

2021/09/20  
(Updated:2021/09/23)

## SPRING

Chun Jiuqien  
春九千  
[chunjiuqien@infoseek.jp](mailto:chunjiuqien@infoseek.jp)

Dear National Unity Government of Myanmar and National Resistance Front of Afghanistan ♪ m9(〇^)/シ

How about seek support to destroy the junta of your state from the Republic of China, under the condition that cooperate with the Republic of China government in the destruction of China, Philippines and Russia together ♪ d(\*'m`)=3

Actually ... \('ー`)/  
ニヤー σ( ▽ ▽ ) have already made the propose the plan which using the Republic of China as a front, and the Republic of China destroy China, Philippines and Russia together ♪ d(\*'m`)=3

### **Operation Kamen Rider**

<http://harmonium.g3.xrea.com/sjp/statements/sjp20170705e.html>  
> Operation Kamen Rider

Operation Kamen Rider is the plan which using the Republic of China as a front, and the Republic of China destroy China, Philippines and Russia together ♪ d(\*'m`)=3

If National Unity Government of Myanmar and National Resistance Front of Afghanistan join forces with the Republic of China in Operation Kamen Rider ... (・ω・)(・ω・)人(・ω・)ナカーマ  
Then isn't it able to establish relations of Win-win & give-and-take between National Unity Government of Myanmar, National Resistance Front of Afghanistan and the Republic of China?  
(≧▽≦)人(≧▽≦)人(≧▽≦)

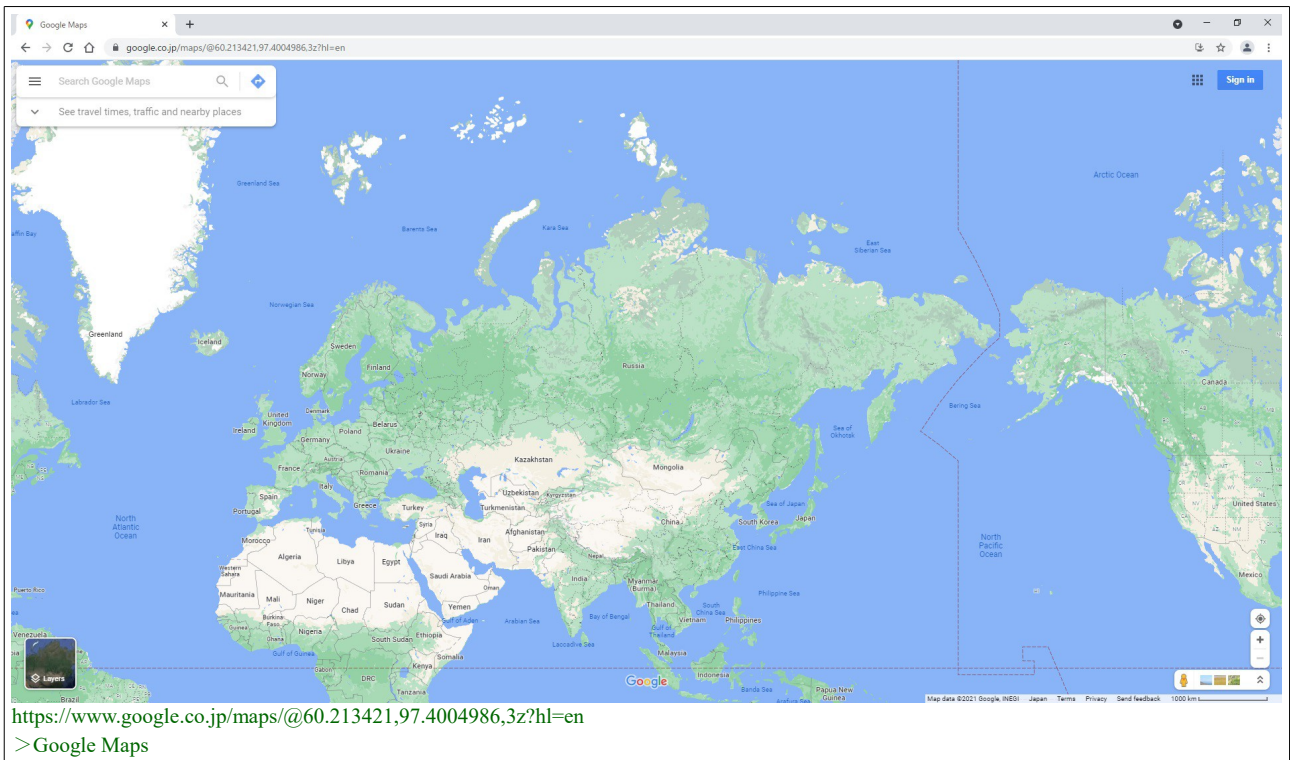
### give-and-take

How about the Republic of China government support the destruction of Tatmadaw junta by National Unity Government of Myanmar and the destruction of Taliban junta by National Resistance Front of Afghanistan

under the condition that

National Unity Government of Myanmar and National Resistance Front of Afghanistan cooperate with the Republic of China government for the destruction of China, Philippines and Russia together in Operation Kamen Rider? (¯▽¯)b

### give-and-take



### Win-win

If the Republic of China can get the cooperation of Myanmar and Afghanistan, then isn't it useful for Operation Kamen Rider? \('ー`)/

And ... \('ー`)/

If National Unity Government of Myanmar and National Resistance Front of Afghanistan can get the support from the Republic of China, then can't National Unity Government of Myanmar get the cooperation of International community in the destruction of Tatmadaw junta? and, can't National Resistance Front of Afghanistan get the cooperation of International community in the destruction of Taliban junta? \('ー`)/

### Win-win

If National Unity Government of Myanmar and National Resistance Front of Afghanistan join forces with the Republic of China in Operation Kamen Rider ... (´ω´)(´ω´)人(´ω´)ナカーマ  
Then isn't it able to establish relations of Win-win & give-and-take between National Unity Government of Myanmar, National Resistance Front of Afghanistan and the Republic of China?  
(≧▽≦)人(≧▽≦)人(≧▽≦)

■ The proposal to Myanmar ၎် မၢၤ (၎် ၎် ၎်) b

How about National Unity Government of Myanmar use participation of Operation Kamen Rider for the settlement of "Rohingya crisis"? မၢၤ (၎် ၎် ၎်) b

■ 吳越同舟

How about National Unity Government of Myanmar use participation of Operation Kamen Rider for the settlement of "Rohingya crisis"? မၢၤ (၎် ၎် ၎်) b

### Rohingya crisis

There is a problem called "Rohingya crisis", right? မၢၤ (၎် ၎် ၎်) b

>Rohingya people

>The Rohingya people (/rooˈhɪndʒə, -ɪn-, -ɪŋjə/) are a stateless Indo-Aryan ethnic group who predominantly follow Islam[23][24][25] and reside in Rakhine State, Myanmar (previously known as Burma). Before the displacement crisis in 2017, when over 740,000 fled to Bangladesh, an estimated 1.4 million Rohingya lived in Myanmar.[26][1][27][28] Described by journalists and news outlets as one of the most persecuted minorities in the world,[29][30][31] the Rohingya are denied citizenship under the 1982 Myanmar nationality law.[32][33][34] There are also restrictions on their freedom of movement, access to state education and civil service jobs.[34][35] The legal conditions faced by the Rohingya in Myanmar have been compared to apartheid[36][37][38][39] by some academics, analysts and political figures, including Nobel laureate Bishop Desmond Tutu, a South African anti-apartheid activist.[40] The most recent mass displacement of Rohingya in 2017 led the International Criminal Court investigating crimes against humanity, and led to the International Court of Justice investigating genocide.[41]

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rohingya\\_people](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rohingya_people)

>Rohingya people - Wikipedia

Isn't it able to use National Unity Government of Myanmar the participation of Operation Kamen Rider for the settlement of "Rohingya crisis"? မၢၤ (၎် ၎် ၎်) b

## 吳越同舟

There is a word "吳越同舟" in Japan ♪ (▽)b

>吳越同舟  
>Japanese  
>Etymology  
>From chapter 11 of The Art of War, by Sun Tzu. 吳越 (“Wu and Yue”, two ancient rival Chinese states) + 同舟 (“same boat”).  
>Noun  
>吳越えつどう舟しゅう・(Goetsu dōshū)  
>that bitter enemies chance on each other and have to work together  
<https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/%E5%91%89%E8%B6%8A%E5%90%8C%E8%88%9F>  
>吳越同舟 - Wiktionary

