

走出信心 確立方向 引領世界

觀看中國慶祝建國70周年活動有感

借著參加紀念保釣50周年研討會的機會，有幸體驗了大陸社會的現狀，並透過各種媒介觀察了中國慶祝建國70周年的許多活動，整體的印象是感動、激動和震撼！中國以前所未有的信心展示了人民對中國理論和中國道路的信心，在西方模式遭遇許多失敗和困難的今天，中國道路必將對未來人類的發展做出不可磨滅的貢獻。歷史將證明2019年將是改變人類前進軌跡的關鍵年！

中國自從鴉片戰爭以來，備受數萬里以外的西方列強的欺凌，此誠李鴻章在同治十一年(1872年)的奏摺所言的「三千年未有之變局」。之後中國知識份子積極變法求生！從戊戌新政，五四，文革，六四，到今天的港臺憤青，在全盤西化的浪潮中，我們否定了過去。國民黨所代表的學習美英路線和共產黨所代表的共產主義路線的競爭中，精英階級大多數拋棄了中國的傳統價值，也失去了民族靈魂。好在中華的靈魂在草根階級中保存下來了，而中國的近代史充分的顯示出草根力量的韌性，習近平的陝北插隊給了他寶貴的營養，締造了他的改革成功，而韓國瑜的草根力量也將綻放出勝利的花朵。

◎張文基

近代的偉大歷史學家和文化學者錢穆說歷史是一個民族全部人生的經驗，所以歷史是研究人文科學的一種最基本的學問。中庸說：「所過者化，所存者神」，歷史精神就是從浩瀚的歷史事實中提煉出的主宰文明的精髓，它讓我們能「鑒古知今，究往窮來」。中國獨特的優秀的歷史文化精神孕育出世界上最悠久的不間斷的中華文明。

清末時中國面臨被瓜分滅亡的危機，但是梁任公發表「中國不亡論」，七十年前臺灣在風雨飄渺之際，錢穆說「我認爲中國不僅不會亡，甚至我堅信我們的民族，還有更偉大光明的前途...」。他們爲什麼能洞悉未來？因為他們是偉大的歷史和文化學家。

今天，美國有許多人因擔心中國的崛起重新強調文明衝突，事實上，十七世紀以來的許多偉大西方人士，包括法國的伏爾泰，德國的萊布尼茲及近代的湯恩比都認識到中西文明的良性結合是人類的未來前進方向！

由於百餘年來長期受到強勢西方文明的洗腦，許多人迷信式的歌頌西方「普世價值」，卻以批判的態

度看中國傳統文明和否定中國自己的制度。人類的共同希望是物質和精神生活的改善，民主是個手段，而美式民主更只是選項之一。美式民主的最大危機是已經變成維護少數利益團體的工具，而遠離了維護全民利益的初衷，最大的問題是已經無法自我改正！

中共治下的大陸當然仍有諸多缺點，但是歷史證明他們有能力改正。今天的許多城市高樓林立，經濟繁榮，街道整潔，民眾的守法和公德心都有長足的進步。印象最深刻的就是在公車上每次都有人主動讓座，而以前飽受唾棄的公共廁所如今非常乾淨。年青的一代不僅熟知現代知識而且還保有謙遜的傳統美德，更有一顆對國家對個人前途的信心。

這次慶祝活動中最重要的強調就是不忘初心，也就是爲全體人民謀福利的初心。在國際上如能切實貫徹「共建共享合作共贏」的一帶一路精神，這將與西方對弱勢國家的侵略和剝削政策形成強烈的對比，對開發中的國家而言，選擇豈不明顯？台灣人民豈能不睜開眼睛做對自己最有利的選擇？

實行美式民主的典範，記得1950、60年代菲律賓經濟領先台灣，到那兒就業曾經是不少台灣年青人的嚮往，然而幾十年來菲律賓是每下愈況，如今菲僑成爲賺取外匯的最大產業。杜特爾特就任後毅然決然擺脫做美國棋子的宿命，採取與中國擱置爭議合作發展的戰略，成爲一個成功的改革者。

