

# 離歐迷思

中世紀的英國原為封建農奴國家，由於地緣條件，對外是個海盜國家。工業革命與鴉片戰爭，使其成為海權帝國主義，實力超過荷蘭，西班牙等老帝國主義海盜國家。由於資本主義的興起，原來的諸侯地主成為新興資本家，導致君主立憲，權力集中於資本家與貴族階級，直到1918年英國才開始真正意義的全民主。

19世紀初拿破倫大軍橫掃歐洲大陸，猶太商人Mayer Rothschild透過家族的金融網路幫助歐洲皇室權貴階層投資避險，因而打入權貴階層。1825年英國銀行界面臨危機時，王室入不敷出，羅氏集團(Rothschild)乘虛而入，控制了英倫銀行(Bank of England)，為大英帝國發行鈔票(借條)；「匯通天下」。羅氏金融帝國由此誕生。

1913年，羅氏及華爾街財團照貓畫虎，成立美國聯儲會，為美國政府發行借條，從此逐漸控制了美國金融，經濟及政治大權。1935年羅斯福立法禁止私人擁有黃金，搜刮全球黃金，作為「代管」貨幣發行儲備。二戰以後，美國接任日不落國，成為超級霸權，世界警察，檢察官兼法官。金融寡頭掌握英美帝國主義的貨幣，將倫敦打造成全球金融中心，並控制了美國。

歐盟骨子裡是「第四帝國」(The 4th Reich)，德國用強勢馬克改名為歐元；吃相比較文明。英國雖然加入歐盟，但是貨幣獨立發行，結算，本來就是同床異夢。羅氏請君入甕，將歐元區的金融中心從法蘭克福搬到倫敦。

七零年代以來日漸膨脹的石油美元變成歐洲美元，透過各大銀行在倫敦操作，(石油美元是聯儲會匯通天下的出口白條，不准回流美國。)這是一本黑賬。華爾街的衍生性金融產品都在這個黑洞裡操作，掩人耳目。2007金融海嘯，就是黑洞的「吸星大法」。

英國人歐以後，得利的是資本家，政府寄生蟲，與金融資訊產業。工農兵漁廣大勞動人民深受其害，希望渺茫，民憤極大。

這次公投，原本是去年大選時工黨為了騙取選票開的空頭支票，不料假戲真做，排上議程。由於英國「精英」偽君子的傲慢輕敵，終於一敗塗地。民意如流水，一個月不才就發現民調有問題，通知諸親友早做準備；現金為王，因為大多數的投資人都膽小如鼠，不可能加入做空大軍。投票日當天，美股大漲，全是愚夫愚婦。

檢視投票結果，如果去掉大倫敦

## ◎阿難

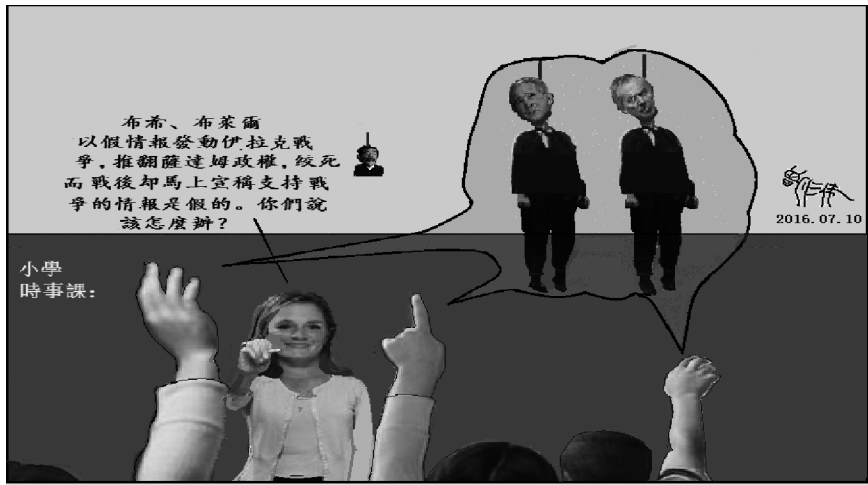
區，蘇格蘭，北愛；離歐應超過60%。蘇格蘭，北愛原就是英帝的二等公民，當然希望離英投歐。倫敦的寄生蟲心知肚明，一旦離歐，飯碗不保。人不自私，狗不吃屎；偽君子的道德喊話不過是自欺欺人。此次公投是歷史的轉折點，證明「全球化」就是奴役百姓；造成貧富不均，階級矛盾。文藝復興以來的民族國家將重新抬頭，移民政策也將重新洗牌。過去30年美歐大量進口殖民地的廉價勞工，惡果已現。美國與以色列發動的宗教戰爭，導致大量北非難民湧向歐洲，這就好像是毛澤東發明的人海戰術。近日美國總統初選，川普與桑德斯一左一右，都反對全球化。只有毒蛇反動透頂，執意孤行，繼續搞全球化帝國主義。

