

The Report on Human Rights Violations In the United States in 2023 (II)

2023年美国侵犯人权报告(中)

The Chronic Disease of Racism

The UN Human Rights Committee noted that racism in the United States still exists today in the form of racial profiling, police killings and numerous human rights violations. Ethnic minorities in the United States face systematic, persistent and comprehensive racial discrimination, and racist ideology is widely prevalent in the American society and spreads to the international community.

African Americans face serious racial discrimination in law enforcement. On January 3, 2023, Keenan Anderson, a 31-year-old African American man in Los Angeles, was suspected of a traffic accident. The police shot him six times with taser in the process of subduing him, causing him to have a heart attack and die in hospital. Four days later in Memphis, Tennessee, police pulled over 29-year-old African American Tyre Nichols for “reckless driving” and brutally beat him for several minutes. Nichols died of the injuries three days later, however, investigators said they were “unable to substantiate” the claim that he was driving recklessly. These two cases of African Americans being killed by police violence have aroused the high concern of several UN experts. The experts stressed that in both cases, the use of force by the police violated international norms protecting the right to life and prohibiting torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, as well as the UN Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials. The UN International Independent Expert Mechanism to Advance Racial Justice and Equality in the Context of Law Enforcement, after an official visit to the United States, has said “systemic racism against people of African descent pervades America’s police forces and criminal justice system.” Black people in America are three times more likely to be killed by police than whites, and 4.5 times more likely to be incarcerated, it said. Of the more than 1,000 cases of killings by police each year, only 1 percent result in officers being charged. If use of force regulations in the United States are not reformed in accordance with international standards, many of these killings will continue, the UN body warned.

Hate crimes against African Americans are frequent. The Associated Press reported on August 29, 2023, that a white

二、种族主义顽疾贻害深远

联合国人权事务委员会指出，美国的种族主义至今仍以种族定型、警察杀人以及许多侵犯人权的形式存在。美国少数族裔面临系统性、持续性、全面性的种族歧视，种族主义意识形态在美国社会广泛流行并向国际社会恶性传播。

非洲裔在执法领域面临严重种族歧视。2023年1月3日，洛杉矶31岁的非洲裔男子基南·安德森涉嫌交通肇事，警方在制服他的过程中使用电击枪击中其6次，致其心脏病发，送医不治身亡。2023年1月7日，田纳西州孟菲斯市的警察以“鲁莽驾驶”为由将29岁的非洲裔男子泰尔·尼科尔斯拦下，并对其进行长达数分钟的残忍殴打。三天后尼科尔斯因伤势过重去世，而事后的调查无法证实警察关于其“鲁莽驾驶”的说法。这两起非洲裔遭受警察暴力执法身亡案例引发多名联合国专家的高度关注。专家们强调，在两起事件中，警察使用的武力违反保护生命权，禁止酷刑和其他残忍、不人道或有辱人格待遇或处罚的国际准则，也不符合联合国《执法人员行为守则》和《执法人员使用武力和火器的基本原则》。联合国人权理事会在执法工作中推进种族正义和平等的国际独立专家机制在对美国实地访问后发布报告指出，针对非洲裔的系统性种族主义已经渗透到美国警察队伍和刑事司法系统。非洲裔被警察杀害的可能性是白人的3倍，被监禁的可能性是白人的4.5倍。在每年1000多起警察杀人案件中，只有1%的涉事警察被指控。报告警告说，美国如果不按照国际标准改革警察使用武力的规则，许多杀戮将继续发生。

针对非洲裔的仇恨犯罪频发。美联社2023年8

man wearing a mask gunned down three African Americans in Jacksonville, Florida. The shooter, who had posted racist writings, then killed himself. On the same day, the USA Today website reported that after a number of shootings targeting African Americans, African Americans became increasingly panic. Rep. Bennie Thompson, who served as former chairman of the House Homeland Security Committee, said racial attacks, including the shooting in Jacksonville, were part of a growing trend of violence against Black communities. According to hate crime data released by the FBI in October 2023, there were 3,424 hate crimes against African Americans in the United States in 2022. A report released by the office of the Attorney General of State of California Department of Justice on June 27, 2023, showed that hate crimes targeting Black people increased 27.1 percent from 513 in 2021 to 652 in 2022.

