

# 美國總統川普魯莽霸凌混擾全球動搖國本



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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

2025年1月20日，川普再度入主白宮，面對的是一個財政狀況堪憂的美國：每年1.8萬億美元的財政赤字、9,200億美元的貿易逆差，以及高達36萬億美元的國債重擔。特別是2025年6月即將到期的6.5萬億美元國債，迫使川普政府採取了一系列激進的開源節流政策，但是這些政策不僅未能解決問題，反而加速了美國霸權體系的瓦解。

## ◎盛嘉麟

行，靜觀情勢發展。在快速關稅勒索受挫之後，川普宣佈只加徵全球關稅10%及鋼鋁關稅25%，但是全球對等關稅暫延90天，卻單挑中國，145%關稅即日生效。希望先制服中國，再對付其他國家。但是中國對美國的惡意霸凌奉陪到底，無意妥協。

美國的白宮國家貿易委員會主任Navarro原以為，中美貿易中國是出口國，對美出口5,246億美元，進口只有1,636億美元，明顯處於劣勢，高關稅之下中國必定屈服。想不到中國準備充分，四月二日迄今已經一個月，中國的出口商並不降價，滿裝的集裝箱堆積在中國的港口，暫停對美國出貨。美國運往中國的大豆、玉米、肉類，石油，天然氣的貨輪幾乎停航。中美之間的船運減少了40%，如同互相禁運。

任命馬斯克為「政府效率部」(DOGE)的負責人後，馬斯克隨即開始推動削減政府開支，精簡聯邦機構，並大量裁減公務員。估計已經影響了大約25萬名公務員，使聯邦政府人心惶惶，效率銳減，到處示威抗議。即使各級法院視其破壞文官制度，判決裁員無效，但行政部門固執己見，不予理會。公務員無所適從，國家秩序陷入混亂，馬斯克將在5月任滿離職。

四月二日，川普舉著「對等關稅」之名突然對全世界180多個國家瘋狂襲掠，針對和美國有貿易順差的國家暴增關稅，橫征暴斂。原以為可以嚇倒世界各國，所向披靡，都向他下跪求饒，美國或許能勒索到鉅額關稅收入。

他卻萬萬沒想到從2018年川普1.0的關稅挑戰以後，中國足足籌備了8年，這一次川普2.0，沒有劉鶴穿梭其間，沒有合則兩利則兩害的呼籲，中國立即舉起維護WTO自由貿易平等互惠的大旗領導全球，正義凜然的和美國直接來了一場真正的「對等關稅」，雙方以145%與125%的關稅對決。這時原已下跪的越南和柬埔寨、剛剛跨下的日本及歐盟、猶豫不決的加拿大及墨西哥見狀後都重新站立起來，大家藉著談判來對抗欺

達了關稅政策使他們的業務受到重創，因為他們75%的商品來自中國。美國僅佔全球市場13%的進口力量，已經支撐不起向全球關稅霸凌的行徑。

這時川普感受到中國產業鏈供應鏈的無可替代及其韌性，對中國頻頻敗退讓步。4月18日開始頻頻表示願意和中國談判，卻得不到結果。又在4月22日表示，美國將考慮將對中國的關稅降低至50%至65%之間。並編造謊言，聲稱美中雙方正在進行關稅協商穩定股市，被中國外交部嚴正申明全是假消息。川普形同笑柄的單口相聲，全世界的國家都在觀望，經貿實力不足的紙老虎形象逐漸浮出，造成其全球關稅延後90天的策略失效，而且「世界-1」自由貿易區的法說漸有所聞。

這時川普想起了10月14日製造，對所有在美國港口停靠的中國製造的船舶徵收20萬~150萬美元的靠港費的辦法，藉此打擊中國造船業。立即有大西洋貨櫃航運公司 ACL (Atlantic Container Line) 表示，如果美國對中國製造的貨船徵收靠港費，本公司會退出美國市場。全球最大貨櫃航運公司地中海航運 (MSC) 宣佈會減少美國航線的停靠次數。中國最大的航運公司中遠海運 (COSCO) 宣佈會減少美國航線的貨運。全球最繁忙的15個海港分佈在中國、新加坡、韓國、阿聯酋、香港、馬來西亞、荷蘭、比利時，沒有一個在美國。美國的港口輸送量及航運地位，已經支撐不起以靠港費霸凌中國的行徑。中國佔全球70%造船力量，更讓美國霸凌不了中國造船業。

