

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

# 洪秀柱脫穎而出 學而優則仕需要通盤檢討

眾所周知美國名牌大學的人學要求都是要德、智、體、群四育並重，目的是要確保培育出來的人才足以在未來的社會中擔當領導大任。反觀華人社會中，「萬般皆下品唯有讀書高」的觀念仍然十分強烈。以台灣過去三十年來為例，在選民的觀念或意識形態競逐下產生了三位總統，結果是一個賣祖求榮、一個偷雞摸狗、一個領導無方。台灣曾經自豪在世界各政府中擁有博士學位的比例最高，可是三十年下來卻是每況愈下！

台塑、國泰、長榮、鴻海的創辦人都沒有大學文憑，可是都能打造出世界級的公司。這說明了一個好的領導者不是在於他書讀了多好或是必須出自名校，而是更重要的具備睿智、勇氣、眼光。美國總統艾森豪是軍人出身、雷根則是影視演員，可是他們卻能獲得選民們的信賴與認同。尤其雷根迄今仍是在美國歷任總統評價中高居前三名，而當初他取信於選民的不是學歷而

是他的正派。

洪秀柱今天最難能可貴的也就是她的正派，她沒有因為父親是白色恐怖的受難者的影響而仍然能堅持大是大非，也沒有因為私人恩怨就要唾棄這個國家，她更沒有因為要取得權力而譁眾取寵、數典忘祖。尤其身為一個領導者一定要有過人的勇氣和意志，就像普京面對歐美各國聯手威脅而毫不畏懼，甚至於一夫當關擋下了敘利亞政權的瀕臨崩潰，終止了阿拉伯之春的蔓延，而被列為2014全世界最具影響力之第一人。三十年前為亞洲四小龍之首的台灣，早該像新加坡一樣進入已開發國家之列，卻因為台獨份子的妖言惑眾、擾亂社會，退步到連號稱已進入已開發中國家的南韓都不如。2016的總統大選，台灣人這次應該要清醒了，拋棄以往對台灣名校為取向的迷思吧！

~孫大衛~

# 洪秀柱快人快語 不躲閃 不逃避 不花巧

國民黨連連敗選施政受阻，士氣沉悶低迷。終於石破天驚，女俠洪秀柱奮力拼搏，衝出種種阻攔，即將代表國民黨參選2016年中華民國總統，仁人志士蜂起擁戴重燃希望。

洪副院長快人快語爽利乾脆，有話直說不遮蓋掩飾，不躲閃逃避，不玩弄政客花巧。最近她引起的敏感性震驚言論有如下數項：  
教育部課綱微調調得不夠；立法院王金平院長應參加區域立委選舉，獲勝後堂堂正正風風光光重回立法院；中華民國總統候選人是否要先訪美，報到備詢、應審應試，由她自己決定，不須黨中央安排操控；最令人關注的兩岸關係，她主張一中同表，簽和平協議。  
教育部課綱微調爭議，主要是在對日本統治臺灣的功過是非評價上，到底應是「日治」還是「日據」。如果日本對臺灣扶助弱小、

~阿修伯~

教化啟智、提攜開發建設、平等尊重愛護臺灣人，那臺灣人自然應該感激涕零歌頌「日治」。反之，日本對臺灣是侵佔屠殺、歧視、剝削、壓榨、侮辱、差別待遇，那臺灣人自然應該反抗批判稱之為「日據」。若二者兼有則權衡輕重，該頌則頌該批則批。但站在民族尊嚴立場，還是以稱「日據」為宜，現在課綱仍稱「日治」媚日自辱應該修正。  
今日親日偽皇民臺灣人「臺灣民(兒)政府」，已經挺身而出公然認日本母國，祭拜靖國神社及天皇墓，但大部份臺灣人尚有羞恥之心，還是以台獨做掩飾。蔡英文更是在打模糊仗，承認中華民國體制參選中華民國總統，骨子裡卻也是偽皇民假台獨。  
王金平院長主張立法院是由國民黨保送條款而來，是從邊門進入不

