

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

# 投票自由萬歲！

關於美國大選的文章裡，我特別轉述了共和黨初選領跑人Carson的一些言論，供親友們參看一下美國政客的面貌。結果被老朋友幽了一默，說經提醒後，保證不投Carson一票。其實我不擔心Carson會有什麼作為，自然會有老白處理這個問題，白人忍受八年黑暗的日子已經忍受夠了，不會喜歡再來四年。據我猜想，狂熱教徒是他的粉絲和基本群眾，所以他的支持度始終不會超過30%。至於我們家的兩票，看來是要自由化了。事緣2012年我幫奧巴馬助選，結果收到白宮聘書，指定我為廚房閣員(Kitchen Cabinet)，結果一入閣就出不來，還被提升為廚房總理，獨攬一切雜事。

那是不經意的提醒，現在要珍重提醒親友們，千萬不要放棄投票自由。最好得到票值，不要輕易投出那神聖的一票。

這是怎麼說的呢？幾年前，美國最高法院判決一個非常重大的案子，案名叫做 CITIZENS UNITED V. FEC 簡單的說，法院判定公司法人也是人，一樣具有公民的言論自由。但是公司沒腳不能去投票所投票，也不能開口說話，怎麼使用言論自由呢？大財團公司法人老早想好了，就是使用無限制的公司財源說話，明的暗的組建智囊團和PAC（政治活動委員會），來發揮大財團的話語權，那背後說話的是誰呢，當然是公司老闆和大股東了。

自有所謂民主政治以來，有錢有勢有知識的人內心並不滿意，怎麼可以人人平等一人一票呢？所以起初的民主選舉規定：有土地財產的人才可以投票、識字能文的人才可以投票、交納人頭稅才能投票、要有證件證明省份才能投票等等。因為最初定下一人一票，不方便明

~呂學周~

目張膽反對，所以只好通過限制沒錢沒勢的人(包括婦女)的投票權來提高自己的票值。這種限制投票的辦法在南方各州還是很通行。

另一種辦法，就是擴大某些人的話語權(間接地增加這些人的投票權)。所以現在判定公司行號可以行使“人”的言論自由。法人一下變成活人。這是美國最高法院法官們最高智慧的偉大表現。美國現在有不少公民和組織在辛苦搞簽名運動(剛剛網上通知，該運動已捐到區區5百萬美元)，要通過【憲法】修正案來推翻法院的該項判決，這談何容易，要經過多少歲月啊。

所以說，法人是人，只要法院說就是，那麼為什麼投票不能自由呢？當然現在的規定，投票是自由的，但是賄選、買票是非法不自由的。其實何必呢，既然法人可以隨意用錢，為何不把錢用在實處，讓公民們得到選票的一些實利，因為往往投了票對整個選情絲毫不起作用，或者選出來的政客完全不履行競選諾言。所以不如讓公民們可以手拿一票，待價而沽，討價還價，公開公平買賣，何必偷偷摸摸，假惺惺，現在所謂民主社會的投票率都非常低，人們看那張選票如同廢紙，神聖一票如果能換錢，才顯出它的真正價值，不是嗎？

金錢交易要講信用，若是有人拿了錢卻投對方的票，那多不好，所以應該一手交錢一手交票，就像證券交易所那樣，社會應該講信用，各方助選員拿了經過確認的選票到計票處公開、透明地計票，民主完勝！

投票自由萬歲！全世界民主完勝！

## 民粹毀寶島

民主大太好，全民被洗腦。用愛能發電，選票能管飽。佔領立法院，冷氣嫌不好。民主有福利，摸奶少不了。太陽花女王，十萬就能搞。慰安是志願，阿嬤樂當娘。選舉是小事，其他算個鳥。幾個爛蘋果，沒有一個好。日雜當總統，這事不算巧。選個貪污犯，最後被板倒。

~陳海納~

換個馬娘娘，啥事幹不了。來盤空心菜，臺獨騙老小。只會喊口號，承諾好飄渺。民主有干爹，美日來指導。做了看門狗，骨頭自己找。臺灣須警醒，民粹毀寶島。編者按：這篇順口溜，轉載自黃智賢臉書回貼，文簡意賅，值得臺灣選民們深思！