臺灣的問題是卅年來兩黨「精英」用統獨的假議題來爭權奪利，浪費了蔣經國打下的良好基礎，喪失發展的機遇造成今天經濟遲滯，分配不均的局面！國民黨的「精英」拋棄了建黨理想，對台灣前途缺乏前瞻性的論述，而民進黨執政後發現台獨是走不通的路，因此當權者的目的是儘量撈錢，同時做美國反華力量的馬前卒，以便一旦台灣有難，拿著撈來的錢到美國求得庇護。

韓國瑜現象充分顯示了台灣庶民的覺醒！韓國瑜的挑戰是提出明確的具有前瞻性的論述，以贏得年青選民以及「精英」選民的支持！不忘初衷造福百姓是全世界人民的共同呼喚！

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推進中美相互瞭解合作 促成海峽兩岸和平統一 倡導和諧平等多元世界

楊安澤比華利山募款晚餐

◎佟秉宇

始對大家談話，之後就是提問與回答時間。

楊的口才犀利，思維敏捷，談吐風趣而幽默，把他的政見與大家交流，內容我在中美論壇第319期的文章「美國2020民主黨總統候選人楊安澤 Andrew Yang」裏有較詳細的介紹，在這裡就不再重複了。比較有意思的是與會人士的提問。這裏重點的提幾個較有代表性的問題：

問："最近一期的經濟學人雜誌(The Economist)有一篇關於美國民主黨第三次辯論會的報導，十位參與者中唯一沒有提及您，請問您如何對付這樣的有意忽視？"

答："美國很多主流媒體都對我有過這樣的有意忽視，諸如華盛頓郵報、洛杉磯時報、紐約人(The New Yorker)、CNN等，我們的支持者「楊幫」(Yang Gang)在網上會表達他們的憤怒，最後導致這些媒體特別來邀請我作訪談節目。你提的經濟學人雜誌是在英國發行的所以我們對它沒有太注意。"

問："我認爲你的民主美元(Democracy Dollars)是一個非常好的政見，但是否要有國會的同意才能付諸實施？"

答："是的。"

問："你的外交政策與川普的有什麼差異？"

答："我的外交政策和川普的迥然不同。首先我會讓美國重回巴黎協定。再者，我會審慎的使用美國的軍事力量。過去幾十年美國捲進很多世界不同地區的衝突之中，花了數萬億美元，犧牲了數千我們勇敢的軍人的生命，然則沒有達到任何效果。這些都須審慎地考慮。"

楊和大家的交談到近十一點才在熱烈的鼓掌聲中結束。

會後我的感觸良多，主要是體會到楊的有些政見抵觸到大財團的利益，尤其是民主美元這一點將會從根本上大大削弱大財團對美國政治、選舉的控制。這是他們不可能接受的，但又不能明說，因此便在他們控制的媒體上採取有意忽視的方法來對付楊。而楊的支持者多為20到40歲的年輕人，他們認同楊的理想，對現存制度的改革抱有極高的熱情與期待。這兩種力量的博弈將會體現在2020年的大選上。不論楊在最終選舉結果上表現如何，他的參選以及他的政見的廣為流傳已經爲美國未來的改變埋下了種子。

不忘初衷的改革者：習川杜韓

◎齊武

九月八日韓國瑜新北造勢空前成功，一掃了最近幾個月被動挨打、被抹黑的陰霾，九月十六日郭台銘宣佈不參與2020總統競選，這反映了代表庶民求變、求新、求改革的韓國瑜將有極大的機會下架代表貪污、腐朽，逆世界潮流大勢的蔡英文及民進黨政權。果真如此，這將給台灣帶來和平、繁榮與希望！

當今世界局勢動盪不安，西方的「普世價值」在發源地面臨嚴峻的挑戰，這不是民主自由的理念不好，而是過去卅年美式民主的實施造成世界性的災難和貧富兩極化。越來越多的世人，特別是美國人民，醒悟了美式民主制度已經背叛了美國憲法所宣示的建國理想，變成只爲金融寡頭和他們所建立的綿密的，以軍隊-國防工業複合體爲代表的利益集團服務，這是不可持續的！

