

外國如何看中國的東南海和一帶一路

外國如何看東南海和一帶一路是一個大題目，但是它是一個很值得國內外華人討論的重要議題，因為當今在中國崛起成為大國和強國之際，中國本身從領導者到全國人民不但應該有相當程度的自我了解（中國是如何從摸石頭過河到搭高橋出國，這一路怎麼走的），也應該有相當程度的自信（從人民革命和社會主義實驗到體會到有中國特色的社會主義開發建國的成效），更必須了解外國對中國的看法，特別是對東南海問題和中國提出的一帶一路經濟開發政策的看法。

中國是一個成長的大國，必然的會對她的鄰國有影響，必然的會在國際舞台上有些挑戰，對自身大國身份表現有挑戰，對既成世界秩序的看法，特別是對東南海問題和中國提出的一帶一路經濟開發政策的看法。

中國是一個人口眾多，地大物博，生產力強，有創新力的大國。這樣的大國是應當要面對上述的挑戰的，不只是國家領導人，而是全國人民，尤其是大專學生和青年人士。中國在崛起和面對這些歷史性的大挑戰中，除了要知道自己，了解自己走過的路，成功的路，也要有耐心，繼續努力不懈，更上一層樓。在這個面對挑戰的進程中，與知己相對重要的，那就是知彼。中國的成語，孫子的兵法，知己知彼，百戰不殆。要知道就要謙虛，以謙虛的態度來了解對方，不論是鄰居小國還是國際上的大國，都要做到真正的知彼。

東海問題，南海問題，和一帶一路政策是國際關注的題目，外國人來看這些問題要比從中國人來看這些問題更複雜。這裡說中國包括地理範圍內有關的國家，也包括國際上對這些問題有主觀認識的國家，還包括世界上直接或間接有利害解讀的國家。在有限的篇幅內要談這些問題，就只有做綜合性的討論就最根本上外國看法來談談，希望能挑起有興趣的朋友對這些問題繼續深入探討下去，以達到知己知彼，使中國在這些問題上能迎刃而解。

首先我們來探討以美國為主的外國對東南海和一帶一路的態度和策略。美國代表西方的價值觀，以自由民主、人權的普世價值觀來主導世界。但是口號說詞是一回事，實際上美國著重的是她的基本國家安全和利益以及國際關係，目的是維護老大地位，控制世界秩序。不

◎張一飛

像日本，美國從來沒有把釣魚島當著領土問題來看待，而是軍事考量，所以美國對釣魚島主權保持中立。同樣地，不像一些東南亞小國如越南、菲律賓等，美國也沒把東南海諸島看成領土爭論，所以美國對南海強調自由航行，使用她的海軍威力。

美國為維持她世界強權地位，非常看重她與其他國家的聯盟關係。美國在東海把日本當著首要盟國，韓、菲、次之，在南海希望締造南太平洋公約或南亞公約企圖仿效北大西洋公約組織（NATO）來防中堵中。美國一直在意海洋霸權，二戰之後尤甚，在各大洋以致北極海，美國皆維持優勢。美國為何不參加聯合國海洋公約（UN Convention on Law of the Sea, UNCLOS）就是不願意被束縛，不想放棄為所欲為的海洋強權。美國對琉球在乎的是軍事基地而不關心琉球人的歷史和自主意願，也證明美國對東南海的態度和策略。

中美的經濟博奕以致有貿易戰，雖然像是第一大第二大經濟體競爭的結果，但并不是最重要的原因。中國夢的實現和美國夢的持續，才是真正的鬥爭衝突。這本不應當是互不相容的衝突，但是美國長期的霸權政策，碰上了中國的快速崛起和美國的經濟衰退，從全球的百分之四十降到百分之二十，使美國起了恐慌。一帶一路是中國夢的新近維持經濟發展的策略引擎，加以中國正確的執行打貪防腐和推動科技創新，美國則認為中國的一帶一路是對美國經濟的威脅，而不是有助於世界經濟的發展。貿易逆差過大，美國製造業衰退，貿易依賴中國，美國金融強項受威脅，美元為國際貨幣匯兌的基礎動搖，使得美國不得不把中國看做全方位的對手，甚至敵人。製造國際事件可影響金融股市，捅破經濟氣球使成泡沫，以影響政權穩定，是美國拿手好戲。東南海及兩岸問題，本是中國的軟肋，所以就成了美國對付中國夢實現的棋子。