The source of "吳越同舟" is "The Art of War" by Sun Tzu ニヤソ ♪ ρ(▽)b

>4  
>Jump to dictionary  
>Show parallel passages  
>Show additional information  
>九地:  
>故善用兵者，譬如率然；率然者，常山之蛇也，擊其首，則尾至，擊其尾，則首至，擊其中，則首尾俱至。敢問：「兵可使如率然乎？」曰：「可。」夫吳人與越人相惡也，當其同舟濟而遇風，其相救也如左右手。是故，方馬埋輪，未足恃也，齊勇若一，政之道也；剛柔皆得，地之理也。故善用兵者，攜手若使一人，不得已也。  
>The Nine Situations:  
>The skillful tactician may be likened to the shuai-ran. Now the shuai-jan is a snake that is found in the Chang mountains. Strike at its head, and you will be attacked by its tail; strike at its tail, and you will be attacked by its head; strike at its middle, and you will be attacked by head and tail both. Asked if an army can be made to imitate the shuai-ran, I should answer, Yes. For the men of Wu and the men of Yue are enemies; yet if they are crossing a river in the same boat and are caught by a storm, they will come to each other's assistance just as the left hand helps the right. Hence it is not enough to put one's trust in the tethering of horses, and the burying of chariot wheels in the ground The principle on which to manage an army is to set up one standard of courage which all must reach. How to make the best of both strong and weak - that is a question involving the proper use of ground.  
<https://ctext.org/art-of-war/nine-situations>  
>The Art of War \_ The Nine Situations - Chinese Text Project

>夫吳人與越人相惡也，當其同舟濟而遇風，其相救也如左右手。

>For the men of Wu and the men of Yue are enemies; yet if they are crossing a river in the same boat and are caught by a storm, they will come to each other's assistance just as the left hand helps the right.

In short, this is the method which make enemies cooperate by making common enemy ♪ (▽)b  
Isn't it able to use "吳越同舟" for the settlement of "Rohingya crisis"? m9(▽)b

**Make common enemy named China, Philippines, Russia and Tatmadaw**

Isn't it able to solve "Rohingya crisis" by making common enemy named China, Philippines, Russia and Tatmadaw by take part in Operation Kamen Rider? (・ω・)人(・ω・)ナカーマ

**How about National Unity Government of Myanmar  
use participation of Operation Kamen Rider  
for the settlement of "Rohingya crisis"? m9(▽)b**

■ The proposal to Myanmar ♪ m9(▽)b

**How about National Unity Government of Myanmar  
use participation of Operation Kamen Rider  
for the settlement of "Rohingya crisis"? m9(▽)b**

■ The proposal to Afghanistan ( )b

How about National Resistance Front of Afghanistan use women as soldier in the war against Taliban? ( )b

And ... \('`)'

How about National Resistance Front of Afghanistan set also Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant – Khorasan Province as the Attack target with Taliban? ( )b

■ У войны не женское лицо?

How about National Resistance Front of Afghanistan use women as soldier in the war against Taliban? ( )b

It is said that the treatment of women by the Taliban has been highly controversial ( )\`

>Treatment of women by the Taliban

>Treatment of women by the Taliban has been highly controversial. During its 1996–2001 rule in Afghanistan, the Taliban was considered notorious internationally for its misogyny and violence against women. Its stated motive was to create a "secure environment where the chasteness and dignity of women may once again be sacrosanct", [1] reportedly based on Pashtunwali beliefs about living in purdah. [2] Since the Taliban seized most of Afghanistan in 2021, there are many concerns. [3]

>Women in Afghanistan were forced to wear the burqa at all times in public, because, according to one Taliban spokesman, "the face of a woman is a source of corruption" for men not related to them. [4] In a systematic segregation sometimes referred to as gender apartheid, women were not allowed to work, they were not allowed to be educated after the age of eight, and until then were permitted only to study the Qur'an. [5]:165

>Women seeking an education were forced to attend underground schools, where they and their teachers risked execution if caught. [6][7] They were not allowed to be treated by male doctors unless accompanied by a male chaperone, which led to illnesses remaining untreated. They faced public flogging and execution for violations of the Taliban's laws. [8]:12, 31–32 [9] The Taliban allowed and in some cases encouraged marriage for girls under the age of 16. Amnesty International reported that 80% of Afghan marriages were forced. [10]

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treatment\\_of\\_women\\_by\\_the\\_Taliban](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treatment_of_women_by_the_Taliban)

>Treatment of women by the Taliban - Wikipedia

>the treatment of women by the Taliban has been highly controversial

Yes ... \('`´)ノ

Do you know 森喜朗(Yoshirō Mori)ニヤツ? m9(▽)b

Yoshirō Mori ニヤツ

森喜朗ニヤツ

／＼／＼

//〰〰〰〰

N \_ \_ ||

Yノ)(ノV)

(ノここ)

|ノ..ノ|

|)-=-(|

>ノノ-<

|VΛ/|

||V/||

> /＼／＼

> //〰〰〰〰

> N \_ \_ ||

> Yノ)(ノV)

> (ノここ)

> |ノ..ノ|

> |)-=-(|

> >ノノ-<

> |VΛ/|

> ||V/||

>

>【森先生(森喜朗)】

>[携帯 AA|iPhoneAA|PcAA]

>第 85 代、第 86 代の内閣総理大臣「森喜朗」の AA。

>東京オリンピック・パラリンピック競技大会組織委員会会長。

<http://heno2.com/2ch/v.php?16259>

>森先生(森喜朗) [AA 式典]

May be you say Who are you? m9(▽);)

So, ニヤー σ(▽) introduce the description in Wikipedia ρ(▽)b

>Yoshirō Mori

>Yoshirō Mori (森 喜朗, Mori Yoshirō, born 14 July 1937) is a Japanese politician who served as Prime Minister of Japan between April 2000 and April 2001. Described as having "the heart of a flea and the brain of a shark", he was unpopular in opinion polls during his time in office, and is known for making controversial statements, both during and after his premiership.[1][2][3][4][5][6] He also served as the President of the Japan Rugby Football Union as well as the Japan-Korea Parliamentarians' Union. In 2014, he was appointed to head the organizing committee for the 2020 Summer Olympics and Paralympics,[7] but he resigned in February 2021 following gaffes made at a committee meeting that were considered to be sexist.[8]

(omit)

>One unsubstantiated story concerned the 26th G8 summit in 2000, at which upon meeting U.S. President Bill Clinton, Mori was to say "How are you". Instead, he allegedly slipped up and said "Who are you;" Clinton answered "Well, I'm Hillary Clinton's husband", to which Mori replied "Me too". Snopes.com reported that this was obviously a low-quality fabrication/joke and that the same story had been told about Kim Young-sam several months earlier.[19] It was nonetheless reported by some mainstream media outlets such as ABC in Australia.[20]

(omit)

>Russia diplomacy[edit]

>Mori remained an important player in Russo-Japanese relations following his resignation as prime minister due to his close personal relationship with Vladimir Putin. Prime Minister Yoshihiko Noda of the Democratic Party of Japan considered tapping Mori in 2012 to resolve the dispute between the two countries over the Kuril Islands, despite the fact that Noda and Mori were from opposing parties in the Diet.[30]

>In 2013, Mori met with Putin and Sergey Naryshkin in preparations for a summit between Putin and Japanese Prime Minister Shinzō Abe. Mori had at one time suggested that Japan could give Russia three of the four disputed islands in exchange for a peace treaty, which went against the Japanese government's official view that Moscow should acknowledge Japan's ownership of all four.[31]

>Mori has a personal connection to Russia, as his father Shigeki Mori developed a relationship with the Siberian town of Shelekhov during his time as mayor of the city of Neagari, and developed a bilateral dialogue to improve the gravesites of Soviet soldiers in Japan and Japanese soldiers in Siberia; he was so close to Russia that Japanese authorities monitored him closely as a potential communist sympathizer. The elder Mori visited Shelekhov more than 15 times during his 35 years in office, and was buried there following his death.[32]

(omit)

>Another controversy occurred in 2021 when Mori, who at this time was president of the organization responsible for the upcoming Olympic Games, said that women talk too much in meetings.[6] At the organizing committee meeting for the Tokyo Olympics while discussing the objective of aiming for at least 40% of members to be female, he stated that "On boards with a lot of women, the board meetings take so much time. Women have a strong sense of competition. If one person raises their hand, others probably think, I need to say something too. That's why everyone speaks." [36] He apologized for his statements and initially stated he would not resign as head of the organizing committee,[37] but on February 11 announced his intention to step down from the post.[38] In his resignation speech the following day, Mori said that he did not intend to demean women, and blamed the media for fueling public anger. He stressed the importance that the Olympics be held in July, adding that the committee's efforts would be wasted if he were to cause trouble by remaining in his post.[8] In February 2021, Mori resigned his position as Games president and was replaced by a woman, Seiko Hashimoto.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yoshir%C5%8D\\_Mori](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yoshir%C5%8D_Mori)

>Yoshirō Mori - Wikipedia

>Who are you? Forgery coverage

>Who are you? Fake news was reported on May 5 , 2000, at a meeting between the Prime Minister of Japan , Yoshiro Mori, and the President of the United States, Bill Clinton . A problem that was falsely reported that Mori had made a mistake . Mori, who was the subject of rumors, criticized this because it was treated as a fact by some media outlets and celebrities, and questioned the media even after the resignation of the Cabinet.

