

FAPA 胡說八道 臺灣聯線 鬼迷心竅

最近美國總統川普簽署了國會通過的臺灣旅遊法案，一些國務院官員和國會議員紛紛訪臺，民進黨當局受到了極大的鼓舞，賴清德更是得意忘形，公開宣稱自己是臺獨工作者，引起廣大群眾憤慨，大陸人民要求武統聲音甚囂塵上，兩岸情勢岌岌可危。

促成這個旅遊法案背後的推手是「臺灣人公共事務會」(Formosa Association for Public Affairs) 簡稱 FAPA，這個海外臺獨組織和臺灣島內臺獨組織裡應外合，臺獨勢力才能夠有今天的囂張，不但取得了臺灣島內的執政權，更意圖勾結外國勢力和中國政府軍事對抗，走向分裂的不歸路；我們反臺獨的朋友們，必須知己知彼，先要認識一下什麼是 FAPA。筆者在此做一個非常簡單的介紹：FAPA 1982 年成立於美國洛杉磯，現在的總部設在華盛頓，全美國有五十多個分會，會員約三千多人，大多數成員都是美籍高級知識份子；它的宗旨就是爭取外國勢力支持臺灣獨立。FAPA 最初的經費都是由會員們小額捐款而來，民進黨的陳水扁執政後，FAPA 在臺灣已經登堂入室，民進黨政府對其大力資助，在美國的活動更加積極，對美國的影響力說得上是無遠弗屆。

FAPA 多年來不斷拉攏收買美國國會反華議員為其推動一中一臺，要求美國人口普查局(Census Bureau) 加入 Taiwanese (臺灣人) 選項以與 Chinese (中國人) 有別，要求美國支持臺灣參加聯合國和其他國際組織。FAPA 並有效的將一批反華議員在國會中分別組成了眾院臺灣聯線 (Congressional Taiwan Caucus) 和參院臺灣聯線 (Senate Taiwan Caucus)；435 位眾議員中有 137 位參

◎范湘濤

加了臺灣聯線，100 位參議員中有 25 位參加了臺灣聯線。[參眾兩院臺灣聯線上的議員名單，在網頁上的維基百科(wikipedia)上都可查到，有興趣的讀者可以上網查閱]

因為翻閱這些臺灣聯線議員的資料，筆者發現一些值得注意的事情：1. 查看最新聯線名單，居然找不到對 FAPA 最死忠的奧立岡的眾議員吳振偉(David Wu)，原來吳議員想要老牛吃嫩草，犯了性侵案，被他發情的小姑娘告發而被迫辭職；吳老弟的父母都是江蘇人，而吳本人對臺獨卻如此痴情，真是匪夷所思。2. 眾院臺灣聯線名單上最刺眼的是加州 27 選區的 Judy Chu (趙美心)，此人祖籍廣東，在洛杉磯華人社區極為活躍，中國總領館所辦的活動，她每次都是座上賓，沒想到她會毫無忌憚的加入臺灣聯線支持臺獨活動。3. 加州 33 選區的眾議員 Ted Lieu (劉雲平) 和紐約州 6 選區的 Grace Meng (孟昭文)，在維基百科上介紹自己是 Taiwanese American，雖然都沒有參加臺灣聯線，但他們卻以「臺美人」自居，其支持臺獨的心態已經十分鮮明。4. FAPA 組織下設有青少年委員會和訓練委員會，負責訓練青少年參加政治活動以傳承臺獨精神，如果以後美國國會中出現更多像劉雲平和孟昭文一樣的 Taiwanese American 議員，大家不要驚奇。5. 對華一向不友善的參議員如阿里桑那州的麥肯(John McCain) 和德克薩斯州的庫魯茲(Ted Cruz)，都沒有加入臺灣聯線，可見「盜亦有道」，他們明白幹壞事應有底限；更讓我們看清楚了臺灣聯線上這些議員們仇視中國的程度有多麼瘋狂，有多麼走火入魔。

