

大道之行也天下為公

由中國扶貧到全球致富

最近中央電視臺(CCTV)有一個相當不錯的節目「走遍中國」，介紹了許多中國政府幫助窮困地區人民致富除貧的故事；筆者憑看過影片後的記憶，隨便講一兩個印象較深的故事和大家共享：

甘肅有一個小伙子，初中時便因家窮輟學，跑到深圳去打工，隨身帶了幾斤家鄉的特產「隴西核桃」，打工那段時間，有時會拿出一點招待一起打工的好朋友，吃過的人都讚不絕口，有一位朋友不經意說了一句「這玩意在網上買得到，不過價錢很貴」，這個甘肅小伙聽到後靈機一動，便到網上查看隴西核桃的價錢，看到後嚇了一大跳，最便宜的是六十元一斤，小伙在家鄉時曾替人收購過核桃，頂多兩元一斤。哇！這一嚇有分教，小伙子立即下定決心打道回鄉，並作了一些準備工作，買了一個便宜電腦並惡補了一些簡淺的電腦課程。回到家鄉後，因為沒有網路，只好整天泡在網吧裡釣魚(等買主上門)，三個多月的煎熬終於等到了第一筆五斤訂單生意，買主是一位曾經被下放到甘肅的知青，因為懷念當地核桃美味才買的，他收到後又買了幾百斤，此後陸續

◎范湘濤

續續訂單越來越多，小伙便開始和附近核桃農戶簽約優價收購再到網上傳銷，當地政府也把小伙當成領頭羊，給予他多方支助，讓他帶領農戶們脫貧。當年的窮小伙如今已是身價千萬的小富翁了，當地的許多農戶也靠他的指引由幾千元年收入，變成了幾萬元年收入，窮鄉僻壤數年間變成了世外(核)桃園，美哉！美哉！

再講一個比甘肅更窮的寧夏，那兒是「風吹石頭跑，地上不長草」的不毛之地，許多山區因為嚴重缺水，多年前還被聯合國評定為最不宜人居的地方，中國政府有鑒於此，便決定大手筆發動移民扶貧政策，把那些山區居民搬遷到適宜人居的平地來，過去十多年已有一百六十幾萬原來居住在窟洞裡的人民搬進了水電煤氣俱全，三室一廳而且有一點後院的新式建築，電視臺記者特別訪問了一位福寧村濱河家園的一位大姑娘，她們家是從山區移民進村的，原來全家三口人(父母和她)每年只有幾百元收入，不但吃不飽，衣服也是補了再補，如今在政府幫助下住進了新屋，自己承包了一個養菇房，父母幫她打工，另外還請了同村一些工人，每年有十幾萬收入。談到「福寧村」這個名字的由來，也算是中國特色，就是中國政府有

一個由發達地區支援窮困地區的政策，辦法是指定一個經濟較好的省幫助一個窮困省解決問題，福寧村就是「福建」支援「寧夏」的一個樣版。福寧村建設初期，正是習近平主閩之時，這個樣版村的功勞簿上，一定會記上習大大一筆吧！記得八零年代初到大陸旅遊，看到江南漁米之鄉的農村都是破瓦殘垣的景象，如今那些鄉村都變成了高樓大廈的三線都城；假以時日，像福寧這樣的小村肯定又是一個拔地而起新都會了。

從鄧小平的「讓部分人先富起來」到習近平的「全力奔小康」，中國的除貧工作取得了巨大成就就是舉世公認的事實，像上面所提的那種小故事可能道也道不盡，說也說不完，於是中國政府有了更大的雄心壯志，提出「一帶一路」的構想，要讓更多的發展中國家也能複製中國的扶貧致富成功經驗。基督教和伊斯蘭教的教義都是「你死我活」的信仰，而中國提出「一帶一路」是「我活你也活」的新思路。中國人幾千年來都傳承著治國平天下的大志，但平天下並不是窮兵黷武的侵略，而是「大道之行也天下為公」，這也許就是中國領導人所津津樂道的「有中國特色的社會主義」吧？

年前俄國就開始實行軍事現代化了。而美國又以經濟制裁來壓制其進程。

在過去的幾十年中，中國的軍力遠遠落後於西方。在改革開放之後，中國也想和西方做朋友。然而西方只是利用中國的廉價勞力。當中國的經濟崛起之後，美國開始打壓和圍堵中國。美國的強大軍力不斷抵近偵察和耀武揚威，挑釁中國。以至於中國不得不趕緊加強軍備，急起直追。美國又在製造一個敵人，製造中國威脅論。這些軍備競賽之始作俑者其實都是美軍。

