

# 獨豬 武統 說時遲那時快！

自從八月初，美國衛生與公眾服務部部長阿扎（Alex Azar），假借交流防疫 信息之名訪問臺灣後，美國緊接著又派美國國務院次卿柯拉克（Keith Krach）再次到訪臺灣，給予了臺灣獨派份子極大鼓舞，並且大肆宣傳說柯拉克是專門為「台美經濟與商業對話」而來，突顯了雙邊外交關係的提升，臺灣的「外交部」更是高鑼打鼓，鬧得沸沸揚揚，深怕臺灣人民忽略了自己在外交上的偉大成績。但柯拉克抵台後，美方卻稱此行是為悼念前總統李登輝，在臺灣停留時間都沒有任何公開露面，原先與經濟部舉辦也取消；台灣外事部門自以為「撿到槍」，結果卻狠狠被打臉；臺灣人民也被民進黨弄得一頭霧水。

筆者認為：這次柯拉克突然變調（由高轉低），與老共的軍演有決定性的關係。據環球網報道，在柯拉克訪台那一兩天之內，解放軍戰機在臺灣周邊進行了密集的戰訓活動，島內綠媒也指出，解放軍戰機近期頻繁出現在台灣附近，解放軍戰機陸續出現在台灣西南空域、西部空域、北部空域以及西北空域這四個空域。報道還稱，解放軍軍機

## ◎ 范湘濤

實際上已經進入臺灣上空，台灣防務部門連續二十二次發佈了所謂的「廣播驅離」，還有一段解放軍戰機的飛行員回嗆台灣空軍時的錄音：「根本沒有臺海中線」也在網上瘋傳。

中國大陸擺出了「先禮後兵」的姿態，美國也明白表示要「亡羊補牢」，只有臺獨份子還不知道死活；民進黨上下是不是都採用了陳時中的祖傳秘方「豬羶丸補腦」進補，腦子被補壞了？否則怎麼會有如此怪異的想法：大陸武統臺灣美國一定會武力干預？大陸不會也不敢武統臺灣？大陸承受不住武統的代價？大陸沒有足夠的武裝渡海的能力？解放軍害怕臺灣人民會用掃帚戰鬥到底？殊不知這些都不是理由，大陸之所以遲遲不願武統，二是不想看到兄弟之間再動干戈，二是在武統之前先爭取道臺上的制高點：其目的就是要等到臺獨份子走火入魔，到了人神共憤的時候才動手，沒想到臺獨份子在臺灣大搞去中化，禁止兩岸正常交流，貪污腐化，倒行逆施，正在一步一步的走向大陸頂層設計的「天羅地

# 中印之戰的戰略考量

目前中印兩國軍隊在克什米爾的中印邊境拉達克地區森嚴對峙，雖然今年9月兩國外長在莫斯科談判，達成了詭譎脆弱的協議。但是印度是不講誠信，不懂務實，軍隊指揮紊亂的國家，停戰協議不能信任。

印度總理莫迪是野心勃勃，炒作民粹，出爾反爾的政客。他一邊談判，一邊在拉達克地區增兵20萬，構築機場道路橋樑，禁止徵信，抖音等200多個中國的APP軟體服務，對中國人入境嚴格控管，激勵民族主義對抗中國，擺出準備一戰的勢態。

我們就兩國軍隊狀況，研判中印會不會一戰，及中國面臨的戰略選擇。

## 【印度軍隊沒有光榮傳統不受尊敬】

世界大國莫不靠軍隊浴血奮戰，革命建國的，軍隊享有光榮的傳統，受到國民的尊敬。印度的建國卻是靠著甘地的不合作不抵抗主義，順著二戰後全球民族獨立的潮流，印度總督英倫的蒙巴頓爵士的同意放手，陰差陽錯的混出一個獨立國家，印度軍隊沒有光榮傳統，也不受尊敬。

