

蔡英文：假公濟私帶衰國運 韓國瑜：撥亂反正呼籲團結

蔡英文於七月十一日至七月二十二日出訪中南美洲五個「友邦」，臨時因為當地政情不穩而取消訪問海地，結果只去了聖露西亞、聖文森、聖克裡斯多福及尼維斯。這些所謂的「友邦」，最大的聖露西亞只有六百一十六平方公里，人口十六萬，其次是聖文森，面積三百八十九平方公里，人口十一萬二千人，最小的聖克裡斯多福及尼維斯合在一起只有二百六十一平方公里，人口五萬三。簡單的總結一下：蔡英文去的這幾個「友邦」，面積加起來跟澎湖差不多大，而人口只有澎湖的三分之一。這些小友邦，在世界地圖上還真難找到，因為他們真的比鼻屎還小。

蔡英文每次出訪「友邦」，總要取個好聽的名稱來命名，這次也不例外，這次的出訪被稱為「自由民主永續之旅」，為什麼自由民主跟蔡英文的永續之旅能扯上關係？只有蔡這個睜眼說瞎話的低級政客才能解釋清楚。

據臺灣電視「脫客秀」的名嘴們說，這次蔡英文出訪又是出去灑錢，金額還相當大，這些小朋友們為了投桃報李，也儘可能想辦法來滿足蔡英文的虛榮心，如鳴禮炮，檢閱儀隊等等都不可或缺，可惜的是這些「友邦」以前從來沒有辦過歡迎「國賓」這等大事，俗話說：「沒有吃過豬肉，但看過豬走路」，而這些小朋友居然連「豬走

路」都沒有看過，豈不慘哉？小朋友辦的歡迎儀式離譜的程度簡直令人啼笑皆非。首先，這些小朋友本身的人口不多，硬要在矮子中間挑壯丁，其結果可想而知，勉強湊出兩個班（二十來人），個兒參差不齊，肥胖不一，半小時的儀式，居然有禮兵暈倒；儀式進行中，旗桿升不上旗，歡迎的禮炮竟然用玩具般的手槍完成？有一場比較完整的儀式被蔡英文放在網上發表，只見她在儀仗隊中走了一圈，東張西望故意走得很慢，但前後進程沒有超過五十九秒。（蔡英文當時故意走得慢，是在自我陶醉？還是在想為臺灣的民脂民膏多撈回一點本錢？）

當蔡英文在其出訪某國，檢閱儀隊前，發生旗桿升不上國旗時，當天臺灣某個電視節目的「脫客秀」中就有一位命理老師提出蔡英文會由於旗升不上而帶衰臺灣國運的警告，並且表情嚴重的說蔡英文不久後就會有倒楣的事情發生，果不其然，言猶在耳，蔡英文回臺灣剛下飛機，就發生了駭人聽聞總統香菸走私案，那位命理老師顯出了他談話的靈驗性，相信他此後接通告的機會大大增加了；蔡英文的名聲也隨著她倒楣事件的發生而遠播了，她永續之旅的目的是「讓世界看到臺灣」，現在世界都看到臺灣了，看到的卻是臺灣最醜陋的一面：蔡英文上臺後，大肆在公營企業中安插沒有企業經營經驗的私人，華航上下為蔡英文走私不遺餘力，就是民進黨貪贓枉法的結果，連這種小錢都不放過，吃相何其難看；2020臺灣人民千萬不要忘了那位命理老師的警告，不要再給蔡英文帶衰國運的機會了。

談到2020，我們在此要提醒一下國民黨團結的重要性，因為蔡英文和她的民進黨是非常險惡的一個群體，陰暗手段，無所不用其極，如果不聚集全黨之力與其鬥爭，恐怕會死無葬身之地。韓國瑜突出重圍難關爭取到黨內提名參選大位，但在七月二十八日的全代會上，除郭台銘外另外還有幾位縣長沒有出席，大家不得不懷疑國民黨團結的決心。