# 中流砥柱力挽狂瀾 洪秀柱為臺灣帶來曙光

回台月餘，有兩件事最令我感到興奮，其一是，得與幾位分別快半個世紀的老同學重逢。其二，就是洪秀柱以高民調通過，得以出任國民黨2016年臺灣地區最高領導人候選人。雖然有人認為，甚或希望，她仍有可能被高層擋下，喪失候選人資格，或最終於7月19日舉行的黨員大會中被排斥出局。但我認為，以她此次獲得的高民調來看，除非有人甘冒激起民憤，裂解國民黨的風險，她代表國民黨競逐2016年最高領導人，已是鐵板釘釘，絕無出現改變的可能。洪秀柱與我素昧平生，她能不能民調過關，出任候選人，與我又有何相干呢？其實我對此關心不是為自己，甚至也不是為洪秀柱，而是為臺灣與臺灣兩千三百萬同胞的前途著想。

洪秀柱6月10日在國民黨中常會發表的競選政見，我在網路上看了兩遍。這才算第一次真正認識了洪秀柱。她演講的內容道出了多少國民黨員，和臺灣人民的心聲。受多年來獨派氣焰的威懾，尤其是去年318太陽花學運的震撼，使藍營許多人聞風喪膽，其黨內頭面人物均紛紛走避，面對蔡英文竟無人敢出面迎戰。他們或有難言的苦衷，但其瞻前顧

是從正門進入。洪秀柱建議王金平參選區域立法委員是對王金平好，取得正門進入名份抬頭挺胸何樂不為？

一個主權獨立的國家競選總統者，先要到另一個國家去應考應試應審，就是極端怪異之事，但現實形勢逼得臺灣不得不如此。有沒有必要拿香隨人拜，拜了有何保庇，其利害得失只有由當事人自己決定了。

國共內戰延續到今日的兩岸關係，洪秀柱提出一中同表簽和平協定是很大膽的建議。其實一個國家因內戰而分裂，也不是什麼不得了的事，古今中外例證很多，最終解決之道也不一定非要我吃掉你或者你吃掉我不。面對戰爭的慘烈，雙方皆應避免。

現在大陸撥亂反正戮力建設厚植國力，對臺灣應更寬大容忍尊重，這也是對自己的信心。洪秀柱的一中同表，大陸臺灣地位平等同為一中，就是兩岸終極統一之意，和平協定則更加了一層保障。

打開天窗說亮話，大陸只要放開心胸，不對臺灣封殺打壓，大陸做仁者以大事小，臺灣做智者以小事大，在臺灣的中華民族意識足以對抗日本偽皇民意識而獲勝！

最後請蔡洪多多保重，注意安全防衛，今日世界上精神失常的瘋狂之徒很多，要小心。  
祝福兩位女性總統競選者，提高華人女性地位創造歷史佳話。

~謝芷生~

後，裹足不前的態度，卻將眼睜睜地看著，2016年臺灣最高領導人的大位，成為民進黨與蔡英文的囊中之物。國民黨未戰先敗，面對區區幾個台獨分子竟嚇軟了腿，實令人失望。孫中山先生若天上有知，會作何感想呢？

“歲寒而始知松柏之後凋”，以及“風雨如晦，雞鳴不已”。這都是古人對忠臣與君子高風亮節的比喻。國民黨中豈能找不出中流砥柱的人才來？果不然天佑中華，天佑臺灣，眼看國民黨即將泡沫化，淪為名存實亡之際，黨內竟冒出一顆碩果僅存的明珠來，能在臺灣面臨最黑暗，最危殆的時刻挺身而出，力挽狂瀾。這顆明珠不是別人，正是洪秀柱！

洪秀柱沒有顯赫的身世，在黨內也沒受到特別重視。她的挺身而出，不是受人推舉，而是出於自身對臺灣，對人民的熱愛，以及基於一個從政黨員的職責。鑒於黨內的要角，為著擔心選舉失敗損及自身名譽及政治前途，而相互推諉，紛紛走避時，必須有人站出來，以起拋磚引玉的作用，激發出黨內優秀的同志，出來擔負起與綠營候選人一搏的勇氣，而自動請纓上陣。這是何等的志節，何等的操守。什麼是更優秀的同志？洪秀柱既具有這樣的志節，這樣的操守，還有誰能比她更優秀呢？因此國民黨中能於2016年大選中擔綱出戰蔡英文的，已非洪秀柱莫屬了。希望全黨全民都能全力支持她！這場選戰將關係到兩岸的和平，臺灣未來的興衰榮枯。