今後兩年，QE造成的夢幻泡煙煙消雲散，如果各國中央銀行不再「關懷」股市，GDP等人為的指標，經濟復蘇是可能的。子曰：「肉食者鄙」。QE就是「何不食肉糜？」

離歐公投後記：日前倫敦市長公開聲明二不：不當首相，不接爛攤子。保守黨頭目宣稱，今年不與EU談判！英國偽君子都是和稀泥高手，原來台灣民進黨的假民主也是系出名門！

不到一星期，股市反彈到公投前的水準。本週EU央行給義大利銀行輸血1600億歐元。義大利銀行的壞賬已超過GDP的25%，持續增長，急迫中國。不同的是中國可以自由發行人民幣，而義大利不能印鈔票，這就是歐盟國家的死穴。所以，近日的股市回漲，是迴光返照，金融海嘯勢必重演。

且讓咱們拭目以待！



近日英國、美國專案調查委員會，先後揭露當年布希、布萊爾以發動伊拉克戰爭的基本情報：「擁有大規模殺傷性武器」是假的。然而薩達姆被絞刑，伊拉克和中東失去平衡，導致近年中東大亂，發生數百萬難民潮...布萊爾、布希先後承認錯誤，但拒絕道歉，連論負責。

# 給蔡英文的忠告：

◎張文基

## 放棄對西方價值觀的迷信

正當蔡英文總統於六月卅日過境洛杉磯與僑胞晚宴時，臺灣時間7月1日上午8點15分，一枚臺灣海軍現役最先進的「雄風-3」超音速反艦導彈，從駐泊高雄左營軍港的「金江」號導彈艇上發射出去，直飛大陸廈門方向。飛出約70公里後，洞穿臺灣「翔升」號漁船，戰鬥部似未觸發，但亦造成一死三傷。雖然由於大陸方面的克制沒有採取任何反制措施，如擊沉該艇，因而避免觸發兩岸的戰爭危機，這個事件的發生顯示出兩岸目前直接交流管道的中斷是非常危險的。我一個來自臺灣的美籍華人，熱愛三地的身分，給蔡英文一些發自肺腑的建言。

台海兩岸關係面臨一個非常不穩定的時期，這不僅違背了臺灣，大陸及美國三地政府公開表達的希望，更危害兩岸人民，特別是臺灣居民的根本利益！

危險的直接原因是蔡政府不僅不承認九二共識所表達的「一中原則」，而一些做為更顯示文化台獨的傾向，這讓大陸無法繼續兩岸過去八年所建立的交流和溝通管道。為什麼蔡政府會這麼做，深層次的因素有二：1. 美國危險的圍堵中國政策，2. 臺灣對西方意識形態的迷信。

過去兩年奧巴馬政府從根本上改變了1972年尼克森訪問中國後的亞洲政策，轉向支持日本改變和平憲法，企圖建立以美日為核心的「反中聯盟」，在南海和東海方向擠壓中國。由於臺灣位處第一島鏈的重要位置，島內的一些人士認為這是投靠美日尋求自保甚至脫離中國

最佳途徑。然而，果真如此嗎？篇幅關係我無法做詳細的分析，謹提出一系列問題給蔡團隊及島內朋友思考：

1. 美國的財力能支持極富侵略性的對華戰略部署嗎？
2. 中國大陸會繼續忍受美方以「臺灣關係法」為藉口加大對台支援嗎？
3. 美國百姓會支持和中國大陸發生大規模軍事衝突嗎？
4. 下一任美國政府會延續奧巴馬和希拉蕊的對華路線嗎？