韓國瑜在團結黨內力量方面最近做了兩件很值得稱許的事：一是他贊成吳敦義繼續擔任黨主席，沒有將權力一把抓，競選團隊與黨中央分進合擊才是致勝的關鍵；二是與馬英九握手言歡，雖然筆者對小馬哥十分厭惡，但他手中現在還掌握著郭台銘那半張牌，解鈴還是繫鈴人，小馬哥能夠有能耐把郭台銘引出來，他應該也有能耐勸他退回去，如果郭董能夠迷途知返，認清現實，做好一個榮譽黨員應盡的義務，幫助韓國瑜和國民黨拿下2020臺灣領導人大位和過半國會席次；下架民進黨，阻止民進黨衝撞中國大陸可能引起的災難，讓臺灣海峽兩岸能夠繼續維持和平，則臺灣同胞有福了，中華人民有福了。



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維護兩岸和平統一

曾聽人說，先知先覺者都是寂寞孤獨的。筆者雖智慧平庸，絕不敢自命為先知先覺。但由於最早在德國，甚至歐洲發起保釣及和平統一運動，確曾長期陷入寂寞孤獨，並長約13年半無法回台見爹娘。早年歐美留學生中，與筆者有相同遭遇的，不在少數。我們為什麼願意付出這種代價？其動機與答案，就如本文標題所示，因為只有主張和平統一，才能維護兩岸和平。

和平是人人所嚮往的，但生在承平年代的人，卻未必真瞭解和平的可貴。筆者雖生長在抗戰和國共內戰期間，但卻也未嘗聽過槍炮聲，聞過硝煙味。當然這不包括在臺灣服役期間。有些事不必非親歷親聞，才能相信。從老一輩人的口述中，從戰爭紀錄片的鏡頭中，便能知其梗概。

國共的長期對峙，是中國現代史中最不幸的一頁。其實國共的成立都是為中華民族的生存發展。國父孫中山先生憂國憂民，最早創導國民革命。由於帝國主義的干擾，使革命陷入黑暗低潮。愛國的中國知識份子，不得不另闢蹊徑，另謀

出路。於是有了社會主義思想的引入與中國共產黨的誕生。孫中山先生眼光遠大，胸懷寬廣，提出了「聯俄容共互助工農」的主張，開闢了國共合作的平臺，並將其旨意融入三民主義與其遺囑之中。不幸天妒英才，孫中山先生英年早逝。國共合作根基未穩，互信不足，1927年4月12日，北伐途中，國民黨右派在上海青幫幫助下，突然發動政變，大肆抓捕處決共產黨員。兄弟鬩牆，血流成河，染紅了黃浦江水。每念及此，筆者總忍不住熱淚盈眶，唏噓不已。其實國共決裂的真正幕後主使者，不是別人，而是國際帝國主義者。

在美國人阻擾下，兩岸對峙已達七十年。過去人們總將兩岸對峙，等同或簡稱為國共對峙。但在台獨勢力登上政治舞臺後，兩岸對峙的形勢與性質已起了變化。國民黨長期以來，標榜的是反共而不反華，因此尚將其歸類為「人民內部矛盾」。而台獨勢力則不但反共，甚且反華，則兩岸對峙已逐漸從「人民內部矛盾」，轉化為「敵我矛盾」了。尤其在民進黨2016年再次執政後，其反華親美的態度，越來越明顯，越來越肆無忌憚。此一趨勢，令熱愛臺灣與關心兩岸和平的人，不能不陷入憂心忡忡。因為中共對待和處理「人民內部矛盾」和「敵我矛盾」的態度和手段是截然不同的。

然而相信大陸必能看清，真正主張「脫中獨立」的人，在臺灣所占比例仍是少數。大部分抗拒統一的人，還是受過去不實宣傳所誤導。近年由於兩岸接觸頻繁，大陸積極推動惠台和交流措施，臺胞在瞭解大陸真相後，態度已逐漸改變。筆者相信，只要和平統一沒有絕望，大陸就不會輕易放棄努力。