四、軍備老舊，經費不足？

川普總統上任前後，軍方將領紛紛陳述武器軍備老舊，無法抗衡外敵。於是川總立刻說要增加軍費，整軍經武，要使美國再強大起來。事實上，美國軍力之強大，武器裝備之先進，舉世無雙，無人能望其項背。空軍飛機種類之多，令人驚訝。特種飛機，少則數十架；各型支援飛機往往有數百架；每一種作戰飛機動輒數千架。海軍有兩百多艘艦艇，種類繁多，包括十個航母戰鬥群，以及許多戰略與戰術核潛艇，軍力十分強大。美軍的戰區是以全世界來劃分的，它在世界各地有幾百個基地。美軍足可把世界上大多數的國家打回到石器時代。而且新武器的研發不斷進步，高科

東進，佈設反導系統，不斷演習，向俄國逼進。川普新政府的官員與俄國大使接觸，竟被視為通敵。以至於俄國外交部長問：俄國是你們的敵人嗎？究其原因，至少有兩點：一是許多將領、官員、議員、智庫、和媒體仍然深深存有冷戰的敵對心態；二是受到軍工集團(military industrial complex)的影響。在國家安全方面的所謂專家們，仍然把俄國在中國視為敵人，如此就製造了仇恨在億萬人的心中。這種心態對於國際關係，有害而無利。

二、霸權心態

美國成為世界上的獨一強國之後，又漸漸遠離上帝，難免心驕氣傲。它來制定國際間的遊戲規則。動輒耀武揚威，甚至挑釁他國。這與百年前的炮艦外交是一樣的，必定引起其它國家的反感。

三、俄國、中國威脅論

俄國擁有之核武與美國相當，也有一些其它先進武器。俄國如果是美國的敵人，那麼俄國的確是個威脅。但是自從蘇聯解體之後，俄國想和西方做朋友，西方卻羞辱俄國。唯一有興趣的是削減俄國的核武器。俄國如果不是敵人，那麼它還是個威脅嗎？事實是美國的機艦常在俄國周邊耀武揚威，抵近偵察，甚至演習推進到東歐。事實上，美軍在製造一個敵人。所以幾

軍備競賽 奔向末日

評美國國防預算案 ◎天客

過去八年來，歐巴馬政府把中東和北非局勢攪得一團糟，恐怖分子四處作亂。而美國內政正從金融海啸災難之後緩慢復蘇。此外，自由派橫行，美國道德標準急速崩潰。這些都是民主黨敗選原因之一。川普總統接任之後，力求改變美國之頹勢，筆者對其大部分新政寄予厚望，唯對增加軍費，大力重整軍備，不敢苟同。筆者來美四十年，熱愛美國這個自由樂土。美國是二十世紀崛起之強權。先是經濟崛起於十九世紀末。軍力崛起則是於二十世紀，經歷過一戰、二戰、韓戰、越戰，以及中東戰爭。無論是抵擋法西斯主義之侵略或共產主義之輸出世界革命，都是正義之師。美蘇兩大集團冷戰了幾十年，直至蘇聯解體。然而冷戰結束之後，除了反恐之外，美軍對其它潛在的競爭者卻變成了挑戰者。筆者于華府工作二十年，與聯邦政府許多機構打過交道，對政府之運作，不是外行。為何筆者認為增加軍費不切實際，茲從幾方面簡述如下。

一、冷戰後遺症

在蘇聯解體之後，照理說世界應該邁向和平了。然而抵擋華沙公約國家的北約不但繼續存在，還不斷擴大，增加會員國，繼續

Currency Manipulation to Gain Profit, to Maximize Cash Value or to Protect Asset

Currency Manipulation in its narrow definition is that a currency exchange rate is being manipulated up or down by a controller, typically implying the government authority. In reality, currency exchange rate fluctuates by trading force that is by every trader. It is fair to say that every trader, from common citizens, to investors, to corporations to banks and including governments, they all influence currency exchange or manipulate currencies (buy or save and sell or spend) to gain profit or to maximize their cash value or to protect assets. Taking advantage of currency fluctuation is practiced daily by everyone in his or her process of "managing cash flow". In a healthy economy, money should be circulated (flow) to produce economic effects, from hardcore manufacturing to soft-kill creation to produce 'goods', 'products', 'designs', 'arts', 'programs' and 'services'. When money does not flow, we will have a stagnant economy. In the world economy, multiple currencies are used as money to maintain or stimulate economy. Since each currency is managed to flow and exchange with other currencies, it is natural that each currency will maintain exchange values with other currencies depending on what currency holders (common folks, investors, corporations, banks and governments) are willing to accept the exchange rate. The exchange rates will fluctuate as holders change their value views on the currencies they hold and their desire to exchange.