觀察最近美國及全球發生的一系列事件，上述問題的答案極大可能都是NO。所以如果走「聯美日抗中」這條「不智」之路不僅不能鞏固臺灣的安全，只會引火焚身自取滅亡。

臺灣問題的深一層面就是中西「價值觀」的競爭，蔡的就職演講裡說「我們會繼續深化與包括美國、日本、歐洲在內的友好民主國家的關係，在共同的價值基礎上，推動全方位的合作。」什麼共同價值？就是美國所鼓吹的政治經濟自由主義，它也是臺灣精英階級和大多數人的嚮往。然而，檢驗歷史就會發現在華麗的包裝和宣傳下，這個「共同價值」帶來的結果卻是犧牲大多數人民利益為極少數精英勢力服務的制度。

很長的一段時間這個共同價值的最大敵人就是共產主義。1991年蘇聯式的共產主義垮臺後歷史給美國思想和制度一個展現自己的最好機會，不幸的是25年來它帶來的卻是不間斷的戰爭，衝突和破壞，造成幾十個地區的戰亂，幾千美軍

喪失生命，近十萬美軍傷殘，給世界帶來超過百萬人民的傷亡，千萬人民的流離失所，幾兆(萬億)美元的直接軍費，幾十兆美元的金融動盪。而造成這些禍害的人士卻沒有遭到相對應的懲罰，因此今天全世界絕大多數地區的人民，包括美國人民，都對這個「共同價值」失去信心。

幾個問題請蔡思考：  
1. 世界是否越來越不安？  
2. 現今的全球治理制度是否需要改進？

3. 歐美模式是否需要改正？  
4. 世界是否進入一個思想，觀念，制度變革的關鍵轉型期？  
5. 中國大陸力量是否在持續上升？  
6. 中國大陸和中國的歷史經驗是否應對改變做出貢獻？

對這些問題理性客觀的答案都是YES。因此，蔡總統及島內人民必須改變對「共同價值」的迷信！臺灣需要穩定的外部環境，才能解決內部矛盾，而保持兩岸和平發展的最低成本和最好策略就是拋棄對大陸的敵意，擁抱中華民族和中華文化，展現善意，以此穩定兩岸關係，爭取時間促進兩岸最終的和解。這是一念之間的事，希望蔡英文不要拋棄這歷史的機遇。

本文送交發刊之時恰逢南海仲裁結果出爐，不出大家所預料，在美日的操縱下，結果對中國不利，然而，可喜的是兩岸都在第一時間發出嚴正聲明「絕不接受，不承認仲裁結果，仲裁不具約束力」。蔡政府如能沿著維護中華民族共同利益的道路上前進，穩定和平的兩岸關係就能維持。

4. 上任之後妳小動作不斷，在「立法院」裏企圖降低公投門檻；這次訪問巴拿馬過程中，簽署文件時用「President of Taiwan (ROC)」，台獨之心盡露！

5. 在島內停止了課綱微調，輕放了詐騙案眾疑犯，啟用了大批無能官員，如「行政院長」林全、「國防部長」馮世寬等，不到一個月這些人的滿意度一落千丈。是沒有能人願意出任妳的官員？還是妳用人維私，完全無視島內的行政管理與老百姓的福祉？

6. 民進黨在野時的主張，如台灣無核化、拒絕美豬進口、電費不漲價等等，妳上台後全盤推翻。誠信何在？治理島內事務的理念何在？

現今國際力量的對比變化巨大且快速，中國大陸在經濟上、軍事上實力不斷提升，在2020年以前大陸GDP將超越美國，妳靠美日還能靠多久？妳在巴拿馬參加了運河擴建後的大型集裝箱貨輪便是中國遠洋海運集團的「中遠海運巴拿馬」號，妳是親眼看到的，感到驕傲呢？還是恐懼？