認清楚 FAPA 的真面目後，我們反臺獨的朋友們要以其人之道反制其人，許多地方我們要向 FAPA 學習：1. 建議有識之士起來發起一個像 FAPA 一樣的組織，大家出錢出力，對美國友人和美國政客們宣傳臺獨對美中關係可能帶來的禍害；2. 查看一下自己選區的議員是否屬於臺灣聯線成員，決不能把選票投給臺獨支持者；如果趙美心不退出臺灣聯線，如果劉雲平和孟昭文堅持說他們是 Taiwanese 不是 Chinese，則我們下次選舉決不能投他們的票；3. 建議中國政府把所有參眾兩院臺灣聯線名單上的議員列入不歡迎名單，對支持臺獨的美國政客們不友好行動決不可坐視不理，要以牙還牙，「奉陪到底」。(借用了一句大陸常用的官話)。

FAPA 過去三十多年的努力，不斷以臺獨理念灌輸美國人民和政客，其真正目的是想把美國拖下為其保衛臺灣獨立的戰爭禍水，徹底破壞美中關係，用心之惡毒實為人神共憤，天理不容，不但絕大多數中國人不允許，更為絕大多數美國人所反對，我們必須挺身而出，指出 FAPA 的邪惡圖謀，讓臺灣聯線上所有的議員和其他同情 FAPA 的政客們迷途知返。

美中兩個偉大國家的合作會給世界帶來和平繁榮，美中如果發生任何衝突都會為世界帶來動盪不安，萬一美國捲入中國解決臺灣獨立問題的軍事行動，那將是一場人類的巨大災害，希望美國政客們能夠認清事實，清醒頭腦，不要再被 FAPA 的胡說八道弄得鬼迷心竅。

最近美國發起對中貿易戰，還沒開打，股票市場一度暴跌四千多點，足見美中兩國都經不起互相折騰；如今，許多有遠見的美國政客和智庫高級學者都已紛紛出來仗義執言，呼籲美中平息爭端，共創雙贏；想要成立一個反 FAPA 的機構，到國會去推動一個「中國聯線」(CHINA CAUCUS)，現在應該是行動的時候了.....

府，民間，及海外華僑社會，應有策略，有計劃的投入對西方政府，產，官，學，及社會各界的宣傳工作。首先中國人不能再自大，不能再炫富，要讓西方社會大眾理解，就是因為中國人刻苦，勤勞，能供應美國消費者廉價而高品質的商品，提供西方大眾優質的日常生活用品，更替零售業創造了無數工作機會。中國優質研究生，及在產，學界的研究人員，亦對美國的產業，科技成就，作出長期卓越的貢獻。並強調合作，互利對彼此追求進步的重要性，等等。以上未必能化解西方國家對中國崛起的戒心，至少中國對外宣傳及海外華人對此有若干思想上的準備，可能緩和東西方經貿科技能免於長期作冷戰式鬥爭，而作良性的，互補性的競爭，實為全球人類之福。

中國要贏得全球，需先贏得美國，要贏得美國需先贏得國民民心，最近中國在對美貿易戰，強硬態度的回擊，發言，對中國人民及全球視聽是正確的，但對美國主流社會，應再予調整，對付西部牛仔，硬碰硬未必是上策，一杯威士忌，可能會解決問題。

論中 壇美



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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

從貿易戰論東西

中興事件，如同中方在拳賽場上，被打中一拳，待看如何還擊，全球在看，中國人民在看，選手太輕，無法向全球明示，未未如何和老中打交道，更不能滿足國人期待，李小龍身懷絕技，理當把洋人打趴在地。川習對陣，打出更多根本的問題。中美貿易之爭，短期和解，但長期將進入延長賽。

