

US Hegemony and Its Perils

美国的霸权霸道霸凌及其危害

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Introduction

Since becoming the world's most powerful country after the two world wars and the Cold War, the United States has acted more boldly to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, pursue, maintain and abuse hegemony, advance subversion and infiltration, and willfully wage wars, bringing harm to the international community.

The United States has developed a hegemonic playbook to stage "color revolutions," instigate regional disputes, and even directly launch wars under the guise of promoting democracy, freedom and human rights. Clinging to the Cold War mentality, the United States has ramped up bloc politics and stoked conflict and confrontation. It has overstretched the concept of national security, abused export controls and forced unilateral sanctions upon others. It has taken a selective approach to international law and rules, utilizing or discarding them as it sees fit, and has sought to impose rules that serve its own interests in the name of upholding a "rules-based international order."

This report, by presenting the relevant facts, seeks to expose the U.S. abuse of hegemony in the political, military, economic, financial, technological and cultural fields, and to draw greater international attention to the perils of the U.S. practices to world peace and stability and the well-being of all peoples.

I. Political Hegemony—Throwing Its Weight Around

The United States has long been attempting to mold other countries and the world order with its own values and political system in the name of promoting democracy and human rights.

◆ Instances of U.S. interference in other countries' internal affairs abound. In the name of "promoting democracy," the United States practiced a "Neo-Monroe Doctrine" in Latin America, instigated "color revolutions" in Eurasia, and orchestrated the "Arab Spring" in West Asia and North Africa, bringing chaos and disaster to many countries.

In 1823, the United States announced the Monroe Doctrine. While touting an "America for the Americans," what it truly wanted was an "America for the United States."

Since then, the policies of successive U.S. governments toward Latin America and the Caribbean Region have been riddled with political interference, military intervention and regime subversion. From its 61-year hostility toward and blockade of Cuba to its overthrow of the Allende government of Chile, U.S. policy on this region has been built on one maxim—those who submit

序言

美国在经历两次世界大战和冷战成为全球头号强国后，更加肆无忌惮，粗暴干涉别国内政，谋求霸权、维护霸权、滥用霸权，大搞颠覆渗透，动辄发动战争，贻害国际社会。

美国惯于打着民主、自由、人权的幌子，发动颜色革命，挑唆地区争端，甚至直接发动战争。美国固守冷战思维，大搞集团政治，挑动对立对抗。美国泛化国家安全，滥用出口管制，强推单边制裁。美国对国际法和国际规则合则用，不合则弃、则废，打着“基于规则的国际秩序”旗号，谋着维护自身“家法帮规”的私利。

本报告重在通过列举事实，揭露美国滥用政治军事、经济金融、科技文化霸权的种种恶行劣迹，让国际社会进一步看清美方做法对世界和平稳定和各国民生福祉带来的严重危害。

一、肆意妄为的政治霸权

美国长期打着所谓民主和人权旗号，企图按照美国的价值观和政治制度塑造其他国家和世界秩序。

◆美国干涉他国内政的例子比比皆是，借“推广民主”之名在拉美推行“新门罗主义”，在欧亚煽动“颜色革命”，在西亚北非策动“阿拉伯之春”，给多国带来混乱和灾难。

1823年，美国发表“门罗宣言”，讲的是“美洲是美洲人的美洲”，想的却是“美洲是美国人的美洲”，此后历届政府对拉美和加勒比地区的政策都是政治干涉、军事介入和政权颠覆。无论是敌视封锁古巴61年，还是颠覆智利阿连德政府，都是“顺我者昌，逆我者亡”。

2003年起，接连发生格鲁吉亚“玫瑰革命”、乌克兰“橙色革命”和吉尔吉斯斯坦“郁金香革命”。美国国务院

will prosper; those who resist shall perish.

The year 2003 marked the beginning of a succession of “color revolutions”—the “Rose Revolution” in Georgia, the “Orange Revolution” in Ukraine and the “Tulip Revolution” in Kyrgyzstan. The U.S. Department of State openly admitted playing a “central role” in these “regime changes.” The United States also interfered in the internal affairs of the Philippines, ousting President Ferdinand Marcos Sr. in 1986 and President Joseph Estrada in 2001 through the so-called “People Power Revolutions.”

In January 2023, former U.S. Secretary of State Mike Pompeo released his new book *Never Give an Inch: Fighting for the America I Love*. He revealed in it that the United States had plotted to intervene in Venezuela. The plan was to force the Maduro government to reach an agreement with the opposition, deprive Venezuela of its ability to sell oil and gold for foreign exchange, exert high pressure on its economy, and influence the 2018 presidential election.