總之，建議妳全盤考慮所有因素，包括如何應對民進黨內的台獨基本教義派，看清世界局勢，把台灣老百姓長遠的福祉著想，把台灣帶到一條和平統一的康莊大道上去！  
寫於2016.6.28

# 蔡英文，回頭是岸！

## ◎佟秉宇

說兩岸關係要「保持現狀」。妳保持了嗎？既不承認「九二共識」，也不同意「兩岸同屬一中」，把過去八年兩岸之間努力締造的合作互信關係破壞殆盡。

2. 妳要向美國購買攻擊性的武器，甚至包括F-35 戰機(當然不知美國會否同意出售)。眾所週知台灣向美國買軍購實際上是報答美國對台的「保護」，以兩三倍市價買一些過時的軍用物資，這是一種變相的回扣。妳的軍購金額相信會打破以往的紀錄，台灣老百姓的血汗錢就如此輕輕鬆鬆為妳的大禮送給老美了？且不論妳買了這些軍購後仍舊絲毫不能改變兩岸之間軍事力量的對比。

3. 妳一貫的親美媚日的態度在當選後更加明顯，完全與美日配合來圍堵中國大陸。在釣魚島與太平島的主權伸張上態度曖昧，如若妳將來犧牲中華民族的利益，第一，大陸不會允許，第二，在歷史上你會遺臭萬年。

# Taiwan's Fate Not Dictated by Hegemony Theory

## Mainstream and Organic Views Dr. Wordman

the North (Marrying the Emperor's princess to the King of the aggressive northern state to avoid war which is always devastating to the people) rather than pursuing a hegemony strategy. China has also built the Great Wall (1100-223 BC) consuming enormous resources and man power for defense rather than resorting to military build-up to defend or conquer others. In Ming dynasty, after successfully dispatching "Zheng He" (1371 - 1435) to explore the world seven times (1405 through 1433) with a large fleet consisting of ships longer than 400 feet, the emperor after knowing that the rest of the world was far less developed than China had ordered destroying the big ships and forbid further exploration as waste of national treasury. In Qing dynasty (1644 - 1911), the ruler repeatedly swallowed the hegemony and colonial behaviors of the Western power and the Imperial Japan to the point that China was near annihilation. These historical evidences illustrate one thing that the Chinese people firmly prefer to "Wang Dao" which is the opposite of "Ba Dao" as the governance and nation building philosophy. This firm belief has a strong influence on Chinese political leaders.

Naturally, there were debates about the merits of "Wang Dao" (this philosophy may be explained with modern language as soft power and rule based foreign policy) versus "Ba Dao" (essentially the hegemony theory, ruling by power and preventing the rise of other hegemony), but the Chinese people and statesmen overwhelmingly preferred the "Wang Dao" philosophy. This philosophy may have caused China to be defeated militarily numerous times, but in Chinese history, the conquerors, such as the Mongols and Manchurians (when they were powerful and invaded and occupied China), gradually yielded to the Chinese "Wang Dao" philosophy. This philosophy gives Chinese tremendous tolerance to military invasion, but the greater the tolerance the greater the resolve in resistance, this was proven in WW II, while many Western countries quickly surrendered to Nazi military force, the Chinese was extremely resilient to the powerful and cruel Imperial Japanese Army. Despite of Japan's superior military force and determined objective to conquer China, the Chinese resisted for nearly a decade eventually defeating Japan. The nuclear bomb might have accelerated Japan's surrender, in fact, it was China who tied up Japan's huge army and exhausted it to eventual failure. Japan may deny it out of shame but it is the real truth.

Taiwan had a treacherous history as a part of China's sovereignty. Taiwan had been captured and ruled by foreign invaders a number of times, first by the Dutch (1624 - 1662) then by the Japanese (1895-1945). Post WW II, the anti-communism ideology artificially separated Taiwan from Mainland China again. Taiwan depended on the U.S. protection and the U.S. was viewing Taiwan as a strategic island as Mearsheimer pointed out, an unsinkable carrier right between the East and South China Sea. Whatever the political maneuver on the island, be it pro-independence or color revolution, I believe the fate of Taiwan is not in the hands of the U.S. nor Japan, simply because the Chinese people believes in their unwavering reunification principle. Politics, propaganda, even brain wash may change the mood of people (more likely the young people for a period of time), but the traditional culture including the "Wang Dao" philosophy has a tremendous staying power. Just like China eventually gave up communism and pursue her own governance system principally influenced by the "Wang Dao" philosophy, Taiwan would find a suitable democratic system compatible with her culture and tradition. No matter which political party is in control, the political leaders will accept the "Wang Dao" philosophy. The Japanese tried very hard to 'Japanize' the people in Taiwan for fifty years, but the people remain to be Chinese in culture and in tradition.

