

紀念二戰勝利 70 周年

(I) 系列活動簡介

~張文基~

中美論壇，聯合南加州相關華人組織，和美國退伍軍人組織代表于 2015 年 3 月 13 日組成了南加州紀念二戰結束 70 周年委員會 (Southern California Committee for Commemorating the 70th Anniversary of Ending WWII)。該委員會將與洛郡軍人與退伍軍人事務部 (Los Angeles County Department of Military and Veterans Affairs) 合作，在 2015 年 8 月組織系列活動紀念二戰勝利結束 70 周年。以此重溫二戰中美合作的歷史，以及中國人民為二戰勝利所作出的犧牲奉獻。系列活動將在歷史性建築鮑勃·霍普愛國大樓 (Bob Hope Patriotic Hall, 1816 S. Figueroa Street, Los Angeles) 舉行。

二次大戰是改變人類歷史進程的偉大事件，聯合國的成立及國際金融貿易組織的建立，促進了戰後世界經濟的迅速發展，更有效的防止了另一次全球性大戰的發生。當我們享受和平幸福的生活時，怎能不感謝為二戰犧牲的英雄和作出貢獻的退伍軍人！

國主社社會展示海峽兩岸以及絕大多數海外華人，對於抗戰歷史沒有分歧；舉辦紀念活動的主要目的是汲取歷史教訓，促進中美合作、海峽兩岸和諧、東亞和平。我們並不是說要把日本當做敵人，傳遞的不是仇恨日本，而是如何維持東亞的和平。希望戰後和平的秩序能夠延續下去，以友好合作代替戰爭對抗。

此次紀念活動主要有三大類活動，1、8月3日到8月28日舉辦有關中美對日戰爭圖片及實物展覽和影視播放；2、8月14日和15日與南加州大學美中學院合辦兩場學術討論會，主題分別是中美抗戰合作歷史，和促進中美合作和東亞和平；3、8月15日下午舉行紀念大會，將邀請並表彰中美兩國二戰退伍軍人。屆時，美軍旗隊、軍方將領及政界領袖將參與盛會。

此次活動是非政治性活動，期待兩岸官政府駐洛衫磯官員以私人身份參與，以及海峽兩岸民間團體和學術機構參加；希望美國，特別是南加州地區研究中國和中美關係的學者及華人團體參加。

郎咸平談貨幣戰爭

~艾花奇~

郎咸平，許多人知道，是台灣土生土長的外省人（山東）。跟另外一位台灣土生土長的台灣人（宜蘭）林毅夫一樣，都是美國一流大學的經濟學博士，並且都在經濟領域為大陸作出重大貢獻。郎咸平通過他的電視節目《財經眼》和不斷出版的暢銷書，向國內一般老百姓提供對大陸經濟政策和發展的評論、批評（有時也說點好話）和分析。林毅夫則是一位傳奇人物，在金門擔任連長的時候半夜游泳到對岸，向中共投誠，進北大，並且在芝大拿到博士學位後居然毅然回國，到北大教書和建立經濟研究中心，在體制內為大陸的經濟政策出謀劃策。由於郎咸平畢業於鼎鼎有名的費城賓州大學沃頓商學院，所以，當他說美國在打貨幣戰和以金融手段壓制中國的時候，我們就不能像對待許多陰謀理論家那樣，斥之為撲風捉影了。

別的国际重大事件我們可能已經印象模糊，但是大多數人可能依然記得，石油的每桶價格就在世界金融風暴正在發生的2008年達到了歷史高峰的147美元。老實說，對此當時我是丈二和尚，完全摸不著頭腦。為什麼全球經濟已陷入風雨飄搖，需求銳減之際，而油價卻不斷挺升，從2006年的60元一桶飆升了一倍還多？這似乎不合乎經濟學最基本的供求原則。郎咸平在他的新書《中國經濟的舊制度和新常态》中是這麼說的：“2008年拉動石油加價到最高點的是高盛、摩根大通、巴克萊、摩根士丹利四家投行，它們當時操縱了石油掉期交易頭寸的70%。在它們吹響了集結號之後，有800支基金進入石油期貨市場，所以操縱石油期貨的資金由130億美元暴漲到3170億美元，增長了2300%。”“這些基金是如何拉抬油價的？各個基金之間不停地轉手一桶原油，讓一桶原油從儲運到消費之間經過27次轉手。什麼概念？每經過一次轉手，原油價格就會上漲一些，最終將石油價格炒到最高點—147美元/桶。在這個原油價格歷史最高位上，歐洲經濟全面癱

