

川普引領美國的走向



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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

美國總統大選終於落下帷幕，結果打破了許多媒體和政論家的眼鏡；筆者前些時發表了兩篇文章，認為川普有險中求勝的可能，但自己的「高瞻遠矚」在看到選舉結果出爐後也不禁拍案稱奇！

川普當選後，世界各地的文人墨客對於他未來帶領美國的走向掀起了一股預測風潮，既然大家都興趣瞎子摸象，筆者自然也想趕趕時髦來摸摸象(共和黨)屁股，預言一下川普未來四年的走向：

1.管制非法移民是當務之急，接收穆斯林難民的可能性微乎其微以保衛國內安全，改善全民健保，大力更新國內的基礎建設，減稅創造就業機會；讓美國再次偉大不僅僅是口號。

2.他會學老毛的「聯合次要敵人，打擊主要敵人」的戰略，改善和俄羅斯的關係，採用老布希對伊戰爭的策略，要求大家一起出錢出力去消滅世界的主要禍害IS。歐洲也會跟隨美國腳步，減輕對俄壓力，敘利亞內戰可能得到各方妥協解決，難民問題將有所減輕。美國與日韓和歐洲各國

◎范湘濤

關係基本不會變，駐軍也不會改變但人數將會逐年減少；在韓部署薩德導彈計劃可能壽終正寢，和歐盟日韓的聯合軍演也會逐年減少；簡而言之，美國今後對外政策將會仿效中國的「人不犯我，我不犯人」的獨善其身策略，減少對外軍事衝突的可能性。

3.對中國將放棄武力遏制的亞太再平衡策略，但經濟戰不可避免，提升關稅，要求減少貿易逆差等等；川普是靠宣布破產倒賬的老千，他是否會故技重施，以同樣手段向中國賴債，誰都沒法預料，此外他還有更好的妙招，就是「賣臺」；筆者在中美論壇169期曾提及著名學者保羅·凱恩(Paul Kane)的大文「To save our economy, Ditch Taiwan」(捨棄臺灣救經濟)，那篇文章自2011年刊出以來一直沒有得到奧巴馬的重視，現在商人川普領軍，見錢眼開之下，也許他會和中國領導人討價還價，以美國退出干涉臺灣事務為條件，求取中國在某些方面

對美國的讓利。臺灣對美國而言只是一根食之無味，棄之可惜的雞肋，筆者認為川普會把臺灣待價而沽，價錢對了立即放手，價錢不對就繼續留在手中幫助美國消化老舊武器(對臺軍售)。臺灣指望的TPP由於川普當政變成了空中樓閣，靠國際貿易生存的臺灣如不靠緊中國大陸，必將在國際貿易中變成孤家寡人，實在值得警惕。

4.由於美國不再願意當獨行俠，聯合國的職權範圍將會增強加大，今後要解決世界大事不是美國一錘定音而是由更多國家來共商大計。美國把替天行道的大把鈔票轉用在國內教育、科學及建設上，美國的明天一定會更好，美國仍然會是被世界敬重的領航者；川普這位大嘴巴，如果他真的能做到他所說的讓美國再偉大，不僅是美國之福，而且是世界之福，讓我們拭目以待！

後記:文章完稿後，越看保羅·凱恩的文章越覺得他有道理，在此呼籲川普總統和習近平主席好好為這件世紀大事商量商量，美國從中國的和平統一作出貢獻(不扯後腿)而得到相當報酬，豈不是所謂的雙贏？

俄)的動亂、和文革時的倒行逆施，但總體來說，它終於走到一條正道上了。它也在試著為人民謀福利，只是千年的問題不能靠幾十年來解決。中國走上了復興之路，就跟歐洲在千年黑暗時代後終於在十五世紀走上了文藝復興的道路一樣。西方經過三百年的努力，斷頭台殺人無數，才終於開啓了兩百年的光輝。中國才走多久？中間還有那麼多已開發的海盜國家擋路，走到今天不容易；我相信中國終究會復興，尤其是90/00後的年輕人，他們沒有包袱，更愛國。看看幸福指數，西方人調查的，中國人82%感到幸福，而美國不到40%。今天的中國比「九一八」事變前的中國要團結得多，那時是一盤散沙。這才是美國、日本要醜化和打擊中國的主要原因，因為他們知道，如果在中國富強以前不把中國打趴，他們就沒有機會了。時間也許一、二十年，也許一、兩百年。但不重要，重要的是中國一定會復興。

