

山高美國遠 是收拾紅頭蒼蠅的最佳時機了

◎范湘濤

中國軍隊，陣亡722人，傷六百多人，被俘兩人。中國以一對二的兵力取得六比一的戰果，被西方軍事家讚譽為「銀刀切牛油」，被選為現代戰例中的經典，中國指揮官張國華事後也打趣的說：「老子打了三十多年仗，從來沒有打得像這次這樣輕鬆過！」

一九六二年那場中印戰爭使得印度國際地位迅速下降，不但揭開了印軍戰無不勝的假象，也打破了它「大印度聯邦」的鬼胎；但可惜的是那次戰爭慘敗的教訓並沒有讓它的紅頭清醒過來，幾十年來這個紅頭阿三變成了一隻紅頭蒼蠅，不斷繞著中國身邊轉，給中國添堵，讓中國心煩，這次洞朗事件只是阿三再一次表現它的陰魂不散....。如何對付印度的挑釁，相信中國政府會通過頂層設計，一定能訂出一套有效應對方案來。以下只是筆者個人在此時此刻的一些想法：

1.孫子兵法「兵者國之大事，死生之地，存亡之道，不可不察也」，戰爭如果能夠避免就應該儘可能設法避免。

2.戰略上藐視敵人：印度的GDP只有中國的五分之一，印度缺乏戰爭所需的經濟實力；印度國防工業遠遠落後於中國，武器靠進口，名副其實的雜牌軍，缺乏軍事上的整合力。印度基礎建設差影響其動員能力，印度富將窮兵的政策影響其戰鬥力，所以國內外軍事專家都認為中印如果再次單挑，戰果可能仍然是六對一。

3.戰術上重視敵人：印度是擁核大國，在電腦軟件設計和太空火箭等領域都屬世界前茅；印度外交政策靈活，深懂遠交近攻的策略，六二年兵敗之際，尼赫魯便厚著臉皮

公開向甘迺迪哭著求救，他那一聲哀號可能是中國戰勝而迅速撤軍的原因之一；如今阿三又在印度洋拉攏美日聯合軍演，再次顯露它孤假虎威的用心；六二年那場戰爭被歷史學者看成是印度歷史上的「九一八」，印度全民認為是國恥，印度雖然輸掉了那次戰爭可是增強了其國內各民族的團結，這種力量的爆發力決不容小覷！

4.打鐵還得自身硬：戰爭的要素是人，中國六二年能夠大勝主要靠那個年代，那些能征慣戰軍人們的高昂士氣，如今雖然武器革新換代了，但解放軍經過郭伯雄，徐才厚等軍頭們買官賣官的腐化折騰，還能保留原來的幾分戰鬥意志，實在令人懷疑，希望習近平五年來的軍改和軍演能夠讓解放軍恢復一些元氣，真正做到「能打仗!打勝仗!」的要求。

5.代理人戰爭：就在洞朗事件發生之後，巴基斯坦已經在喀什米爾地區和印度發生武裝衝突，巴基斯坦是印度的世仇大敵，國土被印度支解，宗教上更是水火難容，筆者認為如今中國最好的策略是借力使力，大張旗鼓的支援巴基斯坦，以下驢對上驢的策略把印度拖跨。

6.將計就計：中國政府要做好最壞的打算，不但要做好武裝鬥爭的準備，更要做好接收治理新解放地區的準備工作，不能再像六二年那樣打了勝仗竟無功而返；從這幾年南海的鬥爭教訓，中國政府應該已經熟練了「火中取栗」的手法，將計就計，等到中印武裝戰鬥再次爆發那一刻，就是解放軍收復邊境有爭讓領土的開始，山高老美遠，豈不是收拾紅頭蒼蠅的最佳時機.....!