瘓，中國經濟也面臨非常大的困難。”（這倒很像台灣早年的所謂“圍標”，互相抬價然後利益分攤。）

為什麼要猛抬油價呢？這裡面存在著許多討論貨幣戰爭的人的共識，包括出了五本《貨幣戰爭》系列暢銷書的宋鴻兵在內。那就是，2003年3月，薩達姆宣佈伊拉克將改變以歐元作為石油議價貨幣，三個月之後，美國就以伊拉克擁有大規模毀滅性武器為藉口大舉入侵伊拉克。美國的實際目的，據他們說，就是不容許任何國家用美元以外的貨幣進行石油交易，因為美元是它維護霸權的核心力量之一（其他還有軍力和軍事聯盟等）。果然，伊拉克回到美國掌控之後，乃仍舊以美元為計價單位。當然，郎咸平等作出更詳細和更長期的分析，指出，美國之所以對伊朗進行這麼嚴厲的制裁，以及後來又以卡達菲可能要進行滅族行動而把他置之於死地（事後證明，政權垮掉之後利比亞陷入族群衝突，哀鴻遍野，無數難民越過地中海投奔歐洲），其背後的原因是因為伊朗拒絕以美元計價，而卡達菲也宣佈要放棄美元。

郎咸平說，美國拿石油作為它的貨幣戰的主要武器，抬價時可以打擊歐洲和中國，壓價時可以打擊俄國、委內瑞拉和伊朗。他說，等到美國的石油產量達到自給自足的時候，這個武器的威力就會更加強大。這當然是促使中國極力發展美元以外的金融體系的一大原因。

挺阿條（柱）仔，義不容辭

~張系國~

五月回台參加竹師附小校友畢業六十年的同學會，老友胡卜凱設宴接風。馬以南見面就問：“這幾年什麼消息都沒有，你跑到哪裡去了？”我真想說，就是因為你老弟當總統，搞得支持他的都挺窩囊，變成沒有臉的人，你還好意思問呢！

說真的，馬英九當總統，起先還替他的政策辯護，後來實在講不出話來。本來以為他種種委曲求全為的是保全中華民國，後來越看越不像話，也不知道他究竟保全了什麼？保釣不知道保到哪裡去，反王也不知道反到哪裡去，總而言之統而言之，都是為德不卒。

別的國民黨大官也好不到哪裡去。國民黨最大的問題，就是這些大官一個比一個假惺惺，一個比一個會算計，一個比一個講話讓人聽不懂。白光的歌詞說的好：“假惺惺，假惺惺，做人何必假惺惺？”難怪年輕一代不投國民黨，要我也不肯投他！

現在倒好了，總算出來個講話大家聽得懂的洪秀桂。她講話是人話，那些牛鬼蛇神突然也都肯講人話了。王金平說，只要徵召

他選總統，他義不容辭。前天還扭扭捏捏，今天突然義不容辭，何今是而昨非也？

王金平是國民黨藍皮綠骨的大人物，他義不容辭，那別的藍皮藍骨的小人物呢？別人我不敢說，如果洪秀桂中途沒有被國民黨自己人「做掉」，真的出來選總統，我打算向匹茲堡大學請個一學期的假，回台助選。

我和洪秀桂素不相識，也不是為了她個人。不過這一戰恐怕真的是中華民國最後的一戰，我輩要出手也只有這次機會了。既然是最後一戰，輸贏不論，都必須把中華民國的理念和存在意義說清楚講明白，堂堂溪水出前山。不僅王某義不容辭，我們也都義不容辭呀。