「對等關稅」詭計失靈，重創美國股市，道瓊指數從川普上任時的45,000 跌到 39,000，納斯達克指數從22,000跌到19,000。想不到的是，通常美國股市發生災難時，資金都會擁向債市避險。這一次川普的魯莽霸凌使全球喪失信心，資金同時也逃離美國的債市。日本、中國以及歐亞各國的美國國債持有人，包括政府及民間，紛紛拋售，使美國股債雙跌，10年期美國國債利率升至4.49%，30年期升至4.86%。這使得美國財政部準備發售新的國債，用來償還6月到期的6.5萬億的國債計劃，面臨乏人問津以及利息倍增的困境。經濟學家及財政專家紛紛發出警告，美國如果無法償債，失信破產，這樣的國家災難是無法想像的。

為了降低利率，川普開始逼迫聯準會 (FED) 主席鮑威爾 (Powell) 降低利率，但是聯準會的責任是控制通貨膨脹，不願降低利率，於是川普羞辱鮑威爾是無能的魯蛇 (川普者 loser)，威脅要撤他的職。聯準會主席是有任期的，鮑威爾任期到2026年5月，目前總統不能撤職換人，所以鮑威爾不為所動。這時有學者告成川普，如果今年6月美國的國債賣不出去，聯準會可能會加印美元，類似過去的量化寬鬆政策，購買國債來穩定市場。這時川普又說鮑威爾是善盡職責的好官員，不會撤他的職，希望屆時新債還舊債遭遇困難的時候，鮑威

爾能出手相助。川普反覆無常的戲碼讓人看得傻眼。

除了美股美債的災難，美元指數也因為世界各國對其喪失信心，4月份曾一度跌到97.923，迄今仍不到100。而中國正在聯手東盟10國及阿拉伯海灣6國，開始試用包括人民幣數位貨幣在內的數位化本幣貿易系統 mBridge、避開美國控制且作為武器制裁他國的SWIFT、降低對美元的依賴、並提升跨境交易的效率。這17個國家佔全球GDP約25%，約佔全球貿易總額的28%，舉足輕重。目前美元在全球貨物貿易中的使用比例約為45%，如果這17個國家互相之間的貿易使用新的數位貨幣系統，估計能削弱美元比例下降至38%。

美國的體制及國力已經長期衰落，魯莽的川普1.0，加上昏庸的拜登，現在再選出惡搞的川普2.0。他不但無能領導美國，復興其工業，軍事、政治、社會、教育及文化的力量，反而經由毫無必要的關稅霸凌混擾全球，以及個人的慣性謊說，隨機狂妄，朝令夕改，破壞教育，侮辱他國，個人斂財，正在揮霍掉美國微薄的大國誠信及全球領導的風範，可謂是帝國傾倒的宿命。

# 從李嘉誠出售港口到美國控制航運咽喉

## ◎成吉鹿

媒體傳出李嘉誠的長和集團 (CK Hutchison Holdings) 於今年三月初，將旗下23個國家的43個港口的經營權，賣給了美國全球資產管理巨擘貝萊德 (BlackRock)，經香港《大公報》批評李嘉誠助紂為虐，將中國航運利益拱手讓與，影響中國在拉美及全球的貿易戰略。然後香港政府及北京方面發言要監管這樁交易，議題紛紛，複雜的程度幾乎無人能掌握理解。

我們只能追蹤這所謂的23個國家的43個港口的經營權目前的狀況。

1) 長和集團仍持有巴拿馬運河的特許經營權至2047年。仍經營巴拿馬運河兩端的港口，Balboa (太平洋端)、Cristóbal (大西洋端)。仍經營英國費利克斯托港 (Felixstowe)，埃及亞歷山大港 (Alexandria) 以及墨西哥韋拉克魯斯港 (Veracruz)。

2) 長和集團出賣部份經營權，引進貝萊德40%持股份經營的7個港口碼頭，在德國、荷蘭、比利時、義大利、瑞典等國境內。如荷蘭的鹿特丹 (Rotterdam)、德國的威廉港 (Wilhelmshaven)。

引進泰國企業合資經營泰國的林查邦港 (Laem Chabang)。與上海國際港務公司合資經營的上海浦東國際貨櫃碼頭，與深圳市政府合資經營的深圳鹽田國際貨櫃碼頭。

3) 長和集團完全出讓的港口，澳洲雪梨的Port Botany和Port Kembla。貝萊德是全球最大的資產管理公司，在中國有許多業務，涉及資產管理、基金銷售、私募業務等多個領域，不是詭計中國的川普黑手。公司能買到的港口經營權，不是控制

