

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

民主掩蓋民粹，台獨掩蓋歸日

~阿修伯~

揚振明老先生寫了一篇文章，其中分析為什麼今日臺灣有那麼多臺灣人懷念日本，歌頌日本，只講日本在臺灣好處，完全不提日本人對臺灣人的歧視、剝削、壓迫、甚至屠殺。他指出，原因是今日臺灣人中，有相當一部份是正港的日本人——“皇民”——後裔。日本二戰戰敗，日本本土生活極端困難，他們就留在臺灣，改為臺灣人姓名，歸化為到臺灣接收的中華民國國籍。如今70年過去了，形勢已大不相同，他們認為時機成熟了，就現身鼓吹臺灣回歸日本母國。此文在網上廣為傳播。

70年前二戰結束，當時臺灣的人口大約近600萬，日本人約為32萬。日本佔領盤據的滿洲（東北）人口約3000余萬，日本人約為166萬。戰後在台日本人，絕大多數被遣返日本本土，留在臺灣改名換姓歸化成臺灣人者為數不多。阿修伯個人所接觸到的是初中同班同學豐澤浩一、高中同班同學王志成（日本本名大賀志成），父母返日由王姓臺灣人結拜兄弟撫養長大，他是已故加州著名臺灣人王桂榮之弟。

臺灣人日本人的民族差異是很大的，我可以從外表分辨八九不離十。臺灣人中真正的日本皇民和後裔不會超過1%，臺灣人——偽皇民——也只占2%！今日臺灣人中之所以皇民意識如此猖狂，大多數都是偽皇民的賤性發作，並非如楊老先生所言，即許多潛伏在臺灣人中的真皇民現身，鼓吹臺灣回歸日本母國之故。

民進黨籍台獨新任台中市長林佳龍聲言要復建日據時期的神社鳥居，供市民瞻仰膜拜，實在是表演太過份了，比“日治”“日據”課綱微調之爭更加露骨。

至今民進黨以台獨建國旗號掩人耳目，不明言回歸日本母國之真心實意，由林佳龍市長的復建台中神社鳥居而暴露於世。臺灣人偽皇民已經按捺不住心底賣台歸日回復母國的激情，今後還有好戲可看也。

臺灣人走偏激的“逢中必反，逢日必親”路線，難免帶來不測之禍！！！！

您是臺灣人，還是中國人？

~謝芷生~

有人這樣向您提問過嗎？我認為這一提法不但不合邏輯，也令人難以回答。因為您一旦回答了它，不論您的答案是前者或後者，都等於您承認了臺灣與大陸，已是兩個主權不相屬的國家的了。我就曾接到了一位元女士的電話，請我幫她翻譯一份檔。她擔心我看不懂繁體字，故有此一問。我告訴她，我和她一樣，也是臺灣人，但是是出生在大陸的臺灣人。並且放低了語調，很客氣地對她說，希望以後不要再這樣稱呼大陸，自外於兩岸，這會刺激大陸人，不利於兩岸的和睦相處。而一旦兩岸關係轉壞了，臺灣是要吃虧的。只經買關係倒退，就夠受了。

如果是二十多年前有人問您，是臺灣人還是中國人。不用懷疑，這樣提問的人八成是個深綠或台獨基本教義派的人。但自從李登輝，陳水扁在臺灣人民，尤其是青年學子中間推行去中國化後，許多人便漸漸模糊，並淡忘了自己是臺灣人，也是中國人的事實。今日這樣提問的人已越來越多，越來越普遍，已到了逐漸習以為常，不再引以為怪的地步了。或許從事台獨的人，會將此引為他們宣傳台獨的一項成就吧？以為，當絕大多數在臺灣的人都不再認為自己是中國人，不再把臺灣視為中國的一部分時，臺灣就自然而然地成為一個獨立的國家了。但事情有這麼簡單嗎？

我有一位祖籍山東的好朋友，女兒要到大陸去從事文藝交流。他對女兒說，有空回山東老家去看吧。不料他女兒竟回答說，什麼老家不老家的，我們家裡除了你是山東人外，我們都是臺灣人。這句話深深刺痛了我這位朋友，也令我聽後為之愕然。這位朋友的女兒是位高級知識份子，

