

高瞻遠矚 防微杜漸 為川普移民政策點讚！

上星期,美國最高法院以五比四通過了川普總統的移民法案,肯定了美墨邊境修築隔離牆的合法性,不料引來全國多地多處抗議浪潮;許多人同情那些非法移民,認為川普政府的移民法是反人權,非人道,不合情理的做法;筆者對那些被驅離的非法移民處境也十分同情;但站在法律基礎上,我對川普敢冒天下之大不韙提出這項法案,對多數法官們能夠義無反顧勇敢投下贊成票,我要為川普點讚,要向法官們致敬!

正如川普總統所言,美國是超級強國,居然沒法保衛自己的邊境,簡直不可思議;一個非法入境外國人只要踏進美國一腳,美國政府想要把他趕出美國至少花三五年時間,費時耗錢之外,成功率不到百分之十。現在川普想出了這個「決勝境外」妙策,把那些非法入境的人擋在牆外,花點小錢(修牆費用),省下大錢(增加五萬名移民法官的費用),川普的精打細算,值得筆者再為他點個讚!

美墨邊境非法移民問題嚴重性,早已為美國有識之士所擔憂,二十多年前一位非常高階的將軍,曾經指出美墨邊境非法移民的湧入是美國最大危機所在,於是他被自由派政客貼上了歧視少數民族的標籤,在一

◎范湘濤

片抗議聲中最後只有下臺鞠躬;可惜那位將軍生不逢時,如果那時候的總統是川普,他可能直接升任國防部長了。

其實美墨邊境的非法移民來源決不止墨西哥一國而已,所有南美洲國家,只要其國內有任何風吹草動,便會有大批非法移民借道墨西哥湧入美國,聰明的華人同胞自然也早早發現了這條通道,成了眾多非法移民中的增添品;如果一般偷渡集團都發現了這條無往不利的通道,心存仇恨的恐怖分子還會不利用這條通道嗎?如果還不在邊境修牆駐軍,邊界有如無人之地,讓恐怖分子乘機混雜其中進入美國,不久之後美國境內的恐怖突擊一定會風起雲湧,永無寧日;川普能夠高瞻遠矚,防患未然,再為他點個讚!

多年來,美國的移民政策一直為大家所詬病,許多亂七八糟的奇門遁甲都成了申請移民的花招:為了宗教政治信仰自由(如法輪功)可以申請來美移民,為了多生孩子(反一胎政策)可以申請來美移民,貪官汙吏挾著雄厚機款可以大搖大擺申請投資移民,還有些女人挺著大肚子為了來

製造「美國公民」而申請移民;只要你想得到的,沒有移民律師辦不到的,更有甚者,有的「移民專家」還一條龍作業,幫這些未來的新移民申請社會保險和社安救濟,造成美國各級政府重大財務損失,川普政府已經發覺問題的嚴重性,防微杜漸,大刀闊斧修正移民政策已經勢在必行!

水向低處流,人往高處爬,每個人為了美好生活奔向更適合的生活環境是值得鼓勵的,美國是一個靠移民保持強大的國家,禁止新移民也絕非可行之道,如何能在新申請移民中精挑細選,讓個人和國家都能各蒙其利才是正道,一部合乎情理的移民大典是該整修的時候了。

美國政府過去常常拿著「人權」當令箭對世界其他國家內政指指點點,如今在解決非法移民問題上,自己也被「人權」問題所困擾,才發現手中的寶貝原來只是一根雞毛,川普在「美國優先」大旗下,要甩掉這根雞毛,完全是明智之舉。同時希望美國政府能夠瞭解「己所不欲,無施於人」的大道理,今後在處理國際事務上,不要再玩弄手中的(人權,自由,民主...)這些雞毛了!



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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

朝核風雲

◎佟秉宇

最近幾個月來朝核問題一直是各國新聞媒體報導和智庫的熱門話題,但是很少從朝鮮的角度看問題。

筆者認為要解決朝鮮擁核的問題,首先應該客觀地分析朝鮮為什麼發展核武。

蘇聯於1991年解體,朝鮮失去了一個有力的靠山,次年中國在朝鮮領導人金日成一再反對的情況下與韓國建交,讓朝鮮倍感國家安全失去兩個重要後盾,必須自求多福,強化核武的發展是必由之路。其後朝鮮在金正日與金正恩的領導下,核武與導彈試驗不斷,讓美國、日本、韓國感到「不安」。於是國際輿論壓力排山倒海地施向朝鮮,希冀朝鮮首先停止核試,然後完全去核。