東南海問題的意義可由國家安全、軍事價值、航運貿易、資源開發和鄰國感受來分析而總結美國及其他外國的觀點：

東海釣魚島中美，中日過招經過，在我們這些老保釣來說是老生常談，滾瓜

爛熟，我們就不在此論增多討論。鄧小平時代，小平同志高瞻遠矚，"留給下一代解決"是高招，如果中國贏了，小島實在沒有太大價值，中國不強，有小島也沒大用。美國從不在乎小島屬於誰，完全是戰略考量。如果沒有美國撐腰日本根本玩不出什麼花樣，歸根結底，所以美國對南海地位問題更值得中國重視，東海問題要從釣魚島提高層次，打破島鏈，擴大到琉球的軍事作用，至少要使琉球中立，最好結盟，這個目的不是不可能，但要有謀略，在中美博弈大前提下從長計議。

南海島嶼及航權爭議已演變為美中各自做東亞聯盟的抗衡。同樣地，美國并不在乎南海小島屬於誰，所謂航行權，是霸權的代名詞，問題是美國不會放棄霸權，除非不得已，所以中國要能製造不得已的情況，在不產生戰事情況下，造現代化的人工島是上策，建好了島市，就可移民，創業，開發資源，吸引觀光，鞏固防衛。小島不在多，在大全，與鄰國糾紛處理上，要抓著大原則，讓小島小利都不妨。小國的觀點多半是在切身安全和小利上。美國要搞聯盟，想拉攏澳洲、印度、日本及東盟成立軍事聯盟，但這是要花錢的事，在大策略下，中國可以花錢，讓利，破解美國的計策。

總結
中國要明確定下紅線，作正義的反撥，東海島鏈是針對中國，世界上大多數國家會認為中國是站在正義一邊，釣魚島和台灣主權問題，歷史上，中國是有理的，據理，根據紅線，根據正義反撥是出師有名的，中國應當也可以採取強硬的立場，但還是要實力。南海疆域大，讓世界羨慕甚至嫉妒，中國更需要實力來保護。

一帶一路的政策意義也可由國家安全、經濟發展、軍事價值、資源開發和鄰國感受來分析而總結外國的觀點：

中國的一帶一路的意義很大，不完全是自私自利的政策，但也不是大公無私的慈善事業。有人拿馬歇爾復歐計劃來比較，但是一帶一路面對的挑戰要大得多，也更複雜。當時歐洲百廢待興，中國獨強，如今國際局勢變化多端，中國國家勢力的沿伸，從構想到實施，引起國際重視，也造成有些國家憂慮，亞洲以日本為最，印度其次，其他國家更次之。中國古絲路的復興，象徵中國復興，歷史上和現代的意義，在國際上沒有很明確的表明。就以美國老百姓來說，對一帶一路沒有明白觀念，容易被誤導作中國強而外侵的看法。一帶一路規模很大，從未有任何一國提出和落實，海路比陸路的挑戰性更大，對既成秩序影響也較大，中國必須用實例，數字和藍圖表明一帶一路能帶動全球經濟開發，沿途國家受惠程度的不同，參與國和受惠國家都需要數據化表白利弊。至於為中國貨物，技術出口建造平台和促進貿易等問題，各國的現有的反應不同，但由學術研討的方式可以影響各國未來的正面支持。

台灣時事短評（一） 勿忘國恥

1945.08.15 日本天皇宣告：日本無條件投降，二戰於焉結束。

2018.08.15 上午10：10我深藍民眾，羣聚台北市松山區慶城街（日本在台交流協會）前，表達最嚴正的抗議，要求日本政府：1.要認罪 2.要道歉 3.要賠償。