洪秀柱發表的參選政見，著眼於臺灣目前的處境，可說句句切中要害，她憂國憂民的情懷，令人深受感動，許多人都為之熱淚盈眶。若非對臺灣與臺灣人民懷有深厚的感情，誰又能發表出這樣一篇熱情洋溢，動人心弦的演講呢？我個人對她演講中印象最深刻，最受鼓舞的，莫過於有關兩岸主權重疊，治權分立的見解。多年來，臺灣統派與獨派最大的分歧與爭議，就是關於兩岸究竟是一個，或是兩個國家的見解。洪秀柱是學法律的，當然能分辨出治權與主權的差異。決定兩岸是一國，或兩國的关键因素，是主權，而非治權。只要兩岸主權沒有分裂，則兩岸分治再久，仍不失為同一個國家。兩岸是否同屬一個國家，只要翻一翻中華民國憲法，就一目了然了。

洪秀柱兩岸主權重疊，治權分立的見解，可說正擊中了台獨的要害，戳破了他們多年來散佈的謊言與謬論，令他們驚慌失措，語無倫次。連日來他們或挑撥，或造謠，或恐嚇，或誣衊，無所不用其極，為的是務必擋下洪秀柱，出任國民黨2016年臺灣大選候選人，與蔡英文角逐大位的角色。他們憂慮之所在，倒不是擔心蔡英文會敵不過洪秀柱，而是洪秀柱兩岸主權重疊，

治權分立的見解，一旦成為選舉文宣，會不斷在選民，尤其是青年中傳佈，難免發人省思，啟動人們重新從現實與法理著眼，審視兩岸應有的關係。一旦人們洞悉了真相，台獨建立在謊言上的堡壘，即將被摧毀。

抗日戰爭在臺灣並沒有隨著1945年日本無條件投降而結束，統獨之爭在一定程度上，即反映了臺灣統派仍在間接對抗著日本。日本右派受臺灣部分人士，濃郁的親日情結所鼓勵，從未真正放棄過臺灣，而台獨也不肯承認日本已將臺灣歸還中國。因此日本右派何止欲強佔釣魚島，他們真正的目標是要重占臺灣，而這是會受到臺灣部分人士歡迎的。這是不是危言聳聽，大家可以不冷靜客觀地加以審視，不必驟下論斷。

年來安倍政權，在美國慫恿鼓勵下，正處心積慮地試圖突破其憲法第九條束縛，解除所謂集體自衛權，給周邊國家帶來愈來愈大的不安。美國奧巴馬鑒於大陸國力迅猛崛起，已不止一次在國內外公開宣示，絕不甘願淪為世界老二。目前大陸與美國正圍繞著南海擴建島礁問題，鬧得劍拔弩張。安倍在菲律賓阿基諾積極鼓動下，也可能全力介入南海爭端，因此近日南海局勢顯得時而緊張，時而鬆弛。這是不是顯示著，台獨，或日本重返臺灣已顯露曙光呢？若有人做此幻想，將給臺灣帶來滅頂之災！

中美日之間會在近期發生軍事衝突嗎？以年來東海與南海瀰漫的緊張氛圍，久久無法散去觀之，誰又能做出準確的判斷呢？臺灣處於大國之間，猶如一隻小鹿擠身於大象之間，一旦大象發生衝突，甚難全身而退。為自身安全計，應未雨綢繆，早做安全籌劃。眼下最有效的自保之道，就是與美日保持一定的安全距離。一旦大陸與美日間發生衝突，即使不能與同為中華民族的大陸聯合抵抗美日，保衛共同的東，南海權益，也不可認賊作父，甘為美日馬前卒。別的臺灣政黨或政治人物或難預測，但若洪秀柱能出任臺灣最高領導人，可確信她絕不可能投靠美日。這從她最近發表的選舉政見，以及拒絕接受美國的選前面試，即可看出。這就為臺灣增添了一份安全保障。