外國人(西方人和親西方的人)一百多年來一直在貶抑中國，用「輿論」和所謂的「普世價值」等等來醜化和打擊中國的一切，但是中國還是忍辱負重，在過去三十多年來一直讓西方這種中國威脅論跌破眼鏡，就是沒有變成他們所期望的七塊論，反而在美日(還有其它西方國家)的逼迫下越來越強。當正面的打壓失去作用的時候，就有人用「民主、集權」來作比較。問題是美式民主在過去幾十年來造成了多少國家人們的流離失所，歐洲穆斯林難民不就是美國在推行茉莉花民主革命造成的嗎？三個國家共有900萬難民，這個數字不算小吧？那些國家過去在公知和美分們所說的「集權統治」之下，安居樂業(看過去的利比亞、敘利亞、伊拉克、阿富汗人們的生活就知道，不

◎和田

的戰場，主要在東南亞)的台灣青年人達到18萬之多，台灣人忘記了？所以說台灣人典忘祖 - 忘了你祖先從中國來的，還忘了自己跟日本的深仇大恨！誰不是要台灣人跟日本拼個死去活來，但至少不要再你的熱臉蛋去貼他們的冷屁股了。

如果日本像德國一樣深切反省，努力補回他們對亞洲人的虧欠倒也罷了，但他們(尤其是在安倍領導之下)又在走軍國主義的老路，這就叫人是可忍孰不可忍？但同樣是受到日本人壓迫侵凌的國家，韓國人就有骨氣反抗日本，台灣人就毫無骨氣，還把日本人當祖宗，這種台灣人還自稱「愛台灣」，實在教人看不起。

今天，台灣人還是看不起大陸人，但是你要知道，你所看不起的是四十年前的大陸人，不是現在的大陸人。幾年前，大陸人已經開始改變他們對台灣的看法了，不光是因為現在大陸有十二個省份的GDP高於台灣，更是因為他們在文化建設上的急起直追。看看杭州的例子，如果你兩年內沒去過杭州，真誠的建議你去走一走，住一、兩個月，體會一下。杭州會被選作G20的地點不是沒有道理的。

大陸人承繼滿清革命以來的精神，雖然中間有走錯路的時候，包括軍閥割據、共產黨裏和外國(蘇

盡信人權不如無人權

◎王敬之

在美國開車實為一大享受，道路寬敞而管理良好，尤其開車的大眾基本上都遵循一定之規，所以即使碰上擁擠於途，只要不是必需趕時間，還是很可以舒心愜意。唯一大煩惱是，晚間常遇大亮前燈的車輛(俗稱「打高燈」)，無論它是迎面而來抑或尾隨於後，都十分惹人討厭，雖然警察開罰單，罰款也逐年加重，但屢禁不止，民不惜財奈何以財懼之？中國近年來財漸大、氣漸粗，公路四通八達、車滿於市，區區從來未敢在祖國開過車，好像不止區區一人如此，熟識的朋友個個如此說。想來這由於同胞好漢們，皆受過多年「一不怕死二不怕苦」的教育，肯定比外國人勇敢，更不會在乎什麼罰款了。

晨間電視新聞，報告了男女總統競選人的若干勢態後，穿插幾條重要的世界大事，其中一條簡述了中國推出新的交通規則：夜間打高燈罰在高強燈光前面睜眼瞪視六十秒鐘。聽此報導，區區情不自禁如同心儀候選人獲勝一樣拍手喝彩，中國這條立法簡直是神來之筆！

誰知那幾位報告員在用贊賞語調敘述這條新聞之後，緊接著又故作輕鬆談諧嘀咕一句：「這似乎有違人權！」隨即轉報別事。

但區區的腦子停留於此良久。

中國頻年施政中，確有不少侵犯人權，惹得內外非議，但應逐事分析據情而論。像上述交通新規，揆情度理有什麼不妥？打高燈，畢竟不是殺人放火，你總不能置其於死地；可以加重處罰，一增再增總有個頂限吧，而那些男女好漢囊中多金，不怕，你怎麼辦？現要其嚐一分鐘強光照射的滋味，於身體無害，於事體有益，讓他(她)們切身領會強光如何影響視力，應該有助於他(她)們今後的不打高燈。這跟人權的帽子有什麼關係呢？