權。長和集團的巴拿馬運河經營權所以得標是因為善於經營管理，每年承諾向巴拿馬政府固定繳納為數高達數千萬至1億美元的利潤。川普上任之初嚷嚷著要收回巴拿馬運河，並壓迫巴拿馬政府驅逐長和集團，只是民粹叫囂。經營運河是一項專業，收回之後若不善經營，不但賺不到錢，甚至虧損，所以貝萊德並不要。雖然巴拿馬政府受到壓力正在審查，現在狂吠的川普卻不提巴拿馬了。

但這樁重大交易卻引發國內對中國的海上商務運輸安全議論紛紛，憂慮美國要把持全世界重要的航運咽喉，約制中國在全球的航運。有點過度顧慮，接近杞人憂天。

世界主要的航運咽喉對中國有重要關係的有四個：

1. 馬六甲海峽 (Malacca Strait)，全球約有60%的貿易，每年約有82,000艘船隻通過馬六甲海峽，其中包括大量油輪，影響全球50%的石油運輸。由美國在新加坡的海空軍基地監控。

2. 霍爾木茲海峽 (Strait of Hormuz) 連接波斯灣與阿拉伯海，約有20%的全球石油貿易必須通過，是中東波斯灣主要產油國向全球出口石油的關鍵通道。美國第五艦隊總部位於巴林，附近有阿聯酋及卡達空軍基地，負責監控。

3. 巴拿馬運河 (Panama Canal)，全球約有6%的貿易通過巴拿馬運河，美國是運河最大用戶，佔其運輸量的73%。中國則以21%的比

例位居第二。目前美軍在巴拿馬僅部署了200名官兵，象徵性的維護區域穩定。

4. 蘇伊士運河 (Suez Canal) 全球約有15%的貿易通過蘇伊士運河，是中歐貿易的生命線，中國是最大用戶。中東國家、歐盟、印度、日本及韓國也是大戶。由總部在義大利拿坡裡的美國第六艦隊及總部在巴林的第五艦隊，及阿聯酋的美國空軍基地負責監控。

所謂美國把持這些世界的航運咽喉，建立在美國有800個軍事基地散佈全球各地，是在美國無所不能概念的慣性思維下的一個看法。實際上所謂800個軍事基地許多只是情報收集、後勤支援以及訓練與盟軍合作的小型基地，譬如菲律賓就號稱有10處美軍基地。真正發揮軍事規模及功能的只限於德國、日本、韓國及中東的幾個國家。

以現在美國的海軍，接近退役的老舊航母戰鬥群，鏽跡斑斑的大小軍艦，頻頻出事的軍艦，譬如杜魯門號航母，最近在埃及亞歷山大港外和貨輪碰撞，在紅海損失兩架F18。美國和中國的軍艦數量不相上下，而海上的戰力或已不如中國。美國在航母與全球部署能力上仍具有優勢，考慮到雷達、電戰、感測、武器、導彈、土氣、電子資訊、無人兵器等等，美國僅剩餘威，已經不具備控制全世界航運咽喉的力量了。

馬六甲海峽一向被視為中國航運的軟肋，影響中國歐洲貨櫃輪及中國中東油輪的通道。中國為此付出不少心力；在巴基斯坦開發的深水港瓜達爾港 (Gwadar Port) 已有公路通往中

國、鐵路通往中國的計劃，已經簽署了合作協議、油管與氣管仍在規劃或討論階段；在緬甸開發的深水港皎漂港 (Kyaukphyu Port)，中緬油氣管道已經開通並投入使用。在泰國南部計劃開發的克拉運河已經規劃多年，尚無定案。這三個通道都是為避開馬六甲海峽，分散中國航道的努力。

馬六甲海峽雖然由美國在新加坡的海空軍基地監控，但新加坡的三巴旺海軍基地是美國第七艦隊的後勤支援中心、新加坡的巴耶利峇空軍基地是美軍戰機偶爾使用的訓練和補給中心，並不是強大的軍事基地。而且馬六甲海峽的兩岸是馬來西亞與印尼的國土，美國不能為所欲為。中國海軍在南海有絕對的優勢，以及未來東普塞雲壤港的海軍基地，中國有足夠的海軍力量排除美軍的威脅阻攔，必要時可以摧毀美國在新加坡的海空軍基地。即使印度正在馬六甲海峽北方的安達曼群島上建立海空軍基地，中國海軍力量已經深入印度洋，況且中國的東風-21D和東風-26飛彈都可以覆蓋馬六甲海峽及安達曼群島。

北冰洋航運已經開通，可以縮短中歐航運 35% 的航行距離，約7,000公里。以後將逐漸取代馬六甲海峽的中國歐洲貨櫃輪輪道。未來印度洋上的兩處港口，瓜達爾港及皎漂港的油氣管道也能分擔中國中東油輪的運量。如果克拉運河能夠開通，馬六甲海峽對中國航運更起不了多大的影響。

