台灣心、中華總、世界夢—

台灣才能走出困局

步正兄老驥伏櫪壯心不已,近年來致力於發揚早年創辦"大學雜誌"的精神,聯絡台、港及美歐各地志同道合之士,創建"新大學政論網站",影響力與日俱增。今年他決定與集幾年來朋友們的代表性文章局級長中來,為台海兩岸的世局和平、和解、盡書生之力。 遵從他的要求,讓我寫序,分享我們這批台灣長大,住在美國幾十年的華人知識份子的感受和對世局的看法。

台灣本土化的另一個盲點就是非 常愚蠢的、危害本身長遠利益的"去 中國化",雖然,這有它的特殊歷史 因素和時代背景。 台灣的獨特歷史 和中國的近代史是不可分割的,它 和大陸的分離是由於1895年甲午戰 爭中國的失敗,1945年它的回歸中 國象徵著中國邁向全面復興的第一 步,1949後的再度與大陸分離,也 是國共兩黨對於如何採取西方文明 來復興中華的路線不同而產生的矛 盾:國民黨選擇了美式的自由主義 民主制度,共產黨選擇了蘇聯共產 主義。1991年蘇聯和東歐共產國家 的解體,標示著史達林式共產主義 的失敗,美國成為了世界唯一的超 強,美式的"自由民主"價值觀成 為了全世界,包括俄羅斯和中國 都擁抱的學習典範。

美國的新保守主義著名學者-福山,甚至在他1992年出版的廣為流

◎張文基

傳的書,《歷史的終結和最後的人》中,預言自由民主可能構成人類意識形態進化的終點,並代表人類政府的最終形式。在這種情勢下,台灣和大陸的留學生無可避免的迷信"美式民主"。

然而,中國共產黨的領導人卻始終頭腦清醒的在尋找一條適合中國國情的發展道路,除了重申"不忘為人民服務的初心",更是堅持國防、金融和高科技領域的獨立安全性。因此,它必然的成為主導美國政治的金融財團打擊的主要目標。任何客觀理智的人都會貭疑用"民主與威權的鬥爭"來詮釋美中矛盾的本有是正確的嗎?還是一個具有強烈欺騙性的宣傳口號,用來欺騙美國人民,及世界各地人民?

沒有人反對民主,但是把民主定 義為美式民主,就是不客觀的,何 況把定義民主的權力局限於西方國 家,這本身就是不民主!

蘇聯解體後,美國有一個前所未 有的機會來展示美式民主的優越 性,但是他們失敗了,卅多年來, 世界變得更不好、更動蕩、貧富更 兩極分化,而美國本身也是如此! 1991年後,美國領導的西方國家集 團在世界各地發動無休止的戰爭, 造成數以百萬計的傷亡、幾千萬的 難民流離失所、幾十個國家和社會 的動蕩。美國本身因為這些戰爭的 額外軍費開支就超過7萬億美元,造 成國內嚴重的通貨膨脹、巨大的貧 富差異、失控的治安環境。2023年 美國的聯邦赤字高達1.4萬億美元, 這意味著聯邦政府可任意支出的1.6 萬億美元預算中的1.4萬億是須要借 的(2023年美國聯邦政府的總預算 是5.8萬億美元,但是許多是強制性 的支出諸如退休人員的社會安全 金。)。也就是美國須要借錢才能 維繫包括國防、安全等各領域的正 常運做,這就是世界首富,首強的 國家?

有人驕傲的説美式民主好,因為

如果當政者做不好就可以換人,換 黨做做看!然而,如果換來換去都 是一樣的糟,那就是制度的問題! 最新蓋洛普的民意調查顯示僅有 10%的美國人民對於美國民主的生 要機制,美國國會,仍有信心! 美式民主的失能才是美國的根本問題!

本書的海外作者們,許多人早年都參與保衛釣魚台運動,前當灣的政治傾向,有支持台灣的,但是幾十年後的對手卻有一個相同宣傳,許多昔日的對手卻有一個相同宣傳,許多世界,認為世界須要更開,就接受不同制度的和平兢爭,才能撥亂反正帶來進步!