過去臺灣只有反共教育，而無愛國教育，這是臺灣有人產生分離意識的主要背景之一。否則即使不同意大陸的制度與生活方式，也不至於連自己是中國人，自己的歷史文化，甚至血緣都要否認。這當然令大陸同胞難以理解，難以接受。兩岸的隔膜，與對立情緒必須消除，以免有朝一日發生流血衝突。台獨切莫以為有美日作靠山，便可我行我素。面對統獨的大是大非，大陸是絕不會姑息，忍讓的。現在台獨連起碼的「九二共識」都不肯接受，他們一旦執政，兩岸的和平保障又在哪裡呢？

我非常欣賞洪秀柱在其發表的政見中，提到應與大陸簽訂和平協議。只有這樣兩岸的和平才能獲得確切的保障，一旦美日與大陸發生衝突，臺灣才不會被捲入。她能獲得高民調，自非偶然。最近大陸決定自今年7月1日起，免除臺胞進入大陸的簽證，這將有利於兩岸進一步交往，融合，確保兩岸和平。我相信洪秀柱若能出任臺灣最高領導人，兩岸關係必能持續朝著正面發展。這將有利於臺灣與臺灣人民。

# Abuses of Navy Power and Wars - History Lesson

There is a long list of naval wars in human history. In terms of modern navy, it is sufficient to trace the most important and interesting naval wars back to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. We can follow a selected list of wars to give credence to the importance of naval power. It was the navy that had allowed global domination by the Western powers, including the British, Dutch, French and Spanish. The power of their navy was the reason for their occupation of many colonies in Africa, America and Asia. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, a colony could not gain independence without first being able to defeat the occupier's navy. Historically, naval wars often occur between the western powers to settle their conflicts of interest. For example, in the first (1748) and the second (1762) Battle of Havana, the British Caribbean squadron defeated the Spanish squadron and captured the city of Havana, which was an important Spanish naval base. Havana was subsequently returned to Spain under the 1763 Treaty of Paris that formally ended their war.

Another example was the Seven Years War (1754-1763) mainly between Britain and France, eventually France lost. In 1778, France recognized and allied herself with the United States during the American war of independence (1775-1783). France declared war on Great Britain and sent armies and navy to fight Britain while secretly provided money and supply to arm the American revolutionary army since 1775. Later Netherland and Spain joined France making Britain fighting alone with no allies. France helped the U.S. to defeat the British because France was seeking revenge to the Seven Years War. Ultimately, the Americans won independence by her revolutionary army not her Navy. This historical incidence demonstrates that there are limitations to naval power in wars. Britain with the strongest navy in the world could not prevent the American revolutionary army from winning independence. In 1982, Britain successfully defended the Falkland Islands from Argentina invasion by her navy only because of the help from the U.S. and France.

During the 19<sup>th</sup> century, all the Western powers with a strong navy overwhelmed the Qing Dynasty's antiquated naval defense. It was the Britain's Navy power that crushed China in the first Opium war (1840-42) resulted in a series of unequal treaties (Treaty of Nanking, etc) between China and the foreign powers, Britain, France and the U.S. Five ports were forced open to foreign trade, Hong Kong was seized by the British and China was forced to pay 21 million taels of silver as an indemnity. The British Empire and the French Empire initiated the second Opium War (1856-60) against China for obtaining further trade concessions and forcing ten more ports openings to foreign trade and

## Mainstream and Organic Dr. Wordman

allowing foreign ships to navigate freely on the Yangtze River, in addition to paying an indemnity of four million taels of silver to Britain and 2 million to France. These historical facts should have taught the Chinese a lesson that Navy power is important and modernization of military weaponry is essential for national defense.