大陸改革開放以來曾經有一段時間對國家方向迷茫過，不少精英階級拋棄了中共建黨的理想，迷信西方宣傳，造成極端的脫離庶民的希望。多少精英們的普遍追求就是利用權力和時機足夠錢然後移民美加澳洲等地，多少裸官表裡不一，貪腐橫行，在表面的繁榮下政權面臨嚴重的危機。習近平站穩腳跟後，毅然向貪腐開刀，同時提出「不忘初衷，執政爲民」的施政目標，獲得絕大多數庶民的支持，成爲一個成功的改革者。

2016年川普是代表美國被拋棄的傳統中產階級，特別是農民及藍領階級，的訴求，希望改變過去卅年

錯誤的政策和路線，改善庶民生活而當選的。就任三年以來受到隱型政府勢力的牽制，及本身個性的影響，他的改革能否成功還存在許多變數。

然而越來越多的美國百姓是意識到美國需要全新的思維，因而傳統政治人物的支持度是非常不穩定的，人民渴望帶來新思維，新方向的候選人。美國2020大選角逐民主黨候選人的華裔楊安澤完全是一個政治素人，但是在民主黨超過20個參選人中，脫穎而出力壓許多州長，參眾議員，在主流媒體的有意封殺下，網路聲量在第三，第四之間。為什麼？因為敢於走不同路線，提出全新的思維來擺脫財閥長期控制美國政治的現實。

菲律賓的杜特爾特是成功的改革者。菲律賓自從1946年獨立後就是

在民族復興道路上遠望人類命運

◎熊建劬

摘要：在歐亞大陸的東西兩岸的歷史進程差異的原因何在？總結如下：東邊的華夏文明，其主體基本沒有大變，只有吸收融合與擴大，包容性強並發展出「天下一家」的世界觀是原住民文明。而西邊則文明主體遊移，常以征服殖民爲手段，世界觀主軸由邊緣人群提出而發展出排他性強的一神教「上帝選民」的世界

觀。文明支離破碎斷裂之痕累累。湯恩比在二戰後世界受熱核大戰的威脅下，將世界經由和平協商而建成人類命運共同體的厚望寄託在中國人身上。證之其後世局的變化，中華民族偉大復興已成不可阻擋之勢。但即使是在以「天下一家」的世界觀引領下，以和平協商的方法創建一個共商，共贏，共用的人類

命運共同體也非一蹴可及，還有長遠的路要走。（全文較長，有興趣者請點擊us-chinaforum.com，322期）

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Surveillance - Philosophy, Technology and Effect in the U.S. and China

The issue of government applying surveillance technology on its citizens is a controversial one, even in the name of national and/or society security. Surveillance is often touted to be effective with minimum impact on privacy and individual liberty, thus it can be justified. In recent years, the technology breakthrough on voice and facial recognition, biomedical identification methods and integration of data across multiple systems collected over different social conditions, for example, from transportation (land, sea and air), geography (cities and nations) and social events (shopping, sports and gathering) have created big data useful for solving crimes and maintaining security. However, the forces that protest against surveillance are generally based on more than invasion of privacy and violation of human rights and personal liberty, particularly political rights.

Ever since Edward Snowden blew a whistle on NSA in 2013, the government surveillance issue has become a public concern, between nations and among citizens in the U.S. The U.S. Congress has allowed the government to access commercial customer data on a need basis which means the government can have access to private data collected by IT, telecommunication or social media corporations in the name of national security. Today the general public is basically resigned to the idea that if one was not a criminal or not plotting anything evil against the government or the public would have no fear of government's access of your private data. Therefore, this sentiment is generally prevalent about government surveillance; most ordinary citizens should have no fear. In fact, the surveillance technology has grown to be a significant industry today with public surveillance systems mushroomed in public schools, towns and institutions. This happened along with several school and public shooting incidences occurred.