People of African descent face significant racial inequalities in healthcare. A report released by the UN Population Fund in July 2023 revealed that African American maternal mortality rates were higher than all other ethnicities and groups due to systemic racism in the healthcare system. According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 69.9 out of every 100,000 pregnant women of African descent die during pregnancy or childbirth, almost three times the rate for white women, and this disparity is prevalent across African American women of varying levels of education and income. African American newborns also have the highest mortality rate of any ethnic group, with nearly 11 deaths per 1,000 live births, about twice the average rate.

Reparations for the racial persecution of people of African descent are far from certain. Shortly after the end of the Civil War, the U.S. government promised reparations to every African American family that had been enslaved, but for more than 100 years that promise was never fulfilled. In 1989, John Conyers, an African American member of the U.S. House of Representatives, introduced “the Commission to Study and Develop Reparation Proposals for African Americans Act” (H.R. 40), but for decades, that bill never reached the floor of Congress for a vote. In 1921, a genocide against African Americans in Tulsa, Oklahoma of the United States, resulted in the deaths of hundreds of people. A lawsuit seeking compensation for the last three known survivors of the Tulsa Race Massacre is still pending, and Hughes Van Ellis, the youngest of the survivors, died in October 2023. A report released by the Pew Research Center on Aug. 10, 2023 showed that 83 percent of African Americans said the U.S. government had not done enough to ensure racial equality. Many people of African descent who were dissatisfied with American politics and racial discrimination chose to leave. Those who left the United

月29日报道，一名戴着面具的白人男子在佛罗里达州杰克逊维尔开枪打死3名非洲裔美国人，枪手发表种族主义言论后自杀。《今日美国报》网站2023年8月29日报道，多起针对非洲裔的枪击案发生后，非洲裔愈发感到不安。众议院国土安全委员会原主席本尼·汤普森指出，包括杰克逊维尔枪击案在内的种族袭击，凸显了针对非洲裔社区日益增长的暴力趋势。美国联邦调查局2023年10月发布的仇恨犯罪统计显示，2022年美国针对非洲裔的仇恨犯罪事件高达3424起。加利福尼亚州检察长办公室2023年6月27日发布的报告显示，该州针对非洲裔的仇恨犯罪事件从2021年的513起增加至2022年的652起，增加了27.1%。

非洲裔在医疗领域面临严重种族不平等。联合国人口基金2023年7月发布的报告显示，由于医疗保健体系中存在系统性种族主义，美国非洲裔孕产妇死亡率高于所有其他族裔和群体。根据美国疾病控制与预防中心的数据，每10万名怀孕或分娩期间的非洲裔孕妇中有69.9人死亡，几乎是白人女性的3倍，并且这种差异在不同教育与收入水平的非洲裔妇女群体中都普遍存在。美国非洲裔婴儿的死亡率也是所有族裔中最高的，每1000名活产婴儿中有近11人死亡，大约是平均死亡率的2倍。

对非洲裔种族迫害的赔偿遥遥无期。美国南北战争结束不久后，美国政府承诺向曾被奴役的每一个非洲裔家庭进行赔偿，但一百多年来这一承诺从未兑现。1989年，美国众议院非洲裔议员约翰·科尼尔斯提出“研究和制定非洲裔美国人赔偿提案委员会法案”（H.R.40法案），但这一法案数十年来从未进入过国会表决程序。1921年，美国俄克拉何马州塔尔萨地区发生针对非洲裔的种族屠杀事件，导致数百人遇害。为塔尔萨大屠杀最后3位已知幸存者争取赔偿的诉讼仍未定案，而其中年龄最低的幸存者休斯·范·埃利斯已于2023年10月去世。皮尤研究中心2023年8月10日发表的报告显示，83%的非洲裔美国人表示，美国政府所做的确保平等的努力还远远不够。许

States have established new communities in Portugal, Ghana, Colombia, and Mexico, which has become a trend known as “Blaxit,” a combination of “Black” and “exit,” and has been widely circulated on social media. They chant: “America does not deserve me!”

