

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

智商不高 見識短淺 井底之蛙跳的衝動

~ 彭文逸 ~

台灣的小孩子們爲了服貿協定在“小國寡民”的台灣鬧得不可開交。但是，因爲不像烏克蘭，沒有外力直接介入，所以沒有開槍殺人。並且，老實說，也真不是什麼了不得的事，所以也沒人引火自焚。既沒有他殺，又沒有自殺，那麼，這到底是什麼回事呢？

應該這麼說。自從1996年李登輝提出兩國論，大陸立刻發射了幾枚空炮彈，穿越台灣上空，墜入太平洋，台灣的富人隨即把巨款轉移到凱曼群島，其後，台灣問題基本上已經有了一個不能獨立的底線。儘管陳水扁在其8年任內企圖突破（可能是爲了撈錢，不是真心爲獨），但每次稍有動作就受到美國警告，以至於兩岸關係沒有惡化，反而因爲經濟活動不斷活躍，旅遊活動逐年增加，兩岸通婚也更爲頻繁而繼續靠近。到了馬英九時代，台灣的經濟前途已經跟大陸無法分割了。在他肯定了九二共識之後，三通等一系列的多面交流活動乃成爲常態。當然，毫無疑問的是，台商在此過程中扮演了絕對重要的角色。也就是說，這是一個自然的趨勢。

相對於這個趨勢，北京方面扮演的角色就是此地所說的文火煮青蛙的統一策略。在擺明了底線之後，北京方面把武力深藏了起來，而以展開多種多樣的非政治性活動來促進兩岸的良性互動，同時給予台灣各種優惠，多年下來，逐步發展到了今天的局面。有人批評反服貿運動的學生是“井底之蛙”，見識短淺。那也完全沒錯，這些學生的視野的確不很廣闊，其中可能有些是考了個幾十分就跨進大學校門的小孩子，智商可能不高。可是，他們的直覺倒是敏銳的——他們感受到的是井水的溫度。服貿協定替井水又加了幾度溫，而這幾度使他們有了需要往什麼地方跳一跳的衝動。於是，他們就跳到了立法院的門口。

儘管服貿協定既符合台灣整體的經濟利益，又符合全球化的大趨勢，但是，它也是在兩岸從事政治接觸之前跨出的另一步。在之後，“馬習會”應當是馬英九離職前很可能要完成的升溫活動。而如果馬習會成爲事實，那麼即使民進黨2016年以後執政，蔡英文難道能夠不跟大陸打交道嗎？

或許很多人不能接受文火煮青蛙的比喻，因爲比喻的結局是青蛙一命嗚呼。可是，我們可以問，像民

進黨跟國民黨這樣鬧下去，台灣有前途嗎？學生們可以憑著直覺鬧鬧，但是跟著學生屁股後面的人又怎麼解釋呢？他們豈不是更顯得可憐嗎？他們感到了井水在升溫嗎？如果感到了，還在那裡作無聊的鬥爭，不替台灣的整個大局著想，那他們比起那些低智商的學生來，豈不是更低嗎？

可能是受到學生的刺激，連什麼“支那人滾回去”的口號都叫出來了，如果再不爲自己定位，那真的是死路一條。被批評的體無完膚的馬英九突然出招了。他居然壯起膽子，一方面要日本爲強征慰安婦道歉，另一方面他還肯定日本在釣魚臺只有治權，沒有主權（這裡他還是替美國留了面子，下一步，或者他的接班人，應當連治權也徹底否定）。他這是向民進黨親日的底線進攻了。這是要民進黨明白說出來，“你們不敢站出來替曾經受過苦受難的台灣婦女伸張正義？你們敢不敢站出來維護台灣的領土釣魚臺？”老實說，如果國民黨能夠抓住這樣的話題，站出來，把跟民進黨的競爭從反中轉變成反日，相信它的前途將仍然是光明的。如果它讓反中成爲台灣政治的主旋律，那麼，不但國民黨完蛋，台灣也是沒有生路的。