要認罪：指的是日本政府對二戰期間，發動侵華戰爭屠殺無辜中國人民（南京大屠殺、東北731毒氣事件）等罪行，應該承認罪孽深重。

要道歉：指的是二戰侵華期間，日本對華人民及強姦婦女，強徵良家婦女充當日軍慰安婦，此種天怒人怨，人神共憤的惡劣行徑，日本政府必須要道歉。

要賠償：指的是二戰侵華期間，日本對華人民及強徵良家婦女充當日本軍人的洩慾工具一事，日本政府應該除了道歉之外應該更進一步，加以賠償，以符正義、和公理。

維護國家領土、主權之完整是我們國民應盡之義務。因此我們堅決主張釣魚臺列嶼（日本稱為尖閣諸島）是我們的，釣魚臺列嶼屬於中華民國台灣省宜蘭縣頭城鎮所管轄，基於開羅會議及波茨坦宣言，日本政府戰敗後，其領土僅及於、本州、九州、四國、北海道。其餘包括琉球群島、石垣島、宮古島等均應歸還中華民國。

日本歷代皇朝諸如：明治、明仁等、均喜語出論語，大和民族不應該數典忘祖，咱們中國人更應該勿忘國恥，是為正道。

台灣時事短評（二） 柯文哲旋風攪亂一池春水

最近幾天台灣島內最夯的新聞、莫過於柯、宋合體的消息。親民黨主席宋楚瑜先生前2天，為該黨台北市議員候選入舉辦新聞記者會，柯文哲先生親臨現場，為此記者們便掀起高潮。

親民黨在台北市議員選舉中提名三人，其中黃珊珊、林國成係現任，競逐連任。另一位是洪士奇醫師（五度參選），無黨籍陳政忠、徐立信、則是精神加盟親民黨。原本平淡無奇的記者會，因為現任市長柯文哲的出現而顯得熱鬧非凡。眾所周知，柯文哲援引老宋的名言：兩岸一家親。而和綠營



社務委員：張紹遷 周友道 水秉和 張一飛 陳立家 陳憲中 馬在莊 佟秉宇 高志雲 范湘濤 張文基 蔣社長

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

保釣運動及亞太事務專刊

中國倡導的一帶一路計劃，近來受到各國的注意，有讚揚的，也有惡意中傷破壞的，但總的來說，大部分對這個計劃並不瞭解，也有點疑慮。

想當年漢武帝開通陸上絲綢之路，經過兩漢及之後的魏晉南北朝數百餘年的努力，才有一些成績，今天要開通的還不只是陸上絲綢之路，還有海上絲綢之路，這個難度就更大了。

今天中國有這個雄心壯志發動一帶一路的計劃，對中國乃至全世界都非常重要，但不是每個人都能瞭解，中國必須很小心，不必急於求成。張一飛的文章指出了西方世界對一帶一路的看法，作為中國繼續往前走的借鏡，實在是非常重要的。

自從貿易戰開打以來，表面上看起來你來我往，熱鬧非凡，且也浮現出全球貿易制度的一些問題，如果能藉此機會，消除或減少一些認知上的差異，避開一些本來可以避開的歧見，也許可以把壞事變好事。

數年前琉球獨立運動負責人松島泰勝及友知政樹應紐約亞太事務研究中心之邀，到紐約參加座談會，並到聯合國遞交呼籲信，此後連續三年到聯合國人權委員會要求正視琉球問題。今年十一月將在琉球召開第一次《東亞及琉球前途國際交流論壇》。琉球問題不只是對琉球人民重要，對中國及東亞，乃至全世界都非常重要。琉球人終於站出來了，希望有心人也站出來支持他們。

本期繼續刊登連石磊先生的兩則台灣時事短評，這個欄目是公開的，希望有別的讀者參加投稿。

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美日對一帶一路的看法會與其他國家不同，因為他們歷史上的經濟政策早有帶目的的經援政策。美國與日本總把一帶一路與對第三世界開發中國家條件經援來比較，比如亞洲開發銀行的例子。美國對中國崛起的顧慮，使世界帶著有色眼鏡，商界持觀望態度看一帶一路，開發項目外包他國可改變觀點，一帶一路所經區域國家主觀觀點必須了解，例如印巴新等，以免日美利用分枝阻擾。讓參與及受惠國家現身說法很重要，中國已開始如此做，比如中亞國家，讓第三者參與（外包）者做利弊分析。對於有憂慮的小國像新加坡，則應當提出相當地安全和利益保障。