Discrimination against Asians has intensified. A Pew Research Center survey released on November 30, 2023 showed that nearly 60 percent of Asian Americans said they had faced discrimination because of their race or ethnicity. A survey released by the Associated Press found that 51 percent of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders believed that racism was an “extremely” or “very serious” problem in the United States. A survey released on April 27, 2023 by the Columbia University’s School of Social Work and Committee of 100, a non-governmental organization, showed that nearly three quarters of Chinese Americans had experienced racial discrimination in the past year, and 55 percent feared that hate crimes or harassment would jeopardize their personal safety.

The persecution of Chinese scientists continues. Although the U.S. government’s “China Initiative” targeting Chinese scientists has been suspended, the program’s far-reaching effects are still being felt, and many Chinese scientists still feel a strong sense of insecurity. An article published on March 23, 2023 on the Science magazine describes the persecution of Chinese scientists under the “China Initiative.” Of the 246 people investigated by the U.S. National Institutes of Health (NIH), 103 lost their jobs and more than one-fifth were banned from applying for new NIH funding for four years, dealing a major blow to their academic careers. Eighty-one percent of these 246 scientists were Asian. A survey of nearly 1,400 Chinese-Americans in tenured or tenure-track positions at U.S. universities by Princeton, Harvard and Massachusetts Institute of Technology showed that 72 percent reported feeling insecure and 42 percent were afraid to conduct research in the United States.

Chinese students studying in the United States have experienced nightmarish treatment at U.S. Customs. In recent years, the U.S. government has continued generalizing the so-called “national security” concept, politicizing and weaponizing academic research, and fabricating various excuses to block international people-to-people, cultural, science and technology exchanges and cooperation. The China Science Daily reported on January 11, 2024, that a number of Chinese students were subjected to unreasonable and inhumane treatment at U.S. Customs, and were unable to complete their studies as scheduled. A Chinese student, with the pseudonym Meng Fei, was detained by U.S. Customs for 20 hours on two separate occasions at Washington Dulles International Airport on December 19, 2023, and then detained for

多不满美国政治和种族歧视的非洲裔选择离开。离开美国的非洲裔在葡萄牙、加纳、哥伦比亚和墨西哥等地建立了新的社区，这已然成为一种名为“Blaxit”的潮流（“Black”和“exit”的结合），并在社交媒体上广泛流传。他们高呼：“美国配不上我！”

对亚裔的歧视变本加厉。皮尤研究中心2023年11月30日发布的调查结果显示，近60%的亚裔美国人表示，他们因种族或族裔面临歧视。美联社参与的调查发现，51%的亚裔和太平洋岛民认为种族主义在美国是一个“极端”或“非常严重”的问题。哥伦比亚大学社会工作学院与非政府组织“百人会”2023年4月27日联合发布的调查报告显示，有近四分之三的华裔美国人在近1年中遭受过种族歧视，55%的华裔美国人担心仇恨犯罪或骚扰危及人身安全。

对华裔科学家的迫害仍在持续。虽然美国政府针对华裔科学家的“中国行动计划”被暂停，但该计划带来的深远影响犹在，众多华裔科学家仍然有强烈的不安全感。美国《科学》杂志2023年3月23日刊发文章，讲述了“中国行动计划”对华裔科学家的迫害。在被美国国立卫生研究院调查的246人中，103人失去工作，超过五分之一的人被禁止在4年内申请国立卫生研究院资助，给他们的学术生涯带来重大打击。这246人中有81%的科学家是亚裔。普林斯顿大学、哈佛大学和麻省理工学院对近1400名在美国大学担任终身教职的华裔美国人的调查显示，72%的人表示没有安全感，42%的人害怕在美国开展研究。

中国留美学生在美国海关经历噩梦般待遇。近年来，美国政府不断泛化所谓“国家安全”概念，将学术研究政治化、武器化，捏造各种借口阻塞国际人文、科技交流合作。《中国科学报》2024年1月11日报道，多名中国留学生在美国海关遭受无故刁难和非人道待遇，陷入无法如期完成学业的困境。中国留学生孟菲（化名）2023年12月19日在华盛顿杜勒斯国际机场被美国海关先后两次扣留长达20小时，飞到洛杉矶等待转机时又