看未習在博鰲論壇的政治號召，川根本聽不進，更精確的說，美右派如耳邊風，更實在的說是不屑一顧。其基本的原因並非只是利益，也包含了歷史、文化，等等。

此回貿易戰，將科技戰，產業戰，新的經濟金融冷戰亦會加深，加劇。此番新經濟冷戰，一方是以美國為首的利益結合同盟，主要是歐盟及日本，加拿大，澳洲，紐西蘭等。另一方是以中，俄為首，包含金磚各國，一帶一路受益國，部份第三世界反美國，東協及韓國

◎袁國英

左右為難，全球貿易秩序，亦面臨調整。

令人感到憂慮的是在美國總統及媒體一再宣傳謂「中國人偷竊了美國人數百萬工作機會」，中國藉銷售中國製通訊設備，竊取美國國家及產業機密」等等，會導至美國社會普遍對中國人的敵視，及不信任，進一步影響華人在美科技界，學術界的昇遷，就業等發展，甚至將未赴美留學，深造，除非特別優秀，都會受到影響，類似機會會讓給日本，韓國，印度，甚至越南籍競爭者，減緩中國高科技發展，會變成西方國家無言的共識。亦有可能，在產業技術合作交流，專利申請，論文發表等方面，西方國家將對中國採用更審慎的態度，很難估計其長遠的影響。

為及早因應此一情勢，中國政

臺灣四周已佈滿解放軍

為著壓制賴清德們露骨的台獨言論，解放軍自 4 月 18 日起在台海泉州附近實施了實彈軍演，接著又日以繼夜地進行著軍機繞台行動。而在南海結束演習的航母戰鬥群，也在 4 月 20 日，21 日北上穿越巴士海峽，宮古海峽，進入臺灣東部海面後，目前臺灣四周，可說已佈滿瞭解放軍，而且海陸空三軍都參與了行動。到目前為止，還看不出此項軍演要何時方休。因此與其將大陸的此項行動看作軍演，倒不如視為一場示威抗議行動，而其物件即為台獨分子與美日反華勢力。從目前的情勢看來，不但「台獨」絕難為大陸所接受，即「不統不獨不武」的「獨台」行動，也已難以為繼。

大陸長期以來，致力於兩岸的和平統一，可謂不遺餘力。但並不意味著他們在任何情況下，都不會採取非和平方式。根據「反分裂國家法」第 8 條規定，兩岸和平統一的可能性已完全喪失，國家得採用非和平方式，及其他必要措施捍衛國家領土主權完整。目前的兩岸情勢，是否已進入到這種情況了呢？確實令人疑竇，令人不安。

但一般臺灣人民，有因目前的情勢而感到驚慌失措嗎？看來絲毫沒有！大陸最令台獨分子難以招架的，莫過於分別以硬的一手對付台獨政權，而又以軟的一手對待臺灣人民。臺灣一般人早已心領神會，知道解放軍軍演針對的只是背宗棄祖，勾結外力的台獨分子，以及支援台獨，欲將臺灣永遠據為禁臠的美日反華勢力。而廣大臺灣人民，則是大陸要保護照顧的物件。去年 10 月中共十九大上，即宣佈了臺胞在學習，就業，創業，生活上得享有與大陸人民同等的待遇。而今年 3 月 1 日，國台辦又進一步宣佈了 31 條惠台政策，可視為對 19 大上對臺胞承諾的具體落實。因此，此時解放軍團團圍住臺灣，其動機究竟是要包圍臺灣，還是要護住臺灣，防止美日勾結台獨，染指臺灣的野心得逞呢？頗值得我們推敲，玩味。

我不久前才從大陸探親，掃墓歸

◎謝芷生

來。一位曾擔任過大學教授的親戚告訴我，中共是否，以及何時要「武統」臺灣，完全取決於大陸民意的反應。由於過去大陸普遍的印象，都認為臺灣同胞生活得很好，各個方面都不遜於大陸，而且也沒有挑戰兩岸領土主權的完整，因此沒有觸動臺灣現狀的必要。本來若能順著此一氛圍繼續發展下去，假以時日，兩岸極有可能自然融為一體。這對兩岸人民，對國家民族自是最理想的結局。但自從去年「520」民進黨再度執政後，他們嘴裡雖說著要維持現狀，但所作所為，卻無一不默默地，且執著地朝著實質台獨的方向邁進。