歐洲對一帶一路比較客觀，但受美影響。觀點有改變現象，中國對應方法，至少要增加一帶一路國際會議次數，地區，邀請各國經商界精英人士供與資訊，發表論點，收知己知彼功能，及第三者贊助功用。歐亞非的文宣工作與對美的同等重要，要針對各方正面負面的評語應對。正面評語有（I）像馬歇爾計劃，幫助歐洲從二戰復原（II）恢復中國光榮歷史（絲路）促進文化交流（III）贏得外交朋友，友邦的

美言（IV）不但為中國、也為世界打開市場，持續中國和國際經濟發展。在負面評語方面有（i）概念不清，未能深入

各國百姓（II）野心太大，會遭連失敗（expensive boondoggle）（III）政治和經濟風險很大，中國內部不穩（IV）奪取資源，非洲中亞等地（V）為中國廉價商品尋取市場（VI）中國政府控制的公司攔斷基礎建設工程（VII）影響小國利益。以上都是外國的觀感，當知己知彼以應對。

美國是全球第一強國，她的看法當然極為重要。對美的策略除了應對官方政策，對民間更要加強說明說服工作。這是軟實力的較量。中國國內必須以「知己知彼」為目的來大量培養，或者應該「培」養國內對東南海和一帶一路的知識人才，來應對廣大的民間交往，在學術界，工業界，商業界各領域中，產生並建立對中國上述政策的正面影響。

（此文部分取材於作者二〇一八年四月十六日在北大物理學院演講）
作者：張一飛，畢業於台灣成功大學，來美四十餘年，現已退休，仍致力於推動中美文化及教育活動。

人士漸行漸遠，目前台灣島內不論藍、綠、橘、黃、白、檯面上的政治咖，他們的民調、民意支持度，無人能及，柯文哲的民意支持度遠遠高於國民黨提名的丁守中，及民進黨提名的姚文智，甚至於凌駕蔡英文之上，此一現象已經讓藍、綠兩大黨驚訝不已，且百思不得其解，何以致之，孰令致之？

當然究其原因，民進黨養虎遺患，四年前民進黨禮讓墨綠的柯文哲，使其輕輕擊破連勝文，入主北市府。

經由市大連之前的雙城論壇（台北上海），柯文哲在上海大談：兩岸一家親，之後市大連成績亮麗。柯的誓勢扶搖直上，再加上前天柯宋合體的傳聞，北京中央電視臺，破天荒的花140秒加以大肆報導。由此可見中國共產黨掌握相當精確的情資，經中南海高層分析後，早已不寄希望於國民黨，因此刻意拉拔墨綠出身轉白的柯文哲，何況柯p強調：兩岸一家親。

台灣島內今年有學者發起「無色覺醒」，（意指島內藍、綠、惡鬥30年，人民已經感到厭煩）。希望年底能將選舉改投無黨籍人士，石磊趁機要求，不應只推動無色覺醒，而是應該進化化為白色行動，為綠梓培英才、為國家植棟樑，果不其然，柯文哲聰明絕頂拔得頭籌，主動出席親民黨的記者會，而獨領風騷。

上個月柯文哲跨越淡水河，更跨越濁水溪，到台南市舉辦簽書會，造成轟動現場竟然有支持者高舉布條上書：請讓我們有投您一票的機會，天啊！此一弦外之音，不言而喻，擺明的要求柯文哲選2020的總統嘛。這下子藍、綠、兩大黨慌了手腳，這兩大黨使盡洪荒之力，在各自的媒體播放器上大肆圍剿柯文哲，怪事年年有，今年特別多，越是討伐柯p，他的民意支持度卻不降反升，寧非怪哉？！職是之故，他的民意支持度嗅得出，台灣島內政治生態正在悄悄的起了微妙的變化。

好事一樁，台灣地區的人民長久以來，被困在藍、綠惡鬥之間，難得有一位能超越藍綠、甚至贏得紅色鮑味，能兩岸一家親，漸進式的靠向一個中國和平統一，又有何不可。讀者諸君拭目以待。