還是臺灣某名牌大學的教授，尚且受到去中國化的毒害，更何況一般人呢？固然一個人的政治認同與教育程度並沒有必然關係，然而一位從事教育工作中的人，她的思想言行又會在學生中間產生什麼影響呢？不能不令人為之憂慮。

我1970年初到慕尼黑時，在學生宿舍裡首次遇到了兩位主張台獨的留學生。由於當時心理毫無準備，從沒聽過台獨的奇談怪論，三言兩語就與他們衝突了起來，只差沒大打出手。事後我卻為自己當時的盛怒感到內疚，慚愧。時間越久，接觸越多，就越明白了一個道理，即一個人思想的形成必然與他生長環境有著必然的關係。我不能要求與我生長環境不同的人，能與我有著相同的價值標準，世界觀，在面對國家民族的感情上，能與我同悲，同喜，同哀，同笑。

我出生在軍人家，外公，舅舅，父親都是軍人。他們或參加過辛亥革命，或參加過抗日戰爭。任何人在這樣的家庭薰陶下，自然會培養出愛國情操來。記得在臺灣唸大學時，當時美國希望召喚日本的軍國主義死灰復燃，拍了許多美化美日太平洋戰爭的電影，把日本軍人個個描繪得神勇無比，視死如歸。影片裡悲壯的氣氛確實深深感動了我。回到家裡，我禁不住對母親說，我覺得日本人在戰爭中表現得相當不錯嘛。還沒等我回過神來，便吃了母親大大一記耳光，至今似乎還感到耳朵嗡嗡作響。

臺灣的“外省人”一般都十分痛恨日本人，相信至今也沒有多大改變。但其在台出生的後代則未必盡都如此。臺灣從1895年割讓日本，至1945年光復重返中國版圖，一共在日本殖民統治下經歷了半個世紀。日本人在初占臺灣的前二十五年，由於不斷受到臺胞的武裝反抗，採取了高壓統治。後二十五年，則由於其統治已漸趨穩定，遂改派文官取代原來的軍人統治，並在臺灣推行了一系列懷柔政策。尤其在1937年抗日戰爭全面爆發後，更加强了此類政策，例如普及教育，培養當地科技人才，修建鐵路（臺灣第一條鐵路則為安徽人劉銘傳，於1887年在臺灣巡撫期間所建），港口，工廠，水利工程，二戰期間並在臺胞中間招收志願軍，而1945年臺灣光復前夕，還給予了參政權等。當然日本的此一類懷柔政策，都是為形勢所迫，企圖通過這些手段，欺騙，麻痹臺胞，驅使他們為日本的侵略戰爭效勞，挽救其即將面臨敗亡的命運。

客觀地講，當年臺灣在日本的治理建設下，確實取得了一些有目共睹的成就。比起當年受帝國主義侵略，戰火連年的大陸，兩地在經濟發展的程度上確實有了明顯的落差。這就難怪光復之初，國民政府與“外省人”會受到歧視，連子女間的通婚都受到了阻止。而其中最刺激“外省人”的，莫過於聽少數“本省人”誇讚日本人如何如何了不起。這對剛經歷過八年抗戰不久的

“外省人”來說，真是情何以堪。因此，過去“外省人”與“本省人”之間確存有一定程度的心理隔閡。此項客觀事實，毋庸諱言。

國民政府遷台後，對“去日本化”是下過一番功夫的，有時甚至有些矯枉過正，而引起“本省人”的誤會與不快。例如在小學推行國語，有時會對說方言的小朋友課以處罰。廣播，電視節目，閩南語明顯偏少等。除語言文字外，更重要的當然是對中國歷史文化的傳輸，培養小朋友熱愛中國，以做中國人為榮的觀念。例如我在小學讀過的一篇國語課文，其開頭兩句是，“中華！中華！我可愛的老家，你是世界上最偉大的國家。”我至今記憶猶新，仍能朗朗上口。