吾人都知道書本是好東西，但記得孟子曾講過「盡信書不如無書」。同理，人權是好東西，但人權也不能迂腐拘泥，碰到什麼尷尬都扯人權來作擋箭牌或攻擊器，那就「盡信人權不如無人權」。需要井然有序的方便交通，屬於共同的人性，這是人性之善；只圖自己痛快不顧別人死活，亦屬人性，是人性之惡。懲惡揚善是政府之責。用人權來指責善政，表明尚未真正懂得人權和人性；當然，歪打正著的拋出一條善政，未必意味著已經懂得了人權和人性。人性之不彰，人權奚以張？

要再睜眼說瞎話)，而現在都民不聊生。民主的光環已經幻滅。再加上美國民主政治和資本主義本身造成的一次又一次的全球經濟危機，現在大家都都知道那是美國在剪羊毛去資助美國自身財經的精密設計，也凸顯了美式民主的破滅。美國這次大選為什麼川普會有那麼多支持者，並不見得那些人都支持川普的政策，而是他們反對原有的制度。那麼，民主真的就比所謂的「集權」好嗎？請大家真心的思考一下。

在這種情況下，我們就不該用偏見(意識形態)直接指民主優於專制，來打擊中國。應該好好研究到底你們所說的中國的專制是什麼樣的專制？其實那個專制跟日本當年的軍國主義的專制有很大的分別，自己去網上查考一下再說。這就像台灣式的民主是不是真正的民主，還是叫民粹更為合適。要了解民主是什麼，先

去看雅典和斯巴達的27年的伯羅奔尼撒戰爭，你會更清楚。不要以為台灣自己叫自己民主就是真的民主，在我這個沒黨沒派的人看來，台灣式的民主是黨道民主，是多數專制。所以不要用你四十年前對毛澤東專制的認識來看現在的中國，你一定錯。

反過來說，美國曾經是世界上美好的國家，因為他基本上主持「正義」。但隨著美國越來越像羅馬帝國後期，國力日分，除了武力以外，已無法再繼續主持「正義」(很多美國所說的正義還是在美國控制世界輿論之下自己給自己臉上貼金的)，尤其是阿富汗和伊拉克戰爭把美國的真正意圖打出來了(就是要控制世界)，加上敘利亞戰爭，美國更是灰頭土臉。如果你現在還認為美國是一個偉大的國家，你就是像把頭埋在砂礫裡的鴛鴦一樣，故意視而不見。

Where and What Can the U.S. And China Collaborate?

Mainstream and Organic Views
Dr. Wordman

Abstract

There are so much valid arguments and so many examples for the U.S. and China to collaborate. Beyond the 'global warming and climate change' where the two countries have agreed to work together to reduce pollutions, there is a host of opportunities for the two great powers to collaborate. A few examples are discussed in this column. Our world has been poisoned by the 'hegemony theory' for too long; it is time for the world powers to understand 'world harmony' (世界大同) and explore collaboration rather than confrontation.

As the Presidential Election Day arrives, President Obama's two terms will draw to an end in a couple of months. What will his legacy be when he leaves the White House? This is a question many political analysts and historians will ponder, since Obama has had a miraculous rise to become the most powerful individual on Earth for the past eight years. In my view, President Obama's greatest achievement, which will be his legacy, is his effort dealing with 'Global Warming and Climate Change'. The fact that he had met with the Chinese leader, Xi Jinping, and successfully collaborated with China to mutually commit to a significant reduction in environmental pollution in the coming decades is the most positive accomplishment for the Obama Presidency. This effort induces the world to follow as evidenced by the ratification of the Paris Climate Change agreement by both the United States and China announced at the G20 summit in September 2016 which no doubt will lead the world to pay attention to environment thus benefiting the Earth and all its inhabitants.