印度人民謀生困難，從軍為了謀生，軍人待遇相對優厚，一人當兵養家活口，所以年輕人踴躍從軍。與其說印度是募兵制，不如說是傭兵制，軍人主要為了賺錢養家，不是一支捍衛國家勇敢犧牲的勁旅。

## 【印度軍隊成員複雜後勤簡陋武器零亂】

印度是募兵制，而且服役年限漫長，士兵可以當17年，士官當28年，軍官當33年，還能世襲，父以傳子。所以從許多照片上我們都看

## ◎ 盛嘉麟

到印度軍人有40歲的小兵，50歲的尉官，肥肚突出，軍容雜亂。

印度憲法早已廢除種姓制度，但是民間社會依然毫無改變。種姓制度也帶進軍隊，譬如出身低賤的首陀羅，吠舍的官兵，盡管軍銜可能高過出身貴族的婆羅門，刹帝利的官兵，但是實際上完全指揮不動，甚至出身不同的官兵不願一起進餐睡帳，這樣的軍隊怎能袍澤團結。

印度人都生活在喜馬拉雅山腳下的印度平原，所以印度軍隊並不適應高原生活及作戰，根據報導，以前印度派駐克什米爾高寒地區的幾萬軍隊，每年因為不適應高原氣候而死傷的官兵達到1000多人。現在僅僅拉達克地區駐軍20萬人，習慣海拔200公尺的印度人進駐海拔4000公尺的拉達克，使得駐軍非作戰的傷亡成本將會非常慘重。

廿萬軍隊送駐拉達克高原，後勤補給非常吃重可以想見，為了後勤補給，高原上趕工建築的道路機場橋樑隧道，都非常簡陋，易被自然氣候破壞，更經不起砲火的攻擊。

## 【中國軍隊成員精幹後勤完備武器國造】

中國是徵兵制，由屆齡的年輕人主動申請，經過審核才能入伍，服役兩三年退役，保持軍人年輕體壯，也保留大量的後備兵源。

中國的西部戰區對整個新疆、西藏、青海都有完整堅實的戰略計劃，後勤補給的交通線路工程牢

網」，天堂（和平）有路他不走，地獄（軍事衝突）無門闖進來，真是「自作孽，不可活」，哀哉。

武統會是一個什麼樣的狀況呢？筆者可以想像到的情景是：解放軍吹響了集結號，宣布封鎖臺灣，發表對臺灣同胞書，保證臺灣同胞生命財產安全，並要求臺胞共除內奸。一陣火箭射擊，全臺灣的機場，港口和重要軍事基地全部被摧毀。金門，馬祖宣布起義；太平島，東沙群島，澎湖列島不攻自破，棄戰投降。大陸公佈臺灣份子名單，人心惶惶，蔡英文外逃，臺灣內部群龍無首，內鬥愈烈，股市跌停，匯市崩盤；偶爾出現幾個像"館長"那類騷包在街上叫喊抗中口號，結果是他身上又多了幾個彈孔，躺在血泊中苟延殘喘。臺灣內部有頭有臉的人物開會，向大陸通報求和聲音。美國對解放軍行動表示"遺憾"；俄羅斯等國表示"理解"；巴基斯坦和伊朗等國表示"支持"；總之，國際社會對解放軍統臺行動就像他們看俄羅斯收回克里米亞一樣（動口不動手）。解放軍在「箝食壺漿以迎王師」的群眾擁戴下登陸寶島，凱沙格蘭大道出現了大批手拿五星旗的群眾慶祝；解放臺灣大業終於完成！從時間上推算，可以用「說時遲 那時快」六個字來形容；從過程中看，可以用「摧枯拉朽，一氣呵成」八個字來形容；馬英九說得對極了"首戰即終戰"！絲毫不用懷疑。

在解放戰爭的歷史長河中，出現過天津模式，北平模式，上海模式和南京模式；相信這次的"臺北模式"，在不"耗日費時"，也不"生靈塗炭"的情況下完成，比較以往的幾次模式，更多元更精采更有看頭，讓我們拭目以待！