# The Changing United States Over 240 Years

The United States has risen to the world's number one superpower in less than two centuries since her independence. As a colony of the British Empire, the U.S. fared magnificently compared with many other colonies ruled by the British, Australia, Canada, India and many other Africa and Asia territories. The successful rise of the U.S. has to be attributed to the idealism that the early Americans and their leaders in the thirteen colonies held, typified by Thomas Paine (born 1737 Thetford, England and died 1809 in NY, USA, honored as the 'Citizen of the World') with his famous pamphlet, Common Sense, published in 1776, and political views of George Washington (1732-1799, First President 1789-1797, had Common Sense read to his revolution troops), John Adams (1735-1826, author of the Monroe Doctrine, while serving as the Secretary of State, 2<sup>nd</sup> President, 1797-1801) and Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826, author of the Declaration of Independence, 1776, 3<sup>rd</sup> President, 1801-1809). The Monroe doctrine, anti-colonialism and rejecting interference from European powers in the continent of America, is a foreign policy sustained by President James Monroe (1758-1831, 5<sup>th</sup> President 1817-1825, in his 7<sup>th</sup> State of Union Address). Promoting freedom (liberalism) and rejecting the entire system of power politics of Western Europe won over the debate against anti-federalists with a belief that geopolitically the U.S.'s security is assured by the surrounding oceans with no need of establishing a militaristic Constitution to make wars.

There is a reason that Thomas Paine is honored as a "Citizen of the World". Paine sailed to America in 1774 as a young man with his belief of establishing a new order free from Monarchy and treacherous world politics. Common Sense offered Americans a clear argument for independence from Britain. Paine argued that America's attachment to Britain alone endangered its security. This thought logically followed from Britain's role in European politics causing heavy burden of taxation, alliances, and perennial wars demanded of Britain because of her continental involvement. This British connection tended "to involve this Continent (America) in European wars and quarrels, and set us at variance with nations who would otherwise seek our friendship, and against whom we have neither anger nor complaint.... Our plan is commerce, and that, well attended to, will secure us the peace and friendship of Europe; because it is the interest of all Europe to have America a free port." Paine predicted that France and Spain, both New World powers, would never be "our enemies as Americans, but as our being subjects of Great Britain..." American independence would mean rejecting the British Empire and the European power politics and the U.S. would have no cause to defy other countries with

### Mainstream and Organic Views Dr. Wordman

demanding foreign policies. Americans achieved independence and then were convinced that the oceans assured the country's security without the Constitution's power to initiate war.

The 240 years of nation building and development has changed the world scene and the U.S. The Monroe Doctrine may have some influence on the early American foreign policy; it had little impact on imperialism and militarism prevailing in the continental Europe and elsewhere. World War I (1914-1920) is the evidence of that. Fortunately, the U.S. entered the WW I only half way (1917) after Germany violated its 'Sussex Pledge' - not attacking passenger ships. President Woodrow Wilson was reluctant to enter WW I even after 'Sussex pledge violation' and 'Zimmerman Telegram Evidence' - Germany urging Mexico to attack the U.S. to recover territory ceded to the U.S. Wilson declared the war with the objective, "to vindicate the principles of peace and justice in the life of the world." And he had a peace plan to establish a new order which led to the idea of League of Nations. WW I ended but the Imperialism and militarism did not. The U.S. did not ratify the 'Treaty of Versailles' because the US Senate opposed to joining the League of Nations and ceding war powers of the U.S. to the League's Council. WW I had a significant impact on Russia promoting her 'Bolshevik Revolution' into a new imperialistic nation. Japan's engagement into WW I and her extended occupation of Northern China into Russia sowed the seed of her imperialistic ambition leading to WW II.

Indeed, despite of the above noble objective declared by President Wilson, the U.S. and the world to some extent had not abandoned the notion of imperialism and militarism after WW I. The evidence was clearly presented by WW II. No doubt, the cause leading to WW II was imperialism and militarism advocated by Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan both believed that their military power would fulfill their imperialistic goal. In the end, justice prevailed in WW II, Germany and Japan were defeated, but Communist Soviet Union emerged as a new Imperialistic block of nations. The U.S. emerged from WW II as the strongest nation in the world especially militarily. Unfortunately, militarism was breeding in the U.S. throughout

the Cold War while confronting the Soviet Union. When the Cold War ended with the collapse of the Soviet Union (1989-90), a new imperialism, the U.S. had become the superpower with the most advanced army, navy and air force. She continues the responsibility of maintaining world peace, supposedly, replacing the old WW II imperialism then the Cold War imperialism with a new world orders. The U.S. did not practice colonialism nor hungered for occupation of foreign land (as evidenced by Okinawa and Porto Rico), however, she held onto militarism. The U.S. had constantly used military power in settling international issues. The U.S. had engaged many wars since WW II more so post Cold War, decades in the Middle East now posturing in Asia Pacific.