朝鮮是因為保衛國家安全,同時為穩固金家政權而發展核武,現在來自以美國為首的外界壓力提到了歷史新高,這就是說把朝鮮的不安全感也提到了頂點,同時美國又半公開的謀劃定點清除朝鮮領導人金正恩(朝方已宣佈破獲美國主導的一個刺殺計劃),在這樣的情況下希望朝鮮放棄核武? 期望朝鮮交出它安身立命的護身符?任何有點邏輯推理能力的人都不可能相信這樣的行動會有成功的可能。對金正恩來說一旦決定豁出去,首先它會用常規武器徹底摧毀韓國的首爾,同時用核彈清除日本的東京,以及美國在韓國與日本的軍事基地與設施。當然,在此同時朝鮮也會被夷為平地。但光腳的不怕穿鞋的,美國會來拚嗎?

筆者認為在當今世界的局勢下根本沒有客觀條件要求任何一個國家去核,充其量可以要求其停止繼續發展核武及飛彈。不是大國強國不想讓它們去核,而是如何做到的問題。到目前為止世界上也還沒有任何一個國家是因外力施壓而去核的。以色列、印度、巴基斯坦不都是擁核國家嗎?

美國以世界第一強國的實力應該不會恐懼朝鮮的區區核武會威脅到本土的安全,那麼這樣咄咄逼人的壓迫朝鮮所圖為何?恐怕是項莊舞劍,意在沛公。所幸目前中國處理得當,雖然在外交辭令上說著「朝鮮半島無核化」,但恐怕真正的力量是用在促使衝突的朝美雙方坐下來談判,這不,美國和朝鮮代表在歐洲開始密談了嗎?

韓國新當選總統文在寅對朝鮮政策較為溫和友善,而朝鮮這次派了代表參加五月中在北京進行的「一帶一路」峰會,顯示了它融入世界經貿活動的意願。希望朝核風波就此逐漸平息,東北亞和平曙光再現。

海峽兩岸究竟是什麼關係?

海峽兩岸究竟是什麼關係,其實大家都心知肚明,它不是個理論問題,而純屬情感問題,本來無需提出來討論。但多年來一直有人在為此爭辯不休,還包括一些臺灣電視臺的政論節目。此難保對涉世不深,不瞭解近代中華民族反抗帝國主義侵略史的年輕人,不受影響。因此,對本文提出的問題仍有略作解答的必要。

1970年筆者剛到德國留學,便遇上了兩位同情台獨主張的「老」留學生,向我宣傳台獨理念。他們當時還多不具備,像今日台獨發展出來的種種似是而非的台獨理論,以及言辭上的攻防技巧。他們一再強調的,無非是說,新加坡也是個華人社會,既然可以獨立建國,為什麼臺灣不能呢?另外就是搬出些什麼「民族自決」、「居民自決」的道理來,企圖說服我。當時筆者年輕氣盛,禁不住與他們發生了激烈口角。現在想來,不覺為自己當年的幼稚衝動而好笑。意識形態的分歧,不是用爭辯可以解決的。

若說臺灣自古以來就是中國的一部分,或許有些史料年代過於久遠,明確性,可靠性不足,缺乏說服力,且與現代國際公法上的概念也難完全吻合。但鄭成功於1624年驅除荷蘭收復臺灣,以及1683年清康熙統一臺灣,設下一府三縣,隸屬福建省管轄,而1885年光緒為防法日等外國勢力染指,更將臺灣升格為行省,以便加強防務。這些事蹟總足以說明,臺灣不論從行政上,或法律上都早屬中國的一部分了吧。

1895年甲午戰爭,中國海,陸戰

◎謝芷生

場皆敗,日本兵臨城下,迫清廷簽下馬關條約,割地賠款,臺灣遂淪為日殖民地,長達五十年。日本前二十五年用的是高壓政策,後二十五年,鑒於臺胞反抗事件漸少,則改採懷柔政策。毋庸諱言,當年日本已完成了現代化進程,而中國則連年兵荒馬亂,民不聊生。在外人眼中,中日是無法相提並論的。尤其自1936年日本在臺灣推行皇民化運動後,部分(約占2%)的臺胞響應了此運動,放棄了自己的中國姓氏及祖宗牌位,想當日本人。在這些人眼中,自是更瞧不起中國與中國人。我在高雄念初中時,班上一位同學告訴我,日本話中懦夫的代名詞就叫「中國兵」。筆者當年雖年紀不大,但聽後也大感受辱,因此至今難忘。

如果有的父祖輩曾當過皇民,不必感到羞恥。但重要的是,應當知道,臺灣經八年抗戰後,已於1945年獲得光復。不但開羅會議與波茲坦公告有跡可循,且日本也早已承認。今日生活在臺灣的人,基本上都受過中國的歷史文化教育。日本殖民統治的餘毒,應早已滌除乾淨。難道還有誰不知道,自己是中國人,以及臺灣與大陸都同屬中國嗎?臺灣與大陸雖分享治權,卻共享主權,還需搬出憲法來佐證嗎?