但學校教育是一回事，回到家裡後，由於各個家庭受過去日化影響深淺不同，個人對中國與中國人認同的態度，也就千差萬別了。統派中本省人占的比例不小，而且大多是優秀的積極分子。可見國家認同的態度，與家庭出身，後天教育都有關係。其實對有人不認同中國與中國人，不必過於大驚小怪，苛責過深。這是歷史留下的痕跡，是中華民族過去極弱不振必須付出的代價。相信隨著國家不斷興旺發達，重新找回民族的尊嚴與信心，找回做中國人的榮譽感，這些問題必能迎刃而解。

經國先生在晚年曾說，他也是臺灣人。他此舉顯然是為著緩和當時已甚囂塵上的

台獨氣焰。既然他做為一個中國人也可以是臺灣人，那麼臺灣人又為什麼不可以是中國人呢？他以此拉攏有台獨傾向的黨外人士，說服他們放棄台獨。為著討好，甚至還冒險起用了，早有台獨傾向的李登輝作為副手，準備把最高領導人的位子，依法順理成章地傳給本省人。可惜他晚年體弱多病，老眼昏花，又注下錯了不少苦頭。但經國先生用心良苦，誰又忍心就此對他多所指責呢？

昨天下午與兩位大陸顧客一起喝咖啡。席間我表示了對台獨與兩岸關係發展的憂慮。沒想到，其中一位來自大陸農村的顧客對我說，您甯擔心，那些有台獨傾向的人很快就會去擁抱大陸了。我問他，為什麼會這麼樂觀呢？他說，你看這幾年大陸興盛發達得多迅速，兩岸關係，尤其是經貿關係發展得多緊密，臺灣離開大陸還能生存嗎？臺灣老百姓還能同意有人搞台獨嗎？沒想到，他看到的不是大陸政治軍事的實力，而是與人民切身利益攸關的經濟關係。一位來自大陸農村的人竟能有此真知灼見，能參透政治與經濟之間的關係，知道未來主導兩岸關係的不是政治，軍事，而是經濟。

希望不願承認“九二共識”，不肯承認自己是臺灣人，也是中國人的政治人物，能多去瞭解一下普通老百姓真正需要的是什麼。對他們來說，誰當總統，院長，部長不重要，重要的是他們的生活水準能否維持不墜，能否獲得進一步改善。（2015年2月17日，維也納）。

奧巴馬先眨眼，普京慘勝，中國得利

~彭文逸~

俄國於5月9日舉行衛國戰爭70週年紀念日的慶典，慶典以大閱兵的方式進行。由於烏克蘭事件，西方國家杯葛，以至於習近平成為跟普京排排坐的獨一無二的貴賓。中國解放軍的三軍儀仗隊參加了被檢閱隊伍，個子高大，步伐整齊，乃大出風頭。慶典過後一天，德國默克爾總理靜悄悄地訪問莫斯科，向俄國二戰陣亡將士獻花，並與普京會談，說，“我今天的訪問是想要表示出我們將與俄羅斯并肩協作的意願，而不是反對俄羅斯。”慶典過後三天，美國國務卿克里也抵達莫斯科，跟普京進行了馬拉松式的會談。5月16日，《紐約時報》的標題是：“克里的訪問標示了普京的外交勝利和獲得認可。”換句話說，在烏克蘭事件中，俄國雖然付出了巨大的代價，但是贏了。美國呢？美國發現制裁沒有逼迫普京低頭讓

步，乃先眨了眼睛，主動尋求妥協。

可以回顧，去年三月烏克蘭政變，美俄關係陷入冷戰後的新低。政變產生了一個親西方政權，所以普京就通過公投把克里米亞軍事要地歸併到俄國，並暗中派遣部隊和運送武器，幫助烏克蘭東南部擁有大量俄語居民的兩省跟新政權打內戰，基本上使它們不受中央政府的控制。美國和北約乃對俄國施行經濟制裁，導致盧布暴跌，加上石油價格銳減，俄國經濟乃陷入嚴重的不景氣。作為對策，普京很快跟中國達成了價值四百億美元（當然，不是以美元為交易貨幣）的長期供應石油和天然氣的協議，答應賣S-400反導系統給中國，以及跟中國進行其他多方面的合作，同時對歐洲進行反制裁，停止從許多歐洲小國