The U.S. did not join the League of Nations and did not lead the United Nation well to hold justice for the world. Instead, she seems to believe in militarism despite of a clear fact that arms race in a nuclear world spells human destruction. The U.S. continues to expand the NATO after the collapse of the Soviet. Her Pivot to Asia policy essentially is using military force, through alliances, to curtail the rise of China. China's rise in economic power is not imperialism nor militaristic (unlike the U.S., China has no military bases outside of China; like the U.S. China had no appetite in occupying foreign land). The perceived threat of a rising China is purely a classic example of a developing country raising her people's standard of living through economic competition. Militarism has no place in solving economic problems or competition. Responding to China's initiative in establishing the Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank, the United Kingdom has rejected the US opposition and embraced the AIIB. The current UK foreign policy towards China reminds us the 'Common Sense' philosophy applied to the US independence movement. (America's attachment to Britain alone endangered its security!) Perhaps the UK would feel that her attachment to the U.S. alone might endanger her security and future prosperity; simply because the U.S. is conducting another militaristic foreign policy towards the Asia Pacific Region similar to the British Empire's behavior 240 years ago.

The U.S. does not seem to have a formula for new world orders but holding onto militarism, which not only encourage others to follow suit but also lead others to believe the world orders can only be maintained by military power. History showed that military power led to wars. The fact that the UN is ineffective in maintaining a new world orders is due to inaction against militarism. UN is powerless against militarism when its key Security Council members do not agree to an anti-militarism policy and a rigorous de-nuclear weapon program. The military power in the hands of a dictator is no different from in the hands of democracy. The end game is war. The only hope for mankind is that the civilized world must abandon militarism. All civilized people must promote that concept!

# 置之死地 未必後生

## 你我的選擇

~何崇熾~

我認為今天不必說什麼國民黨已經喪失了創黨的精神，也不必說什麼置之死地而後生的話。民主政治難免流於庸俗化，民粹化，形成政治分贓，利益交換的普遍現象。既使是中山先生再生，恐怕也是難扭乾坤。

置之死地，鮮有後生的例子，掛了一堆的倒是不少。上次的選舉難道國民黨死得透嗎？這次再慘敗，只怕是要土崩瓦解了吧。我及我的家人原本都支持洪秀柱，都捐了錢給她，但是到了今天這個局面，我還是要投國民黨一票。選舉重要的是要比較哪個黨執政對台灣較有利？

我先問一個問題：馬政府的執政成績如何？這幾年來，他的團隊被媒體罵得幾乎是體無完膚，綠營罵他不足為奇，奇的是藍營罵的人更多，罵得也更凶。他的執政真是如此差嗎？以具體、客觀的資料來看，他的政績不但遠超過李，陳時期；既使與同時期其他先進各國比起來，他的成績也是毫不遜色。(見附件一，二)。馬政府上台以來，不僅與大陸關係改善，加強與大陸的交流。也不再進行金援外交，花冤枉錢去收買非洲國家。由附件來看，國民黨執政，在兩岸，外交，經濟等各方面，都要優於民

進黨，尤其在財經方面國民黨可說是人才濟濟。上次全球金融海嘯，台灣是亞洲最先脫困的國家之一，時代雜誌評論讚譽台灣的財政制度已經步入軌道。

民進黨不能讓人放心的還有以下的考量：民進黨不承認九二共識，不放棄法理台獨，永遠是一棵危險的未爆彈，不知何時會引爆。

綠營人士一向親美，媚日，反中。在各國都在爭取全球及大陸市場時，他們強調的是主體性，草根性及本土化。用一切手段杯葛與大陸的貿易來往。相較之下，國民黨具有較大的格局及視野。綠營媒體慣於散播仇恨，炒作省籍，分化族群。他們組織網軍，以網路傳播流言。更不惜利用年輕人，租用暴民(rent a mob, Dennis V. Hickey in "The Diplomat.")，不擇手段以干擾立法議事及政事推行。相較之下，國民黨的作風，遠為溫和及理性。民進黨慣於打壓異己，不容異見，例如施明德，陳文茜，沈富雄等這些較為理性，具有理想的人士，都無法見容於該黨。國民黨則經常鬧內訌，一部份原因也是這個黨容忍性較高。