連石磊，商工統一促進會主席2005-2013，現任商工統一促進會榮譽主席，中華保釣協會常務理事兼發言人，經常主持電台及電視台的政論節目。

citizens income. Large country has large market thus has more leveraging power to achieve their goals. When China leverages her market for buying high technology content products with technology infusion, the seller has two choices, one is to refuse to sell or two is to sell with an adequate profit which may be big enough to recover the seller's investment in intellectual properties. American pharmaceutical industry has been successful in doing that both domestically and internationally. Selling hi-tech products running the risk of being copied was one of the 'cheat' issue. History showed all developed countries had copied and been copied by other countries. The international patent law becomes a part of the global system. It worked well protecting developed countries but it is also a fair game for hard working countries to catch up. Germany and Japan caught up with the U.K. and the U.S. becoming the developed countries. Now China is catching up with highest patent growth in the world about to surpass the U.S. in annual patent grants. Countries own patents naturally will honor patent laws. A global system cannot be fair if it prevents a hard working country to become a developed country. Developed countries should not form a club to exclude developing countries or prevent the developing from becoming developed.

With the above analysis and Werner's arguments, it is clear to conclude that the globe system may not be perfect but it is not broken nor gone wrong. The fix for the U.S. trade problem lies in her policies, how to pump the nation's productivity (education reform, for example, the STEM emphasis), to formulate strategic industry development (for example, emphasizing infrastructure over military development), to urge citizens to save more and to put savings into investment to stimulate technology and economical growth (for example, spending habits and life style moderation) and to reduce debt and over dependency on foreign investments which can turn around leaving the U.S. and going to another country say, China and India, overnight. The current Trade War does not appear as a good long term policy to fix the U.S. trade problems but it may just trigger investors to realize that the U.S. is not dealing with fundamental problems just putting bandages to stop bleeding. I echo with Werner (which may not be made explicit), we should stop anti-Chinese rhetoric or discriminating against Chinese. We should focus on finding fixes. China has her share of problems but she is smartly focusing on fixing the problems rather than scheming to win the trade war. It is obvious from her reactionary and defensive moves dealing with the US initiated trade war while maintaining her nation building objectives.

Ifay Chang, Ph.D. Producer/Host, Community Education - Scramble Game Show, Weekly TV Columnist, www.us-chinaforum.org, Trustee, Somers Central School District.

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International Research-Exchange Forum on Future of East Asia and Ryukyu

東亞及琉球前途國際交流論壇

Date 日期: 2018 November 16 (Fri) - November 20 (Tuesday)
Venue 地點: EM Wellness Resort Costa Vista Okinawa, Hotel & Spa
Host 主辦方: Ryukyu Future Forum Committee
Contact 聯絡人: Prof. Masaki Tomochi (友知政樹)
@ OKIU mtomochi@okiu.ac.jp

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Day 01	2018 Nov. 16 (Fri)	Am & Pm Arrival @ Naha Airport
		Night Welcome Banquet
Day 02	2018 Nov. 17 (Sat)	Am & Pm Forum 1 @ Costa Vista Hotel
Day 03	2018 Nov. 18 (Sun)	Am & Pm Forum 2 @ Costa Vista Hotel
Day 04	2018 Nov. 19 (Mon)	Am & Pm Excursion @ Peace Memorial Park, etc
		Night Farewell Banquet @ Costa Vista Hotel
Day 05	2018 Nov. 20 (Tue)	Am & Pm Departure @ Naha Airport

Tentative List of Invited Researchers (alphabetical order)
ALVAREZ, Edward A (Executive Liaison Corporate and Government MenHalm LLC)
CHEN, Zi lei (Professor @ Shanghai University of International Business and Economics)
JIANG, Hong (Professor @ Beijing Normal University)
HAYANE, Teruo (Professor Emeritus @ Ryukyu University)
MATAYOSHI, Morioko (Visiting Professor @ Okinawa University)
MATSUHIMA, Yasuakazu (Professor @ Ryukyu University)
BEVAQUIA, Michael Lujan (Professor @ University of Guam)
OH, Sukpil (Professor @ Okinawa International University)
OKARAWA, Shunako (Visiting Lecturer @ Okinawa University)
SHEK, Chia-yin (Professor @ Chinese Culture University)
TOBARU, Kazuhiko (Professor @ Okinawa International University)
TOMOCHI, Masaki (Professor @ Okinawa International University)
WU, Zhe (Professor @ Institute of Modern History, Academia Sinica)
XU, Yong (Professor Emeritus @ Peking University)

We, Ryukyu Future Forum Committee, are very much pleased to announce that our 1st International Research-Exchange Forum on Future of East Asia and Ryukyu will be held from 2018 November 16 (Fri) to 20 (Tuesday) in Ryukyu (Okinawa).