只要動亂一起，美國，日本，印度，越南，俄羅斯等周邊虎狼之國，立即就會撲上來肢解中國！這絕對不是危言聳聽啊！

現在，我們的國力，武器裝備都比印度強，可是為什麼還沒有武力反擊印度？除了物質準備，還因為長期腐敗特別是郭柏雄徐才厚這兩個混蛋對軍隊的侵害太大，需要時間清楚餘毒，重振軍心，也需要時間進行訓練，特別是西藏高原訓練。同時，目前在中印邊境，我們兵力明顯不足，戰場建設也不足，這不是短期內可以改變的。但印度很可能在美國逼迫下，不給我們準備時間，主動挑起戰爭。美日肯定全面支持印度，希望通過這一仗打敗中國，引發中國的內亂。所以，此戰至關重要，不可魯莽行動，必須準備好，東北邊防增兵中朝邊境，防止美韓藉機發動戰爭，海軍組織強大艦隊進駐南海，震懾一眾宵小國家。然後全力一擊打垮阿三，力爭一戰奠定中華崛起的基石。否則後果不堪設想！

我們需要時間準備，但是美國日本印度也看到中國的弱點，不會留給我們時間的，印度很可能打響第一槍，逼迫中國倉促應戰，這對我們是非常不利的。

雖然有分析說，印度是為了轉移國內矛盾，才挑起邊界糾紛，不是想真的打仗。有一定道理，但這個觀點忽視了最重要的一點，就是美



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刊頭設計 劉學武

每星期六出刊
第209期

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

機構演化對城市發展的影響

我看雄安新區的成立

◎天客

雄安新區消息公佈後，引起國內一陣熱烈反應。我們所看見國內的現象是，先是城鎮化以集中資源配置。當城市擁堵後，又分散化疏解擁堵。筆者願意分享在美國的大企業和政府機構所觀察和體驗到的一些心得，有關「機構演化」對城市發展的影響。

筆者曾供職於一家跨國大企業，在它的領域裡是世界第一，也是個百年老店，金字招牌。它起家於新英格蘭區，工廠在紐約上州，但是客戶都在大城市裡。由於曼哈頓寸土寸金，且交通擁擠，所以公司總部就設在紐約上州；研究單位在東西岸各一個。發展單位有好幾個，在不同的州。只有市場行銷和客戶支援單位在大城市裡。這是它的佈局。它的原則是，除非必要，否則不必把辦公室設在又貴又擁擠的市區裡。紐約上州及城市的郊區環境優美，人口沒那麼稠密，交通不擁擠，而公共基礎設施到處都一樣，教育和醫療服務齊備，這些都大大提高了生活品質，員工們都很滿意。

聯邦政府大的部會，在全國各地都有幾百個辦公室。只有對外服務的單位需要在市中心。一些內部功能的單位就可以設在郊區，甚或在不同的城市。這些原則與大企業一樣。

在通訊不發達的時代，組織成員必須在一起辦公，才能溝通辦事。現在由於通訊發達，可靠性提高了，通訊價格降低了，所以雖然各個單位設在不同的地方，但是聯絡起來非常方便。無論是簡訊、電郵、電話會議、視訊會議、或網路工作群，距離已經不

是問題了。有些小組十來個人，分佈在全國幾個不同的地方辦公，使得組織成為功能性的單位，而不需要成員聚在一處，變成 location-transparent。甚至有些公司讓一部分員工在家裡工作，而省下了一部分辦公室租金。這些都能緩解大都市的擁堵問題。

現代的企業運營都要靠資訊系統支援，自動化越來越多，資料成倍增加，電腦中心越來越大。這些資訊中心可以設在郊區，通常至少要三個中心，增加可靠性。當運算成熟時，中小企業就不必有自己的系統了。這些科技的進展，也有助於城市的疏散。

另外一個戰略考量就是，如果一個城市發生重大事故時，若一個企業的功能和資訊中心是分散在各地的，則整個企業的運作可不受太大的影響。否則企業就要停擺了。所以無論是辦公地點或資訊中心的選址，都要有多方面的考量，包括交通是否便捷、生活水準、醫療教育設施、地震、颶風、淹水、冰雪、野火、核攻擊等。

在美國無論到那裡，交通都十分方便，基礎設施完善，所以很多人都願意住在郊區，同時享有城市的便利。中國人口喜歡往大城市擠，是因為大城市的條件好。如果也能把偏遠地區的基礎建設和醫療教育設施強化起來，相信企業和人口會自然的疏散分佈，從而緩解大城市的擁堵問題。

生夢死。可悲且可怕啊！

大家看看歷史，再看看現實，就知道當今真的不太平啊。當然，如果再給我們20年和平發展，情況就不一樣了，但美日決不會給我們時間，中印戰爭目前看來，很可能不能避免。而且，很可能印度打響第一槍。