民進黨異常團結，以扁之貪腐，菊之無能，賴之蠻橫，李(登輝)之無恥，他們仍是一致死挺。難怪綠營執政的首長，民眾滿意度調查，永遠高於國民黨。他們施政出了問題，會推諉，會硬拗，被判了徒刑，就喊政治迫害。相較之下，國民黨的官員會認錯，會道歉，會下台，他們較重視形象，較知恥知痛。扁於任上治國無方，斂財有道，綠營人士卻喊的是「肚子扁扁，也要挺阿扁」，同樣的場景，你能想像會在藍營發生嗎？一言以蔽之，藍營以死忠為恥，綠營以死忠為榮。

# 三股繩子不易斷

~忠華~

看完「笨蛋要做賊 - 于摩西所寫」與「蔡英文被突擊-孫大衛所寫」，我這華人想用另一個角度寫點感慨吧。

首先從正面讀是完全有歷史和證據來支持，但從反面角度看鬼子有其長遠盤算。日美緊抱一起算是俱有「化敵為友」的長處，也起源於韓戰冷戰與共產主義漫延的好藉口，第七艦隊「趁機」迅速切入台海以分隔為二，誰讓我們自家不和(合)，國共如果沒有內戰，不自我中心，顧及大局，遵照孫中山，不建立PRC，不改旗子，不簡化字體，今天必定會更好，中美可能仍然以戰勝國佔據著日本，琉球(我們的稱呼，請不要再用臺灣人喜歡用的沖繩日名)應屬於我們的，至少不屬於日本而絕對是個中立國。日美如同磁鐵般，將臺灣吸到另一邊，仗著「不民主」「不自由」來掐住中國脖子並用島鏈堵住中國的東向。日本朝西南方向滲透癱瘓哈日族，汽車在日本只准用十年，然後全部低價或贈送到第三世界，真所謂豐田跑天下，請自問多少華人開豐田本田？美國藉口重回菲律賓向北卡住巴士海峽，這聯盟的骨子總不會變，我們笑別人笨沒用，他們螞蟻雄兵整體大團結了。其實中國也要抱住日本來得到雙贏，到底也有30%漢字相

同。

其次，出生於臺灣但父母是由青島「逃難」到臺灣的我，經歷過小時候被本地(省)人罵的景象，也打過架，上了中學居然在課堂中仍有被罵的經歷，到了七0年代，大約仍有10%的求才廣告寫明「限台籍」，孤島與獨立似乎分不開，其實現況是獨立自主的，但兩岸有80裡的水分開，再加上30%繁簡字體的不同，這股離心力一直繼續被政客外來勢力譁眾至今，大陸不能假定60%的人朝著內地有更大的向心力來勝過抵消那股自我的離心力，如何耕耘可是掌握在大陸。

第三，我們想想：1.日本的NHK，在世界各地都可以看到，最近在美國PBS公共免費台(NEWSLINE, NEWSREPORT)早晚都有，他們呈現一片「和平」「友善」「科技」「創意」「環保」，透明度高，譬如許多磨鏡片，地下23公里長的加速器，等等都可看到，也以東亞的領導者姿態(中心自居)來報告部份中國新聞。

2.不知中國有沒有這種媒體宣傳？看來華人如同過街老鼠，四面喊打，美國國內全部媒體說中國南海的不是，華人只會房地

產，中國政府貪腐。華人在美形象不好呀！(如果住在沒有華人的地方更糟)

3.自己的前途是操在自己的手中，漫罵和對罵毫無效用。安倍要去指國神社，新聞不必報告，最好他不務正業每天去拜。但中國一定要有「九一八」，「七七」，「九三勝利日」，「南京大屠殺」，等等自己的紀念館已足夠傳給下一代。

4.中國人比較會單打獨鬥或單槍上陣，過去已逝，後見之明，兩岸三地是操之在中國，夫妻離婚仍可以破鏡重圓，兄弟也可重新修好，母女關係也能轉劣為善。

最後聖經傳道書4:12「孤身一人被攻勝，若有二人便能抵擋他；三股合成的繩子，不容易折斷。」老大哥如何完成一手牽著臺灣另一手牽著香港(我的妻子是香港人)走在自己光明磊落的紅地毯上？未來六月非常險峻！先自掃門前雪吧，把週邊20國關係拉住，光嘴說，亮劍，以及秀肌肉都不實用，需要極高的智慧(聖經說靈巧像蛇，但內心純良像鴿子)以及龐大的外語團隊行動來贏得這場無形的軟實力爭戰，才能更上一層樓，默想著改頭換面或改名換姓，和為貴而且合則重，世界就不能再欺負華人了！