

兩岸觀感雜記



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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

1. "向前一小步, 文明一大步"

先承認, 兩岸游的老華僑觀感各不相同。我個人的觀感是, 臺灣跟大陸越來越相似了。舉例而言, 購物中心占據了兩岸大城市的地貌。每個購物中心的設置也很像: 第一層是精品層, 全部被亮麗的化妝品擺設和高檔次的法國包包店占領。地下層是超市或者食街, 也是人氣最旺的地方。

另一個非常相似的地方就是公共男廁的尿缸了。兩岸絕大多數尿缸前的牆上都寫了這麼一句話: "向前一小步, 文明一大步"。這句話很引起反感, 它是說, "閣下的長度不夠, 站近點!"。它含有藐視的意思——雖然它可能符合事實。有的地方還自以為幽默, 寫什麼"瞄準射擊"等。不但如此, 它們莫名其妙地還在一般身高的人的額頭部位釘了一塊長長的板子。好了, 為了文明, 你就上前一步; 為了瞄準, 你就低頭查看目標。這麼一來, 你的額頭就剛剛好, 砰地一聲, 碰到哪塊釘在你額頭前面的板子上。這時, 我就會非常不文明地罵一聲TMD。

2. 金門

出國的時候, 金門還沒有開放, 所以從來沒去過, 所以這次想去看。下飛機, 出機場, 立刻感覺到強烈的農村氣息。有人或許會覺得它落後, 但是我感覺到的是它的樸實, 好像回到我成長時代的臺灣。

在金門的金湖酒店住了兩晚。據稱它是金門唯一的五星級酒店, 旁邊連在一塊兒的是六層樓的免稅大樓, 號稱是亞洲最大的免稅店, 屬於專門在機場經營免稅店的升恆昌公司。它的對象當然是小三通之後從廈門經金門到臺灣去旅游的陸客。可惜的是, 據我們包車司機說, 自從去年5月20日的選舉之後, 陸客人數明顯下降, 所以生意也就滑落。不過, 雖然生意清淡, 我仍然看到一些在面面逛逛去去的陸客。

3. 胡璉將軍

一談到金門, 就不能不提胡璉將軍。他是黃埔四期, 所以應當是林彪的同學, 兩位都是狡如狐狸, 猛如老虎的異常傑出的將領(胡璉後來還擔任駐越南大使, 下場比林彪好的太多了)。據我的司機說, 他的上司是老蔣先生特別寵愛的逃跑將軍湯某人, 而胡卻是在古寧頭之役打敗共軍, 又在八二三炮戰時堅守金門的英雄。不但如此, 為了在一個半荒的島上維持軍民的生計, 他引進了大陸北方的高粱, 用高粱的桿子當柴火, 以免軍民伐木為柴, 用高粱的穗子做酒, 換取臺灣的大米, 結果金門高粱馳名世界。他又辦學校, 修公路, 把金門治理的井井有條。金門民眾對他崇敬感恩, 以他的別號伯玉作為貫通南北的公路的名字。

對臺灣而言, 古寧頭之役實在太重要了。如果共軍打贏了, 那麼臺灣就是下一個目標。當時, 1949年10月, 韓戰還沒有爆發, 如果共軍乘勝進攻臺灣, 那麼我今天也不能在此寫這種自我消遣的文章了。所以說, 我們都應當感

◎水秉和

謝胡璉將軍。我在他的紀念館面向他三鞠躬。

4. 高雄

高雄是一個跟臺北很不一樣的城市。它給予人一個不慌不忙的感覺。它的道路寬敞, 不擠, 空氣乾淨, 又有足夠的新建築, 使人不會覺得它像中壢或者桃園那樣的死氣沉沉。至少我覺得, 它是一個適合人們退休的地方。這是說, 如果你有一些積蓄的話。

我以為高雄是臺獨的重鎮, 所以不跟計程車司機閒聊, 免得吵架或者生悶氣。但是, 出乎意料之外, 碰到一位很健談的司機。上車不久, 他就主動說, "你看右邊那棟大樓, 陳水扁和他的兒子都住在後面。"我呃了一聲。他接著說, "他們住的地方正對著美術館前面。美術館前面有一個水池, 里面有天鵝在游水。"我說, "那他有享受啊!"他說, "他是保外就醫啦。行動很自由, 有的時候有人推他出來走走。"我仍然不知道他的政治立場, 不過他接著說, "我的顧客在車子面聊天, 我就隨便聽聽啦。他們說, 他在瑞士銀行面有很多錢, 但是政

府追不回來, 因為這些錢是在陳致中的名下, 一定要他去簽名才拿得到。可是他簽名之後不回來的話, 怎麼辦?"的確, 這是個問題。"他們說, 其實他家在日本的錢更多, 可是日本不肯承認。"

對於這種小道消息, 我是姑且聽之。在亞洲, 貪污的錢很難追回來。這是鐵的事實。菲律賓的獨裁者馬可仕, 1986年被趕下臺, 直到三十一年後的今天他在瑞士銀行面的錢還沒有全部追回。不但如此, 他的兒子在去年的副總統選舉中幾乎獲勝, 而大家看好他五年之後會繼承杜爾特爾, 成為菲律賓總統。