>After the Mainichi Shimbun editorial committee of Akio Takahata is, jokes that he has created is, has said to have been spread reported as fact.

[https://translate.google.co.jp/translate?hl=ja&sl=ja&tl=en&u=https%3A%2F%2Fja.wikipedia.org%2Fwiki%2FWho\\_are\\_you%253F%25E6%258D%258F%25E9%2580%25A0%25E5%25A0%25B1%25E9%2581%2593](https://translate.google.co.jp/translate?hl=ja&sl=ja&tl=en&u=https%3A%2F%2Fja.wikipedia.org%2Fwiki%2FWho_are_you%253F%25E6%258D%258F%25E9%2580%25A0%25E5%25A0%25B1%25E9%2581%2593)

>Who are you?捏造報道

>Who are you?捏造報道(フー・アー・ユー？ねつぞうほうどう)は、2000年5月5日に、日本国内閣総理大臣・森喜朗とアメリカ合衆国大統領ビル・クリントンの間で行われた会談において、森が失言をしたと虚偽報道された問題。一部報道機関、著名人が事実として取り扱ったため、噂の対象となった森はこれを批判し、内閣退陣後もマスコミのあり方に疑問を呈した。

>後に毎日新聞論説委員の高畑昭男が、自分が創作したジョークが、事実として広がり報道されたと述べている。

[https://ja.wikipedia.org/wiki/Who\\_are\\_you%3F%E6%8D%8F%E9%80%A0%E5%A0%B1%E9%81%93](https://ja.wikipedia.org/wiki/Who_are_you%3F%E6%8D%8F%E9%80%A0%E5%A0%B1%E9%81%93)

>Who are you\_捏造報道 - Wikipedia

>the treatment of women by the Taliban has been highly controversial

It seems that the treatment of women by Yoshirō Mori ニャノ was highly controversial too♪ ( ° - ° )トオ イメ

>The controversy over the sexist comments of the president of Tokyo 2020 does not weaken  
>By AFP agency  
>Posted the 02/09/2021 at 10:02 AM  
>The remarks by Yoshiro Mori, president of the 83 organizing committee for the Olympic Games, sparked outrage both in Japan and abroad.  
>Officials for the Tokyo 2020 Olympics will meet to discuss their response to sexist comments made last week by the chairman of the organizing committee, which prompted hundreds of volunteers to resign, media reported on Tuesday. The remarks of 83-year-old Yoshiro Mori, known for his propensity for blunders, on women he believes are too talkative at meetings, sparked outrage in Japan and abroad.  
(omit)  
>Some Olympic sponsors have expressed disappointment to organizers over the controversy and some companies have told organizers they have received boycott complaints and threats, the Mainichi daily reported, citing unidentified sources. "We would like to refrain from appearing with President Mori" to promote products, said a company official quoted by the daily.  
<https://translate.google.co.jp/translate?hl=ja&sl=fr&tl=en&u=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.lefigaro.fr%2Fsports%2Fjeux-olympiques%2Ftokyo-2020%2Factualites%2Fla-polemique-sur-les-propos-sexistes-du-president-de-tokyo-2020-ne-faiblit-pas-1032506>  
>La polémique sur les propos sexistes du président de Tokyo 2020 ne faiblit pas  
>Par AFP agence  
>Publié le 09/02/2021 à 10:02  
>Les remarques de Yoshiro Mori, président du comité d'organisation 83 des Jeux olympiques, ont provoqué l'indignation au Japon comme à l'étranger.  
>Les responsables des Jeux olympiques de Tokyo 2020 vont se réunir pour discuter de leur réponse aux propos sexistes tenus la semaine dernière par le président du comité d'organisation, qui ont poussé des centaines de volontaires à démissionner, ont rapporté des médias mardi. Les remarques de Yoshiro Mori, 83 ans et connu pour sa propension aux gaffes, sur les femmes selon lui trop volubiles lors des réunions, ont provoqué l'indignation au Japon comme à l'étranger.  
(omettre)  
>Certains sponsors olympiques ont exprimé leur déception aux organisateurs face à la controverse et certaines entreprises ont déclaré aux organisateurs avoir reçu des plaintes et des menaces de boycott, a rapporté le quotidien Mainichi, citant des sources non identifiées. «Nous aimerions nous abstenir d'apparaître avec le président Mori» pour promouvoir des produits, a ainsi estimé un responsable d'entreprise cité par le quotidien.  
<https://www.lefigaro.fr/sports/jeux-olympiques/tokyo-2020/actualites/la-polemique-sur-les-propos-sexistes-du-president-de-tokyo-2020-ne-faiblit-pas-1032506>  
>La polémique sur les propos sexistes du président de Tokyo 2020 ne faiblit pas

>PRESS RELEASE  
>Tokyo 2020 President Mori's announcement of resignation  
>12 FEB 2021  
>Today Tokyo 2020 held a gathering of Council and Executive Board members, during which President Mori announced his resignation.  
>With just over five months to go before the opening of the Tokyo 2020 Games, President Mori's resignation may be a cause of concern to you. However, we assure you that we will proceed with the appointment of a successor in a swift and transparent manner in order to limit the impact on our preparation for the Games.  
<https://olympics.com/tokyo-2020/en/news/tokyo-2020-president-mori-s-announcement-of-resignation>  
>Tokyo 2020 President Mori's announcement of resignation

>Yoshiro Mori: Tokyo Olympics chief steps down over sexism row  
>Published 12 February  
>The head of the Tokyo Olympics organising committee has resigned after he was criticised for making "inappropriate" remarks about women.  
>Yoshiro Mori, 83, was quoted as saying women talk too much and that meetings with many female board directors would "take a lot of time".  
>The remarks set off a firestorm of protest and Mr Mori apologised at the time but said he would not resign.  
>But on Friday he apologised for his "inappropriate statement".  
>"What is important is to hold the Olympics from July. It must not be the case that my presence becomes an obstacle to that," he said at a special committee meeting on Friday, where he also announced his resignation.  
(omit)  
>The resignation came as pressure mounted on him over the past week. Major sponsors came forward to criticise his comments, including Toyota, one of the biggest Olympic backers.  
>Toyota's president Akio Toyoda said the company was "disappointed".  
<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-56020674>  
>Yoshiro Mori\_ Tokyo Olympics chief steps down over sexism row - BBC News

>sexism row

Can't make Taliban like Yoshirō Mori ニャノ? d(\*'m`)=3



>sexism row

Can't make Taliban like Yoshirō Mori 二ヤソ? d(\*'m `)=3

## the feminist movement

YES♪ (^ ^)

Recently, it seems that the feminist movement which using social media has energy♪ ρ(∇)b

>Feminism

>Feminism is a range of social movements, political movements, and ideologies that aim to define and establish the political, economic, personal, and social equality of the sexes.[a][2][3][4][5] Feminism incorporates the position that societies prioritize the male point of view, and that women are treated unjustly within those societies.[6] Efforts to change that include fighting against gender stereotypes and establishing educational, professional, and interpersonal opportunities and outcomes for women that are equal to those for men.

>Feminist movements have campaigned and continue to campaign for women's rights, including the right to: vote, hold public office, work, earn equal pay, own property, receive education, enter contracts, have equal rights within marriage, and maternity leave. Feminists have also worked to ensure access to legal abortions and social integration, and to protect women and girls from rape, sexual harassment, and domestic violence.[7] Changes in female dress standards and acceptable physical activities for females have often been part of feminist movements.[8]

(omit)

>Waves

>The history of the modern western feminist movement is divided into four "waves".[29][30][31]

>The first comprised women's suffrage movements of the 19th and early-20th centuries, promoting women's right to vote. The second wave, the women's liberation movement, began in the 1960s and campaigned for legal and social equality for women. In or around 1992, a third wave was identified, characterized by a focus on individuality and diversity.[32] The fourth wave, from around 2012, used social media to combat sexual harassment, violence against women and rape culture; it is best known for the Me Too movement.[33]

(omit)

>Fourth-wave feminism

>Main article: Fourth-wave feminism

>Fourth-wave feminism refers to a resurgence of interest in feminism that began around 2012 and is associated with the use of social media.[87] According to feminist scholar Prudence Chamberlain, the focus of the fourth wave is justice for women and opposition to sexual harassment and violence against women. Its essence, she writes, is "incredulity that certain attitudes can still exist".[88]

>Fourth-wave feminism is "defined by technology", according to Kira Cochrane, and is characterized particularly by the use of Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, Tumblr, and blogs such as Feministing to challenge misogyny and further gender equality.[87][89][90]

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Feminism>

>Feminism - Wikipedia

>Me Too movement

>The Me Too (or #MeToo) movement, with variations of related local or international names, is a social movement against sexual abuse and sexual harassment where people publicize allegations of sex crimes.[1][2][3] The phrase "Me Too" was initially used in this context on social media in 2006, on Myspace, by sexual assault survivor and activist Tarana Burke.[4]

