年以来，全球新增绿化面积约四分之一来自中国。

美国惯于借维护国际法之名，行谋取一己私利之实，对国际法合则用、不合则弃。美国已经退出了十多项国际条约和国际组织，严重损害了国际公平正义和全球和平、稳定、发展。

1982年，美国为维护其海洋霸权利益，拒不签署《联合国海洋法公约》，至今仍未加入该公约。

1985年，美国因遭到尼加拉瓜申诉其武装干涉侵犯主权，宣布拒不接受联合国国际法院强制管辖权。

1995年，美国宣称由于“国内预算困难”，退出联合国工业发展组织并拒交拖欠会费。

2001年，美国宣称由于履行环保义务不符合美国国家利益，拒绝签署《京都议定书》至今。

2001年，美国在未能阻止讨论以色列对巴勒斯坦

unfavorable terms for American soldiers, diplomats and politicians.

In 2017, the United States announced its withdrawal from the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) due to “concerns with mounting arrears at UNESCO, the need for fundamental reform in the organization, and continuing anti-Israel bias at UNESCO.”

In 2017, the United States announced its formal withdrawal from the Trans-Pacific Partnership because it believed that the multilateral trade agreements were not in its best interests and hindered its “America First” policy.

In 2017, the U.S. Government announced its withdrawal from the Paris Agreement, believing that it hindered the U.S. economic development and calling global climate change a “created concept.”

In 2017, the United States announced that it has decided to end participation in the UN process to develop a Global Compact on Migration, saying that “our decisions on immigration policies must always be made by Americans and Americans alone.”

In 2018, despite the fact that the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) confirmed Iran’s fulfillment of its Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) commitment and that the United States had no clear evidence to show Iran’s breach of the deal, the United States announced its withdrawal from the JCPOA, a deal that has been endorsed by the UN Security Council, imposed unilateral sanctions against Iran, and prevented other countries from implementing the deal through “long-arm jurisdiction.”

In 2018, the United States announced its withdrawal from the UN Human Rights Council, claiming it failed to effectively protect human rights.

In 2018, the United States announced its withdrawal from the Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes relating to the jurisdiction of the ICJ in response to Palestine’s complaint to the ICJ over the U.S. Government’s relocation of its Israeli embassy to Jerusalem.

In 2019, the United States announced its withdrawal from the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty to develop advanced capabilities without restraint.

In 2020, the United States announced steps to exit the Open Skies Treaty despite the opposition from its allies, saying the steps would start on May 22 and would be finished six months later.

In 2020, U.S. national security agencies discussed the possibility of resuming nuclear tests, which has met with wide criticism from the international community, causing concerns that the possible resumption would violate the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, provoke a nuclear arms race, and further undermine global strategic stability and security.

In 2020, the U.S. Government, looking for scapegoats for its botched response to COVID-19, announced its withdrawal from the World Health Organization. It should be noted that the United States still owes more than \$200 million in assessed contributions, which should be paid off before the exit takes effect.

—For some time, the U.S. Government has repeatedly threatened to withdraw from a series of international organizations and treaties, including the United States-Korea Free Trade

人的军事行动之后，宣布退出联合国反对种族主义大会。

2002年，美国为发展全球反导系统，正式退出美苏1972年签署的《反弹道导弹条约》。

2002年，美国认为对美国军人、外交官和政治家不利，宣布退出《国际刑事法院规约》。

2017年，因所谓“节省资金、敦促改革、抗议反以色列偏见”，美国宣布退出联合国教科文组织。

2017年，因认为多边贸易协定不符合美国最佳利益，有碍于美政府“美国优先”政策，美国宣布正式退出跨太平洋伙伴关系协定（TPP）。

2017年，美国政府认为《巴黎协定》阻碍美国经济的发展，称全球气候变化为“伪命题”，宣布退出《巴黎协定》。

2017年，因所谓“美国的移民政策必须始终由且仅由美国人决定”，美国宣布退出联合国全球移民协议。

2018年，在国际原子能机构（IAEA）证实伊朗履行了在伊核问题全面协议中作出的承诺且美国没有任何证据表明伊朗违反协议的情况下，美国坚持宣布退出经联合国安理会核可的全面协议，对伊朗实施单边制裁，并通过所谓“长臂管辖”极力阻挠其他国家履行协议。