◆ The U.S. exercises double standards on international rules. Placing its self-interest first, the United States has walked away from international treaties and organizations, and put its domestic law above international law. In April 2017, the Trump administration announced that it would cut off all U.S. funding to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) with the excuse that the organization “supports, or participates in the management of a program of coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization.” The United States quit UNESCO twice in 1984 and 2017. In 2017, it announced leaving the Paris Agreement on climate change. In 2018, it announced its exit from the UN Human Rights Council, citing the organization’s “bias” against Israel and failure to protect human rights effectively. In 2019, the United States announced its withdrawal from the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty to seek unfettered development of advanced weapons. In 2020, it announced pulling out of the Treaty on Open Skies.

The United States has also been a stumbling block to biological arms control by opposing negotiations on a verification protocol for the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) and impeding international verification of countries’ activities relating to biological weapons. As the only country in possession of a chemical weapons stockpile, the United States has repeatedly delayed the destruction of chemical weapons and remained reluctant in fulfilling its obligations. It has become the biggest obstacle to realizing “a world free of chemical weapons.”

◆ The United States is piecing together small blocs through its alliance system. It has been forcing an “Indo-Pacific Strategy” onto the Asia-Pacific region, assembling exclusive clubs like the Five Eyes, the Quad and AUKUS, and forcing regional countries to take sides. Such practices are essentially meant to create division in the region, stoke confrontation and undermine peace.

◆ The U.S. arbitrarily passes judgment on democracy in other countries, and fabricates a false narrative of “democracy versus authoritarianism” to incite estrangement, division, rivalry and confrontation. In December 2021, the United States hosted the first “Summit for Democracy,” which drew criticism and opposition from many countries for making a mockery of the spirit of democracy and dividing the world. In March 2023, the United States will host another “Summit for Democracy,” which remains unwelcome and will again find no support.

公开承认在这些“政权更迭”中发挥了“中心作用”。美国还干预菲律宾内政，1986年和2001年以“人民力量”为名将前总统老马科斯和埃斯特拉达赶下台。

美国前国务卿蓬佩奥2023年1月出版新书《寸步不让》，披露美国曾计划对委内瑞拉实施干预，拟迫使马杜罗政府同反对派达成协议，剥夺委内瑞拉通过出口石油和黄金获取外汇的能力，施加经济高压，影响2018年总统选举。

◆美国对国际规则采取双重标准，以私利为先，毁约退群，将国内法凌驾于国际法之上。2017年4月，特朗普政府以联合国人口基金“支持和参与强迫堕胎或非自愿绝育手术”为由，宣布对该组织“断供”。美国曾于1984年、2017年两次退出联合国教科文组织。2017年，宣布退出气候变化《巴黎协定》。2018年，以对以色列“存在偏见”和“无法有效保护人权”为由，宣布退出联合国人权理事会。2019年，为不受束缚地发展先进武器，宣布退出《中导条约》。2020年，宣布退出《开放天空条约》。

美国还反对《禁止生物武器公约》核查议定书谈判，妨碍国际社会对各国生物武器活动进行核查，成为生物军控进程的“绊脚石”。作为世界上唯一拥有化学武器库存的国家，美国多次推迟化学武器销毁时间，消极履行义务，成为建立“无化武世界”的最大障碍。

◆美国借助盟友体系拉帮结派。在亚太地区强推“印太战略”，纠集“五眼联盟”“四边机制”“美英澳三边安全伙伴关系”，大搞封闭排他的小圈子，强迫地区国家选边站队，实质是制造地区分裂、煽动对抗、破坏和平。

◆美国肆意评判他国民主，公然炮制“民主对抗威权”虚假叙事，挑动隔阂分裂，煽动对立对抗。2021年12月，美国举办首届“领导人民主峰会”，践踏民主精神，制造世界分裂，遭到许多国家批评和反对。2023年3月，美国还将再次举办“领导人民主峰会”，将继续不受欢迎、不得人心。

二、穷兵黩武的军事霸权

美国的历史，充斥着暴力和扩张。1776年独立以来美国动用武力不断扩张，屠杀印第安人，入侵加拿大，

II. Military Hegemony—Wanton Use of Force

The history of the United States is characterized by violence and expansion. Since it gained independence in 1776, the United States has constantly sought expansion by force: it slaughtered Indians, invaded Canada, waged a war against Mexico, instigated the American-Spanish War, and annexed Hawaii. After World War II, the wars either provoked or launched by the United States included the Korean War, the Vietnam War, the Gulf War, the Kosovo War, the War in Afghanistan, the Iraq War, the Libyan War and the Syrian War, abusing its military hegemony to pave the way for expansionist objectives. In recent years, the U.S. average annual military budget has exceeded 700 billion U.S. dollars, accounting for 40 percent of the world's total, more than the 15 countries behind it combined. The United States has about 800 overseas military bases, with 173,000 troops deployed in 159 countries.