察言觀色看世界

~ 周固獻 ~

造反的目的是啥

我們是你們口中的“社會棟樑，社會中堅，社會精英，中流砥柱，國家的主人翁和未來的希望，-----”可是我們堅決反對你們如此的對待棟樑、精英、中堅、甚至你的主人；首先，老爸老媽沒有經過我的同意，就把我帶到這世界來，又不能沒有我的養我到老，竟然還叫我啃老族，我反對。我考了八分，就上了大學，雖然我記不住這學校的名字，更不知道我學了些甚麼，可是我畢業了，是大學生了，找工作固然不易，而且每月22K來應付百物騰漲，還不夠我的零用錢，我自然不屑去吃苦，你們竟然叫我們草莽族、低頭族，我反對。你們批評我們吃嗎玩樂，轟爬不斷，我反對，因爲當年你們逼我們，念那個姓范的老頭寫的“甚麼樓記”裡面說的，“先天下之樂而樂”，不就是叫我們樂嗎？什麼？你說我記錯了；是“後天下之樂而樂”，那我更反對，現在在立法院免費的隨心所欲，就太快樂了，爲什麼要等到“後天”才快樂？反對，反對，再反對。其次，所謂服貿，所謂核四，

背水一戰的決心

最近看到一篇「從出雲號下水想到山本五十六升天」的文摘，這段記錄中，不知爲什麼獨獨欠缺了，山本五十六這窮兵黷武個性的分析。二戰前，山本在赴歐美任職的歲月中，他最喜愛也最拿手的嗜好；就是去MonteCarlo賭場賭錢，（那時的Vegas遠不如Monaco的蒙地卡洛的風光），如果他老輸也就罷了，可壞就壞在他賭技高超，常反敗爲勝，這就造就了他豪賭的個性，如果個人賭輸了，了不起傾家蕩產，可是拿國家和人民去賭，那就代誌大條啦！如今山本已入土，安倍又猖狂，島民的個性本如此，爲求生存而侵略，不足爲奇，大不列顛不也如此嗎？和他們講道理，說反省歷史，不異緣木求魚，這種賤骨頭只有給他當頭棒喝，一九七二年中日建交，毛先生送給田中角榮一本“離騷”是何意也？嘿嘿！“屈原、屈原，屈服於原子彈也！”陳毅外長說“寧無褲子，也要原子”此其意也！一個國家沒有拳頭不行，有了拳頭出去亂打也不行。昨天和幾個老友在麥當勞擺龍門陣，談到近來日本的耀武揚威，美國的大力支持，都氣憤填膺，我說：回家洗個冷水澡，就會豁然開朗了。你想；美國當前的現況；戰爭、外債、民怨、經貿、就業、外交、已經是千瘡百孔，那有工夫去應付那個死纏爛打、臃腫蹣跚、食指浩繁的債主-----中國？養狗千日，用於一時，扶植日本去衝鋒陷陣，打第一火線，自己可以省錢省力的抽身，應付更切身的問題，才是上策正道。即使日本扯集體自衛權當大旗，和中國擦槍走火，美國極可能控制戰爭局部化，不會傻到赤膊

因爲我們是大學生了，所以只要是政府要作的，我們不必瞭解它的內容和涵意，更不計後果的反對，再反對。達不到目的，我就佔領政府，全體示威，癱瘓交通，甚至絕食恐嚇，這些招術還真管用，馬英九這窩囊的外來異種，一碰到我們這批棟樑、精英，立刻軟成孫子樣，我們是每反必勝，他則是屢戰屢敗。你們問我們的目的到底是啥，請給我聽好了：

三房兩浴房一套，貸款付清稅免繳，每天睡到自然醒，工作地點騎樓到，遲到早退隨便我，喝茶上網又看報，事少樂多責任輕，秘書年輕美又俏。薪水領到手發軟，獎金紅利不屑要，嬌妻美妾排成行，女傭司機不可少。股票只漲不跌下，生活指數原地繞，老闆待我像爹娘，我如豺狼加虎豹。上述條件缺一項，我他媽造反你別跳！