尤其目前在美國特朗普政權遏制大陸發展政策的鼓勵下，更有加速朝此方向前進的趨勢。因此大陸民間對兩岸局勢的發展，遂從樂觀轉趨為悲觀，而「武統」的聲音也因此隨之而起，且聲浪愈來愈大。以目前的情勢觀之，即使中共願再等待觀望，看臺灣能否看清情勢，回心轉意，重回「九二共識」，但在民意壓力下，也可能不得不將「武統」列為選項了。

家母過兩天就要過 104 歲生日了。若不是為著回來為她慶生，我是不會選擇於此時回臺灣來的。臺北街頭動亂已愈來愈難控制，這與人們因台獨不斷挑戰大陸，而感到焦躁不安，是分不開的。而對「年金改革」等施政的不滿，只是表面現象而已。此情此景不禁令我回憶起，幼時看到大陸解放前夕的狀況。年前「520」臺灣再度發生政黨輪替時，為著安慰鼓勵讀者，我曾在拙文中寫道，我們要以辯證的觀點來看待臺灣的政黨輪替，民進黨執政不見得就不利於兩岸統一。現在看來我的預言似乎正在一步步應驗。雖然作為統派的我們，都希望看到兩岸儘早實現統一，但若內戰再起，卻是我們所不樂見，而必須設法避免的。

Frenemies Friend Each Other And Rivals Unravel Issues in Asia

April 27-28, 2018 may go down in history as a very significant weekend in Asia with consequences impacting the whole world. Coincidentally, on this weekend, the two most populated countries in the world, China and India, will have an informal summit meeting between the two strong leaders, President Xi Jinping and Prime Minister Narendra Modi while the Supreme Leader Kim Jong-Un of North Korea (NK) is meeting President Moon Jae-In of South Korea (SK), both meetings expecting positive results.

The two Koreas were separated since the Korean War in the 1950's (6/25/1950- 7/27/1953). The Korean War involved the United States and China. The U.S. adamantly practiced the anti-communism foreign policy by resisting the spread of the Soviet Union led communism in Asia and Europe. China, as a communist country heavily depended on Russia for aids in her recovering from WW II, had little choice but engaged in Korean War. The Russian Army would willingly cross the Chinese northern border to fight the Americans in Korea Peninsula if China would not help NK. China did help NK and paid a hefty price in human casualties. The Korean War ended with a truce in 1953, dividing Korea in two by an artificial line known as 38 degree line. The truce, not a peace treaty, was signed on July 27, 1953 by Lt. Gen. William Harrison representing the U.S. and United Nation Command and Gen. Nam Il'l, representing Korea People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers. In 1954, During the Geneva Conference, Chinese Foreign Minister Zhou En-Lai proposed to sign a peace treaty for the Korean Peninsula, but the U.S. Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles rejected it, a big mistake leading to today's nuclear threat. SK and NK were eventually admitted to the U.N. on August 8th, 1991.

The ideological divide in two Koreas persisted seven decades. SK is a constitutional republic consisting of an executive branch led by an elected President and an elected legislative branch with elected legislators. SK's road to democracy has not been smooth as exhibited by the fact that several presidents were either assassinated or murdered or jailed throughout the seven decades. SK remained as a strategic partner of the U.S. having US military presence of 23,468 (2017) American soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines (USFK) which has Title 10 authority; meaning that USFK is responsible for organizing, training and equipping U.S. forces on the Korean Peninsula so that forces are agile, adaptable and ready. Recently, the U.S. installed the Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD)

Mainstream and Organic Views Dr. Wordman

system in response to NK's nuclear threat. This has not only annoyed China, Russia and NK but also raised protests in SK, a possible trigger for NK and SK to hold peace meetings today.