>Similar to other social justice and empowerment movements based upon breaking silence, the purpose of "Me Too", as initially voiced by Burke as well as those who later adopted the tactic, is to empower sexually assaulted individuals through empathy and solidarity through strength in numbers, especially young and vulnerable men and women, by visibly demonstrating how many have survived sexual assault and harassment, especially in the workplace.[4][5][6]

(omit)

>Widespread media coverage and discussion of sexual harassment, particularly in Hollywood, led to high-profile terminations from positions held, as well as criticism and backlash.[19][20][21]

>After millions of people started using the phrase and hashtag in this manner in English, the expression began to spread to dozens of other languages. The scope has become somewhat broader with this expansion, however, and Burke has more recently referred to it as an international movement for justice for marginalized people in marginalized communities.[22]

(omit)

>Afghanistan[edit]

>The #MeToo hashtag initially spread in Afghanistan where it is estimated about 90% of women experience sexual harassment in public, at school, or at work, but was quickly silenced when those who shared their stories started fearing for their life.[257][258] Less than 1% of police officers or military members are women, and sexual assault is often ignored by law enforcement and the military.[259] Rape threats and other types of harassment are common on Facebook and other social media in Afghanistan. Sharing stories of sexual abuse against higher-ranking men is especially dangerous for women in the country, and may result in the killing of the victim or her family members.[258] Some women are also punished or killed to by their own family for speaking out, to redeem their "honor" after being tarnished by rape.[258] Despite the risks, some notable people such as Sarienews journalist Maryam Mehtar, and presidential advisor Shaharзад Akbar have shared their own #MeToo stories on social media. Mehtar experienced extreme abuse and several death threats for sharing her story about being sexually harassed in public daily, and was publicly called a "whore" in an interview with The New York Times by Afghan writer Jalil Junbish. He also called the NYT reporter a whore in the same interview. He later denied making the comments.[259] Other women only share their first name or a fake name, and typically describe the story without naming the perpetrator to avoid reprisal.[259] Sexual harassment was first defined in Afghanistan in 2016, though there has been little effort made to enforce laws against it.[257] Rod Nordland and Fatima Faizi of The New York Times reported that a colonel in the Afghan Air Force was secretly and clearly videotaped sexually assaulting a subordinate in November 2017, and the video quickly went viral, but despite an alleged investigation, the colonel has not been formally accused of misconduct.[259] The Ministries of Interior and Communications set up a phone hotline for women to call to report sexual misconduct from law enforcement officials, but a call to the line revealed the hotline will offer advice only about phone harassment, and stated if a person harasses you in person, to "slap them".[259]

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Me\\_Too\\_movement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Me_Too_movement)

>Me Too movement - Wikipedia

>Cancel culture

>Cancel culture or call-out culture is a modern form of ostracism in which someone is thrust out of social or professional circles – whether it be online, on social media, or in person. Those subject to this ostracism are said to have been "cancelled".[1][a] The expression "cancel culture" has mostly negative connotations and is commonly used in debates on free speech and censorship.[4]

>The notion of cancel culture is a variant on the term call-out culture and constitutes a form of boycotting or shunning involving an individual (often a celebrity) who is deemed to have acted or spoken in a questionable or controversial manner.[2][5][6][7][8]

>Notably, many people claiming to have been "cancelled" often remain in power and continue their careers as before. Moreover, some cancellations have also been defended as exercising free speech and promoting accountability.[9][10][11] Others criticize cancel culture as creating a chilling effect.[12]

(omit)

>Former US President Barack Obama warned against social media call-out culture, saying that "People who do really good stuff have flaws. People who you are fighting may love their kids and, you know, share certain things with you." [39] Former US President Donald Trump also criticized cancel culture in a speech in July 2020, comparing it to totalitarianism and saying that it is a political weapon used to punish and shame dissenters by driving them from their jobs and demanding submission.[40]

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cancel\\_culture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cancel_culture)

>Cancel culture - Wikipedia

Isn't it able to use the feminist movement as a political weapon to destroy Taliban junta by driving Taliban junta from Afghanistan government? (  $\nabla$  )b



## TALIBAN is the ENEMY of WOMEN

For example, isn't it able that National Resistance Front of Afghanistan get the international support by labelling Taliban as "The ENEMY of WOMEN" and conversely National Resistance Front of Afghanistan appeal the position of "The FRIEND of WOMEN"? (▽)

NATIONAL RESISTANCE FRONT OF AFGHANISTAN  
is  
the FRIEND of WOMEN

To begin with ... \('ー`)/

It is said that female fighters have shown “an exceptional performance” in the war against "Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant" ♪ ρ(▽)b

>Kurdish female fighters playing key role in battle for Raqqa  
> December 26, 2016 In Depth, Interview  
>ARA News  
>Raqqa – Since the US-backed Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) launched the Euphrates Wrath Operation to combat ISIS in Raqqa, hundreds of female fighters have joined the campaign.  
>A main all-female force that participates in the operation is the Kurdish YPJ—also known as the Women’s Protection Units.  
>Cihan Ehmed, a Kurdish YPJ officer and the official spokesperson for the SDF-led Euphrates Wrath Operation, told ARA News that their female fighters have shown “an exceptional performance” in the fight against Islamic State’s (ISIS) militants.  
<https://web.archive.org/web/20170102081604/http://aranews.net/2016/12/kurdish-female-fighters-playing-key-role-in-battle-for-raqqa/>  
>Kurdish female fighters playing key role in battle for Raqqa - ARA News

んでもって… \('ー`)/

And ... \('ー`)/

For the women isn't the cooperation to the war useful for the acquisition rights of women? (▽)  
b

>In the United States and Canada  
>Women participate in World War I and gain suffrage  
>--Focusing on the deliberation process of the parliament--  
>Hiroko Takamura  
(Omitted)  
>V. Conclusion  
>The legislation that grants women the right to vote was enacted during World War I by passing through parliaments in developed countries in Europe and the United States. It is said that the women's suffrage was realized because the time was already ripe as a result of many years of movement, but it is also believed that the war changed the situation in an advantageous manner and accelerated the realization of the women's suffrage. This paper takes up the United States and Canada, where women's suffrage was realized during and immediately after the war, and considers the parts of the deliberation on the issue of women's suffrage in their respective federal parliaments that were discussed in relation to the war. We examined how the war affected the realization of suffrage.  
>In Western societies, the concept of "citizens" has changed with the times, and the boundaries between citizens and non-citizens have moved accordingly. Voting and political participation are important rights and benefits for citizens, and the acquisition of suffrage has a history of being regarded as a proof of first-class citizens. In particular, in societies such as the United States and Canada, which have been built mainly by immigrants from Europe, while developing while excluding indigenous peoples and non-European populations, stipulating citizen qualifications is an important issue. rice field. And it has often been pointed out that patriotism and participation in war are important conditions for citizens in these societies. The statements made at the US Parliamentary hearing and the process of deliberation in the House of Representatives and the House of Representatives in Canada demonstrated that women's cooperation in World War I in the United States and Canada helped to realize women's suffrage. ... Not many of these debates touched on the relationship between women and war, and in both the United States and Canada, the focus of the debate is whether state rights should be emphasized over voting rules, as well as colored races. It is certain that the time and energy spent on whether to recognize the rights of the United States was greater. However, it is clear that the condition of "protecting the country in the event of a national crisis", which has been regarded as an important qualification for citizens, was also applied to the realization of women's suffrage.  
[translated by:Google 翻訳:<https://translate.google.co.jp/?hl=ja&tab=wT>]  
>アメリカ, カナダにおける  
>女性の第一次大戦参加と参政権獲得  
>—— 議会の審議過程を中心として ——  
>高村宏子  
(略)  
>V. むすび  
>女性に投票権を認める立法は第一次大戦中, 欧米先進諸国の議会をあいっいで通過し成立した。女性参政権は, 永年にわたる運動の結果, すでに機が熟していたために実現にいたったとされる一方, 戦争によって事態が有利に変化し, 女性参政権の実現を早めたとも考えられている。本稿は, 大戦中および大戦直後に女性参政権が実現したアメリカ, カナダを取り上げて, それぞれの連邦議会における女性参政権問題の審議の中から戦争との関係で議論された部分を考察し, 女性参政権の実現に戦争がどのように影響したかについて検証した。  
>欧米の社会では「市民」の概念は時代とともに変化し, それにつれて市民と非市民との境界線も移動してきた。投票や政治参加は市民にとって重要な権利であり特典であり, 参政権の獲得こそ一級市民の証であるとみなされてきた歴史がある。とくにアメリカやカナダのようにヨーロッパからの移民が中心となって築き上げてきた一方, 先住民や非ヨーロッパ系人口を排除しながら発展してきた社会では, 市民の資格を規定することは重要な問題であった。そして, こうした社会では愛国心や戦争への参加は市民の条件として重要であることがしばしば指摘されてきた。本稿に示された米国議会公聴会での発言や上下両院およびカナダ下院における審議の過程は, アメリカ, カナダの女性の第一次大戦への協力が女性参政権の実現に役立ったことを実証した。これらの議論の中で女性と戦争の関係に触れたものはそれほど多くはなく, アメリカでもカナダでも, 議論の中心は投票に関する規定をめぐって州の権限を重視すべきか否か, 有色人種にも同等の権利を認めるべきかなどに費やされた時間とエネルギーの方が大きかったのも確かである。しかし, 市民の資格として重要とされてきた「国家の危機に当たって国を守る」という条件が女性参政権の実現においても適用されたことは明らかである。  
<https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/270151587.pdf>  
>270151587