有朝一日，我們當家作主時，什麼服貿，核四，WTO，全是我們說了算數，那時自然有下一批棟樑、精英，來抗議，來反對，不必麻煩你們各位“老棺材瓤子”了！

上陣，和中國正面交鋒。原因是中國不是伊拉克、阿富汗、敘利亞之流，任美國宰割。中國已非當年吳下阿蒙，雖然打不過美國，可是也長了幾顆核子牙，惹火了，咬上你幾口，不殘廢也搭上半條命，太划不來。退一萬步說，把中國打趴下，那十三億個包袱，誰背得起？當年日本鬼子佔領中國，不就是點和線，何嘗有過面的成就？加上中日是世仇，打過一仗，吃盡苦頭，現在中國民智已開，日本不會笨到去重蹈覆轍。中國這個泥坑不但大，還特深，當年日本太強，中國只有抱頭挨打，但是太低估這又深又粘的爛泥攤子，一腳陷進去，貼進自己那麼少，又那麼小的精銳軍國的家當，在耗了十四年後，既貼不起，也民窮財盡了，光是老百姓每天吃的米，都實行配給制度，比起侵華初期，軍馬餉料都從日本運來，不吃中國草的日子，潦倒到如此地步。在美國停供燃油，日本惱羞成怒，偷襲珍珠港後，就死的很難看了。如今，中國這個爛泥攤子，不但更深更粘，還冒核子火花。蘇聯和美國都各自都賴在阿富汗十年，這小阿富汗可沒長牙，結果都灰頭土臉的鳴金收兵。老美非傻瓜，對付中國這有牙的龐然大物，正如六零年代，老毛說中國準備犧牲兩億人，而嚇跑赫魯曉夫，前此中共總參一句「何必用臺北換個洛杉磯」叫老美跳腳一樣，被窩裡一打算盤；划不來也。所以目前中共常態的海空巡視釣魚島，不用美日同盟，就是背水一戰，抱著我死，你老美也殘廢的心態應對，至於日本鬼子，嘿嘿，打一條主人心存顧忌的狗，中國尚不至於手軟，這是我在下的淺見，是耶非耶，咱們拭目以待。

真知灼見金玉良言 中國的好聲音！

~ 藍天 ~

在中文網站上，常常看到一些中國國內名人語錄，我收集了幾則，與大家分享。這些語錄的真實性有待考證，讀後覺得句句都是真知灼見，金玉良言。我們看看這些學者專家對中共的批評和建言，也聽聽民間大佬對我們的呼籲，我認爲，這些才是中國好聲音！

鍾南山，中國工程院院士：管你什麼和諧社會，管你什麼領導綱領，關鍵的空氣，食物，水都不安全，什麼幸福感都不會有。吳敬連，中國經濟學泰斗：中

國1990年的貨幣總量爲1.53萬億，2011年爲89.56億，21年翻了58.53倍。美國貨幣量同期只增加了1.99倍。美國法律規定貨幣發行量不得超過GDP的70%，中國已經超過2倍了。這樣超發貨幣稀釋全民財富，是一種赤裸裸的搶劫。

錢理群，北大教授：我們的大學，包括北大和清華，正在培養一大批「精緻的利己主義者」，他們的智能，世俗，老道，善於表演，懂得配合，敢利用體制達到自己的目的。這種人一旦掌握權力，危害社會極大，我們的教

育制度，正在培養有毒的罌粟花。孫立平，清華大學社會系教授：一個號稱爲人民服務的國家，對官的照顧卻無微不至。世界上有離休一說嗎？只有中國有。有二線幹部拿工資的嗎？只有中國有。有就醫各種顏色的等級本嗎？只有中國有。有常規化的公款吃喝旅遊嗎？只有中國有。有成文的子女就業照顧嗎？只有中國有。有專門爲高官罪犯設立的豪華監獄嗎？只有中國有。