Different from China who has departed from the Soviet style of communism since the 1960's, The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) was established in 1948 when the United States and the Soviet Union divided control of the peninsula after World War II. NK has maintained an authoritarian secretive communist system with present Supreme Leader Kim Jong-Un inherited the leadership from his father, Kim Jong-Il. NK pursued nuclear weapon development as a leverage for maintaining security of the regime. NK's success in long range nuclear missile development not only has caused concern of SK, Japan, and the U.S. but also irked China since China has always advocated a nuclear free Korea Peninsula.

NK's nuclear threat has been a thorn on the north side of Pacific causing uneasiness all over the world. The recent development of the leaders of two Koreas meeting each other at the military demarcation line is welcoming News. The two leaders stepped over the line to symbolize a visit to the other side and they planted a tree of peace. Both leaders showed warmth and worked hard to exhibit their sincerity towards the goal of achieving denuclearization on the Korean Peninsula and signing a peace agreement to permanently end the Korean War. Although the two rivals may still have a long way to unravel their issues, this meeting really opened a new era despite of some rhetoric still appeared in the U.S. media. President Trump seems to be genuinely welcoming this development. As an American citizen desiring peace, I don't mind President Trump claiming the credit for promoting this historical event. Going a step further, I would even encourage The Nobel Prize Committee to award Kim, Moon, Trump and Xi a Nobel Peace Prize, if a denuclearization and peace treaty could be achieved prior to or at the Kim-Trump meeting in May or June.

During the same weekend, the Chinese President Xi and Indian Prime Minister Modi are meeting at Wuhan, China for an informal Summit. India and China are regarded as frenemies, a word presumably created to describe a relationship of friendly enemies. Narendra

Damodardas Modi (67) was the Chief Minister of Gujarat from 2001-2014 and became Prime Minister since 2014, a strong leader standing for reelection in 2019. At the request of Modi for a friendly get-together, the two leaders agreed to meet over the weekend at a relaxing spot in China favored by Chairman Mao. Although the meeting is informal with no official agenda, the leaders are expected to touch a few issues in a relaxed informal manner reminiscing Xi's visit to Modi's home in Gujarat in 2014, sitting on a swing with Modi.

In 2017 China-India relations took a dive, when a border brawl happened at Doklam with military stand-off lasting two and half months. China was building a road at the border with Bhutan also near China-India border. India was overly concerned with the Chinese influence over Himalayan states and South Asia in general. The stand-off was resolved before the BRICS Summit in September of 2017 in Beijing, but the mistrust between the two nations deepened, nevertheless, on top of India's boycotting the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) Summit in May in Beijing where even Japan and the U.S. attended as well as India's joining the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QUAD) with the U.S., Japan and Australia which is another contributing factor to the cooling of relations between the two nations.

In the 1980's India's and China's GDP were comparable, but now China's GDP is about five times of India. Out of the \$84 billion trade between the two nations today, China enjoys a trade surplus about \$15 billion. India is concerned with this trade deficit but the economic cooperation is hampered by political relationship such as the above issues as well as by India's attitude towards Dalai Lama and China's position regarding designating Jarsh-e-Mohammed chief Masood Azhar as a global terrorist.

Over all, the mistrust between India and China, although long rooted but is not irreparable. If India and China, the two largest nations in Asia, could cooperate, it would bring more benefits to the two nations, Asia and the whole world. At this juncture, the U.S. is initiating a tariff war on trade; it creates a tremendous opportunity for India and China to focus on trade and economic cooperation. The political issues might be hardened by further deeds of mistrust but could also be resolved by mutual benefits derived from economic cooperation. Based on the News reports and tweets, Modi and Xi had a heart to heart conversation aimed at removing the 'frenemies image' and being friends with each other for the benefit of the two largest nations on earth and their people.