2018年，因所谓联合国人权理事会“无法有效保护人权”等，美国宣布退出联合国人权理事会。

2018年，作为对巴勒斯坦因美国搬迁驻以色列大使馆至耶路撒冷一事将美国告上国际法院的回应，美国宣布退出涉及国际法院管辖问题的《维也纳外交关系公约关于强制解决争端之任择议定书》。

2019年，为不受束缚地发展先进力量，美国宣布退出《中导条约》。

2020年，美国不顾盟友反对，宣布自5月22日启动退出《开放天空条约》程序，将在6个月后完成。

2020年，美国国家安全机构讨论重启核试验的可能性。国际社会对此广泛批评，认为美若重启核试验将违反《全面禁止核试验条约》，引发核军备竞赛，进一步损害全球战略稳定与安全。

2020年，美国政府为本国抗疫不力寻找“替罪羊”，宣布退出世界卫生组织。需要指出的是，美国目前仍

Agreement, the World Trade Organization, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and even the UN. Turning wantonly away from international organizations and treaties is against the spirit of contract and international justice. The rules must be observed in fairness and be mutually binding, and must not be compromised by “pragmatism” and “double standards.”

—According to a Pew Research Center survey in February 2019, 45 percent of the surveyed believe the United States poses a grave threat to the world. There are 10 nations surveyed where roughly half or more now see U.S. power as a major threat, including Germany, Japan and the Republic of Korea. Recently some U.S. media, experts and scholars publicly said that the country posing the biggest geopolitical threat to the United States is precisely the United States itself.

**5. Mike Pompeo: The CCP will subvert the rules-based order that the free world have worked hard to build. The CCP's actions are the primary challenge today in the free world. The free world must triumph over this new tyranny. It's time for a new alliance of democracies. The division is between freedom and tyranny, not about siding with America or China.**

**False.**

Fact check: To arbitrarily label a country as “free” or “tyrannical” is a kind of groundless and preposterous arrogance and prejudice. The obsolete prejudices in the last century will not help solve the new problems in the 21st century. The call of our world today is peace and development and all countries, big or small, strong or weak, rich or poor, are entitled to choose their own social system and development path. Preserving world peace and stability and achieving mutually-beneficial cooperation ought to be a common choice of the people of all countries around the world. To foment ideological confrontation is to intentionally lead the world into a new cold war, and is a resurgence of the notorious McCarthyism that is going against the trend of the times.

—Singaporean Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong in his recent article published in Foreign Affairs magazine expressed concern of Singapore and other Southeast Asian countries over the tensions between the United States and China, saying that Asia-Pacific countries do not wish to be forced to choose between the two. He said regional arrangements should be open and inclusive. “They should not, whether by design or result, keep any party out, undermine existing cooperation arrangements, create rival blocs, or force countries to take sides... It is natural for big powers to compete. But it is their capacity for cooperation that is the true test of statecraft,” he said.

—Kishore Mahbubani, a professor at the National University of Singapore and a former Singaporean permanent representative to the United Nations, noted that China regained its strength by plugging into the rules-based global order established in 1945. He said China has no desire to overturn this order, and it would be happy to cooperate with America within it. “In short, a prosperous China can live together in peace with a prosperous America, as inconceivable as this thought might seem in the toxic political environment in the U.S.”

—On July 25, an online international meeting themed “No to the New Cold War,” organized by scholars and activists from multiple countries, was streamed live on several platforms. One

拖欠超过2亿美元的会费，需在退出正式生效之前缴清。

一段时间以来，美国政府还曾多次威胁退出包括美韩自贸协定、世界贸易组织、北约甚至是联合国等在内的一系列国际组织和条约。随意“退群”毁约，既违反契约精神，也违背国际道义。遵守规则必须是公平的、双向的，不能采取“实用主义”“双重标准”，只要求别人，不要求自己。