令人憂心的是，美國霸權主義者與台獨分子的干擾與刺激，卻有可能迫令大陸改變態度，將和統改為武統。我們必須認清事實，對頭可斷，血可流，堅定追求洗雪國恥，振興中華的國人而言，將臺灣永遠割裂出去，淪為帝國主義反華基地，是絕難容忍的。因此必須奉勸台獨分子，若真愛臺灣，就必須認清形勢，接受兩岸必須統一，必然統一的事實。否則將成為破壞兩岸和平，嫁禍臺灣的千古罪人。

區分敵我 明辨是非！

上帝無所不在，美國也是，尤其是選舉之時！

昨天有人傳了一個訊息給我，說美國有計畫想要干預臺灣內部這次選舉，我把他放入網頁。美國干預臺灣內部事務不是稀奇的事，早期是想對付「蔣介石父子」，在各都市建立「美國新聞處」，不言而喻就是監控機構。

從那時起美國就利用「福音系教會」開始滲透台灣，執行的工作就是將臺灣「和平分離」出去，製造另一個日本，貫徹「斯派克曼」的地緣政治理論「周邊理論」，在通往心臟地帶的孔道邊建立基地，確保美國安全，因此最高目標是「保衛美國安全」（因為海洋可以到達任何國家，任何國家的海軍也可以到達美國），最高指導原則是建立「第一島鏈」，戰術手段就是「和平分離」臺灣，為達成這個目的，開啟了幾個作業：

一、以民主外衣為掩護，所以在台灣逼迫蔣氏父子推行美式民主，讓民進黨組黨，支援手段是成立「台灣民主基金會」，將這個基金會放在「立法院」，基金會的經費由「美國國務院」支付。（請記住王金平在2016年前一直是台灣民主基金會的董事長）

二、美國中情局大量吸收留美的

一些律師召集到美國華府，由國務院科長級幹部授課，主要在操作「言論自由」保護線民，這是一個大學校長告訴我的。

美國在臺灣佈建之深，一般人很難想像，舉個實例，我的一個好友在北部抓到一個中東恐怖份子，下午抓到，次日美國中情局即要求引渡，可見已達無孔不入的地步了。

最近美國有計畫的干預臺灣選舉其操作方式是這樣的，先透過民進黨的執政團隊放出有境外勢力介入臺灣選舉，其實大陸現在為了臺灣選舉避免刺激臺灣人民，幾乎所有舉措都不願做，像通俄門的操作是非常困難的，而且操作要達半年以上，隨時有數十萬網軍在待命，可是要醜化你，又如何，然後給美軍與日本在「釣魚台」附近演習找到藉口，反正大陸也不會干預，因為選舉將屆不想造成臺灣內部人民的反感，這時執政黨再宣布，這個演習給大陸「嚴重警告」等等，讓人民忽視「執政不力」的這個現象，轉移焦點，美國、日本與南韓在臺灣進入選舉時整個情報活動結為一體，「周子瑜」很多人都說是偶發的，從這個角度來看，「周子瑜」事件是南韓情報機關與日本情報機關加上臺灣的民進黨操作的一個議題，只是臺灣人民不察而已，美國

四、利用臺灣律師，2010年曾將

進入兩黨，因此才有維基解密的內容，在臺灣有變局時將兩個重要人物送至美國，一個是「洪奇昌」，一個是「朱立倫」，為什麼不是「蔡英文」「吳敦義」呢？讀者自己去思考。（洪奇昌在2016年選後到中國大陸，凡是與他接觸過的兩岸商人與官員都遭到偵辦，理由是什麼？美國想用臺灣滲透大陸？）