王貴秀，中央黨校教授：全國人大代表中，70%是各級黨政官員，剩下的30%，大半爲大型企業或公司的董事長，總經理。如此的公司代表大會，應該改名爲全國官商代表大會，沒必要再加「人民」二字了。

李嘉誠，中國首富：近期網絡上出現許多偏激文章，目標不是聲討中共黨內的腐敗勢力，而是全盤否定共產黨，這些文章置建國以來尤

其是改革開放以來中國的巨大成就而不顧，一味列數共產黨的種種罪狀，種種罪狀，條理分明，數據詳細，語言精到，且風格相近，極有煽動力與蠱惑力，不像是老百姓自發的不滿情緒發洩，好似有組織有預謀的一場攻勢，這不能不讓人懷疑這背後有什麼政治動機和國際背景。同胞們，睜開眼，看清楚，不要輕易被人洗腦，不要隨便跟著激動，跟著起哄，被人利用了還自以爲得意。我們是中國人，我們不能眼看著這個國家發生災難，我們如果有機會爲國出力，我們應該盡力；如果我們沒有機會也沒有能力爲國出力，我們起碼不添亂，是不是？國家若亂了，我們都慘了。眼下我們起碼能做的，那就是不利於國家穩定的話不說、不傳，不利於國家穩定的事不做，也不好奇，不圍觀。

Don't Let Japan Hijack The US 'Pivot' Policy' To Become A '3FN' Strategy

Mainstream and Organic (No. 26) Dr. Wordman

There was an ancient Chinese saying about diplomacy, "遠交近攻", which means literally making friends with the states at far distance and attacking the states near the border. In a diplomatic language, perhaps the "遠交近攻" strategy can be translated as "Be Friend with the Far and Be Foe with the Near" (Friend Far Foe Near or 3FN) strategy. This strategy was often practiced by multiple states occupying a fractured territory. In such a situation, a weak state may have to friend with the far away states in order to get their support to defend against a close aggressive neighbor, hence friend far is necessary. On the other hand, a strong state with ambition to expand her territory may also friend with the states at far distance so she can focus on conquering her close by neighboring state first, a '3FN' strategy used for expansionism. In the era of late Zhou Dynasty ("戰國時代") in the Chinese history, the Middle Kingdom was divided, occupied and controlled by feudal lords forming many states; even though there was a nominal emperor, the separate states had total governance control and independent diplomacy. The '3FN' was developed and practiced in that era. This strategy was also practiced in military war fare and was taught in war theories such as in the famous Sun Zi Bin Fa (孫子兵法), which has been a part of curriculum in the world-known United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. In both diplomacy and military affairs, this strategy can be used defensively or offensively.

Today, by and large, the world has evolved into nations with legitimate governments barring a few places troubled by self-inflicted or foreign instigated unrest. Under the umbrella of the United Nation, there are 192 countries being recognized as nations/members with their own history, culture and governance. Under the charter of the UN, member countries must be living peacefully among each other. Hence, the above '3FN' strategy should never be practiced by the UN members. Unfortunately, as we see today, the above strategy not only was never shelved but was vigorously practiced among nations with ambitions. The ambitious and aggressive nations are called hegemony in modern terms, with ambition to expand territorially, to dominate influence in international affairs and worst of all to prevent other nations to rise in power even by peaceful means through fair competition. The Soviet Union and the United States were branded as hegemony by each other, resulting in a Cold War lasting more than five decades. With the final collapse of the Soviet Union, one would expect the hegemony ambition and practice would stop, but the recent 'Pivot to Asia' strategy initiated by the United States seems to target China as the new cold war (may even lead to a hot war) enemy with Japan not only

as an eager ally but also as the principal executioner of the policy in Asia. However, what is more alarming though, it is Japan applying the '3FN' strategy.