To accept the rule by Taliban junta is disadvantage for the women in Afghanistan, right? m9(ˆOˆ)b  
To take part in the war ageinst Taliban lead the improvement of the position of the women in  
Afghanistan, right? m9(ˆOˆ)b

The women in Afghanistan needs to take part in the war ageinst Taliban, right? m9(ˆOˆ)b

How about the women in Afghanistan join National Resistance Front of Afghanistan? m9(∇)b

And ... \('—`)/

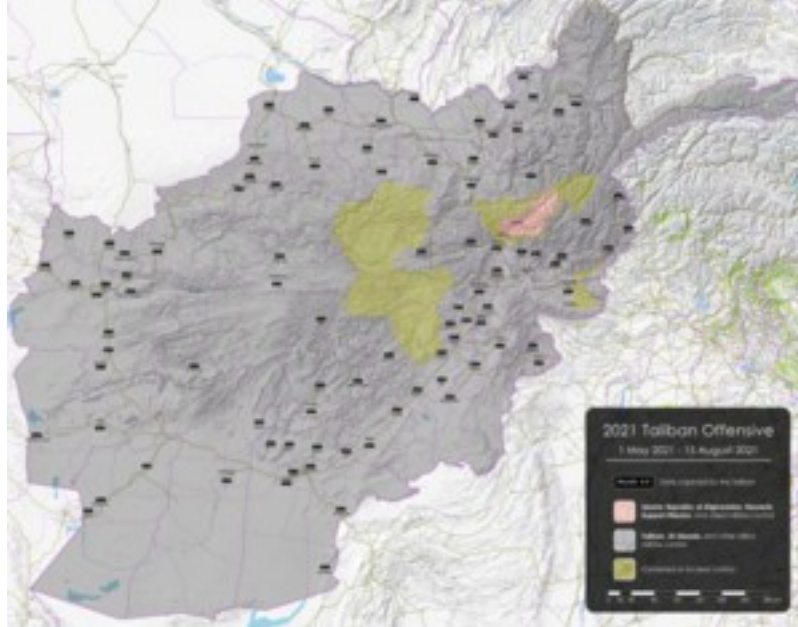
**How about National Resistance Front of Afghanistan  
use women as soldier in the war ageinst Taliban? (∇)b**

■ I'm gonna destroy them!

How about National Resistance Front of Afghanistan set also Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant – Khorasan Province as the Attack target with Taliban? ( ▽ )b

>2021 Taliban offensive

>Part of the War in Afghanistan (2001–2021) and the Taliban insurgency



>2021 Taliban Offensive.png

>Territorial control of Afghanistan at the end of the offensive (15 August 2021)

>(See a more detailed map of the current military situation in Afghanistan.)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2021\\_Taliban\\_offensive](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2021_Taliban_offensive)

>2021 Taliban offensive - Wikipedia

The reason of it is ... \('`)/

ニヤー σ( ▽ ) suspect as follow ρ( ▽ )ゞ

**Who knows ... \('`)/**

**Isn't it able to consider that Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant is one of the pawn of Russia? d(\*´m`)=3**

**¿the Russian pawn called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant?**

**Who knows ... \('—`)/**  
**Isn't it able to consider that Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant is**  
**one of the pawn of Russia? d(\*'m`)=3**

**¿the Russian pawn called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant?**

>Who knows ... \('—`)/  
>Isn't it able to consider that Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant is one of the pawn of Russia? d(\*'m`)=3  
>¿the Russian pawn called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant?  
>Who knows ... \('—`)/  
>Aren't Russia and the People's Republic of China going to produce the farce which Taliban defend the nations of Afghanistan against Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant as a guardian in the theater of war named Afghanistan? φ(—▽—)b  
<http://harmonium.g3.xrea.com/sjp/statements/sjp20210829.pdf>  
>¿Burgfriedenspolitik?

Isn't Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant one of the pawn of Russia? (—▽—)b

Isn't also Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant – Khorasan Province one of the pawn of Russia? (—▽—)b

Doesn't Russia plots to invade Afghanistan using "the Russian pawn called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant – Khorasan Province" as a pawn? d(\*'m`)=3

In order to defend Afghanistan against Russia destroy "Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant – Khorasan Province" ♪ o(ˆ▽ˆ)○ ㄗ~!

Then ... \('—`)/

**Who knows ... \('—`)/**  
**Aren't Russia and the People's Republic of China**  
**going to produce the farce which Taliban defend the nations of Afghanistan**  
**against Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant**  
**as a guardian in the theater of war named Afghanistan? φ(—▽—)b**

How about National Resistance Front of Afghanistan overwrite the scenario written by Russia and the People's Republic of China? d(\*'m`)=3

In addition to it ... \('`)/

ニヤー σ(▽▽) think that there is another benefit in the attack by National Resistance Front of Afghanistan against "Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant – Khorasan Province" (▽▽)b"

Isn't it able to get international support? \(^O^)/

>Combined Joint Task Force – Operation Inherent Resolve (CJTF–OIR) is the Joint Task Force established by the US-led international coalition against the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), set up by United States Army Central (ARCENT) to coordinate military efforts against ISIL (Da'esh). It is composed of military forces and personnel from over 30 countries.  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Combined\\_Joint\\_Task\\_Force\\_%E2%80%93\\_Operation\\_Inherent\\_Resolve](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Combined_Joint_Task_Force_%E2%80%93_Operation_Inherent_Resolve)  
>Combined Joint Task Force – Operation Inherent Resolve - Wikipedia

>Operation Inherent Resolve  
<https://web.archive.org/web/20160510093142/http://www.inherentresolve.mil/>  
>Home



More over, there is a report about the collaboration between "Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant – Khorasan Province" and Taliban? ( ▾ )b

>Afghanistan airport attack: Who are IS-K?  
>By Frank Gardner  
>BBC security correspondent  
>Published 27 August  
>Share  
>Are IS-K linked to the Taliban?  
>Peripherally yes, via a third party, the Haqqani network.  
>According to researchers, there are strong links between IS-K and the Haqqani network, which in turn is closely linked to the Taliban.  
>The man now in charge of security in Kabul is Khalil Haqqani who has had a \$5m (£3.6m) bounty on his head.  
>Dr Sajjan Gohel from the Asia Pacific Foundation has been monitoring the militant networks in Afghanistan for years.  
>He says "several major attacks between 2019 and 2021 involved collaboration between IS-K, the Taliban's Haqqani network and other terror groups based in Pakistan".  
<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-58333533>  
>Afghanistan airport attack\_ Who are IS-K\_ - BBC News

>Explained: Who are the Haqqani Network, the most powerful group in the Taliban government?  
>The Haqqani Network takes its name from the leader of the group, Jalaluddin Haqqani, who first fought the Soviet Army in Afghanistan as a loyal ally of the CIA and the ISI, and then fought the US and NATO forces  
>Written by Nirupama Subramanian , Edited by Explained Desk | Mumbai |  
>Updated: September 9, 2021 7:15:57 am  
(omit)  
>Operational capacity; al-Qaeda, ISIS connections  
>As recently as May this year, a UN report described the Haqqani Network as “Taliban’s most combat-ready forces [with] a highly skilled core of members who specialize in complex attacks and provide technical skills, such as improvised explosive device and rocket construction... The Haqqani Network remains a hub for outreach and cooperation with regional foreign terrorist groups and is the primary liaison between the Taliban and Al-Qaida”.  
>The report, by the Taliban Sanctions Monitoring Committee, also noted that one member state had pointed to a link between the Islamic State-Khorasan Province (ISIS-KP) and the Haqqani Network, but the Committee itself was unable to confirm this. The link centred on the leader of the ISIS-KP, Shahab al-Muhajir, who “may also have been previously a mid-level commander in the Haqqani Network”.  
>An earlier report of the Committee had stated that “one Member State has suggested that certain attacks can be denied by the Taliban and claimed by ISIL-K, (same as the ISIS-KP) with it being unclear whether these attacks were purely orchestrated by the Haqqani Network, or were joint ventures making use of ISIL-K operatives”.  
<https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-who-are-the-haqqani-network-the-most-powerful-group-in-the-taliban-government-7497369/>  
>Explained\_ Who are the Haqqani Network, the most powerful group in the Taliban government\_ Explained News, The Indian Express