固，武器國造源源不絕。勝過印度軍隊百倍。

## 【中印一戰的戰術分析】

目前拉達克地區中國駐軍3-5萬人，後方有強大的導彈，火箭彈，戰機，直升機，防空武力的掩護，強大的直升機補給到點，完備的醫療，還有專為西藏高原作戰設計的國造ZTQ-15輕型坦克部隊，作為攻擊武力。

一旦中印開打，中國具有全面攻擊印度的道路機場橋樑隧道，癱瘓後勤補給的能力。防空武力足以封鎖拉達克地區的空域，空軍足以精準摧毀印軍大部份的目標，如果再發動電子作戰，足以癱瘓印軍的指揮通訊。

10月以後，拉達克地區大雪封山，溫度零下30度，如果印度不早撤軍，維持這20萬高原駐札的中國，生存就是最大的危機，中國不是1962年的中國，有能力打斷拉達克地區的印軍補給，將造成戰史上極大的慘劇。

## 【中印一戰的戰略分析】

香港，台灣，印度問題是最大黑手美國惡整中國的三張王牌，任意掣肘中國於民族復興的道路上，所以考慮高層戰略時必須要考慮美國的因素。

從基本的戰略分析，印度在中印邊境的對華作戰是沒有前途的，就算中國邊境失手敗退，印軍從200公尺的平原攻上4000公尺的西藏高原，印度的後勤，裝備，指揮真能支撐印軍爬上西藏高原，長驅直入嗎？我們不能預測中國對印度的戰略選擇，只能列出可能的三種選項：

（一）高層戰略選項，解決台灣 台灣在國境之內，但是管轄不到，處理比較困難，美國玩台灣牌，從蔣介石時代共同防禦法，玩

# 論 中 壇 美



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**推進中美互瞭解合作 促成海峽兩岸和平統一 倡導和諧平等多元世界**

# 兩岸和平不容破壞

前台灣立法院長王金平，欲帶團去廈門出席將於9約19日舉辦的"海峽論壇"未果，實屬遺憾。筆者離開台灣已半個世紀，雖十分關注台灣政壇的種種情況，但畢竟生活在海外，對其各類人物行為為人，人格特質，無法做近距離觀察，對其善惡忠奸難做判斷。但筆者印象，長期以來人們對王金平的評價，總是毀譽參半。甚至許多藍營朋友一口咬定，他是屬"藍皮綠骨"，"吃裡扒外"之類的奸巧之人。話說得確實很難聽。但筆者本人對他則並無定見，至今未在人前對他做過批評。反認為他圓熟穩重，做人八面玲瓏的作風，或有他個人獨到的處世哲學。在特殊時期與處境下，反能發揮其扭轉乾坤，解民於倒懸的作用。

自台獨執政掌權以來，為實現台獨夢想，一意孤行，已令海峽情勢

## ◎ 謝芷生

陷入詭譎多變，危如累卵的局面。目前解放軍海空軍，為防衛國家安全，領土完整，被迫日以繼夜地在台灣海域及上空打轉。生活在台灣島上的人，人心惶惶，卻無處可躲，無處可逃。自兩岸對峙以來，何曾遭受過如此煎熬。這樣的處境究竟是誰造成的呢？或許台獨分子會不假思索地回答說，這都是大陸方面造成的，並欲進一步挑撥兩岸同胞關係。但請大家仔細想想看，為什麼馬英九執政時期，兩岸能相處得如此和諧，簽署了ECFA等21項利台協議，並擬進一步於2012年前簽訂兩岸和平協議。台獨分子對此萬分驚恐，採取各種手段阻撓拖延，致使一份關係兩岸持久和平，使台灣人民得以安居樂業的協議胎死腹中。每念及此不禁令人為之扼腕，浩嘆。