三、讓「福音教會系統」進入臺灣，開始用「宗教自由」滲透臺灣，這個教會運用最典型的越南神父「阮文雄」，「阮文雄」是越南特種部隊，在南越被滅時乘船漂到日本被日本收留，在日本打工，被CIA外圍「蘭德公司」發掘，送到美國CIA受訓，結訓後送到臺灣幫助越配是表面工作，其實時協助美國情蒐，後來美國將之送往澳洲神學院讀博士，然後再向教廷施壓給其「祝聖」成為「神父」，再派回臺灣工作，2014~2016年間帶領越配為蔡英文助選，在這一時期美國要臺灣將其所有網路資料的痕跡全部消除，幸好有一個仍有被人下載，否則真的在整個網路上找不到痕跡的，台塑的越鋼事件他也有涉入（涉入多深不知）。

四、利用臺灣律師，2010年曾將

對情報工作操作是非常細膩的。

南韓更被美國玩弄於股掌之上，「李承晚」總統，因為送14000名反共義士到臺灣，最後被美國發動政變推翻，「朴正熙」更慘，妻子被北韓暗殺，自己也因強勢，被美國策動情報首長暗殺，所以我非常同情「朴謹惠」。「全斗煥」大總統，最後被美國與「金大中」合作發起的「光州事件」而黯然下台，下場淒慘。我其實為現在的很多工作其實與美國國家安全是有背離的，美國希望「南北韓」對立，然後可以駐軍，偵查俄羅斯與中國大陸，而「文在寅」很多作法其實是違背的，我在擔心其下場可能像「朴正熙」一樣。

聽說目前的美國執政者不會樂見「韓風」蔓延。他們要扶植與內地敵對的政權。美國肯定介入，什麼方式不知道。日前AIT莫健拜會蔡英文，放話「憂心外在勢力帶風向」，美國會幫忙情蒐編故事。

這一篇是警告國民黨與民進黨，均不要認為美國是一個好的合作伙伴，其實美國是完全為其自身利益，順道也教育群眾不要有「倚日親美」觀念，不要人云亦云，選舉是臺灣自身的事，為設自身的發展與富裕，不要受任何操弄，這才是真的。

Examine the Belt and Road Initiative without Colored Glasses

Dr. Wordman

People I met when traveling abroad in Asia or Europe, most of them had some knowledge about the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). My encounters included other travelers from South America and Africa as well. While I am in the United States meeting people daily, I find that the One Belt and One Road program (BRI was known as OBOR when China initially proposed it) is not widely known among American folks. Those who have heard of OBOR or BRI tend to have a negative impression chalking it as China's ambitious program to expand China's influence and trade to the world, from Asia to Europe and Africa reminding the ancient Chinese Silk Road. OBOR was first proposed by President Xi Jinping in 2013 in a speech at Nazarbayev University in Astana, Kazakhstan where he outlined the idea and mentioned the old Chinese Silk Road. The credit of proposing OBOR is given to President Xi simply because only he has the position and ability to initiate such a gigantic project. The principal concept of such a proposal not only existed during the Silk Road era but also surfaced a few times since People's Republic of China was established in mid twenty century. China's seaward freedom in the East and South China Seas had been targeted and blocked, first by the Western Powers from late 19th to early 20th century, then by Imperial Japan until the end of WW II (when she was defeated) and then by the U.S. and her anti-communist allies till today. Hindered from reaching out from the sea, the idea of following the Silk Road to go West was naturally an alternative. However, China was an extremely weak nation devastated by WW II while Russia emerged as a strong military power. Russia was not so keen to allow China to reach out through an Asia-Europe route without her tight control.

By the beginning of 21st century, China had risen economically through her people's hard work for several decades and the Soviet Union had been collapsed over a decade struggling with her economy. The opportunity of launching a westward commerce route seemed ripe, but the wars and turmoil in the Middle East rendered such an idea risky; especially Russia was aggressively exercising her geopolitical power. It was only when Sino-Russia relation had been improved out of Russia's economical needs requiring assistance from China then a Silk Road like idea had become feasible. The

announcement of OBOR in 2013 was very significant but it did not immediately make itself very clear to the whole world because of a number of reasons. One was that China did not have her PR work completely prepared, perhaps, the idea was still evolving. Second was that China was facing pressure in the South China Sea worrying about the security of bulk of her world trade coming through Malacca Strait and South and East China Sea. Third was that China's proposal faced immediate opposition by the U.S. and Japan, they viewed the proposal through a political lens calling it an expansionist program and throwing mud all over it. It turned out China had realized the equal importance of the land road and the sea route thus gradually formulated the comprehensive Belt and Road Initiative with a strong determination to implement it.