進口農產品，對德法英等國的貿易基本停頓。因此，本來已經一蹶不振的歐洲經濟也同樣陷入了不景氣。

就在普京跟美國鬧僵的一年間，中國提出的“一帶一路”（陸上絲路帶和海上絲路）以及亞洲基礎設施投資銀行和絲路基金的倡議得到各方面的熱烈響應和積極參與。這樣，中俄之間的關係變得更加密切。歐亞兩塊大陸一體化的大趨勢正在形成。美國要孤立俄國，使本來傾向於入歐的俄國無可選擇地轉向了中國和亞洲。簡單說，美俄的烏克蘭爭奪戰成為國際關係上重要拐點，無意中對中國的一帶一路的國際大戰略帶來了推波助瀾的效果。用美國評論家常用的術語，這叫作“不是想要達到的後果”（unintended consequence）。我們的老祖先老早就知道，這叫作“鶴蚌相爭，漁翁得利”。

Real Goals of Abe Shinzo's Washington Trip

Columnist David Ignatius wrote in his Washington Post column on 3-27-2015 about his interview with Japan's Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, anticipating his forth coming trip to Washington, DC. He asked Abe twelve questions, four related to Abenomics and Japan's economic future, four related to security and military issues and the rest related to his Washington trip and objectives. David's questions covered a wide range of subjects but only a few had received informative answers from Abe. However, examining the transcript of this interview carefully, it is possible to deduce some insight into Abe's mind and more importantly to derive a new set of questions, forcing direct answers from Shinzo Abe when he arrives in the United States. There is a petition, reported in my opinion, asking the right forceful questions is a more productive action than stopping Abe to talk to the US Congress.

David's first questions are: How Abenomics is doing regarding Japan's deflation problem and is there a 'fourth arrow' coming? What does Abe mean by "deflation psychology", how would Japan apply John Maynard Keynes's concept of 'animal spirit for economic growth', and how would Abe handle Japan's long-term slowing economy? Abe did not offer satisfactory answers about his three-arrow Abenomics but briefly answered the fourth arrow to be focusing on stimulating the economy of local regions (outside of the metropolitan areas). He interpreted deflation psychology to be losing confidence in the economy and animal spirit to be proactive attitude towards stimulating growth. As to the long term problem of slowing Japanese economy because of demographic issues, Abe recognized Japan's aging population and offered solution of vitalizing local regions (by relocating headquarters for example), women, old age, and disabled as well as emphasizing the application of robotics. Other than adopting a bold monetary policy, the Abenomics (three or four arrows) did not seem to assure concrete positive results, none obvious from Abe's answers.

David's security questions are quite pointed, ranging from the impact of Diaoyu Islands (Senkaku) on China-Japan relation, US-Japan security alliance, the use of Japanese self-defense forces and Abe being criticized being militaristic. To these questions, Abe's answers did reveal his state of the mind. He first declared that a rising China offered opportunity for Japan and the world. He claimed his meeting with Xi Jinping at APEC Beijing helpful in returning China-Japan relation to a 'dialog' state and also cited the recent party leader meeting between LDP of Japan and CCP of China, obviously trying to shed the blame that he damaged the China-Japan relation by his actions. However, he did emphasize that the military budget of China had been in steady increase

Mainstream and Organic Dr. Wordman

for the past 27 years, now standing at 3.6 times of Japan's military budget. He also said that China's maritime behavior went beyond Senkaku extending into the East and South China Sea, hence, Japan, the U.S. and ASEAN were working to urge China to behave responsibly regarding international maritime affairs.