對政客而言, 貪污是風險投資, 有時難免身敗名裂, 可是, 祇要厚黑, 享晚福和澤及後代的機遇率還是蠻高的。之所以如此, 跟民主制度好像很有關係。因為, 在民主制度面, 政黨鬥爭經常是為了勝利而不顧整個社會利益。所以, 一句西方的成語很合用, 那就是"他是混蛋, 但是他是我們的混蛋。"陳水扁雖然混蛋, 貪得無厭, 但是他是民進黨的混蛋, 所以民進黨仍然要護著他。

5. 臺北與北京

八零年代去北京, 感到它極端落

中美對抗或合作：選擇在美

◎裘國英

中國除繁榮區域經濟外, 也將成為全球最大的航運業者。此外中國投資及參予興建的高速鐵路, 涵蓋中國經中亞, 到東西歐, 中國連接東南亞, 貫通中南美各國及非洲大陸各地區。過去是條條大路通羅馬, 現今是條條鐵路通北京。

2. 金融貨幣: 隨人民幣國際化, 亞投行, 石油交易多幣別化, 國際金融不再受政治力影響, 第三世界各國經濟, 受惠於和中國的雙邊貿易協定, 將更快速發展。

3. 商業行為: 隨著價廉物美行銷世界中國製造的手機, 中式APP如淘寶, 支付寶等被廣泛應用, 配合座落各處的物流中心, 中國以及和中國經貿合作國家, 生產的貨品及物資將暢銷全球, 不論其金額大小, 均能以人民幣在手機上完成交易, 全球購物習慣, 將完全中國化。

4. 戰爭行為: 萬一兩國間發生衝突, 打仗可能更較文明。某些西方國家, 畏於中國的崛起, 到處宣傳中國威脅論, 甚至劍拔弩張, 兵臨城下, 殊不知, 中國將回敬不流血, 最符人道的戰爭模式。戰爭將始於通信中斷, 交通號誌錯亂, 銀行, 機場無法運作, 進一步全國電力中斷, 食物供應短缺, 導致全國癱瘓, 任何軍事強權, 在指揮中心失聯, 後方動亂情況下, 將不戰自敗。網路科技在兩國對抗中, 其重要性遠遠超過航母導彈。類似戰

中東: 兩大國, 伊朗在長年受國際經濟制裁時, 唯中國伸出援手, 沙特近日訪中, 也視中國為一個可合作, 可信任, 解決中東問題的推手。敘利亞、利比亞重建都將需要中國大力投入。

西歐、加、澳: 英國在上任首相科麥隆時代, 已認定中英最佳關係, 德國梅相是訪中次數最多的國際袖, 法國平, 假如透過中國的協調, 北約和俄羅斯互信加強, 西歐更可將欲增加的軍事預算, 用於民生, 加惠西歐民眾。另加拿大、澳洲對中關係, 已不再受美左右。

東北亞: 中日韓三國如形成區域合作經濟, 無疑是全球最具競爭力的經濟體。但在北韓, 東海矛盾下, 要看韓日國內政情變化。假如日本完成修憲, 韓朝關係改善, 美國著力點盡失, 中日韓經濟合作必再啟。

中蘇: 普京在被西方經濟制裁最危機的時候, 習主席訪俄, 解其危, 中俄互信, 建立超越"全面戰夥伴關係"的水平, 不是他國輕意可動搖的。

在陳述中美關係前, 再瞭解中國近年默默中正在改變世界, 例舉如下:

1. 交通航運: 隨著巴基斯坦~瓜達爾港的啓用, 接續馬來西亞~皇京港, 泰國克拉克地狹, 希臘~比雷埃夫斯港, 尼加拉瓜運河等將陸續開發, 甚至進一步打通北極航路, 全球航運路線將更短, 更有效率。自英國開挖蘇伊士運河, 美國開挖巴拿馬運河以來, 如今中國人除了改變全球航路, 同時在各重要港口, 運河週邊地區進一步開發海陸空交通樞紐及自由貿易加工區,

American Dream and Chinese Dream - Immigrants' Perspectives

We have discussed American Dream and Chinese Dream before, generally from a historical perspective. After witnessing a couple of unusual elections last year that brought in a new administration in the United States and that of Taiwan government, we witnessed some policy changes impacting Americans and Chinese people. Amazingly, in a short period of time, these changes have shaken the core beliefs of the people, especially the value system of immigrants. This prompts me to talk about the 'Dream' topic again. People's dream is an important concept defining a nation's destiny and people's life goals; it is a topic deserving our attention.

People take for granted that the United States is a country of immigrants. Surely, since the arrival of May Flower from England, North America has become the land of immigrants, though mostly from Europe. The blacks from Africa were imported in as slaves and the Asians, mostly the Chinese, were admitted as coolies. To Americans' credit, the US revolution gained total independence and established a constitution-based government system. This political system gradually, over two centuries, abolished the discriminative laws against the blacks, the Asians, the Mexicans and the South Americans. In 20th century, the U.S. benefitted from a systematic immigration policy achieving the world's no. 1 economy and a superpower status leading the world. Up to the end of 20th century, the U.S. is considered a dream country of immigrants. All Americans, including old and new generations of immigrants, cherish the American Dream - in the land of opportunities, Americans can do anything and fulfill everyone's dream, from having a happy life to becoming the US President.