美国皮尤研究中心2019年2月一项国际民调显示，有45%的受访者认为美国才是这个世界的重大威胁，在包括德国、日本和韩国在内的10个国家，大约一半或更多的受访者认为美国力量 and 影响力对他们的国家构成重大威胁。近期一些美国媒体和美国专家学者公开表示，在地缘政治上对美国构成最大威胁的不是别人，恰恰是美国自己。

**5. 蓬佩奥：中国破坏自由世界建立的基于规则的秩序，中国共产党的行动是自由世界最大的挑战，自由世界必须战胜新的暴政。自由国家需要成立新的民主联盟应对中共，选择美国的国家不是在美中之间作出选择，而是在自由和暴政之间作出选择。**

**错！**

随意给他人贴上“自由”或“暴政”的标签是毫无根据的、荒谬的傲慢与偏见。20世纪的旧偏见无法解决21世纪的新问题。当今世界的主题是和平与发展，国家不分大小、强弱、贫富，都有权自主选择社会制度和发展道路。维护世界的和平与稳定，实现彼此合作的互利共赢理应成为世界各国人民的共同选择。挑动意识形态对立是蓄意在把世界引向一场新的冷战，是麦卡锡主义死灰复燃，有违历史潮流。

新加坡总理李显龙近日在《外交》杂志刊文表示，包括新加坡在内的东南亚国家对中美两国紧张关系感到担忧，不希望被迫在美中之间作出选择。区域安排必须是开放和包容的，不应有意无意地把任何一方拒之门外，破坏现有的合作安排，制造对立集团，或迫使各国选边站。大国竞争在所难免，但合作能力才是对治国之道的真正考验。

新加坡国立大学教授、前驻联合国大使马凯硕表示，中国通过加入1945年建立的基于规则的国际秩序重

of the initiators, British scholar John Ross said the theme was not about a “pro-China” statement, but was because the U.S.-led new cold war will be against the interests of humanity and is a threat to humanity. He said the new cold war is an attempt by the present U.S. administration to impose its policies on the world and force other countries to follow.

—The U.S. administration has withdrawn from many international treaties and organizations and wantonly wields the big stick of sanctions, disregarding international obligations and norms. It has become the biggest destroyer of international order and the world’s top source of instability. Many Western strategists have pointed out that it is absurd that the United States considers itself a representative of the “free world.” By resorting to ideological tactics to build a coalition to contain China, the United States puts itself on the wrong side of history.

—The United States has instigated multiple coups in other countries under the pretext of “freedom” that resulted in military governments coming to power, and provoked chaos through “color revolutions.” Lindsey O’Rourke, an associate professor of Boston College’s political science department, observed in her book *Covert Regime Change: America’s Secret Cold War* that the United States carried out 64 regime-change operations in other countries between 1947 and 1989. The Manila Times reported in September 2019 that the United States had, in the last decade alone, invaded and managed regime change in over 20 countries around the world. Even today, people in countries including Libya and Syria are still suffering from turmoil caused by wars, with freedom from fear and scarcity nowhere in sight. The international community has seen it increasingly clear the real purpose of the United States’ trumpeting for “freedom.”

—In an article by Stephen Walt, a professor of international affairs at Harvard University, which was titled “How to Ruin a Superpower” and published on Foreign Policy website on July 23, he pointed out the mistakes the United States committed, one of which was adopting a grand strategy of liberal hegemony in the uni-polar era, which sought to spread democracy, markets, and other liberal values far and wide and to bring the whole world into a “liberal order” that was designed and led by the United States.

—Zheng Yongnian, a professor with the East Asian Institute at the National University of Singapore, said in an article published in *Lianhe Zaobao* that an oversimplified classification of a country’s political system as “democracy” or “autocracy/a system concentrating nationwide effort and resources on key national undertakings” will inevitably lead to politicization and ideologicalization, resulting in a double standard that prevents one from seeing the truth. The United States and Western “democracies” have always assumed a posture of being ready to wage a war against China for defending democracy, as if threats to Western democracy come from China. This is, in fact, utterly wrong. The threats to Western democracy only come from within, not from external challenges.