Common folks manage their cash value and cash flow by buying goods and services at low prices (especially on imports produced by foreign currency), traveling to countries when currency exchange is to their favor and exchange money when the exchange rate is favorable to the currency they hold. Some might save money in certain currencies when banks offer higher interest rate for those currencies. Of course, investors have more money; they will do the same except they will do it more often, with larger quantities, dealing with more sophisticated financial instruments (valued in different currencies). When investors focus on their cash flow just for maximizing their cash value with no concern of maintaining or stimulating economy, their 'cash flow managements' often become currency manipulation to maximize cash value damaging certain targeted currencies. A typical method they use in speculating

Mainstream and Organic Media Dr. Wordman

currency fluctuation is to hedge on a particular currency, for example, by borrowing a huge amount of, say Thai Baht, and expecting or manipulating (driving down) its value lower than purchasing Baht at lower value to repay the loan. This type of 'cash flow management' is only benefiting the speculating investor and not good for the economy. Unfortunately, there are many such speculators doing currency manipulation in the world.

Corporations must manage their cash flow to maximize the value of the currencies they hold especially if a multinational corporation has payrolls in many countries requiring large reserves in different currencies. Naturally, the treasurers of corporations must engage in currency exchange fluctuation and buy and sell different currencies. A legitimate international corporation would manage currency by paying attention to currency fluctuation but not trying to manipulate or speculate in currency exchange, which is a high risk business. A government has obligation to protect and manage the country's economy, naturally it must defend their currency against speculators with intention to make huge profit by exploiting the currency. To maintain competitive position in export, often the government must maintain a stable currency and adjust its exchange rate to be competitive in trade. This kind of currency adjustment is of temporary nature very different from currency manipulation by systemic schemes devised by currency manipulators (traders). There is no country that can survive on de-valuing her currency continuously (hyperinflation may result), since she must buy international goods with her currency and her citizens need to travel to other countries requiring currency exchange. An unstable devaluing currency is very vulnerable to currency speculators as well as manipulating investors who will buy up the country's hard assets such as real estate and factories at bottom prices when the local currency is pushed to bottom value.

The U.S. has been in a unique position regarding her currency, US dollar. The dollar has been used as the world standard exchange currency for nations to make trades and balance payments with each other. Ever since the U.S. abandoned the gold backing policy to use gold to back the value of the green dollar, the US dollar's value has been

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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

兩則短文

擺龍門陣

老大與老三

諸葛爺爺早在一千八百多年前就為習大大和普大帝下了指導棋，曰：「隆中對」。簡言之：「老三聯合老二對付老大。」如今，床舖哥想拉攏普老三，沒門兒。「啲！毀了老二，輪到咱當老二。俺傻呀！沒門兒。」

應對米國新君的強勢，孔明老祖宗又有指示，八字箴言：「明修棧道，暗渡陳倉。」

(一) 將債權轉換成產權：減少持有美債。變現後，購礦產、農場、酒莊，買戲院、旅館、房地產，併科技、智慧財產權。千萬別投資新事業，高風險。

(二) 床舖老兒想搞基礎建設。不妨，挑明了支持配合，但可別搶先單幹。拉上德英法合作，貸款也不佔大份兒。基建花費大，又有排擠效應。預算卡在修橋、鋪路上，就沒餘力幹壞事兒了。幾十年來，山姆大叔咋就不搞基建呢？奈何，阮囊羞澀，既沒錢，又只賠不賺，不好玩，也玩不起呀。

(三) 再輻光十年，必成第一大經濟體。再養晦二十年，武力上足以抗衡老美。低調有所作為三十年，中國不被人欺負，也不欺負人。那就可以告慰老祖

◎周固猷

宗，不肖子孫可能有機會完成「天下為公，世界大同」了。

養大拳頭

美國總統(川大嘴)上任啦，自此之後，他的言行舉止，不能再耍猴戲了，因為這個畸形的巨形怪胎，其方針措施都會留下著太多的影響或後遺症，一旦戰爭販子、貪官巨賈、短視政客、或是精神患者入主中樞，掌控按鈕，那麼七十億人都在線上討生活，剃刀邊緣上論生死，哀不哀哉？孫先生的「聯合世界上以平等待我之民族，共同奮鬥」，放眼全球，凡是以平等待我之民族，可有一個能自保、能拿得出三兩二錢力量、能有毅力恆心頑抗強權的？充其量也不過手上在UN有一張破票而已，試問那些屬狼的世界流氓們，會在乎那些團結的羊群？靠他們來團結支援？猴年馬月吧！歸根結底，民國四十年的軍歌「莫等待」歌詞，一語道破：「靠天吃飯要餓死，靠人打仗要失敗，自己的國家自己救，自己的道路自己開！」。養大自己的拳頭，才是硬道理！