Unfortunately, the awakening of the Chinese to foreign invasions was too slow and timed behind the Japanese Meiji Restoration (1868-1912). During the Meiji era, Japan went through a political reform and social structural change resulting in an imperial and militaristic nation. Japan revealed her military power and ambition by winning the first Sino-Japan war (1894-95) forcing China to sign the Treaty of MaGuan; the Japanese gained the Penghu, Taiwan (where Japanese had to fight a short war to establish control), Lüshun Port (Port Arthur) and the Liaoting Peninsula (they were returned by the intervention of Russia, Germany and France but for their own interest), and were paid a large indemnity greater than six times of Japan's annual national budget. A few years later (1904-05), the Japanese Navy defeated the Russian fleet in the ocean between Korea and Japan. The above victories had inflamed the Japanese ambition later to devise a plan to conquer and occupy China all by herself, which eventually led to WW II. Russia, a nearly land-locked nation recognized the importance of Navy, was to build and maintain a strong navy and submarine fleet post WW II.

After defeating Germany and Japan, the U.S. emerged as the superpower having the strongest navy in the world. The U.S. Navy has the world's largest aircraft carrier fleet, with ten in service, four in the reserve fleet and three new class carriers under construction. The service has over 300,000 personnel on active duty and over 100,000 in the Navy Reserve. It has 272 deployable combat ships and more than 3,700 aircraft in active service as of March 2015.[update] The carriers with aircrafts can essentially bring air force and army soldiers to any country in the world, but they do need ports to duck for maintenance, supplies and personnel recreation. Therefore, it is understandable that the U.S. must maintain so many naval bases in all major continents and strategic islands. The U.S. is reported to have between 460-1180 military bases on foreign land (an uncertain secret number). The dispute of the naval base in Okinawa highlights a necessity that a strong navy must have access to ports all over the world to be effective.

Two news articles deserve our attention, First (Reuters, Tim Kelly & Manuel Mogato 2015-05-08) is that the Philippines and Japan will hold joint naval drill in May 2015. This announcement was made right after the U.S. and Japan revised the guidelines of the U.S.-Japan Defense Treaty permitting Japan and the U.S. to use force to intervene in a third party's warfare. Right away, Japan eagerly wanted to hold a naval drill with the Philippines who had her own military treaty with the U.S. What does this signify? Flexing Naval muscles, for what purpose? Or preparing for war, with whom? These international gestures and maneuvers can be intriguing but also can be very obvious, sometimes stupid.

From the past century and half, China must have learned enough from history, a credible navy is essential to the country's defense. Of course, China was too poor to build a navy half a century ago and she was also sanctioned from acquiring military technology by the Western powers. Even buying a used Russian carrier (Riga, first launched in 1988 then renamed Varyag in 1990) was a comic story. China had to pay a big price in 1998 for the striped carrier hulk Varyag via a business man buying it for tourism. It took China 14 years to refurbish it and commissioned it as a training carrier in 2012. However, this China's only carrier and China's increasing capacity in naval ships and submarines have aroused serious concerns in the U.S. military circles. Numerous articles are painting a 'China Threat' in military sense despite of the fact that the U.S. military power is far superior to China's, especially in naval power.

Two recent news are amusing, one by Joe Gould, 5-22-2015, in DefenseNews, Analyst: China's Djibouti Ambitions a Sign of the Future and another by Colin Clark, 5-12-2015, BreakingDefense, China Seeks Djibouti Access: Who's a Hegemon Now? These titles are very catchy but their implication is almost laughable. Djibouti is already home to Camp Lemonnier, the US military headquarters on the continent, used for covert, anti-terrorism and other operations in Yemen, Somalia and elsewhere across Africa. It is the only permanent US base on the continent. China doing tremendous business in Africa and wishing to have access to Djibouti port for her navy ships seem to have an obvious and legitimate reason, a convenient and qualified port for offering ship maintenance and supply, hegemony purpose? Very funny!

The U.S. expressed concern with China's land reclamation project in the South China Sea and is dispatching navy to patrol in that area, an obvious naval muscle flexing. The Philippines and Vietnam had been doing reclamation projects for years for resource exploration purposes. Nearly one third of China's two trillion dollars trade with over 100 countries is passing through South China Sea, why shouldn't China build port facilities on her islands in South China Sea for safeguarding maritime (trade) freedom and/or offering rescue operation if any ship is in need. Are China's port construction activities more threatening to peace than the naval ships from the U.S., Japan, the Philippines and China playing cat and mouse games in the South China Sea?