Won't "Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant – Khorasan Province" collaborate with Taliban or not be cleared if corner "Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant – Khorasan Province"? ( ▾ )b

That is to say ... \('ー`)/

If corner "Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant – Khorasan Province" then doesn't "Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant – Khorasan Province" ask Taliban for help? いえ—\(\*・ω・)人(・ω・\*)/—い

IF ... \('ー`)/

If the collaboration between "Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant – Khorasan Province" and Taliban cleared ... (・ω・)人(・ω・)ナカーマ

Then doesn't also Taliban become the Attack target of Combined Joint Task Force, due to Taliban is the company of "Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant – Khorasan Province"? \(\・ω・) 𐌹𐌰𐌶𐌵 )

قن °.؛'

Isn't it the advantage of National Resistance Front of Afghanistan? d(\*´m`)=3

**How about National Resistance Front of Afghanistan set also Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant – Khorasan Province as the Attack target with Taliban? ( ▾ )b**

■ The proposal to Afghanistan ( )b

**How about National Resistance Front of Afghanistan  
use women as soldier in the war against Taliban? ( )b**

And ... ( )

**How about National Resistance Front of Afghanistan  
set also Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant – Khorasan Province  
as the Attack target with Taliban? ( )b**

## ■ The proposal to the Republic of China (Taiwan)

How about the Republic of China support the destruction of Tatmadaw junta by National Unity Government of Myanmar?

How about the Republic of China support the destruction of Taliban junta by National Resistance Front of Afghanistan?

And ... (Taiwan)

How about the Republic of China become Song Jiang?

## ■ Belt and Road Initiative

How about the Republic of China support the destruction of Tatmadaw junta by National Unity Government of Myanmar?

Recently, the People's Republic of China promotes Belt and Road Initiative (Taiwan)

>Belt and Road Initiative

>The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI, or B&R[1]), known in Chinese and formerly in English as One Belt One Road (Chinese: 一带一路) or OBOR for short, is a global infrastructure development strategy adopted by the Chinese government in 2013 to invest in nearly 70 countries and international organizations.[2][3] It is considered a centerpiece of Chinese Communist Party (CCP) general secretary and Chinese leader Xi Jinping's foreign policy,[4] who originally announced the strategy as the "Silk Road Economic Belt" during an official visit to Kazakhstan in September 2013.[5][6][7]

>"Belt" is short for the "Silk Road Economic Belt," referring to the proposed overland routes for road and rail transportation through landlocked Central Asia along the famed historical trade routes of the Western Regions; whereas "road" is short for the "21st Century Maritime Silk Road", referring to the Indo-Pacific sea routes through Southeast Asia to South Asia, the Middle East and Africa.[8] Examples of Belt and Road Initiative infrastructure investments include ports, skyscrapers, railroads, roads, airports, dams, and railroad tunnels.

>The initiative was incorporated into the Constitution of China in 2017.[4] The Chinese government calls the initiative "a bid to enhance regional connectivity and embrace a brighter future." [9] The project has a target completion date of 2049,[10] which will coincide with the centennial anniversary of the People's Republic of China (PRC)'s founding. Some observers and skeptics, mainly from non-participant countries, including the United States, interpret it as a plan for a sinocentric international trade network.[11][12] In response the United States, Japan and Australia had formed a counter initiative, the Blue Dot Network in 2019, followed by the G7's Build Back Better World initiative in 2021.[13][14] A 2019 study conducted by global economic consultants CEBR forecasted that BRI was likely to boost world GDP by \$7.1 trillion per annum by 2040.[15]

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Belt\\_and\\_Road\\_Initiative](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Belt_and_Road_Initiative)

>Belt and Road Initiative - Wikipedia

If the Republic of China support the destruction of Tatmadaw junta by National Unity Government of Myanmar, and can win Myanmar over to the Republic of China's side, then can't the Republic of China has a clear advantage over the People's Republic of China? d(\*'m`)=3

It seems that Myanmar is in the important position in Belt and Road Initiative (Taiwan)

>Belt And Road Projects In Myanmar Likely To Progress In Light Of Military Coup

> Feb 02, 2021 Posted by Silk Road Briefing Written by Chris Devonshire-Ellis

>Op/Ed by Chris Devonshire-Ellis

>The China Myanmar Economic Corridor

>China is looking to develop the China-Myanmar Economic Corridor, which connects China through to the Bay of Bengal and Myanmar oil and gas fields there. It extends from Ruili in Yunnan Province, runs through through Muse and Mandalay to Khyaukphyu in Myanmar's Rakhine State, and follows gas and oil pipelines built in 2013 and 2017. At the Myanmar end of the route, a port and Special Economic Zone is planned at Khaikphyu. We highlighted the development of the Khaikphyu SEZ in this article. The link to Khyaukphyu is important for Beijing as it allows China to quickly bring oil and gas, as well as regionally produced and less expensive goods and resources, into the country overland, bypassing the sea route through the Straits of Malacca. The pipelines, which are already operational, are owned by China National Petroleum Corporation (CNPC) and Myanmar Oil and Gas Enterprise (MOGE), both large state-owned companies.

<https://www.silkroadbriefing.com/news/2021/02/02/belt-and-road-projects-in-myanmar-likely-to-progress-in-light-of-military-coup/>

>Belt And Road Projects In Myanmar Likely To Progress In Light Of Military Coup - Silk Road Briefing

## Pipeline diplomacy

# Pipeline diplomacy

If the Republic of China can win Myanmar over to the Republic of China's side, then doesn't it make possible for the Republic of China can set the Pipeline diplomacy for the People's Republic of China? d(\*'m`)=3

**How about the Republic of China support  
the destruction of Tatmadaw junta  
by National Unity Government of Myanmar?**

## ■ 衢地

### How about the Republic of China support the destruction of Taliban junta by National Resistance Front of Afghanistan?

It seems that Afghanistan is in the important position in Belt and Road Initiative ♪ ρ( ^ O ^ )b

>Does the Belt and Road Initiative have a chance in Afghanistan?  
>February 26, 2020  
>Op-ed  
>26/02/2020  
>It is well known that presently, China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is the largest and most ambitious connectivity project in the world. The BRI allows for the establishment of multiple projects along its economic land belt and maritime road, designed to connect China with some of its most important markets across Europe, Asia and beyond. Afghanistan could act as a crucial link in reaching these major markets. China is increasingly pushing for Afghanistan to take up a position as a central player in Central and South Asia. Initially, due to its conflict-ridden condition, Afghanistan had been excluded from China's Belt and Road Initiative. However, more recently China has developed greater interest and became more inclined to include Afghanistan due to its pivotal role in connecting Chinese markets to the rest of Asia, Europe and East Africa.  
(omit)  
>China considers Afghanistan a priority in its Belt and Road Initiative and in the event that China would create potential avenues for peace talks between the Taliban, Afghanistan and Pakistan, it would gain leverage in becoming a major influencer in the region, moving forward in achieving its goals of furthering its BRI endeavours – one of China's principal motivations in advocating for peace in Afghanistan. Despite the risks, China seems set to cautiously continue to promote the development of trade and investment in Afghanistan until a stable condition is reached.  
>Author: Deshika Elapata, Junior Researcher  
<https://eias.org/op-ed/does-the-belt-and-road-initiative-have-a-chance-in-afghanistan/>  
>Does the Belt and Road Initiative have a chance in Afghanistan\_ - EIAS

>Does the Belt and Road Have a Future in Taliban-ruled Afghanistan?  
>The Taliban will welcome the hard infrastructure elements of the BRI. The "soft" components are a different story.  
>By Sebastien Goulard  
>August 21, 2021  
>In southern Pakistan, China is developing the port of Gwadar, which is to become a major hub for energy. However, to be profitable, the new port needs to serve as a terminal for natural gas from Central Asia, through Afghanistan. But transportation by routes or pipelines could not be planned in this war-torn country. With a "Pax Talibana" in Afghanistan, both China and Pakistan can envisage new infrastructure facilities that may connect Gwadar to Central Asia. Once those networks are built, Gwadar will also become much more attractive to foreign investors, especially from the Gulf region, as they have, until now, shown some reluctance to invest in Gwadar because of a lack of prospects.  
<https://thediplomat.com/2021/08/does-the-belt-and-road-have-a-future-in-taliban-ruled-afghanistan/>  
>Does the Belt and Road Have a Future in Taliban-ruled Afghanistan\_ – The Diplomat