Video camera is still the most prevailing surveillance device in the world. According to a report by the Business Insider and Comparitech, the city having the most public cameras is Chongqing City in China, 165 cameras per 1000 people (note: Chongqing is a complex mountain city with over 30.5 million people and a complex multi-level highway system). Second place is Shenzhen, 159 cameras per 1000 for 12.5 million people, 6th place London, 68.4 per 1000 for 9 million people, 10th place Atlanta, 16 per 1000 for less than 0.5 million people, 9th place Beijing, 39.5 per 1000 for 20 million people, 11th place Singapore, 15 per

Mainstream and Organic Views Dr. David Wordman

1000 for 5.6 million people, 13th Chicago, 13 per 1000 for 2.7 million people and 14th Urumqi, 12.4 per 1000 for 3.5 million people. From the above data, one can draw the following conclusions: 1. Per-capita public camera usage has a big jump when population exceeds 7 or 8 million. 2. Beijing as a capital of 20 million ranked much lower in camera surveillance compared to other big cities such as Chongqing, Shenzhen, Shanghai and London. 3. Urumqi, a predominant Muslim population is less under surveillance than Atlanta or Singapore, which dispels the Western media's portrayal of Urumqi being a highly suppressed city in China.

The effect of surveillance has a pro and con interpretation. The anti-authoritarianism is battling the authoritarianism in the interpretation in that the former claims that the latter around the globe are accelerating their efforts to institutionalize cultures of surveillance and control. However, the positive effect is clearly seen in surveillance such that the more surveillance efforts do improve more safety and security all over the world, as people, domestic and foreign, living in Shenzhen, Shanghai and many big cities in China and in the U.S. have testified in interviews by media. The nay-sayer often cites civil right and political right violations but with few concrete evidence and proof. Another corollary data, although not specifically quantified, is the increasing number of private surveillance devices used by citizens; it is clear that the higher crime cities in the U.S. do use far more surveillance cameras, burglar alarms and motion and thermo-sensors in their private residences than anywhere else. Therefore it is comical that the U.S. would use surveillance to mock China as an authoritarian police state while one actually does not see more police force in Chinese cities than in US cities. For example, the recent Hong Kong violence clearly demonstrated that the Hong Kong police was far too mellow in dealing with violent protestors compared to that in the U.S., U.K. or France. The Chinese Central Government, in honoring "the one-China-two-systems", essentially leaves the Hong Kong matter to Hong Kong people to resolve.

However, we do hope that the violent acts in Hong Kong were

recorded in cameras so that the criminals who had burned and damaged properties would be put to justice. In fact, the research division of the CIA wants AI enhanced facial recognition technology that can identify people from hundreds of yards away, using integrated data of multiple types of identifiers, such as voices, faces, movement patterns, height and gender as well as using cameras on distant rooftops or even on drones to enhance the government's ability to monitor enemies and potential criminals. According to a report on the Internet, China's All Seeing Eye, by Naomi Klein, 5/29/2008, China was developing a face recognition software using a software development kit licensed from a US defense contractor. Now China has developed the most advanced facial recognition technology. The West is accusing China for using the surveillance technology to control her people but China claims that she is using it to assure State security and maintain law and order. Putting this kind of government or official rhetoric aside, what the people feel is not too different in the U.S. and China, that is, if you were not a criminal or not plotting against the government, you would have nothing to fear from the State surveillance. This is the sentiment of the majority of people in either China or the U.S.

With the overall advances in technology, Internet (5G), computer, and sensing and data capturing devices, it is now more possible to expand and integrate the previously separate recognition and identification systems involving biometrics, ID cards, CCTV, driving records pertaining to vehicles, licenses and toll charges, transportation data involving ticket purchasing and passport, and communication involving phone calls, social media and any communication (email and computer conversations) intercepts to produce a comprehensive integrated and effective surveillance and monitoring system. Such a system permits data-sharing across several system/data boundaries which were less penetrable in the past. This includes all government centralized activities through CIA, FBI or the like and all 'innocent' consumer or citizen daily activities; all data are collected in the effort to make the society safe and secure.

Therefore, as long as the rampant world terrorism, drug epidemic caused crimes and random violent killings in our streets, schools and cities exist, it compels us to accept government surveillance as a legal protection, in the U.S. or in China, just like we must pay a premium to buy an insurance policy for protection against car accidents, fire hazards, sicknesses or death.