The main purpose of this forum is to provide researchers with opportunities of meeting with each other and exchanging their proposals on future of East Asia and Ryukyu.

Based on the viewpoint that Ryukyu, unfortunately, is still colonized today, setting Ryukyu free will bring true peace and prosperity to not only Ryukyu but also East Asia and the world.

Peaceful discussion with researchers participating from all over the world may lead us to the bright future.

How Can One Fix Cheating in the Global Trading System?

Jake Werner wrote a teasing article, entitled, China Is Cheating at a Rigged Game - The Trade War Is a Sign of a Global System Gone Badly Wrong, in Foreign Policy, Argument section, on August 8, 2018. The Day 8-8 is recognized as Father's Day in Mainland China and Taiwan because 8-8 is pronounced as Ba-Ba in Chinese similar to Pa-Pa in many other languages. Werner may have given some logical arguments that the global system has gone wrong but he certainly has not given any hint of how to fix it in his article thus leaving readers in a teased mode. He did, however, point out that there is no analysis on what motivates this Chinese policy. He also stated that the aligned anti-China entities interpreting it (Chinese policy) as 'cheat' action actually creates an image which is badly resembling the 'anti-Chinese racism' started in the U.S. in 19th century lasted quite a long time in US history. What Werner really achieved in his article with such a title was making readers questioning how was a game rigged and how was the global system gone wrong? Werner did not provide any answers rather he cast a doubt in his title statements.

The global system should be an evolving system supported by all members who voluntarily participated in the system. Any rules governing the system should be developed over time with modifications and improvements introduced by participating members. Certainly large countries with big economies may have more influence on the rules governing the system, but the system must be democratically evolved and managed honoring the principles that all members adhere to with the objective to facilitate trading among members while each will act to provide and protect the interests of its people within the confines of the system rules. So the global system governing trade and economic development can be metaphorically compared to the Father's Day Celebration, a celebration to honor the fathers who provide and protect his family interests regardless whether the celebration is held on the third Sunday in June as declared by President Johnson of the U.S. in 1966 or on March 19th as originally celebrated in Europe since Middle Ages or on August 8th as the Chinese do. The Father's Day Celebration (trade) can be conducted on different days with different styles but with the same objective to honor the Father's deed (protecting his family). The trading game is played by every

Mainstream and Organic Views Dr. Wordman

country with its own trading policy and the global system is maintained collectively by all participating members on a voluntary basis. Every member should adjust its own trading policy to play the game and every member should work together to manage the global system.

The 'cheat' word defines a trading action violating fair trade rules without people recognizing it. In global trade, deals are made and accepted voluntarily with due deliberation and negotiation with little chance for 'cheat' to occur between two trading partners at any time, never mind over many years. Every country, in fact every trading entity be it a global corporation or a public company or a private enterprise, enters into a deal voluntarily and signs treaties or contracts willingly. In each deal, there is gain or loss interpreted differently by different parties but the fact is each trade takes two or more willing parties to consummate. If any party felt it was cheated by another party, it certainly would not trade with that party again or changing its trading policy. Of course, a trading partner may make mistakes and feel cheated and if that happens over many years over many deals, then the trading partner must have a bad trading policy or an incompetent government. In 19th and early 20th century, China was cheated by her foreign trading partners because her government was corrupt and weak and the foreign countries used gun power to force unfair trade treaties onto her even forcing her to cede trading ports to them and forcing her accept opium knowing opium destroys her citizens. Today, we live under the United Nation and we have World Trade Organization to prevent unfair trade. Hopefully, trading will never be forced with military power.

The U.S. is the largest economy in the world. By and large, she has greater influence shaping the global system, in fact to favor her as a trading nation. If she felt she was cheated then it could only be caused by her bad economic and trade policies. No one could use gun power to force her into an unwilling trade. So the issue is to analyze what did the U.S. do wrong not just blame the global system gone wrong?! Every country wants to develop economically, elevate her technologically and leverage her market for achieving the above goals and bring up her

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