According to the book *America Invades: How We've Invaded or Been Militarily Involved with Almost Every Country on Earth*, the United States has fought or been militarily involved with almost all the 190-odd countries recognized by the United Nations with only three exceptions. The three countries were “spared” because the United States did not find them on the map.

◆ As former U.S. President Jimmy Carter put it, the United States is undoubtedly the most warlike nation in the history of the world. According to a Tufts University report, “Introducing the Military Intervention Project: A new Dataset on U.S. Military Interventions, 1776-2019,” the United States undertook nearly 400 military interventions globally between those years, 34 percent of which were in Latin America and the Caribbean, 23 percent in East Asia and the Pacific, 14 percent in the Middle East and North Africa, and 13 percent in Europe. Currently, its military intervention in the Middle East and North Africa and sub-Saharan Africa is on the rise.

Alex Lo, a South China Morning Post columnist, pointed out that the United States has rarely distinguished between diplomacy and war since its founding. It overthrew democratically elected governments in many developing countries in the 20th century and immediately replaced them with pro-American puppet regimes. Today, in Ukraine, Iraq, Afghanistan, Libya, Syria, Pakistan and Yemen, the United States is repeating its old tactics of waging proxy, low-intensity, and drone wars.

◆ U.S. military hegemony has caused humanitarian tragedies. Since 2001, the wars and military operations launched by the United States in the name of fighting terrorism have claimed over 900,000 lives with some 335,000 of them civilians, injured millions and displaced tens of millions. The 2003 Iraq War resulted in some 200,000 to 250,000 civilian deaths, including over 16,000 directly killed by the U.S. military, and left more than a million homeless.

The United States has created 37 million refugees around the world. Since 2012, the number of Syrian refugees alone has increased tenfold. Between 2016 and 2019, 33,584 civilian deaths were documented in the Syrian fightings, including 3,833 killed by U.S.-led coalition bombings, half of them women and children. The Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) reported on November 9, 2018 that the air strikes launched by U.S. forces on Raqqa alone killed 1,600 Syrian civilians.

发动美墨战争，策动美西战争，吞并夏威夷。第二次世界大战后，挑起或发动朝鲜战争、越南战争、海湾战争、科索沃战争、阿富汗战争、伊拉克战争、利比亚战争、叙利亚战争，用军事霸权为扩张开路。近年年均军事预算7000多亿美元，占世界军费总支出的40%，超过第2名到第16名国家的总和。美国目前在海外有约800个军事基地，在159个国家驻扎了17.3万人的军队。

《美国侵略：我们是如何入侵或军事干预地球上几乎每一个国家的》一书指出，在联合国承认的190多个国家中，只有3个国家没与美国打过仗或受其军事干预。这3个国家能够“幸免于难”，是因为美国没有在地图上发现它们。

◆正如美国前总统卡特所言，美国无疑是世界上最好战的国家。塔夫茨大学研究报告《军事干预项目：1776年至2019年美国军事干预的新数据集》显示，1776年至2019年，美国在全球进行了近400次军事干预，34%针对拉丁美洲和加勒比地区，23%针对东亚和太平洋地区，14%针对中东和北非地区，13%针对欧洲地区。当前，美国对中东和北非以及撒哈拉以南非洲地区的军事干预呈现上升趋势。

《南华早报》专栏作家亚历克斯·洛指出，美国从建国到现在很少区分外交和战争，上个世纪推翻了很多发展中国家的民选政府，马上替之以亲美的傀儡政权。今天，从乌克兰、伊拉克、阿富汗、利比亚、叙利亚到巴基斯坦、也门，美国一如既往本性难移，开展代理人、低强度和无人机战争。

◆美国军事霸权酿成人道惨剧。2001年以来，美国以反恐之名发动的战争和军事行动已造成超过90万人死亡，其中约有33.5万是平民，数百万人受伤，数千万人流离失所。2003年伊拉克战争导致约20万至25万平民死亡，被美军直接致死的超过16000人，造成100多万人无家可归。

美国在全球制造了3700万难民。2012年以来，仅叙利亚难民数量就增加10倍。2016年至2019年，叙利亚有记载死于战乱的平民达33584人，其中美国领导的联军轰炸致死3833人，半数都是妇女和儿童。美国公共电视网2018年11月9日报道，仅美军对拉卡市发动的空袭就导致1600名平民死亡。