杜克雷教授與本社同仁

中美論壇活動報告

1. 中美論壇和洛杉磯郡退伍軍人協會，將於八月十四和八月十五兩天，在霍普愛國大廈，聯合舉辦二次大戰勝利七十週年紀念活動，有學者演說、討論會、圖片展覽及餐會。張文基教授將為此活動發表一系列介紹文章，自本期開始刊出，請讀者注意。
2. 南加州大學(USC)美中學院主任杜克雷教授 (Dr. Clayton Dube) 情義相挺，答應協辦紀念會的演講和討論會。(見杜教授與本社同仁籌備會合影)。
3. 曾任美國西方石油公司亞洲部副總裁的陳立家先生，將加入中美論壇社委會，陳先生曾是鄧小平訪美期間，美國國務院特聘的中文翻譯陪同人員。
4. 為改進中美論壇網頁，梅強英女士捐贊助金 500元，佟秉亞先生捐贊助金250元，特此致謝。

Will The Hot Spots in South China Sea Ever Be Ready For Vacation?

A couple of years ago, the Diaoyu Islands, a territorial dispute between China and Japan in the East China Sea, had flared up as a hotspot in the news media. The provocation started by the Japanese government's renege on an agreement to table the dispute. In 1972, Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai told the visiting Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka who was seeking formal diplomatic relations between the two countries that priority should be placed on the overall interests of bilateral ties not on the issue of Diaoyu Islands. In August 1978, the year of signing the Treaty of Peace and Friendship between Japan and China, Deng Xiaoping, then first Vice Premier told Sunao Sonoda, the Japanese Foreign Minister, to put off the Diaoyu Islands dispute issue and later in October, Deng in his visit to Japan (PM Takeo Fukuda), declared in a press conference: "They (both sides) promised (1972) and agreed (1978) not to touch the issue". Hence the Diaoyu Islands dispute was known to be shelved until a later date.

In 2012, Japanese government adopted a scheme to purchase three of the five Diaoyu islands, trying to nationalize them. China reacted strongly and numerous large anti-Japanese protests erupted in China as well as elsewhere including California and New York. The dispute had tanked the Sino-Japanese relation to a valley that Japan business people were deeply concerned. Recently, a delegation of 3000 Japanese business leaders went to China to make amends. However, the Abe right-wing administration seems to be destined to occupy the Diaoyu Islands by inducing the U.S. to include the islands into the protected region under the US-Japan Mutual Defense Treaty. Naturally, China and Taiwan would not accept such maneuver; hence the Diaoyu Islands remain as a trouble spot in the East China Sea but it will not be inflamed as long as Japan refrains from provoking China on the issue. Now the world attention has shifted to the South China Sea.

Public waters were defined as 3 sea miles away from governed land but fishing rights, ocean resources and pollution control issues often extended beyond the 3 mile zone. In 1945, U.S. President Truman first announced that the U.S. ocean sovereignty extended to continental shelf. Subsequently, many nations declared sea sovereignty to 12 to 200 sea miles. In 1947 post WW II, the Republic of China had declared a eleven dotted line to define China's sovereignty in the South China Sea based on historical Chinese Sovereignty and later in 1949, the People's Republic of China took over the Chinese mainland adopted the eleven-dotted-line and redrawn into a nine-dotted line to define her South China Sea sovereignty. Even though international maps made by McNally had exhibited China's sovereignty in the South China Sea, this nine-dotted line (included therein the Spratly Islands and Parcel Islands) seemed to be the starting point of the disputes. First, in 1970s,

the Philippines, Malaysia and other countries began referring to the Spratly Islands as included in their own territory. The Philippines began exploring the areas west of Palawan for oil in 1970. Exploration in the area began in Reed Bank/Tablemount. In 1976, gas was discovered following the drilling of a well. However, China's objection halted the exploration. Then on June 11, 1978, President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines issued Presidential decree No. 1596, declaring the Spratly Islands as Philippine territory. Energy resources, fishing opportunities and maritime routes (several hundred ships passing per day, though bulk of them going to Chinese ports) are the main motives creating these island disputes. The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which came into effect on 16 November 1994, did not help solving these intensifying island disputes. As of 1996, Vietnam, the Philippines, Brunei, Malaysia and other countries asserted claims within the Chinese nine-dotted line.