為著解除目前台灣面臨的危局，只要有人有此能耐，不論他是"藍皮綠骨"或"綠皮藍骨"，我們都應表示歡迎。怕就怕以前兩岸情勢，台灣已難找到能為大陸接受的人選了。為著台灣兩千三百萬人民生命財產的安全，若王金平肯去，能去，就不能再計較其色彩屬性了。而真正有抱負，有理想，願意為兩岸和平獻身的人，也不應過於計較個人榮辱得失。戰國時期廉頗與藺相如的故事家喻戶曉。他們的事蹟傳誦至今，足可為後人行事為人的表率。一句"求和說"，就裹足不前，瞻前顧後，未免與古人的氣度格局相去太遠了。

"海峽兩岸"節目主持人李紅，為何會在9月10日節目中，說出了"求和"二字，不論是有意無意，其動機如何，是個人意思，還是高層授意，均無需再加以推敲。站在台灣人的立場，只需問，此時去參加"海峽論壇"有無意義，有無必要，對兩千三百萬同胞生命財產的安危有無影響。如以上答案都是正面的，就是赴湯蹈火都應該去。"風雪而知松柏之後凋"；"風雨如晦雞鳴不已"，這些古人的佳句都是勉勵做人要有骨氣，有原則，不畏艱難，不計個人得失。王金平，若能於此關鍵時刻，義無反顧，勇往直前，則一切過去對他不實的嘲諷，均將冰消瓦解矣。

王金平的去與不去不但我們關心，台獨分子與美國人也很有關心。這不只是涉及個人榮辱得失而已，而是關係兩岸和平，台灣兩千三百萬同胞生命財產安危的大事。希望王金平能做出正確抉擇。

# Where Is Your Root? Finding Cleveland Offers Answer to Several Questions

I received an email on May 4th from my friend Lily Lee Chen, the only woman Chinese American Mayor I know of, urging me to watch a documentary, entitled, Finding Cleveland. May 4th is a sentimental day, a day in 1919, Chinese intellectuals and youth protested against the Chinese government's weak response to the Treaty of Versailles which awarded German rights (occupying Shandong since 1914) to Japan after Germany surrendered at the end of WW I. China was on the victors' side, but being too weak to be heard on the international stage. The May 4th movement did not succeed in changing the government but it woke up the Chinese pride and nationalism. Thus, this day is still remembered by many People who has some knowledge of the Chinese history. I wrote an article last year, The Significance of May 4th Movement in Beijing, in memory of its 100th Anniversary.

The documentary, Finding Cleveland, produced by Baldwin Chiu and directed by Larissa Lam in cooperation with MS Delta Chinese Heritage Museum, Delta State University, touched my heart by their story, searching for the tombstone of their grandfather. Every living thing has a root, especially human being. Human species were immigrants from their ape ancestors onward. Every human being was an immigrant at some point of time, if one traces back his or her family history. The director and producer of this short film shared their family story and wished to make this film to be included in the teaching material of American schools. I fully support that idea since the two key elements this film teaches us are: One, do respect your family history, everyone should know where one comes from and Two, do not discriminate fellow human beings, everyone is created equal no matter where his or her origin is. I urge you to watch this film while it is available on a private link below and bring its attention to your communities, especially schools. Due to the pandemic quarantine, this film will not be shown in many public settings except at the online Oxford Film Festival in June.

(<https://www.findingcleveland.com/aapiscreener/> Password: AAPImonthFC (case sensitive))

This documentary film also reminded me again how Chinese people were discriminated against by the Chinese Exclusion Act (enacted by the Congress in 1882). Chiu and Lam are present generation of Chinese Americans who probably never have experienced any serious discrimination in their lives, but through their journey seeking their roots to Cleveland, Mississippi, they have learned how their grandfather and

## Mainstream Media and Organic Views Dr. Wordman

great grandmother along with tens of thousands of blacks were discriminated in the South. From making this short film, they are motivated to produce a longer version (70 min), to be named, Far East Deep South, to reveal a portion of history that we should never forget but learn from it. Chinese Americans are generally less vocal in their social manners, but in a society advocating freedom of speech, everyone must exercise the speech right, especially in public media. I applaud Lam and Chiu for their effort and wish them a speedy and successful production of their next film.