>Risk and instability: Afghanistan seen as weak link for China's Belt and Road Initiative  
>By Ken Moritsugu  
>August 23, 2021 — 7.07am  
>Like many nations, China is concerned about the risk of terrorism from a Taliban-led Afghanistan. Beijing has repeatedly told the Taliban that the country cannot become a breeding ground for militants to launch attacks in Xinjiang, much as Osama bin Laden used it as a base to prepare his September 11, 2001 attacks on the US.  
>A more proximate threat may be the spillover of militancy into Pakistan and Central Asia, where China has invested heavily and sought to build alliances.  
(omit)  
>China has invested heavily in Pakistan, which borders Afghanistan, in hopes of extending its Belt and Road Initiative to broaden China's overseas reach by improving trade routes, but Afghanistan appears far from ready to serve as a link in that chain.  
<https://www.smh.com.au/world/middle-east/risk-and-instability-afghanistan-seen-as-weak-link-for-china-s-belt-and-road-initiative-20210823-p58kzh.html>  
>Fall of Kabul\_ Afghanistan seen as weak link for China's Belt and Road Initiative

If the Republic of China can win Afghanistan over to the Republic of China's side, then doesn't it make possible for the Republic of China can have influence with the People's Republic of China?

d(\*'m`)=3

**How about the Republic of China support  
the destruction of Taliban junta  
by National Resistance Front of Afghanistan?**

Well ... ( ▽ )b AHA

It seems that Afghanistan has been a transit hub♪ \('ー`)/

>Silk Road Threads Through History  
 >By Stuart Thornton  
 >Wednesday, July 24, 2019  
 >Select Text Level: 3rd Grade4th Grade5th Grade6th Grade7th Grade12th Grade  
 >The Silk Road was an ancient, storied network of roads, trading posts, and oases that linked Asia and the Mediterranean basin.  
 >The modern nation of Afghanistan was a major thoroughfare of the Silk Road. Today, the region continues to be a crossroads for concepts of ancient and modern, East and West, geography and history.  
<https://www.nationalgeographic.org/article/silk-road-threads-through-history/>  
 >Silk Road Threads Through History \_ National Geographic Society

So ... \('ー`)/

Isn't it able to say that Afghanistan is "衢地"(ground of intersecting highways) which Sun Tzu ニヤツ said? ( ▽ )~ ♪

> Chinese Text Project  
 >Show translation:[None] [English]  
 >Pre-Qin and Han -> School of the Military -> The Art of War -> The Nine Situations  
 >《九地 - The Nine Situations》  
 >English translation: Lionel Giles [?] Library Resources  
 >1 Jump to dictionaryShow parallel passagesShow additional information 九地:  
 >孫子曰：用兵之法，有散地，有輕地，有爭地，有交地，有衢地，有重地，有圯地，有圍地，有死地。諸侯自戰其地者，為散地。入人之地而不深者，為輕地。我得則利，彼得亦利者，為爭地。我可以往，彼可以來者，為交地。諸侯之地三屬，先至而得天下之眾者，為衢地。入人之地深，背城邑多者，為重地。山林、險阻、沮澤，凡難行之道者，為圯地。所由入者隘，所從歸者迂，彼寡可以擊吾之眾者，為圍地。疾戰則存，不疾戰則亡者，為死地。是故散地則無戰，輕地則無止，爭地則無攻，交地則無絕，衢地則合交，重地則掠，圯地則行，圍地則謀，死地則戰。  
 >The Nine Situations:  
 >Sunzi said: The art of war recognizes nine varieties of ground: (1) Dispersive ground; (2) facile ground; (3) contentious ground; (4) open ground; (5) ground of intersecting highways; (6) serious ground; (7) difficult ground; (8) hemmed-in ground; (9) desperate ground. When a chieftain is fighting in his own territory, it is dispersive ground. When he has penetrated into hostile territory, but to no great distance, it is facile ground. Ground the possession of which imports great advantage to either side, is contentious ground. Ground on which each side has liberty of movement is open ground. Ground which forms the key to three contiguous states, so that he who occupies it first has most of the Empire at his command, is a ground of intersecting highways. When an army has penetrated into the heart of a hostile country, leaving a number of fortified cities in its rear, it is serious ground. Mountain forests, rugged steeps, marshes and fens - all country that is hard to traverse: this is difficult ground. Ground which is reached through narrow gorges, and from which we can only retire by tortuous paths, so that a small number of the enemy would suffice to crush a large body of our men: this is hemmed in ground. Ground on which we can only be saved from destruction by fighting without delay, is desperate ground. On dispersive ground, therefore, fight not. On facile ground, halt not. On contentious ground, attack not. On open ground, do not try to block the enemy's way. On the ground of intersecting highways, join hands with your allies. On serious ground, gather in plunder. In difficult ground, keep steadily on the march. On hemmed-in ground, resort to stratagem. On desperate ground, fight.  
 ><https://ctext.org/art-of-war/nine-situations>  
 >The Art of War \_ The Nine Situations - Chinese Text Project

> 有衢地,

>(5) ground of intersecting highways;

> 諸侯之地三屬, 先至而得天下之眾者, 為衢地。

>Ground which forms the key to three contiguous states, so that he who occupies it first has most of the Empire at his command, is a ground of intersecting highways.

> 衢地則合交,

>On the ground of intersecting highways, join hands with your allies.

**join hands with your allies.**

If the Republic of China hearkens to Sun Tzu ニヤツ's counsel and acts upon it ... ( ▽ )~ ♪ ε( ▽ )

The Republic of China should "join hands with" the power in Afghanistan, right? ( ° - ° )トオイメ

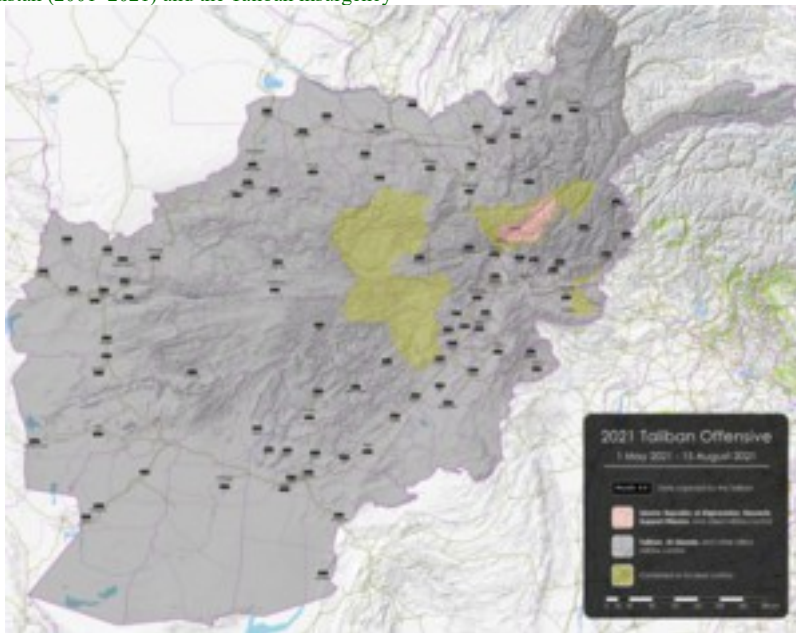
The Republic of China should "join hands with" the power in Afghanistan, right? ( ° - ° )トオイメ  
But ... \('ー`)/

Which power should the Republic of China should "join hands with" in Afghanistan? ( ° - ° )トオイメ

Now, it seems that there are 3 powers in Afghanistan♪ ( ▽ )w  
三國志 ♪(笑) d(\*´m`)=3

**Taliban**  
**Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant – Khorasan Province**  
**National Resistance Front of Afghanistan**

>2021 Taliban offensive  
>Part of the War in Afghanistan (2001–2021) and the Taliban insurgency



>2021 Taliban Offensive.png  
>Territorial control of Afghanistan at the end of the offensive (15 August 2021)  
>(See a more detailed map of the current military situation in Afghanistan.)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2021\\_Taliban\\_offensive](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2021_Taliban_offensive)  
>2021 Taliban offensive - Wikipedia

>Taliban

>The Taliban (/ˈtælibæn, ˈtɑːlɪbɑːn/; Pashto: طالبان, romanized: tālibān, lit. 'students' or 'seekers'),[60][61] which refers to itself as the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan (IEA).[62] is a Deobandi Islamist religious-political movement and military organization in Afghanistan, regarded by many governments and organizations as terrorists.[63] It is currently one of two entities claiming to be the legitimate government of Afghanistan, alongside the internationally recognized Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. The Taliban's ideology has been described as combining an "innovative" form of Sharia Islamic law based on Deobandi fundamentalism[64] and militant Islamism, combined[64] with Pashtun social and cultural norms known as Pashtunwali.[1][2][65][66] as most Taliban are Pashtun tribesmen.