國共兩次合作,兩次破裂,造成雙方反目成仇,長期無法彌合的遺憾。此給中華民族帶來的損失,實難以估計。我初到德國時,正逢國民黨在海外留學生中召開所謂「反共

愛國會議」。我頗不以為然,便發表了一篇題為「究竟是反共愛國,還是反華賣國」的文章,從此走上了與國民黨決裂的不歸路。

受國民黨長期洗腦式的反共宣傳,再加上大陸接二連三的政治運動,尤其是十年浩劫的文革,是台獨產生的重要背景,並不能完全歸因於日本的殖民統治。台獨思想的產生既有著錯綜複雜的因素,時間也較久遠,非一朝一夕可以根除。但目前看來,大陸改革開放後,尤其是近十年取得的輝煌成就,不但對深藍的國民黨具有磁吸作用,而對深綠的獨派人士也有著鬆動,軟化的作用。(2018年6月7日,維也納)

老叟閒聊

◎周固猷

最近看 到吳趸人先生成書「有朝一日權在手,便把令來行」,心中有些感想:臺灣民進黨執政以來,他們的表現,只是退步到十八世紀,九品芝麻官時代的心態!以「不是中國人」自居的叛祖、逆族的方式來統治、教育「中國人」,早已超越「不要臉」的層次。吳先生的不滿和氣憤,真的太浪費啦。依本來的看法:對這群擁有權力的亂臣賊子,生氣、反對、譴責、抗議、示威----全屬白搭,這些倭奴依然老神在在,騎在您頭上撒尿! 總結這些「進步份子」的方式只有兩種,1) 文的:讓他們卯足了勁去倒行逆施,激起最大民怨,用選票轟他們下台。2) 武的:萬

一大半老百姓都被洗腦,頑冥不靈,自願受虐,拖全體下水,那只有靜候「共匪」之經濟制裁、束緊腰帶,民不聊生,坐待解放,青海勞改。甚至閃電戰火,斷垣殘壁,屍橫遍野,仰望美援日助,而自噬腹臍不及。英文俚語 "You asked for it, then you got it." Period!。奉勸各位且稍安勿躁,心急吃不了熱燒餅,吞香一壺,冷眼且看雲起時,莫忘了孔尚任先生,在桃花扇中的名句 "眼見他起高樓,眼見他宴賓客,眼見他樓塌了。牛鬼蛇神納命日,莫忘焚香告乃翁! 各位定要保持呼吸心跳,活得比他們長,才能心曠神怡,消憤解氣!是耶?非耶?

Who Took Away American Jobs and How to Fix It?

Thomas Loren Friedman, three times Pulitzer Prize winner and a columnist and author, once wrote an article (NY Times, Opinion, 3-20-2010), "America's Real Dream Team", attributing the success of America to her brilliant immigrants. A well known Chinese historian and political analyst, Ms Zi (資中筠 88) has referenced Friedman's article recently to answer her own query article, what is the reason making America so great? (4-27-2018, Knowledge Search 知識探索) She said that American talents made America great and China's education did not produce talents for China but sent them to the U.S. becoming their talents. She pointed out that the U.S. has been able to attract bright students from all over the world and many of them become America's talents. China must create a condition conducive to attracting talents to come to China (not just offering money) to stay in education and work place. These two articles all shared a view, that it is people or talents that make a nation great.