不過，也不必驚慌擔心，縱觀世界歷史，每一次大國的崛起，必定經過血與火的洗禮，中華崛起，也必將經歷戰火洗禮。我堅信，在習大大領導下，中國共產黨必將帶領中華民族突破列強阻撓，浴火振興！

突破阻撓 浴火振興

淺談中印邊境衝突

◎無名氏

最近印度侵入我國境內，美日背後支持，俄羅斯也默許，以色列更是直接提供八千枚先進的反坦克導彈支持印度，阿三就一下子牛逼起來，狂言打敗中國。戰雲籠罩在中印邊境！

近30年中國快速崛起，國力軍力都日益強大，再加上14億人口，全世界都矚目啊，美國的霸主地位眼看保不保，日本同樣害怕中國報仇，俄羅斯也害怕中國強大後，要求廢除過去的平等條約，收回西伯利亞等大片土地，當今世界都在恐慌中國啊，可以說，除了我們自己，沒有一個國家真心希望中國崛起強大。在這種情況下，以美國為首的西方國家，肯定要想辦法打斷中國的崛起之路，因為再過10年到20年左右，美國就再沒有能力阻擋中國了。目前是他們最後的機會。因此，南海波浪翻騰了，釣魚島出問題了，朝鮮半島戰雲壓城了，台獨大肆挑戰了，現在印度阿三更是直接打上門了！等等，這一切的背後，其實都是圍繞一個目標，就是

要打斷中國發展進程，最終引發中國內亂，再來一次八國聯軍，肢解中國，徹底消除中國威脅。這才是他們的最終目標！更可怕的是，這不僅是美日的目標，也是周邊俄羅斯，印度，越南，東盟各國的目標，在消除所謂中國威脅這一點上，他們是一致的。對此，我們必須有清醒的認識！

美日想要搞亂中國，引發內亂，打斷中國崛起的進程，這並非不可能啊，看看這30年來，經濟發展了，但腐敗氾濫，社會分配不公，絕大部分財富被少數人控制，理想信仰缺失，貧富懸殊越來越大，政府公信力下降，買不起房，讀不起書，看不起病，物價上漲，民生三大問題困擾我們，再加上房地產綁架銀行繼而綁架政府，造成崎嶇型泡沫經濟。一旦銀行破產，引發的社會矛盾衝突非常可怕啊！在這種嚴峻的國際國內形勢下，稍有不慎，國家就會陷入全面動亂，

War Not Inevitable between the U.S. and China based on Thucydides and Zhanguo Dynamics

Dr. Wordman

Thucydides was a scholarly historian of the Ancient Greek. His studies of the Peloponnesian war (431 - 401 B.C.) among Greek city-states led him to a theory that inter-state relations are based more on 'might' or 'power' than 'ideology', 'justice', or 'right'. Through his study of the thirty-years of Greek war, he observed that the strategic relations between states followed a recurrent pattern. Any change of weaker states in the inter-state hierarchy did not affect the political order as much as the change in stronger states would ultimately disturb the stability of the political order and inter-state system. Thucydides pointed out that the Peloponnesian war was the result of increasing power of Athenian city-state exceeding and threatening the power of the city-state of Sparta. Today, many political analysts try to apply this ancient theory to modern world and used the phrase, "Thucydides Trap", to prescribe a growing tension between two powerful states, specifically about the U.S. and China. A pessimistic view (more prevalent among military hawks) would claim that a war is inevitable between the two great nations!

Graham Allison, the Douglas Dillon Professor of Government and outgoing director of the [Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs at Harvard Kennedy School](#), published a new book, "Destined for War: Can America and China Escape Thucydides' Trap?", calling this the defining question of the 21st century. Harvard Gazette interviewed Professor Allison about his new book (Harvard Gazette, June 1, 2017). The topic is so important that it is worthwhile to extract his salient remarks here before we can get hold of this new book. Allison examines the looming complications, using lessons drawn from the clashes between Sparta and Athens in ancient Greece, as well as other world conflicts. Although he seems to be a believer of Thucydides' analysis of the Greek war, he did not think our current international relation would lead to war.