—On July 25, experts and scholars from 48 countries held a meeting and issued a joint statement, pointing out that the words and deeds of the U.S. Government against China are becoming increasingly fierce, which poses a threat to world peace, and that a new cold war in any form is completely against the

新获得了发展。中国无意推翻这一秩序，愿同美国合作。总之，一个繁荣的中国可以与一个繁荣的美国和平共处，但这在当前美国恶劣的政治环境下似乎难以想象。

7月25日，一场由多国学者和活动人士自发组织的题为“拒绝新冷战”的在线视频研讨会在多个平台上同步直播。活动发起人、英国学者罗思义表示，这不是一份“亲华”声明，美国挑起的“新冷战”完全违背全人类的利益，是全人类共同威胁，反映了当前美国政府将自身政策强加于全世界并强迫其他国家服从的企图。

美国政府连续“退群”毁约，到处挥舞制裁大棒，无视国际义务和国际准则，已经成为国际秩序最大破坏者和当今世界最大不稳定因素。西方许多战略界人士指出，美国认为自己代表“自由世界”的想法是荒谬的，靠意识形态打造遏华联盟是站在历史错误的一边。

美国打着“自由”的旗号多次策动政变支持外国军政府上台，多次发动“颜色革命”把其他国家搞乱。根据美国波士顿学院政治学助理教授林赛·奥罗克所著《隐蔽政权变化：美国的秘密冷战》，美国在1947年至1989年之间总共实施了64次颠覆他国政权的行动。菲律宾《马尼拉时报》2019年9月报道，过去10年内，美国入侵了20多个国家或策动了有关国家政权更迭。直到今天，利比亚、叙利亚等国人民仍然深受战乱动荡之苦，实现免于恐惧、免于匮乏的自由遥遥无期。美国鼓吹“自由”的真实目的，国际社会看得越来越清楚。

美国《外交政策》双月刊网站7月23日刊登美国哈佛大学国际关系学教授斯蒂芬·沃尔特的题为《如何毁掉一个超级大国》的文章指出，美国在单极时代采纳了自由霸权大战略，寻求广泛传播民主、市场和其他自由价值观，企图将整个世界带入美国设计和领导的“自由秩序”，是美国犯下的几个大错误之一。

新加坡国立大学东亚研究所所长郑永年在《联合早报》发表文章称，把各国政治制度简单地二分为“民主”与“专制/举国体制”，就必然走向政治化和意识形态化，导致双重标准，看不到事物的真相。美国和西方“民主国家”摆出了一副要和中国进行一场“民主政权保卫战”的样子，好像西方民主的威胁来自中国，这其实是大错特错了。西方民主本身的危机只能来自自身内部，而非外在的挑战。

interests of humanity. The attendees supported China and the United States developing relations on the basis of dialogue and jointly working for solidarity of mankind.

**6. Mike Pompeo: President Richard Nixon said “the world cannot be safe until China changes.” The engagement the U.S. has been pursuing has not brought the kind of change inside of China that President Nixon had hoped to induce. The old paradigm of blind engagement with China has failed. The U.S. must induce China to change.**

**False.**

Fact check: The U.S. engagement with China is deliberate rather than blind, and serves the national interests of the United States. President Nixon promoted the normalization of China-U.S. relations not to change China, but for the common interests of both countries. During his first visit to China in 1972, Nixon told Chinese leaders that he had come for U.S. interests. In a toast at the Great Hall of the People, Nixon said “we began our talks recognizing that we have great differences, but we are determined that those differences not prevent us from living together in peace. You believe deeply in your system, and we believe just as deeply in our system.”

—The assertion that the policy of engagement with China pursued by successive U.S. administrations has failed is just a rehash of the Cold War mentality. It turns a blind eye to all that has been achieved in China-U.S. relations over the past decades, and shows ignorance of the historical process and lack of respect for the Chinese and American peoples. This is a political virus which is understandably questioned and rebuked by people in the United States and the international community.

—As two major countries of the world, China and the United States have coexisted peacefully over the past 40 years and more. There have been no wars or sharp confrontations. Instead, both countries have overcome difficulties and kept developing. This is the greatest achievement of the engagement policy. China-U.S. relations are of vital importance to the well-being of the two peoples and to world peace, stability and prosperity.

—Pompeo’s assertion ran contrary to historical facts, said former U.S. senior diplomat Charles Freeman, who joined Nixon’s visit to China in 1972 as an interpreter. “Those who don’t understand what engagement achieved argue that it failed to change the Chinese political system, something it was never intended to do,” he said.