The BRI as a giant project naturally requires huge investment. So China first initiated the Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) to raise funds. It was opposed by the U.S. and Japan until 57 nations joined the bank. Now the bank is operating smoothly supporting a host of infrastructure construction and economic development projects. Now six years has passed since OBOR or BRI was proposed, but surprisingly the significance of this world-wide program and its accomplishments have not been understood by world citizens. There are still public reports denouncing this program through colored political lens, labeling it as an evil program causing developing countries to incur huge debt. Actually, there are solid statistics and factual data supporting its success in terms of real benefits such as improved infrastructure, elevated trade volume, healthy tax revenue, and cultural and educational exchanges for the participating countries, especially the 24 countries along the Belt and Road.

It is only fair to cast away the colored glasses to examine the achievements of BRI over the past six years. We shall concisely itemize below a few facts to do justice to this program: 1. China has orchestrated most of her government branches to declare a plan and action to support BRI. 2. The program as a part of 'Chinese Dream' is gradually perceived as a 'World Dream', exhibited by 124 countries signing cooperation agreement. 3. BRI has entered into the agenda of UN, G20, APEC and SCO commanding world leadership attention. 4. China connected Asia

to Europe with 130M trains (freights) connecting 15 countries and 49 cities, invested in 34 countries and 42 ports including Greece's Piraeus port making it the 8th busiest port in Europe and built railroads in Laos, Thailand, Hungary (Budapest to Belgrade, Serbia), Indonesia and Malaysia. 5. There are 50 nations and 70 international organizations having cooperative program. 6. The 24 route-through countries and 82 trade zones brought in \$2B tax revenue and 300,000 jobs. China's investment and trade with 24 countries are \$60B and \$5T respectively. 7. China has established industrial or economic zones with Belarus Thailand, Indonesia, Egypt, Middle East Sihanouk port etc. 8. The Second BRI Summit in Beijing was attended by 37 head of states, 150 nations, 90 international organizations and 5000 foreigners. China announced an official BRI website, scholarship offerings, civilian participation, six-language information support for UN. 9. The provinces of China have connected with 60 nations and 1000 cities and civilian organizations have 160 cooperation projects with 69 nations and 310 organizations all under the BRI impetus. 10. There are 11 Chinese banks with 71 branches operating in route-through countries with 7 countries using RMB for trade currency. Seventy six cooperative documents for mutual culture and tourism cooperation created 85M tourists. The above impressive achievements should lay to rest any criticism about BRI's benefit to the world, BRI is truly a win-win development program.

The world citizens must look at the BRI program objectively without wearing colored glasses. The BRI is not just an economic development program based on infrastructure construction nor is it a program only benefiting China in trade. The above data and participating nations can testify that the BRI produces not only mutual benefits but also compounding benefits through cultural and educational exchanges. The countries without sea access now have. The regions with no transportations now have. The BRI created technology, jobs and economic opportunities. The world should understand this, not being confused by biased rhetoric. UK was first to take the initiative to join the AIIB. The EU powers were watching but might take action soon (Italy had just signed a memorandum with China on BRI). Japan seemed to warm up to the giant program by seeking better relationship with China. In fact, we can clearly see that the significance of One Belt and One Road is really beyond economy. The BRI has an implication in the political sense. it has brought a vision to the world that human race can have a harmonious world. Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Founding Father of Modern China, had advocated the notion of World Harmony (世界大同). What it means is that all nations with different political systems can work together with a common objective - collectively pursuing national and world benefit. The BRI is a program providing such a common objective. With cooperation, a set of rules of conduct can be developed to support the common objective - work together and win together. This is the ultimate vision of World Harmony.