Watching Finding Cleveland on May 4th also triggered my thoughts going back to 1919. The intellectuals at that time had little means to make their voice heard. The best they could do was to produce a 'newspaper', secretly printed and distributed a few hundred or a thousand copies. Their actions might put their lives at risk, but they took the risk. Their brave action laid foundation for Chinese citizens demanding dignity and rights including speech. The freedom of speech is now written in many constitutions, including the constitutions of the Mainland China (PRC) and Taiwan (ROC), of course in the U.S. Constitution as well. Having the freedom of speech written in the constitution is one thing and how the government (with her legal arm) and the media industry actually function is another matter. Finding Cleveland perhaps gave a positive answer to freedom of speech in American media, but how freedom of speech is really practiced in the U.S. and China deserves some honest comments.

The U.S. constitution gives everyone freedom of speech, but the effect of a citizen's speech can be obscured. The U.S. media is highly divided and controlled by money and interest groups. The liberals and conservatives all control their own media forcing folks to choose sides. A conservative writer can hardly get his or her opinion published in a liberal media and vice versa. This polarizing effect divides the country, that is why we have two polarized parties, Democrats against Republicans splitting the Congress and the nation. The ordinary citizens have speech rights but no avenues to speak with effect. For example, women being sex abused rarely voice their experience until years later when the media offer them a chance because the sex

offender has become a desired target of the media. The libel law protects the rich but not much the justice. The wealthy and powerful often get away with their big mouth or bad deeds.

In China, media is controlled and less flourishing like media in the U.S., but the media is quite 'transparent'. One is not allowed to make arbitrary verbal attack on the government and officials thus there are very little sensational reports and fake news to obscure the public. Chinese Citizens can easily diagnose their media and differentiate the news from the propaganda. The rich American media is rather 'opaque' because there are so much in it, more fake (paid) news than genuine (unbiased) stories, all disguised to hide the propaganda or brainwashing effect. The fake news phenomenon in U.S. media today is so burdensome that common citizens either willingly get misled by accepting whatever they receive or stubbornly stick to a narrowly selected media and become polarized or chose to reject the media entirely, all creating sad outcome.

The Internet can be a true blessing for human communication if either money control or government control can be prevented. Unfortunately, the Control is not only unavoidable but also corruptible just like the print or broadcast media due to its highly interactive nature. Take the Taiwan 2020 election for example, the incumbent was able to hire a large group of 'net army' to penetrate social media groups large or small circles to attack her opponent. The effect was so powerful, the challenging candidate withdrew his candidacy and begged for truce. The same technique was used to win against the opposite party. In the non-political arena, the proliferation of Internet media also has a great effect in poisoning people's minds through pornography, hate crimes, racial discrimination, terrorism, and religious extremism. China chose to apply a tight control to censor the above listed poison media, of course she would be blamed for political censorship whether justified or not.

The present world pandemic has put a severe test to all governments on their ability to manage the COVID-19 crisis, thus raised the question of comparing the effectiveness of a democratic versus an authoritarian government. In fact, the pandemic is also a good test on the media in its effectiveness in helping the society to cope with the virus attack. In my observation, the media did miss the early opportunity to alert the world about the seriousness of this new corona-virus but the current reporting on tracking its status and disseminating scientific information are adequate. On comparing different countries preparedness and ability to manage the pandemic, the entire West media are impotent in reporting the honest truth. The worst is that the media engage in a political smear campaign or blame game (which never happened in SARS, AIDS, H1N1, or other infectious diseases) designed to shift citizens' attention away from the real issue – is my government effective in handling the pandemic?!