Japan decided to escalate the territorial dispute with China, the Diaoyu Islands, with calculated measure. Now under the US 'Pivot to Asia' policy, Japan is forming military alliances with nations and territories surrounding China to suppress China's rise. The current Japanese Prime Minister, Shinzo Abe, the right wing leader with a right-wing agenda to build up Japan's military strength and to revise Japan's peace constitution to permit Japan to make first attack, is also creating an unproven 'China Threat' theory. Abe has been busy touring and making military and diplomatic alliances with Asian nations surrounding China including Philippines (the foreign ministers of Japan and the Philippines proclaimed their nations to be strategic partners that would collaborate more in resolving their separate territorial disputes with China, later Japan promised 10 patrol vessels to Philippine's Coast Guard), Vietnam (The two defense ministers discussed measures to elevate defense ties and shared their views on international and regional issues of mutual interest), Malaysia (Japan and Malaysia pledged on to strengthen economic cooperation and bolster security ties, as China heightens its maritime assertiveness in Southeast Asia.), Indonesia (Indonesia and Japan have agreed to increase cooperation in military, particularly concerning military training and exercises, human resources development, defense industry, contra-terrorism, and disaster handling, said Indonesian Defense Minister Purnomo Yusgiantoro), and as far as Australia (Australia will deepen its security alliance with Japan in a new agreement to share military technology. The defense agreement opens the way for Australian access to advanced systems that could greatly increase the power of a new submarine fleet.). Abe since his PM appointment in 2012 has worked diligently to improve the India - Japan relationship. (This year Japan will join in the naval tripartite exercises with India and the U.S. The top officials in defense and foreign ministries of Japan and India will begin talks on closer ties. Japan is considering selling India amphibious aircraft and nuclear power plant equipments even though India has refused to sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty) The Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has funded the Delhi Metro subway project and just agreed to lend India additional \$700 million for the next phase of the

Mumbai Subway. This type of financing and new factories opening in India by the Japanese car manufacturers, Suzuki and Honda, and consumer product manufacturer, Panasonic, could be interpreted as fair play in the global economy. However, in view of the above and more bi-lateral military alliances and security web Abe is weaving for Japan, it becomes apparent that the heightened diplomatic relations between Japan and other Asian countries is a result of the Japanese 3FN strategy against China.

3FN strategy explains the behavior and actions of Japan, motivated by her ambition to become a dominant nation in the world. Japan has worked very hard to gain a permanent seat in the UN Security Council for years but unsuccessful and frustrated. Historically, Japan had always targeted China as a prey; hence, it is understandable why Japan would adopt a 3FN strategy against China to pull back her rising passing Japan as the world's second largest economy. However, the same cannot be said about the United States. China and Japan both are far from the United States in distance, there is no logic for the United States to friend Japan only and not to friend a rising China who has far more to offer to the United States from economic collaboration as well as from maintaining the world peace. This adds more serious doubt about the wisdom and effectiveness of the "Pivot to Asia" policy or its reinterpreted 'balancing power' policy, discussed openly by many political analysts. Indeed, witnessing recent events related to the US-China-Japan relationship, many acute observers have noticed troubling signs. These signs cast concerns that Japan (through Abe) is trying unilaterally to hijack the Pivot-to-Asia US policy to transform it into a 'Friend Far Foe Near' Strategy against China, fitting Japan's nationalism and militarism which are revived vigorously by Abe's right-wing administration. This is happening too quickly to be left unchecked. Can the United States manage, predict and control the Asian power web of bi-lateral security alliances weaved by Japan? A serious question has already been raised by Patrick Cronin et al in their report, The Emerging Asia Power Web, published by the Center for New American Security (6/2014). The United States must take back her initiative and make immediate assessment on the 'Pivot' or 'balancing' policy before it becomes Japan's 3FN power play. China is no longer a weak country like 77 years ago when Japan attacked her. Japan by Allies' mercy was spared total destruction by WW II, but can Japan survive a real nuclear WW III? No, definitely not Japan, neither Asia nor America! If unchecked, Japan's Kamikaze war spirit and her desire to apply 3FN against China and to drag the U.S. into a war might just lead to the total destruction of the Earth! Do something the United States!