今天世界各地越來越多的各地人 民都看清了"民主與威權鬥爭"論述 的虛偽性,慢慢覺醒了。一個例子 就是最近金磚國家的擴容,邀請沙 特、埃及、阿聯酋、阿根廷、伊 論中 塩 其 US-CHINA FORUM

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刊頭設計 劉學武

中美論壇社 主編

乗宇 毎星期六出刊 長 第530期

社務委員:張紹遷 周友道 水秉和 張一飛 陳憲中 馬在莊 佟秉宇 高志雲 盛嘉麟 范湘濤 汪健生 李秉信 張文基兼社長

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

朗、衣索比亞正式成為金磚大家庭 成員。一個直接的影響是它將直接 沖擊美國霸權的基礎,石油美元!

對於許多我所認識的朋友們及我個人而言,五十多年來,我們唯一不變的信念,就是對中華文明的熱愛和信心,深信中華文明在歷經百餘年的危機後,在吸取西方文明的優點後,必定會在21世紀重新崛

起,成為促進人類進步,造福世界絕大多數人民,的一個重要力量!

我個人的信心來自於在我少年 時代非常幸運能讀到錢穆先生的有 關中國歷史精神的論著,讓我在全 面崇拜西方思想的時代浪潮中,保 持了清醒的態度。雖然,對中華文 明需如何昇華,在不同的時代有不 同的認知,但是信念始終如一。 即使在1991年蘇聯和東歐共產政權 瓦解,美國價值觀成為不可挑戰的 標準時,我們的信心依舊。1992 年,在華夏政略研究會成立時的宣 言中,我們清晰的表達獨特的觀 點:"我們相信解決人類所面臨的 許多問題,有賴於東西文化和思想 的良性結合。一百五十年來,飽受 摧殘的中華民族和中華文化,將會 振衰起弊,在廿一世紀發出新的光 芒,促進人類文明登上另一個高

唐代禪宗大師「青原行思」提出參禪的三重境界:參禪之初,看山是山,看水是水;禪有悟時,看山不是山,看水不是水;禪中徹悟,看山仍然山,看水仍然是水。這也許代表了我們許多人的相同領悟。

過程與結果一樣重要給郭台銘類佩霞一點設勵

筆者願意給予郭台銘選擇賴佩霞 做為搭檔參選總統掌聲,有幾個原 因:

◎楊雨亭

是做不到的;

的總統候選人,是否能夠選到如賴 佩霞這般完全不計較自身利害得失 與心胸坦蕩的副手?值得觀察;

 硬著頭皮攪拌到柯文哲與侯友宜的 地盤上。現在,郭台銘説他的參選 目的是為「整合非綠」,然而由於 蔡英文執政團隊不斷出現各式各樣 的問題,如近日的巴西進口蛋的羅 生門,使得賴清德的選情遭受嚴重 打擊,如果年底前再出現幾個類似 規模的弊案,賴清德的勝算將確定 不大。目前的態勢已往侯柯直接整 合出一組參選團隊方向發展,此將 邊緣化郭台銘。由此,剩下的一百 多天,2024總統大選的勝選公式, 將以綠營的聲望與民調做為基點 綠營強,非綠整合需要郭台銘,綠 營弱,則非綠整合由侯柯直接協商 即可,有郭台銘的協助也很好,沒 有,不再增加亂數即可。

民主政治的功能是經由規律性的選舉,淘汰不適任的領導人壞, 黨,其目的是避免惡政持續,壞人 無法下臺。2024總統大選,由於執 政的民進黨過去近八年來貪腐情事 實在太多以及兩岸關係持續惡化, 以至於多數選民期望政黨輪替。因 此所謂「下架民進黨」,是手段, 不是民主政治的目的,之後如果新上任的執政黨或執政聯盟依然腐敗,人民可在下一輪選舉中不選擇他們。所以,欲在2024大選中得勝的非緣政黨或執政聯盟,應開始以執政以後的大政方針告訴選民,而非僅以「下架民進黨」做為競選主軸。