The Chinese people including many overseas Chinese firmly believe and expect reunification of Taiwan and mainland but there is no specific time table for it. In the "Wang Dao" philosophy, people are extremely patient towards political systems and political changes. Mainland China will not use force to reunify with Taiwan unless a foreign party is involved to spoil the natural reunification process. Taiwan will not declare independence and has no compelling reason to do so (nothing to gain and everything to lose). The people across the Taiwan Strait do have patience to observe the natural changes to embrace a mutually acceptable political system. During this wait-and-see process, there may be external political influence trying to terminate the process, but in today's fully developed communication environment, people can not be manipulated and fooled for long, the "Wang Dao" philosophy will eventually prevail over the hegemony theory. The hegemony behavior of the Western countries in the 19th and 20th century will eventually be diminishing in the 21st century simply because nuclear deterrence will render hegemony behavior not workable, a point Mr. Mearsheimer concedes. Human race will have no choice but accept "Wang Dao" philosophy and abandon hegemony theory to avoid the destruction of the human race. Taiwan will be reunified with Mainland China eventually, in agreement with Mearsheimer's conclusion but for a different reason.

<http://english.us-chinaforum.com/weekly-forum>

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John Mearsheimer is one of my favorite author and speaker on foreign relations. I like to follow Mr Mearsheimer's articles not because I always believed he was right about his conclusions rather I was always intrigued by his analyses and arguments about the international relations at hand. In fact, John advocates his theory of hegemony, which has a significant followers in the diplomatic and military circles in the United States and world wide, with a safe disclaimer: his hegemony theory can not predict future since future, not like past, is not a being and is not predictable. Nevertheless, John's analysis and carefully selected historical evidences are very powerful and intellectually stimulating, hence making his essays very interesting to read.

Recently Mr. Mearsheimer published a long essay, entitled, Say Goodbye To Taiwan, in a website (May 2016), [www.chinausfriendship.com](http://www.chinausfriendship.com) based on his old article published in National Interest (March-April 2014). The title of this article for sure will catch lots of eyeballs, but its content essentially contains his hegemony theory and uses Taiwan as a case study. Based on hegemony theory, he analyzes what the U.S. will do regarding China's desire to reunify with Taiwan and Taiwan's desire to maintain de facto independence. He assumes that China will continue to gain power and the U.S. will be reluctant to go to war against China on behalf of Taiwan. Then he concludes among the three options, 1. Developing nuclear deterrence, 2. Developing conventional military deterrence and 3. Adopting a version of Hong Kong Strategy; Taiwan has no choice but accepts option 3. In essence, Taiwan will be eventually reunified with Mainland China, just a matter of how far beyond a decade of time.

After reading this essay (unlike Mr. Mearsheimer's other essays), I do not necessarily disagree with John's conclusion, but I do beg for difference in John's arguments or analysis to reach his conclusion. Here I would like to offer my comments based on an Oriental philosophy and historical facts. On the Mainland China-Taiwan reunification issue (to some degree the Korea reunification issue), the current situation is entirely created artificially, possibly partially promoted by the U.S. attributable to hegemony behavior Mearsheimer characterized, but not due to China following a hegemony theory. This is my main disagreement with Mearsheimer's arguments. I shall list my reasoning below.

I believe that in the Orient, particularly in China, the hegemony theory and behaviors are well understood, however, China through her several thousand years of history (experienced hegemony behavior as early as Chun Qiu and Zhan Guo eras, 771-221 BC), had developed a philosophy not to pursue hegemony but honor the "Wang Dao". In history, China has repeatedly adopted the "He Qing" policy to deal with the aggressors from