—Richard Haass, president of the Council on Foreign Relations, said that Pompeo sought to commit the United States to a path that is bound to fail. It is not within America’s power to determine China’s future, much less transform it. How China addresses its challenges “will be for the Chinese people and their leaders to determine,” Haass noted.

—Paul Heer, an expert from the Center for the National Interest, a U.S. think tank, pointed out that the 50 years of engagement with China, which Pompeo denounced as a failure, actually worked. Success in the Cold War against the Soviet Union, which was aided in part by China’s decision to align strategically with the United States; China’s reform and opening-up policy which greatly expanded U.S.-China economic and cultural relations; decades of an endless supply of inexpensive imports and an export market for American farmers and manufacturers; a gradual Chinese embrace of multilateralism

7月25日，48个国家的专家学者召开会议并发表共同声明，指出美国政府针对中国的言行越来越激进，这对世界和平构成威胁，任何形式的“新冷战”都将完全违背人类的利益，支持中美在相互对话的基础上建立关系，并致力于人类团结。

6. 蓬佩奥：尼克松总统说：“直到中国有所改变，全球才能安全。”多年来美国与中国打交道的做法并没有给中国带来尼克松总统希望引发的改变，与中国盲目接触的旧策略已经失败，美国必须促使中国改变。

**错！**

美国与中国并非“盲目接触”，而是经过深思熟虑，符合美国国家利益。尼克松总统之所以推动中美关系正常化，其目的不是要改变中国，而是为了中美两国的共同利益。尼克松总统1972年首次访华期间，对中国领导人坦言他“是为美国利益而来”。他还在人民大会堂发表祝酒词说：“我们开始会谈时就承认我们之间有巨大的分歧，但是我们决心不让这些分歧阻碍我们和平相处。你们深信你们的制度，我们同样深信我们的制度。”

所谓“美国对华接触政策失败”的论调重拾冷战思维，完全否定了中美交往几十年来取得的成果，不仅是对历史进程的无知，也是对中美两国人民的不尊重。这种散布“政治病毒”的做法理所当然会受到美国国内以及国际社会的质疑和批评。

中美作为世界上两个大国，40多年来总体相安无事，没有兵戎相见，没有尖锐对抗，反而是不断克服困难、不断向前发展，这本身就是中美接触的最大成果。中美关系事关两国人民福祉，也关乎世界的和平、稳定、繁荣。

美国前资深外交官、尼克松总统访华时的中文翻译傅立民表示，改变中国政治制度从来都不是接触政策的意图，蓬佩奥断言美对华接触政策失败，完全是对历史和现实的歪曲。

美国对外关系委员会会长哈斯表示，蓬佩奥正试图让美国走上一条注定失败的道路。美国没有能力决定中国的未来，更不用说改变中国。所有涉及中国的事情，都应由中国人民和他们的领导人来决定。

美国智库“国家利益中心”资深研究员希尔指出，蓬

and more responsible proliferation behavior; and a dramatic opening up of Chinese society compared to what it had been.

—Kishore Mahbubani, a professor at the National University of Singapore and a former Singaporean ambassador to the United Nations, said that when future historians look back, they'll be puzzled by the Western expectation that a country like China, with 4,000 years of political history, could be changed by a country like the U.S., with a history of fewer than 250 years. The assumption that the rest of the world will, over time, become just like the West is arrogant.

There is a fundamental difference between the United States and China, said Mahbubani, noting that the United States believes that it has the best society in the world and any other countries can be better off by copying it. However, the world has seen in the past few years how difficult it is to transform a society. When the United States exported democracy to Iraq, it ended in disaster.

Mahbubani said Chinese people have a different position, which is simply that only we Chinese can be Chinese; you choose the system that is good for you, and we choose our own. The reality is that China is now getting stronger and certainly also becoming more capable of execution.