至於郭台銘今後的發展,筆者 願意誠摯地建議,郭台銘已經在兩 次總統大選中嘗試參與,不論 2024總統大選的結果如何,郭台銘 應汲取教訓與經驗,堅持走自己的 道路。如果2024大選選出的總統不 是郭台銘,郭台銘仍可繼續努力, 為2028總統大選而努力,尤其是當 時正值習近平進入第四任期,對台 統一的步驟必然加快,西方主要輿 論近年來皆警示中共介時將採取積 極手段。如果2024郭台銘勝選,然 允諾「只做一任」,將錯失處理台 海最關鍵的歷史時刻。由是,郭台 銘老驥伏櫪,志在千里,烈士暮 年,壯心不已,筆者願意鼓勵與祝

China and Russia Should Not Miss the Opportunity to Form a Long-term Fair Strategic Relationship

China and Russia are two major countries in the world. They like any major country will have a great influence on the world stage, in fact, the quality of the relationship between major powers will not only affect the development of themselves, but also impact the interaction between them and with other countries. China and Russia are close neighbors with a long historical relationship. Both countries have their histories and influential positions in the world. Of course, they will also have a considerable influence on the future development of our world. Our world has gone through the Second World War, the Cold War for more than 40 years, and the brewing of a new Cold War, making the relationship between the U.S., China, and Russia complicated. The U.S. has become the world's number one power since the end of the Cold War (1991) and is accustomed to hegemonic behavior in handling international affairs and diplomatic relations on the international stage. On the one hand, it continues to suppress Russia after the disintegration of the Soviet Union, and on the other hand, it blocks and prevents China's rise. This has brought about changes in Sino-Russian relations. This article discusses this issue and analyzes why China and Russia must seek the opportunity to develop a long-term and fair strategic relationship to prevent wars and maintain world peace and prosperity.

From the perspective of geographical relationship, China and Russia are similar to the U.S. and Canada. Russia and Canada are in the north, and China and the U.S. are in the south. The U.S.-Canada border is about 8,890-9,256 kilometers from east to west, making it the longest border in the world. The Sino-Russian border is only about 4,300 kilometers in East Asia. However, since China ceded Outer Mongolia and recognized its independence, it became the buffer zone between China and Russia forming a buffer border of more than 4,000 kilometers. In addition, in West Asia, there is also a Sino-Russian buffer zone such as Kazakhstan (the border between Russia and Kazakhstan is the longest continuous land border in the world, 6818 kilometers). Therefore, historically, the Sino-Russian border has changed much more due to wars than that between the U.S. and Canada. The independence and expansion of the U.S. extended from east to west (Atlantic to Pacific Ocean) and to the south by obtaining a large area of land from Mexico, and to the north by annexing Missouri. Thus, the U.S. and Canada border has stretched more than 9,000 kilometers. The similarity between the U.S. and Russia is that they are both expansion powers. After WW II, they confronted each other with an ideological fight, democracy versus communism. Although the U.S. won the Cold War, it did not want to see the rise of China, so it changed its strategy to target Russia and China at the same time. Naturally, this U.S. strategy is compelling Russia and China to consider forming a united front to deal with the U.S.