In the interview, Allison made references to his book, urging Americans to face the reality that a rising China does exist. He explains that Thucydides dynamics would create structured conditions and could cloud subjective perceptions that would lead to war; in fact 12 of 16 cases in 500 years he has studied did so. He further states that a rising power would feel that it deserves more and desire to correct the unfair past. He compares Ted Roosevelt's

corollary to Monroe doctrine that the U.S. has the say, not the Spanish, regarding Cuba or the entire America continent, to Xi and how China regards South China Sea not an American Sea. The interviewer posed a provocative question that the U.S. has 240 years of history and political structural advantages which China does not have (this is erroneous which I will address later), have we overrated China as we did so to Japan? Allison gave a brief answer that both China and the U.S. have serious problems, China with her population, economic and political reforms. But over 15, 20, 25, and 30 years, China is still progressing, citing the example of the ambitious "One Belt and One Road" (OBOR) program. Wherever the U.S. is backing off, China is filling in.

At the end of this interview, Prof. Allison states that despite of the Thucydides Trap, war is not inevitable between the U.S. and China. He says that he has given 12 reasons to support this conclusion in his book; a few are mentioned in the interview. First, we can learn from history, second, both nations have problems and people will realize or recognize priorities, third, many problems cannot be solved unilaterally (example, climate change control requires big nations to collaborate; the U.S. and China have to be leaders or climate change control will fail.), fourth, compromise will work by distinguishing what is vital and what is just vivid, and last point, diplomacy will work. Although the interview ends at this point, I do share with Prof. Allison's optimistic conclusion that the war is not inevitable between the U.S. and China. In today's world, communication technology has long surpassed megabit per second level, the great powers have sufficient ability and ample time to analyze any situation resembling Thucydides dynamics or traps and avoid unnecessary risk of engaging war.

Thucydides dynamics after all is Greek history pertaining to small city-states; whereas the U.S. and China are two great nations located oceans apart representing the West and the East. The Greek history may have an influence in the political philosophy in the West, but the East, especially China, has its own historical background when it comes to state affairs. Take the well-known Chun Qiu Zhan Guo era (771 B.C. To 476 B.C. and 475 to 403 B.C. warring state period). The Spring and Autumn Annals, a famous history record (covering 722 B.C. To 479 B.C. more corresponding to Confucius' life span) is not only a history book but

also a political science treatise. During this period, the Zhou royal court gradually lost its authority over the various feudal states, as more nobilities obtained de facto regional autonomy, challenging the king's court in Luoyi, and waging wars amongst themselves. The gradual partition of Jin, one of the most powerful states, marked the end of the Spring and Autumn period, and the beginning of the **Warring States period**. Zhan Guo era, each state claimed to be a guo (nation).

Chun Qiu and Zhan Guo Eras provide rich history about state to state diplomacy, alliances and rivalries more representative (than Athenians and Spartans) to an inter-state society with stronger states vying for leadership and weaker states seeking survival under balance of power. One salient characteristics distinguishes the East political philosophy (which may be called Zhan Guo Dynamics) from the West is that "one should not wage a war without justified cause (師出有名)". This political philosophy transcends generation to generation in China till this day when China has reemerged as a powerful nation. Hence China always advocated that she will never be the first party to attack or to use nuclear weapon and she will never multiply military bases in foreign countries. If China wages war, it would be for defending her sovereignty, a war with justified cause. In the long history of China, plenty of evidence lends support to this political philosophy - leaving an honorable name and cause to history is more important than the end result of waging war.

I believe that China will not fall into a Thucydides trap. She will not wage war against the U.S. or any other country unless she is provoked, humiliated or attacked. I believe that the U.S. has no reason like Japan and other Western powers did in the 19th and 20th centuries to take on a premeditated political strategy to humiliate or attack or conquer China. As pointed out by Allison, both nations have their own domestic problems to solve, they should learn from history and make compromises to collaborate to deal with international issues rather than provoking each other to wage war. As for weaker nations, they can learn from Zhan Guo Dynamics as well, never forge military alliances for no justified cause since military alliance is a clear form of hostile provocation. Based upon the above discussions, we may expect that the international issues such as North Korea nuclear threat and South China Sea Disputes will get resolved when two great nations find understandings and compromises. The war between the U.S. and China is not inevitable!

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