**7. Mike Pompeo: America can no longer ignore the fundamental political and ideological differences between the U.S. and China, just as the CCP has never ignored them. The U.S. must induce China to change in more creative and assertive ways.**

**False.**

Fact check: Every country takes its development path on the basis of its cultural and historic traditions. No force is entitled to negate the choice of other countries. No country will alter its own system just because others do not like it. China has repeatedly stated that it never intends to challenge or replace the United States, or have a full confrontation with it. China has no intention to engage in rivalry of systems and ideological confrontation with the United States. China never exports ideology, never interferes in other countries' internal affairs, and never seeks to change the U.S. system. However, the incumbent U.S. administration is afraid to make such an aboveboard declaration as China does.

—China and the United States differ from each other in history, culture, social systems, development paths and national conditions. Therefore, it is inevitable for the two countries to have some differences and frictions. What is important is for the two sides to correctly understand and properly handle such differences. Early on after the founding of the People's Republic of China, the United States pursued a containment policy toward China. The two countries even fought each other on the Korean Peninsula and then fell into 22 years of confrontation. In the 1970s, Dr. Henry Kissinger secretly visited China and then the two countries resumed exchange and opened the gate for peaceful coexistence and common prosperity under the efforts of former U.S. President Richard Nixon, Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai. Ups and downs over the past few decades fully show that confrontation and conflict are not in the interests of China or the United States and dialogue and cooperation are the right way of getting along with each other. For the sake of our two countries and the world at large, China

佩奥声称美方50多年的对华接触一无所获，但事实上该战略取得巨大成功。美对苏冷战取得成功一定程度上得益于美中战略合作。中国改革开放极大促进了中美两国经济文化联系，中国向美出口廉价商品的同时成为美农民和制造商的出口市场，中国逐渐接受多边主义并成为负责任的防扩散国家，中国社会也呈现巨大进步和开放。

新加坡国立大学教授、前驻联合国大使马凯硕表示，未来的历史学家或许会惊讶，一个不足250年建国的国家居然相信自己可以改变一个拥有4000年政治文明的大国。这种认为全世界都会走上西式发展道路的想法本身就是极其傲慢的；中国和美国有根本不同：美国认为，它有世界上最好的社会，其他国家只要照搬它就能变得更好。但我们在过去一些年里看到，让一个社会转型是多么难。当美国把所谓民主输往伊拉克后，那里以灾难结束。中国人有不同的立场，简单来说就是：只有我们中国人能成为中国人；你们选出对你们好的制度，我们选择我们自己的。中国现在变得更强大，当然也更有执行力。这就是现实。

**7. 蓬佩奥：美国无法再漠视美中之间政治与意识形态的根本差异，正如同中国共产党从未忽略过此差异。我们必须采取更有创造性、更果敢的方式推动中国共产党改变行为。**

**错！**

每个国家所走的道路，都基于各自文化传统和历史积淀。任何势力都没有资格去否定其他国家选择的道路，任何国家也都不会按照别人的好恶来改造自己的制度。中国反复强调，中国无意挑战或取代美国，无意与美国全面对抗，无意同美国进行制度竞争和意识形态对抗，中国从不输出意识形态，从不干涉别国内政，也从不谋求改变美国的制度。美国现政府却不敢作出像中国这样的坦荡宣示。

中美两国历史文化、社会制度、发展道路、现实国情不同，存在分歧和摩擦在所难免，关键是如何正确认识、稳妥处理。新中国成立之初，美国奉行对华遏制政策，两国在朝鲜半岛甚至兵戎相见，随后陷入22年的对抗。上世纪70年代，基辛格博士秘密访华，尼克松总统和毛泽东主席、周恩来总理打开中美重新交往的大门，开启了两国和平共处、共谋繁荣之路。这

and the United States should not seek to remodel each other. Instead, they must work together to find ways to peaceful coexistence of different systems and civilizations.

—When China-U.S. relations were normalized in 1972, the most fundamental reason for the realization of the cross-Pacific Ocean handshaking between leaders of the two countries was that both sides upheld the principle of mutual respect and seeking common ground while shelving differences, including our ideological differences.

—As the Joint Communiqué of the People's Republic of China and the United States of America (Shanghai Communiqué) issued on February 28, 1972 states, there are essential differences between China and the United States in their social systems and foreign policies. However, the two sides agreed that countries, regardless of their social systems, should conduct their relations on the principles of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states, non-aggression against other states, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. The communiqué explicitly acknowledges that there are essential differences between the social systems of China and the United States, but the differences have not affected the establishment and development of China-U.S. relations.