Mainstream Media and Organic Views Dr. Wordman

Currently, the U.S. continues to lead the NATO military alliance. NATO was established after WW II (1949) against the Soviet Union. Later, opposing West Germany's participation in NATO, the Soviet Union organized the Warsaw Pact (1955) to confront NATO. Warsaw Pact ended in 1991 with the end of the Cold War and the disintegration of the Soviet Union, but NATO did not disband. Instead, it increased from twelve members in 1949 to 16 in 1985 and then increased to today's thirty-one member states by accepting Warsaw's disbanded states and other European countries (including Finland joined in July this year, and Sweden yet to be agreed by Turkish paliament). Article V of the North Atlantic Treaty states that the attack on any member state is equal to the attack on all member states. This article, invoked after the U.S. was attacked by terrorist groups in 2001, is the main reason many small European countries seek protection from NATO, but when a war-prone country joins NATO, it can turn NATO from a defense organization into an attack organization. Currently, Ukraine and Russia are in conflict, yet the U.S. encourages Ukraine to apply to join NATO, which may lead to a war between NATO and Russia. The fact that the U.S. tries to use NATO to confront Russia and China is revealed by the U.S. action of mobilizing NATO to support Ukraine in the Ukraine-Russia war and prompting NATO to expand into Asia to target China. This is an important reason why China and Russia must consider strengthening their

strategic cooperation. In history, China was invaded by Russia. China had ceded land to Russia. During the US-Russia struggle in the Cold War, China sided with the U.S. in sanctioning Russia for protecting its own economic interests. Although China hopes to remain neutral and not form factions, the hegemony policy of the U.S. does not allow China to rise, even peacefully. Hence, the U.S. adopts a strategy of crushing Russia and China at the same time. Relying on its many military alliances, including NATO, it fantasizes that it can destroy China and Russia altogether. This notion may be credible if the following two conditions are fulfilled. One is that the allies of the U.S. strongly unite and support the U.S., and the other is that China and Russia do not cooperate to resist the common foe, the U.S. The U.S. alliances includes: 1. First island chain blocking China (South Korea, Japan, the Philippines, and using the Taiwan regime), 2. Quad alliance (US, Japan, India, and Australia), 3. AUKUS (US, Britain, Australia) and 4. NATO's entry into Asia (US-led NATO plus Japan and South Korea). If the second condition was met, it would be a tough and continuous struggle for China and Russia to fight the U.S. and its allies separately. In addition

to resisting the economic, technological, and financial sanctions orchestrated by the U.S., they must also deal with the military pressure from the U.S. and its allies. However, if China could grasp the situation of China and Russia dealing with their common enemy together and carefully develop a long-term and fair strategic relationship between the two countries, it will not be difficult to win the battle against the US alliance.

The recent Sino-Russian joint Air Force-Navy military exercises in

the Sea of Japan and the Haisenguai port are actual actions to demonstrate the opposite of the second condition, a possible long-term strategic relationship between China and Russia being nurtured. South Korea, Japan, and the Philippines have no choice but to act cautiously in responding to the US anti-China/Russia drive. When China and Russia join forces, their joint submarine power would outweigh that of the Quad and AUKUS Alliances. There was no logical basis for NATO to come to Asia to threaten China. The security concerns of European countries should not involve China at all on geographical consideration. If China and Russia had an explicit strategic relationship, there would be no reason for European countries to target China and provoke Russia giving it any excuse to bully Europe. France has long been dissatisfied with the hegemonic behavior of the U.S., and understands the rise of China, as Napoleon said, China is a sleeping lion. Now it is awake, so Macron does not support NATO's entry into Asia. If China and Russia cooperate in space exploration, progress will be faster, which will also prompt Europe, Asia, America, and Africa to accept the reality of a multi-polar and win-win world. But the opportunity for China and Russia to develop a long-term strategic relationship is now, a chance that may not occur again. There are two reasons. One is that the current leaders of China and Russia, fortunately, have great insight into the world situation, also they have a rare confidence in each other. The other reason coincides with the fact that the current leader of the U.S. and the leaders to be elected in the next few years are deeply influenced by US hegemony theory and infected by the bi-partisan bigotry between the two American parties. The blind pursuit of America First and the continued practice of hegemony policy (which is more and more not tolerable by the world) by these leaders are taking the U.S. to an ever-weaker international position. Therefore, at this moment, China and Russia should seize the opportunity to establish their long-term and fair strategic relationship and cultivate a friendly and cooperative strategic partnership in all aspects from civil contacts, government relations, academic communities, industries, and military circles. Only in this way can we create an eternal peaceful and prosperous world for mankind!