It is puzzling though while pondering on the above two scholars' profound articles I repeatedly heard the American President saying that China has stolen the jobs away from America (hence making the US economy and export trade weak?) President Trump won his presidency on the slogan, 'To Make America Great Again'. Indeed, since his inauguration, he has been focusing on his campaign promises. Trump has been tough on illegal immigrant issue even affected the legal immigration process. He blames China for US domestic problems such as losing manufacturing industry and companies moving abroad. But are we really dealing with a situation that the U.S. has talents but lost jobs or more seriously the U.S. has lost both jobs and talents or there is a serious mismatch of skills and jobs? Are these problems really caused by China while record number of Chinese students coming to the U.S. to study? A rising unfortunate sentiment, which was fanned by the media, was charging all Chinese Americans as potential industrial or military spies for China and suggesting restriction on Chinese students and faculties in their engagement of hi-tech research in the U.S. Recalling Friedman's above article, this type of sentiment is not only unfair and discriminating but is also harmful to the core value of immigrants making this country great. This is the reason the title subject must be discussed in this column.

History show us, China as a principally agricultural nation had a

Mainstream and Organic Views Dr. Wordman

strong economy leading the world for many centuries. The industrial revolution brought machine and energy systems to human society that made the Britain the world's strongest nation deserving her name, Great Britain. While the industry revolution brought the invention of automobile, but a short-sighted British Law to limit automobile speed to be comparable to horse carriage to protect the coach and buggy drivers' jobs essentially gave the auto industry away to Americans and later also to Germans. The engines played a significant role in Second World War. The victory of allies in WW II made the U.S. militarily strong, but it is the computer revolution and its resulting automation really made the U.S. the number one economy in the world, not only made Americans rich but also sustained her military superiority. China on the other hand was a victim of foreign aggression throughout most of the nineteenth and the twentieth century thus barely could provide food for her citizens.

Post WW II, the U.S. almost led in every field of agriculture, manufacturing, science and technology. While many Western countries including the defeated Germany and Japan were helped by the U.S. recovering from the war damage, China was artificially divided into two parts across the Taiwan Strait thus having a slower recovery. It was not until the U.S. recognized Mainland China for the purpose of rivaling the Soviet Union, only then China systematically embraced capitalism under a Chinese defined communist system to accelerate her economic development. Like Japan and many other fast developing countries who took the coattail of the U.S. in industrialization and computerization copying and overtaking the U.S. from low tech to mid-tech, while the U.S. was able to keep up with the innovation and advances in hi-tech industries, China was trailing behind them in a low-key but methodical manner. What amazed the world was China's rapid speed in development, a double digit growth in economy and a fast-forward in embracing technology and innovation.

We are living in a very competitive world. The advance of information technology and Internet made the world a fairer playing field. Countries with large population backed with easy access of

education like India and China can exert their competitive power. It was never easy for any country to maintain at the No. one spot forever. Seventy years ago, the size of US economy was 40% of the world economy and today she is less than 20%. Taiwan at one time had a GDP comparable to Mainland China's but now at 5% or less. No matter what political system a country has, it needs great leaders to make the country great. President Trump is a very unusual leader. He recognizes the problems of the U.S. and is trying to figure out how to fix them fast. Rhetoric, bluffing and threats are always part of the international politics, but at the end of the day, great leaders must make intelligent decisions based on facts learned.

Japan, Europe and China did not steal American jobs. The U.S. had chosen or let her economic development to shift away from labor intensive and/or low profit industries to brain intensive businesses, partly because of computer/automation advances which striped away many physical jobs and partly because of the ease of making a fortune in financial industries with Information technologies. Even the government became more and more dependent on creating and selling financial instruments to pay for its operation. The US education was the envy of the world but the U.S. failed to recognize and match the rapid change of job/skill requirements in the industry and marketplace. Creative minds need to know where creativity is required. Only physical hands-on experience can give one the immediate clue to apply one's creativity. Americans cannot get more jobs because of skill obsolescence and failure to engage life learning to anticipate job changes and new skill requirements. Most US colleges were too liberal allowing majority of faculty and students pursuing teaching/learning with no career planning in mind. The foreign students usually came with career in mind and they cherry pick the best schools, the best course and the best faculty to study under. If they chose to stay that would be advantage to the U.S. If they chose to go back that would be US loss.

Many scholars, economists and educators do understand the above scenario, but education reforms and life philosophy changes take time. Life-long learning takes generations to form into a professional habit. Rapid rises in China and India swept Americans off their feet but the U.S. is a big and strong nation. There is no doubt that she can compete in this world by making fundamental changes in education system, life philosophy and learning habits. One must realize that in 21st century by throwing one's military weight around or bullying can only hurt each other. Judging from the rapid changes of pace in the US-China trade negotiation from hostility/confrontation to discussion/compromise, hopefully, our leader President Trump and his good friend President Xi have understood the real challenges and will lead the two great nations onto the right path for mutual prosperity and world peace.