—According to the Joint Communiqué of the People's Republic of China and the United States of America (August 17 Communiqué) signed on August 17, 1982, respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's internal affairs constitute the fundamental principles guiding China-United States relations. The United States Government attaches great importance to its relations with China, and reiterates that it has no intention of infringing on Chinese sovereignty and territorial integrity, or interfering in China's internal affairs, reads the communiqué. It adds that the development of China-United States relations is not only in the interests of the two peoples but also conducive to peace and stability in the world.

—On November 17, 2009, China and the United States signed a joint statement, stressing that each country and its people have the right to choose their own path, and all countries should respect each other's choice of a development model. The United States reiterated that it welcomes a strong, prosperous and successful China that plays a greater role in world affairs.

—In a joint statement by the two countries, which was signed in Washington on January 19, 2011, China and the United States underscored that each country and its people have the right to choose their own path, and all countries should respect each other's choice of a development model.

—U.S. President Donald Trump paid a state visit to China from November 8 to 10, 2017. The two sides agreed to expand cooperation in a wide range of areas on the basis of mutual benefit, properly manage differences on the basis of mutual respect, enhance the mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples and strengthen communication and coordination on major international and regional issues so as to move forward the China-U.S. ties.

—What has happened in China-U.S. relations over the past generations demonstrates that this monumental choice made by the two sides is the right one. Over the past 40 years and more

段曲折历程充分说明，对抗冲突不符合中美双方各自的利益，对话合作才是正确的交往之道。为了两国和世界，中美双方不应寻求改造对方，而应共同探索不同制度和文明和平共存之道。

1972年中美关系正常化时，中美两国领导人之所以能够实现跨越太平洋的握手，最根本的一条就是双方都坚持了相互尊重、求同存异的原则，搁置了彼此意识形态的差异。

1972年2月28日发表的《中华人民共和国和美利坚合众国联合公报》（“上海公报”）指出：“中美两国的社会制度和对外政策有着本质的区别。但是，双方同意，各国不论社会制度如何，都应根据尊重各国主权和领土完整、不侵犯别国、不干涉别国内政、平等互利、和平共处的原则来处理国与国之间的关系。”“上海公报”明确承认中美社会制度有着本质的区别，但这并没有影响中美建立和发展两国关系。

1982年8月17日发表的《中华人民共和国和美利坚合众国联合公报》（“八·一七”公报）指出：“互相尊重主权和领土完整、互不干涉内政是指导中美关系的根本原则。美国政府非常重视它与中国的关系，并重申，它无意侵犯中国的主权和领土完整，无意干涉中国的内政。中美关系的发展不仅符合两国人民的利益，而且也有利于世界和平与稳定。”

2009年11月17日，中美两国在北京发表《中美联合声明》，强调各国及各国人民都有权选择自身发展道路。各国应相互尊重对方对于发展模式的选择。美方重申，美方欢迎一个强大、繁荣、成功、在国际事务中发挥更大作用的中国。

2011年1月19日，中美两国在华盛顿发表《中美联合声明》，强调各国及各国人民都有权选择自身发展道路，各国应相互尊重彼此选择的发展模式。

2017年11月8日至10日，美国总统特朗普对中国进行国事访问。双方同意在互利互惠的基础上拓展广泛领域合作，在相互尊重的基础上管控好分歧，加强两国人民间的相互了解和友谊，合作应对重大国际、地区问题和全球性挑战。

中美关系发展的历程告诉世人，双方共同作出的这一重大抉择是完全正确的。建交40多年来，经过几代人的共同努力，中美关系成为世界上相互交融最

since the two countries entered into diplomatic ties, several generations of Chinese and Americans have worked together to advance China-U.S. relations. As a result, bilateral ties have become one of the most deeply interwoven relationships in the world with broadest cooperation areas and most extensive common interests. The ups and downs in China-U.S. relations provide ample evidence that confrontation and conflict are not in the fundamental interests of both sides, and dialogue and cooperation are the only way to go.