One positive agreement was reached on 20 July 2011 by the PRC, Brunei, Malaysia, the Philippines and Vietnam, which defined a set of preliminary guidelines helpful in resolving the disputes. This agreement was an important milestone document for cooperation among China and ASEAN countries regarding marine environmental protection, scientific research, safety of navigation and communication, search and rescue and combating transnational crime, except the issue of oil and natural gas drilling. Apparently energy resource is the 'interest' that the smaller nations are disputing with China on those almost totally uninhabited islands. The Ministry of Geological Resources and Mining of the People's Republic of China estimate that the South China Sea may contain 17.7 billion tons of crude oil (compared to Kuwait with 13 billion tons). Other sources claim less, only 7.5 billion barrels, or about 1.1 billion tons (6% of the Chinese claim, US EIA Geological Survey gave a slightly higher estimate). Perhaps it is a mistake for China to disclose her studies, in the years following the announcement by the ministry, the claims regarding the South China Sea islands intensified. (Some net-citizens had remarked: it was stupid to tell the world that you had gold nuggets buried in your backyard) A wide variety of natural gas resource estimations, ranging from 900 trillion cubic feet (25.5 trillion cubic meters) to 2 quadrillion cubic feet (56.6 trillion cubic meters) was also declared in the EIA report.

In an earlier column, we have discussed the history of the

dispute between Vietnam and China over their border and the Parcel Islands. Vietnam had been aggressive regarding sovereignty dispute with China even resulted in war. Through treaties and war settlements, as of 2012, all of Parcel Islands are under Chinese control as rightly so by Chinese history and post WW II settlement. The situation regarding the Spratly Islands is more complicated; currently eight are under Chinese control, twenty nine under Vietnamese control, eight under the control of Philippines, five by Malaysia, two by Brunei and one by Taiwan. Indeed, it is a complex situation. The recent U.S. Pivot to Asia policy, whether intentionally or not, encouraged Asian nations to challenge China's rise and added fuel to these hot spots in the South China Sea. The righteous position the U.S. is taking is: "to ensure Maritime freedom through the South China Sea". The U.S. is denouncing the land reclamation effort done by China on some of the South China Sea Islands as threatening to the maritime freedom. In reality, Vietnam and Philippines started land reclamation long before China did, except China's effort is backed by more technology and engineering rendering their infrastructure projects more effective. The deeper ports, airfields even horticultural and recreational facilities are thus capable of fulfilling the multilateral agreement reached in 2011 for providing navigation communication, scientific research, search and rescue, combating transnational crime and perhaps even tourism. After all, Maritime freedom is China's utmost concern, since 40-50% of her world trade pass through South China Sea. Prior to the new round of agitation in claims, there was never any issue with Maritime freedom in South China Sea. As one of the U.S. political analyst stated, these islands had no human population to speak of; the maritime conduct could be easily managed by agreement among nations under the guidelines of UNCLOS. Even the attractive energy resources under the South China Sea could be explored with collaborative effort since China had repeatedly invited partners to do joint exploration and development.

Island dispute is not limited to the East China Sea and the South China Sea. The tension over the Kurile Islands in the Northern Pacific (with Russia), Dokdo Island (with Korea) and the Diaoyu Islands (with China) illustrate Japan's 'historical' territorial ambition. Russia has controlled the northern Kuril Islands since the 19th century, but she seized the southern islands at the end of World War II acting on the basis of the Yalta agreement. This has been a sore point between the two countries ever since — to the point that they've never actually signed a peace treaty ending the war. Japan supposedly renounced all rights to their occupation to territories they seized or occupied prior to WW II (including Korea, Formosa, Pescadores, Kurile, the Pacific Islands, the Spratly and the Parcel Islands, etc.) in the 1951 San Francisco Treaty signed with the Allied powers formally ending the war. The imprecise (unfavorable to China) language and unilateral execution of the U.S. trusteeship in the San Francisco Treaty gained no consent from the People's Republic of China (and the Republic of China) and Russia, thus causing Japan's revived territorial ambition and disputes on the Diaoyu, Parcel and Spratly islands in the East and South China Sea.