Abe ignored David's remark that Obama had been criticized in the U.S. as being a weak President but said, Japan welcomed the 'Pivot to Asia Pacific' policy and was satisfied with the U.S. guarantee in the US-Japan Alliance and particularly mentioned Obama's visit to Japan last April declaring that Article 5 of the U.S.-Japan Mutual Defense Treaty would apply to Senkaku. Abe justified his 0.8% increase of military budget by stating that in today's world a country could be vulnerable to military threats from advanced weapons across the border and could not defend and protect one's own peace and security alone. Japan's legislation revising the use of self-defense force was for establishing the right of collective self-defense, citing as an example, Japan under the revised law could rescue US forces when they were patrolling in the Pacific.

Abe said, he was not militaristic and he was just doing his job protecting the lives of Japanese. Abe's answers to security questions did not reveal any new thinking. Some fundamental questions germane to how the U.S. and China would develop their relationship with Japan should be asked as follow-up questions, for example. 1. Why is Japan assuming China being a military threat to Japan while admitting China's peaceful rise bringing opportunity to Japan and the world? 2. Since China is 26 times bigger than Japan in size bordering many more neighboring countries, why is China's 3.6 times larger military budget than Japan's posing a threat to Japan? 3. Why is Japan stressing that by strengthening the U.S.-Japan Alliance will bring peace and security to AP and the world rather than bring military tension and arms race to AP and the world? We must get honest answers to the above questions in order to develop a sound strategy to guide US-China and US-Japan relations.

David's question on what are the three most important goals of Abe's Washington trip looks like a pre-planted question. Abe answered quite frankly which enabled me to examine his words in quote below and deduce his real goals as follows:

1. "First and foremost, I would say that for the last 70 years the

U.S.-Japan alliance achieved many things, and I would like to express that this alliance is an unshakable alliance. I would like to confirm that. At the same time, I would like to confirm with my American colleagues that by strengthening the U.S.-Japan alliance we will be able to contribute to the peace and security of Asia-Pacific and the whole world." My deduction: Abe has sensed that some people in the U.S. may have second thought about 'Pivot' even on the interpretation of the real meaning of the U.S.-Japan Alliance with increasing concern about Japan's interpretation of Pivot and Alliance. Therefore, Abe needs to 'confirm', a word he has used twice.

2. "Another point will be the economic policy I am promoting. We are attaching great importance to the economic partnership agreements, and one of them is TPP [Trans-Pacific Partnership]. I would like to gain common understanding between the U.S. and Japan about the importance of fostering economic partnership." My deduction: TPP is a questionable goal now in view of the recent successful progress in the development of the China led AIIB. With UK, France, Germany, Italy, ..., some forty plus countries joining AIIB, the U.S. would be better of joining them rather than fighting them. Japan, left out of AIIB, feeling lonely and uneasy, must 'consult' Washington.

3. "A third goal would be to make the American people have more knowledge about Japan. I would like them to know more about Japan, Japanese culture, Japanese tradition, and how Japanese people are regarding the United States. We are the countries sharing universal values, such as freedom, democracy, basic values, and rule of law. So we are the countries sharing those values. This is something that I'd like to express to the American people." My deduction: Abe is facing a worldwide crusade to honor the truth and history by staging a 70th Anniversary of the Ending of WW II this year. The revisionist's Abestory (Abe's history view) is being attacked world-wide. The deplorable act by Japan to request McGraw Hill to revise American history textbooks about Japan's war crimes is not only angering American veterans but all Americans with conscience. Therefore, Abe must 'explain' to the American people.

When Abe arrives at Washington, the U.S. Media should ask more pointed questions so we can really understand Abe Shinzo, whether he is really representing Japanese people or not.

Abe's answer to David's question on history and revisionism is the same as published before - politicians should leave the history question to historians. I would urge the media reporters to rephrase David's questions as follows: 1. Why is Japan or Abe Shinzo personally not able to live with history, particularly the WW II history (why the denying)? 2. Can Abe or anyone denying history or not versed in history be qualified to be a statesman to lead a country?

I hope that Abe through his 'confirm', 'consult' and 'explain' in Washington, become wiser to lead Japan on a peaceful path, peaceful with truth in history and peaceful with her neighbors!