Entering 21st century, the world has changed, many nations rise economically. The globe has become more integrated in commerce, communication and culture (3C) and yet more competitive (4th C), pursuing multiple dreams - Chinese Dream, Indian Dream, Brazilian Dream, European Dream, African Dream, etc..... In contrast, the American Dream has visibly lost some luster as her internal problems of decaying infrastructure, shrinking industrial base, mounting national debts and budget deficit for decades. This stress and pain created a movement and phenomenon resulting in the victory of Trump's presidential campaign, characterized by the slogan, "make America great again". Trump's

Mainstream and Organic Media Dr. Wordman

new Administration, considering their campaign slogan as their mandate, proceeded to define a new American Dream - a dream where new immigrants are discriminated and future immigrants are shut out.

Since Trump's inauguration, he has issued a number of executive orders. His order banning Muslims entering the U.S. from seven Muslim countries (affecting foreign workers and international students entering the U.S.) and his plan to overhaul the immigration law: i). restrictions on H1-B visa (which allow US corporations to hire foreign talents), ii). new rules on issuing green card (permanent resident status) and iii). limiting immigrants receiving welfare benefits, are destroying the traditional American Dream. Based on the above actions and Trump Administration's philosophy of making America great again at the expense of immigrants and other nations, there is no rosy picture for the new American Dream, at least from immigrants' perspective. We seriously doubt that this new American Dream can make America great again.

Another election in 2016 produced a overwhelming victory for Ms Tsai Yin Wen, leader of Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) in Taiwan. Her victory did not produce any mandate because she got elected by pledging to stay the course regarding cross straight relation but reneged her promise by leaning towards promoting separation from Mainland China and more dependence on Japan and the U.S. The people in Taiwan can also be considered as immigrants in the same sense as Americans in the U.S. The Taiwan aborigines were nearly wiped out by the Dutch and Japanese during their intermittent occupation in 17-18th and 19-20th centuries respectively. Chinese immigration to the island originated long before 15th century (Ming Dynasty). These Chinese immigrants are the old generation of immigrants in Taiwan (majority, like the white immigrants in the U.S.). The Japanese immigrants to Taiwan during the 50 years of Japanese occupation (1895-1945) and their descendants are a minority even less than the new Chinese immigrants from Mainland after WW II (post 1945) and their descendants.

The Chinese Dream was quite modest because the Chinese suffered nearly two centuries of atrocities from foreign aggression and invasions; they simply desire to have a stable government without foreign

power interference permitting them to pursue a peaceful modest life. The Chinese Dream is shared by the Chinese people in Mainland and Taiwan; they separately pursued economic development despite of their different governments being ally of Russia and the U.S. respectively. Fortunately, the two sides never waged war or any serious battle hence allowing them to fulfill their Chinese Dream. Taiwan developed faster and brought prosperity to the islanders sooner than Mainland did owing to a big task of lifting a huge population from poverty. However, with diligence, the Chinese mainlanders persistently pursued their Chinese Dream. Today, the Mainland China has raised her economy on par with that of the U.S. and has made Taiwan's economy dependent on the Mainland.

The Chinese Dream like American Dream are more economically oriented, however, there is a political element. The political element in the American Dream is the American Exceptionalism applied to foreign affairs and international relations. This aspect of American Dream may also change because of Trump's redefinition of American Exceptionalism, a new NATO policy (EU and Russia) and Asia policy (China and Japan). The political element in the Chinese Dream is Unity applied to sovereignty and foreign diplomacy. China has relentlessly pledged that she will rise peacefully and rigorously defend the One China policy. Therefore, the Chinese Dream including both the economic and political element (Unity) will be pursued by the Chinese people.

Any challenge to the Chinese Dream from other big nations or China's competitive neighbors is carefully handled diplomatically by China by repudiating the 'China Threat' theory and by proposing 'Win-Win international development programs such as the One Belt and One Route (OBOR). However, Tsai's election victory in Taiwan and her policies since her inauguration on 5-20-2016, surprised many Chinese people on both sides of the Taiwan strait and posted a challenge to Chinese Dream. Her continued effort in 'distancing China' through textbook revision, manipulating media, unfriendly to Mainland tourists, shifting away economic dependence on China and pro-Japan diplomatic actions (allowing nuclear radiation contaminated food import from Japan) have awakened some of the majority immigrants in Taiwan and the mainlanders. More Chinese in Taiwan are participating in anti-Tsai protests and many mainlanders are becoming vocal and urging the government to use military force to unite with Taiwan. It seems that the division between the long-generations immigrants and recent-generations immigrants from Mainland are uniting and the division between the pro-Japan immigrants (affiliated with Japanese occupation) and the rest of immigrants are widening. China seems to be quite secure and Tsai's plots seem to be backfiring. Therefore, we may predict that the Chinese Dream shared by Chinese not only in Mainland, Taiwan but also worldwide has a rosy picture ahead.