The benefit of US-China collaboration is tremendous as we all can see in the handling of the 'Climate Change' issue. But where and what else can US-China collaborate for mutual benefits and world welfare? Amid much China bashing, American citizens seem to be brain washed that there is no way to collaborate with China other than target her as an enemy. The hostile rhetorics towards China uttered by the two Presidential candidates, Trump and Clinton, in their campaign speeches are especially disappointing and misleading. On the above title question, I see an American phenomenon of burying our heads in the sand. People use outdated arguments and ignore the facts in assessing

China; not only being inaccurate but also leaning towards blaming China for our domestic setbacks such as losing competitiveness in our manufacturing industry and even in research and innovation. A recent set of documentary films shown in Discovery Channel, entitled, Smart China (Exec Producer, Kyle Murdoch, Producer, Verity Mackintosh, Director, Robin Singleton and Presenter, Josh Klein, in youtube, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h8y3b5NTt-0&feature=em-share_video_in_list_user&list=PLbPCj8kYQM0Dkgal3WzQBczJ5PBok2Sq-) clearly depicted a correct impression we Americans should have, that is, the real challenge to the U.S. is how we may revitalize our industrial power by collaborating with China and treating China as a giant market place with talented people, manufacturers and consumers, rather than targeting China as an enemy.

Where and what can the United States and China collaborate then? If we lift our heads up from burying in the sand, we can see that there are plenty of areas and specific projects we can work together for mutual benefits and for world prosperity. Let me list a few categories below and focus one or two domains for more detailed discussion:

(I) Terrorist Threat: No doubt the Islamic terrorism has become a global imminent threatening which drives hundreds of thousands of refugees running away from their home countries in the Middle East to Europe, America and elsewhere. China has a significant population of Muslims and years of experience in accommodating Muslims as Chinese citizens under China's constitution. Naturally, China is very much concerned with the current 'terrorists problem'. From world peace and a long term point of view, it makes great sense for the U.S., China, and the EU leading countries to work together to deal with this issue.

(II) Maritime Pirating: It is amazing with today's advanced maritime technologies, we still see pirates capturing commercial ships in the open sea. The U.S. has the most powerful navy in the world; why isn't the U.S. making demands and providing protection on freedom and safety of navigation in the open sea? This is an action China and many Asian countries would appreciate more than seeing the US Navy conducting military exercises in the Asia Pacific. The recent outcry of the Philippines' new President preferring

focusing on domestic economic development to foreign military alliances should make us rethink our Asia policy. More than 60% of China's trades depend on safe sea lane transportation. The U.S. Navy can easily lead a global maritime alliance to eliminate pirates and maintain ocean safety.

(III) Developing Countries: China is emerging to become a developed country. She has decades of experience in trying to lift her out of the developing country status. There are so many countries needing help to develop their economy. This is an area that the U.S. and China can perfectly collaborate to promote world prosperity and obtain mutual benefits as well. Opening dialogue and collaborate will produce many win-win projects on Asia, Africa and South America.

(IV) Anti-Drug War: In a 2013 study, it is reported that an estimated of 24.6 million Americans above age 12 were current illicit drug users which is an increase of 9.4% over previous year. The actual number of drug addicts in China is not known; estimates suggest that it is between 2.3 and 20 million people. This may seem like a very small number when compared to China's population, but because of how fast drug abuse has risen, China may surpass other countries that currently have the most drug abusers. Both China and the U.S. are drug transit (and money laundry) regions and huge drug abuse market places. If the U.S. and China could collaborate in prevention, education, eradication, interdiction, rehabilitation, treatment and law enforcement, the positive effects will be tremendous.

(V) Science Research and Space Exploration: The above mentioned Discovery Channel video offers convincing arguments that the U.S. and China should collaborate. On space exploration, the U.S. adopted the policy of excluding China when the International Space Station was launched in 1998 as a seven nation joint project. China was forced to go it alone in space research. Less than two decades, China just demonstrated her capability of launching a space station of her own and the launching of manned spacecraft. In the past month, China has launched her Tiangong 2 space lab and this month she demonstrated a successful docking of a manned spacecraft Shenzhou 11 (2 astronauts, a man and a woman) with the space station Tiangong 2. The EU space research organizations have expressed interest in collaborating with China, unfortunately there may be some system incompatibility issue. After witnessing China's achievement, even a layman can conclude that collaboration between the U.S. and China in space exploration will be beneficial to mankind.

The above is just a few examples of a host of opportunities for the two great powers to collaborate. The world has been poisoned by the 'hegemony theory' for too long; it is time for the world powers to understand 'world harmony' (世界大同) and explore collaboration rather than confrontation!