**8. Mike Pompeo: The United States must distrust and verify when it comes to the CCP.**

**False.**

Fact check: Pompeo's so-called "distrust and verify" approach to China abounds with strong Cold War mentality, ideological bias, condescending and bullying attitudes, as well as ignorance towards China. Indeed, there is a trust deficit between China and the United States. Its root lies in the Cold War mentality, ideological bias, and zero-sum game mindset of certain U.S. politicians, who have misread, misjudged or even deliberately distorted China's strategic intention and its internal and external policies.

—Engagement between countries should be built on a foundation of integrity, a premise of equal treatment and a goal of peace, development and win-win cooperation. Bilateral relations should work in reciprocal ways: one country cannot have the other be responsible without taking its own responsibility for the other side. Likewise, one country cannot be concerned only with its own benefits and security without considering those of the other. If the United States assumes China to be a "potential enemy," eventually it is bound to "create an enemy." Only by regarding each other as partners can China and the United States avoid confrontation and become friends.

—China has maintained a highly stable and consistent policy toward the United States, and China stands ready to develop a China-U.S. relationship featuring no conflict and confrontation, mutual respect and win-win cooperation based on coordination, cooperation and stability. This will require the two sides to work in the same direction, respect international law and rules, and engage in equal dialogue and consultation.

—While the United States unscrupulously contains and smears China around the world, and meddles in China's domestic affairs, it should not demand unrealistically that China show understanding and support to the United States in bilateral and global affairs. As an independent sovereign country, China has every right to uphold its sovereignty, security and development interests, safeguard the achievements that the Chinese people have made through hard work, and reject any bullying and injustice imposed on it.

—The U.S. Government has continuously pulled out of international treaties and organizations. It wields the stick of sanctions wherever it wants and ignores its international obligations and the international norms, making itself the most damaging force of the current international order and the biggest source of global instability. The current U.S. administration has pulled out of more international treaties than any one before it. It is the United States, not others, that deserves the "distrust and verify" approach the most. ■

*(To be continued)*

*(Source: Xinhua News Agency)*

深、合作领域最广、共同利益最大的双边关系之一。事实证明，对抗冲突不符合中美双方各自的利益，对话合作才是正确的交往之道。

**8. 蓬佩奥：要采取“不信任并要验证”的做法与中国打交道。**

**错！**

蓬佩奥所谓采取“不信任并要验证”的做法与中国打交道，充满了浓厚的冷战思维和强烈的意识形态偏见以及居高临下、以势压人的霸凌作风，也暴露了对中国的无知。中美两国确实存在互信赤字，根子在于美方一些政客固守冷战思维、意识形态偏见和零和博弈理念，误读误判甚至刻意歪曲中国的战略意图和内外政策。

国之相交，以诚信为本、平等相待为前提，以和平、发展合作共赢为目标。两国关系是双向的，不能只要你对我负责，而我却不一定对你负责；只顾自己的利益和安全，而不顾对方的利益和安全。如果设定中国是“潜在敌人”，最终势必要“制造一个敌人”。中美只有把对方看成合作伙伴，才能避免对抗，成为朋友。

中国的对美政策保持着高度稳定性和连续性，愿意与美不冲突不对抗、相互尊重、合作共赢，构建以协调、合作、稳定为基调的中美关系。这需要中美双方相向而行，需要各自尊重国际法和国际规则，需要开展平等的对话协商。

美国不应指望一方面在全世界近乎疯狂地围追堵截中国、毫无底线地造谣污蔑中国、肆无忌惮地干涉中国内政，另一方面又要求中国在双边和全球事务中给予美方理解和支持。中国作为一个独立自主国家，有权利维护自身的主权、安全和发展利益，有权利保卫中国人民艰苦奋斗获得的劳动成果，有权利拒绝任何对中国的霸凌和不公。

美国政府连续“退群”毁约，到处挥舞制裁大棒，无视国际义务和国际准则，已经成为国际秩序最大破坏者和当今世界最大不稳定因素。美国本届政府退出的国际条约数量已经超过美国以往任何一届政府。最应该被实施“不信任并要验证”的是美国，而不是其他国家。 ■

*(未完待续)*

*(来源：新华社)*