技領先全球，從未停止。

依筆者淺見，美國之國家安全方面的經費，不只是國防部的預算，還應包括能源部、國土安全部、運輸安全部、宇航局、中情局、國安局，還有許多相關的情報單位；其它的部會也都有安全單位。加起來的總數是天文數位。從納稅人的角度看，實無繼續增加經費之必要。該做的應該是精簡機構，杜絕浪費，徹底執行問責制。

五、軍工集團之利益

美國有許多特殊利益團體，其中的軍工集團有極為巨大的影響力。美國艾森豪總統在1961年的離任演說中，提醒民眾關於軍工集團失控對於世界和平之危險。他在第二次世界大戰時曾任歐洲盟軍統帥，深切體認到戰爭的殘酷，對大批生命的屠殺、以及對國家社會的摧殘。他也知道軍工集團對戰爭與世界和平的影響。由他來提醒這事，難能可貴。在過去幾十年中，軍工利益集團已經大發戰爭橫財。照目前的形勢看來，若美國的政客們短視，只

顧眼前的政績或利益，或無法控制軍工集團的野心，那他們就很可能把人類帶到萬劫不復的末日。

六、各國文化之不同

一般的民族國家有它的傳統文化和價值觀。美國是個講現實利益和重視生命的國家。而其它國家的入甯死也不願受羞辱。過去的戰略觀念是以強大的核武器來嚇阻敵人。但是若碰到甯為玉碎不為瓦全的國家，這種戰略是行不通的。美國如果不斷踩到俄國和中國的紅線，戰爭是可能發生的。若美國與中俄發生戰爭，那就是世界大災難來臨之時。

依筆者淺見，美國已債臺高築，經費預算應有輕重緩急之分。此時增加軍費，並非必要。這些經費應當用來重建美國的文化和經濟，造福民生，同時降低債務。軍備競賽的結果，很容易讓人心高氣傲，輕啟戰端，帶來災難，使生靈塗炭。希望美國的文政客能識透並控制住軍工利益集團不斷擴大的影響力，保持住世界和平。(天客)

guaranteed by the U.S. government. So long the U.S. economy is healthy (a large rich trading partner), all trading countries with the U.S. will trust the credit of the U.S. government. Under that condition, the U.S. is free to print the U.S. dollars or issue US treasury bills unlimitedly to pay for her trade obligations and debt and loan money to investors to invest in foreign countries. After the US investment promoted economic growth in a country and pumped up investment gain, the U.S. then can increase her bank interest rate and adjust currency exchange rate for the dollar to attract or draw back capitals to the U.S. (through Wall Street) and let US investors cash out the profit made in that country. (Assets in that country will drop to bottom prices in the process) The accumulated earnings through hard work (trading) of that country are then wiped out rapidly by foreign investors.

The above process would work if the US economy could always go through an economic cycle, getting in and out of recession smoothly. However, in 2008, the U.S. economy went through a devastating recession triggered by a national housing bubble, the collapse of credit market for debt swap and a huge national debt. The recovery of that economy was not as quick and smooth as expected. The U.S. is continuously mounting debt (reaching \$19 trillion) and her world number one economy position is being challenged by China. The US investors participated in the China boom. To induce the investors to cash out profit made in China and bring capitals back to the U.S., the US economy has to recover and the dollar interest rate has to be raised. Apparently China had recognized this scenario while managing a slowing down economy. China had to adjust currency exchange rate (devalue RMB) to discourage investors to cash out profit in RMB to convert back to US dollars in order to protect China's industries and assets and her economy. This is the basic conflict in currency battle between the U.S. and China for the past few years. Both the U.S. and China are currency manipulators for different purposes, one to loot profits and one to protect national assets. In addition, China had recognized her vulnerability of holding huge US debt in US treasury bills; thus, China had started to reduce her US treasury bills holdings and to use RMB instead of US dollar to settle trade balances with other countries. So long other countries would go along with using RMB; China would be safer and more capable in defending her currency.

Since China is a major trading partner with most countries, China is likely to succeed in using RMB for settling trade balances. China had no choice but to take protective measures in maintaining a stable RMB. The U.S. on the other hand had to make fundamental policy changes regarding her national finances, revitalizing her industries, and to get rid of her huge national debt instead of blaming or playing currency game; that is the only way to make her economy great again.