中國約40%的石油，20%的天然氣進口來自中東，而這些船隻大多經過霍爾木茲海峽。雖然美國第五艦隊總部位於巴林，防區籠罩阿拉伯海及波

斯灣。但是海峽位於伊朗與阿曼之間，兩國實際上控制著霍爾木茲海峽，美國無法為所欲為。中國海軍力量已經深入阿拉伯海，觸及波斯灣，足以制衡美國的力量。

中國和美國東岸及中南美洲東岸的海運要經過巴拿馬運河，但僅佔中國全球航運的4%，並不重要。尤其未來10年南美洲的兩洋鐵路如果開通，秘魯的錢凱港 (Chancay) 將成為整個中南美洲的出海口，巴拿馬運河失去份量，可能只佔1%，無足輕重。

中國約30%的海運經過蘇伊士運河，其中中歐貨櫃輪航線高達45%，是中歐貿易的生命線。蘇伊士運河在埃及境內，受到埃及掌控，美國無法為所欲為。中國的海軍力量已經進入紅海，紅海也有中國的吉布地海軍基地，必要時可以進入地中海，足以保護中國船隻安全通過蘇伊士運河。

有三個替代蘇伊士運河的選項：中歐班列目前分流約8%的中歐貨運量，可節省50%的運輸時間，尤其適合高附加價值的貨物，運量年年增加。北冰洋航運沿岸港口埠設備不足及氣候因素，目前佔比僅約1%。但由於龐大的中歐航程縮短7,000公里的經濟利益，以及氣候加速變暖，未來前途必定看好。最不堪的情況還可以繞行好望角。所以蘇伊士運河不是致命中國的航運。

美國的國力早已外強中乾，尤其是海軍，不是無所不能，連胡塞武裝都不怕它。中國強大的海軍不是吃素的，能夠在太平洋及印度洋上護衛中國的全球航運。開關替代通道如中歐班列、北冰洋航運，以及印度洋沿岸的瓜達爾港及皎漂港分擔油氣通道等，分散通道。我們要從以往的態勢看待美國控制全球航運咽喉制約中國的說法，無需杞人憂天。

# The export of democracy from the U.S. and the history of Taiwan's democracy

Imperial autocratic regimes in world history are the result of the natural evolution of human beings. The natural law of the jungle and the strong dominating the weak in the animal world also applies to humans. However, the development of the human brain has given humans more advanced intelligence, making the raw intelligence of the human species different only in a small range. Acquired environmental education (such as schooling), growth experience (such as upbringing), and personal habits (such as learning attitude) will make a greater difference in the growth of human wisdom.

Human beings living in groups are also a phenomenon of natural evolution. Human beings understand that division of labor and cooperation will increase efficiency and productivity and obtain more benefits (such as division of labor between men and women, family life, and agricultural society), and understand that group living is suitable for breeding future generations. The emergence of political systems in human societies is also a natural phenomenon. Under the protection of religion (theocracy), the imperial power system naturally formed the social and state governance system of mankind for thousands of years.

The development of human civilization around the world has been different due to the natural environment, geographical relations, and colonial concepts. Looking back at history, Asia, Europe, the United States, Australia, and Africa have their chronological order of civilization development (not necessarily the starting point of time, but a continuous development, such as the timeline difference between Egyptian culture in Africa and Chinese culture in Asia). This is because the area of a continent is vast, and the entire continent cannot evolve synchronously and simultaneously. China is the only ancient civilization that has continued to develop to this day. It has gone through many successions of imperial power, has experienced division and reunification, and has established itself as one of the world's leading political and economic systems.

The modern concept of democracy is believed to have originated in France and spread to the U.S. as described by the Western media. Through the American independence movement (breaking away from the British colony and accepting France's help), the U.S. established a democratic federal republic ahead of other Western nations. The U.S. has become a beacon of democracy. It has experienced an uninterrupted evolution and progress of its democratic system for 250 years and has exported democracy to others in a way to demonstrate its international leadership. It has used its economic size (it once accounted for 40% of the world economy, but now it has dropped to less than 25% due to the rise of China and others), military power, and the banner of democracy to maintain its world hegemony.

China has a profound political culture in its thousands of years of history. The concept of democracy has its roots as early as the Warring States Period (Xunzi - Water can float or capsize a boat). The imperial power system must

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honor the wishes of the people and public opinion. Emperor Li Shimin of the Tang Dynasty warned his descendants explicitly with words, "the people can float or capsize a boat.", meaning that the imperial government is like a boat upheld by its people who can support the government or topple it if they don't like it. The reason why China's imperial power system could be passed down for thousands of years until the end of the Qing Dynasty was mainly because China had many great philosophies about human society, family harmony, peace-loving, and governance respecting people (in contrast to slave system practiced in Roman Empire and the United States) China respected Confucius and his teachings as well as various other philosophies (Taoism, Legalism, Mohism-Confucianism, etc.). China was an agricultural society, advocating benevolence, harmony, peace, and the rule of law. China respected religion but avoided theocratic interference in politics (governance). Theocratic interference in politics in European history led to wars and divisions; it was the primary reason for Europe to have more than thirty Eastern and Western European countries today. The Industrial Revolution had a huge impact on agricultural society. It happened that China (the Qing Dynasty) became corrupt and ignorant of Western imperialism and colonialism, thus inviting aggression from the Western powers, including Japan, who adopted industrialization, imperialism, and colonialism. It was not until the turn of the twentieth century that the Chinese people, led by Sun Yat-sen, started the National Revolution, overthrew the Manchu Qing Dynasty, and established the Democratic Republic of China.

The history of Taiwan's democratic development has its Chinese cultural background. Of course, its modern history is also influenced by the fifty years of Japanese occupation (colonization) and China's struggle to resist invasion by foreign powers. Taiwan was returned to China after the final victory of the fourteen-year resistance against Japan's invasion of China. Unfortunately, due to the struggle between the two political parties for power, the two sides of the Taiwan Strait became separated in conflict, and each side developed its political system and economy separately. After Taiwan lost the title and right to represent China in the United Nations, it gradually began to experiment with the democratic system (promoted by the U.S. and under the influence of the U.S.) -- One person - one vote, a universal value of democracy. However, Taiwan also absorbed all the ills the American democracy fostered: media influencing elections, money men controlling media and candidates, and the ruling party abusing power to manipulate media and elections; all these are against true democracy - people can elect capable public servants and make them accountable. Taiwan's democracy seems to show all the ill symptoms and more severe. After the Kuomintang (KMT) adopted the one-person-one-

vote election laws, the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) outplayed the KMT in manipulating the media and people to seize power. When in power, the DPP suppressed the KMT and other political parties and adopted a pro-American Japanese and anti-China position to keep its power. In 2024, the DPP gained presidential power with only 28% of the votes of all eligible voters (it has fewer seats in the Legislative Yuan than the KMT and Taiwan's People's Party (TPP) combined). In 2025, the Administration (DPP) launched a general recall movement (It's like carrying out a revolution under a fake democracy banner), hoping to create a one-party dictatorship.

Since the establishment of the People's Republic of China (PRC) after the victory of the Anti-Japanese War, mainland China has been exploring the political and economic system to build a strong nation. For founding and building the nation, the Three People's Principles were adopted (it started later than Taiwan, but the economy on both sides of the Taiwan Strait benefited from Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Three People's Principles (A doctrine about nation-building and improving people's livelihood), each side was able to bring its economy to the forefront of the world). To strengthen the country, the PRC adopted its own pace of reform and innovation, with five-year plans to set a target to reach its goal of eliminating poverty in China and becoming a strong economy. Now, China is the world's second-largest economy. The country has been modernized under its continuous comprehensive reform and innovation program in government, military, industry, commerce, and agriculture. For peaceful reunification, China adheres to the one-China principle and the concept of one country - two systems. The U.S. is now worried about its global leadership facing China's rise and is trying its best to suppress China. It also wants to use Taiwan as a pawn or a mine bomb to delay China's continued progress and development. But anyone with a discerning eye can see that the U.S. claims to lead the world under the banner of democracy and freedom, but it is practicing hegemony. When Trump came to power, he faced the mission of making America great again (MAGA), and he drastically reorganized the government through his Department of Government Efficiency (DOGE). In the process, DOGE publicized all the bad things the U.S. has done (by American Democracy Foundation, USAID, Voice of America, VOA) Taiwan Politicians were involved with the U.S. programs.

It's time for Taiwanese people to wake up and take action to avoid sacrificing their welfare, especially the future of their future generations (children and grandchildren), by recognizing the lies concocted by politicians for their power and gain. When China is strong, the Chinese people will have dignity. China's history and culture will develop its own political and economic culture - putting the people first, creating a government that benefits the entire people (one country - multiple systems, adaptive leadership to the people), and striving for world harmony. Chinese culture has been passed down for five thousand years and is immortal. Chinese people should have confidence in themselves!