(omit)

Following the Fall of Kabul on 15 August 2021, the Taliban regained control of Afghanistan.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taliban>

>Taliban - Wikipedia

>Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant – Khorasan Province

>The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant – Khorasan Province (Arabic: ولاية خراسان – الدولة الإسلامية;[20][21] ISIL–KP or ISKP) is an affiliate of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) active in South Asia and Central Asia. Some media sources also use the terms ISK (or IS–K), ISISK (or ISIS–K), IS–KP or Daesh–Khorasan in referring to the group. ISIL–KP has been active in Afghanistan[22][11][23][24] and its area of operations also includes other countries such as Pakistan,[25] Tajikistan,[26] India,[27][28] Sri Lanka, the Maldives and Bangladesh, including where individuals have pledged allegiance to it.[29] ISIL–KP and the Taliban consider each other enemies.[30][31]

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islamic\\_State\\_of\\_Iraq\\_and\\_the\\_Levant\\_%E2%80%93\\_Khorasan\\_Province](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islamic_State_of_Iraq_and_the_Levant_%E2%80%93_Khorasan_Province)

>Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant – Khorasan Province - Wikipedia

>National Resistance Front of Afghanistan

>The National Resistance Front of Afghanistan (NRF),[1][4][5] also known as the Panjshir resistance and the Second Resistance,[6][7][8][9] is a military alliance of former Northern Alliance members and other anti-Taliban fighters who remain loyal to the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, created after the 2021 Taliban offensive, under the leadership of the Afghan politician and military leader Ahmad Massoud and the first vice president of Afghanistan Amrullah Saleh.[10]

>The group exercised de facto control over the Panjshir Valley, which is largely contiguous with Panjshir Province and, as of August 2021, was "the only region out of the Taliban's hands".[11][12] The alliance constitutes the only organized resistance to the Taliban in the country, and is possibly planning an anti-Taliban guerilla struggle.[10][13][14] The resistance has called for an "inclusive government" of Afghanistan;[15] one of their objectives is speculated to be a stake in the new Afghan government.[10]

>On 17 August 2021, Saleh—citing provisions of the Constitution of Afghanistan—declared himself President of Afghanistan from the base of operations in the Panjshir Valley, and said that he would continue military operations against the Taliban from there.[16] His claim to the presidency was endorsed by Massoud and former Afghan Minister of Defence Bismillah Mohammadi along with the Afghan embassy in Tajikistan and its ambassador Mohammad Zahir Aghbar.[15][16][10] On 6 September, the Taliban claimed victory, controlling the province. The NRF, however, denied the victory, stating that they are still "all over the valley".[17]

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National\\_Resistance\\_Front\\_of\\_Afghanistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Resistance_Front_of_Afghanistan)

>National Resistance Front of Afghanistan - Wikipedia

## Taliban

### Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant – Khorasan Province National Resistance Front of Afghanistan

三國志 ♪(笑) d(\*'m`)=3

Now, it seems that there are 3 powers in Afghanistan ♪ ( ▾ )w

Which power should the Republic of China "join hands with" in Afghanistan? ( ° ° )トオイメ



## ¿Taliban?

It seems that the People's Republic of China is on good terms with Taliban♪ いえ—\(\*・ω・)人(・ω・\*)/—い

>China says ready for 'friendly relations' with Taliban after rout  
>Issued on: 16/08/2021 - 12:10  
>Beijing (AFP)  
>China is ready to deepen "friendly and cooperative" relations with Afghanistan, a government spokeswoman said Monday, after the Taliban seized control of the country.  
(omit)  
>On Monday, China said it "welcomed" the chance to deepen ties with Afghanistan, a country that has for generations been coveted for its geo-strategic importance by bigger powers.  
>"The Taliban have repeatedly expressed their hope to develop good relations with China, and that they look forward to China's participation in the reconstruction and development of Afghanistan," foreign ministry spokeswoman Hua Chunying told reporters.  
>"We welcome this. China respects the right of the Afghan people to independently determine their own destiny and is willing to continue to develop... friendly and cooperative relations with Afghanistan."  
<https://www.france24.com/en/live-news/20210816-china-says-ready-for-friendly-relations-with-taliban-after-rout>  
>China says ready for 'friendly relations' with Taliban after rout - France 24

And... \('—`)/

Now, isn't the Republic of China at war with the People's Republic of China? ( ▽ )b

>Cross-Strait relations  
>Cross-Strait relations (sometimes called Mainland–Taiwan relations[1] or Taiwan–China relations[2]) refer to the relationship between the following two political entities, which are separated by the Taiwan Strait in the west Pacific Ocean:  
>the People's Republic of China (PRC), commonly known as "China"  
>the Republic of China (ROC), commonly known as "Taiwan"  
>The relationship has been complex and controversial due to the dispute on the political status of Taiwan after the administration of Taiwan was transferred from Japan at the end of World War II in 1945 and the subsequent split of China into the aforementioned two in 1949 as a result of civil war, and hinges on two key questions: whether the two entities are two separate countries (either as "Taiwan" and "China" or Two Chinas: "Republic of China" and "People's Republic of China") or two "regions" or parts of the same country (i.e. "One China") with rivaling governments. The English expression "cross-Strait relations" is considered to be a neutral term which avoids reference to the political status of either side.  
>At the end of World War II in 1945, the administration of Taiwan was transferred to the Republic of China (ROC) from the Empire of Japan, though legal questions remain regarding the language in the Treaty of San Francisco. In 1949, with the Chinese Civil War turning decisively in favour of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), the Republic of China government led by the Kuomintang (KMT) retreated to Taiwan and established the provisional capital in Taipei, while the CCP proclaimed the People's Republic of China (PRC) government in Beijing. No armistice or peace treaty has ever been signed and debate continues as to whether the civil war has legally ended.[3]  
>Since then, the relations between the governments in Beijing and Taipei have been characterized by limited contact, tensions, and instability. In the early years, military conflicts continued, while diplomatically both governments competed to be the "legitimate government of China". Since the democratization of Taiwan, the question regarding the political and legal status of Taiwan has shifted focus to the choice between political unification with mainland China or de jure Taiwanese independence. The PRC remains hostile to any formal declaration of independence and maintains its claim over Taiwan.  
(omit)  
>The Deputy Director-General of Taiwan's National Security Bureau Chen Wen-fan has stated that Xi Jinping intends to solve the Taiwan "Problem" by 2049.[172]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross-Strait\\_relations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross-Strait_relations)  
>Cross-Strait relations - Wikipedia

Now, isn't the Republic of China at war with the People's Republic of China? ( ▽ )b

And... \('—`)/

It seems that the People's Republic of China is on good terms with Taliban♪ いえ—\(\*・ω・)人(・ω・\*)/—い

So ... \('—`)/

Shouldn't the Republic of China judge that Taliban is on the enemy's side? ( ▽ )b

So ... \('—`)/

**It is conceivable that  
Taliban  
is not the partner who "join hands with" for  
the Republic of China♪ ( ° - ° )トオイメ**

## Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant – Khorasan Province?

Actually ... \('—`)/

Who knows ... \('—`)/  
Isn't it able to consider that Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant  
is one of the pawn of Russia? d(\*'m`)=3

ニヤ— σ(—▽—) suspect as above♪ d(—▽—)ゞ

>Who knows ... \('—`)/  
>Isn't it able to consider that Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant is one of the pawn of Russia? d(\*'m`)=3  
<http://harmonium.g3.xrea.com/sjp/statements/sjp20210829.pdf>  
>¿Burgfriedenspolitik?

And ... \('—`)/

It seems that the People's Republic of China is on good terms with Russia♪ いえ—\(\*・ω・)人(・ω・\*)  
/—い

>Sino-Russian relations since 1991  
>China–Russia relations, also known as Sino-Russian relations, refers to international relations between the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation. Diplomatic relations between China and Russia improved after the dissolution of the Soviet Union and the establishment of the Russian Federation in 1991.  
(omit)  
>The two countries share a land border which was demarcated in 1991, and they signed a Treaty of Good-Neighborliness and Friendly Cooperation in 2001, which was renewed in June 2021 for five more years.[2] On the eve of a 2013 state visit to Moscow by Chinese leader Xi Jinping, Russian President Vladimir Putin remarked that the two nations were forging a special relationship.[3] The two countries have enjoyed close relations militarily, economically, and politically, while supporting each other on various global issues.[4][5][6] However, "Russian commentators have increasingly raised concerns about China's ambitions and influence in Central Asia, an area historically within the Russian sphere of influence".[7] [8] Commentators have debated whether the bilateral strategic partnership constitutes an alliance.[9][10][11]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sino-Russian\\_relations\\_since\\_1991](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sino-Russian_relations_since_1991)  
>Sino-Russian relations since 1991 - Wikipedia

And... \('—`)/

Now, isn't the Republic of China at war with the People's Republic of China? (—▽—)b

>Cross-Strait relations  
>Cross-Strait relations (sometimes called Mainland–Taiwan relations[1] or Taiwan–China relations[2]) refer to the relationship between the following two political entities, which are separated by the Taiwan Strait in the west Pacific Ocean:  
>the People's Republic of China (PRC), commonly known as "China"  
>the Republic of China (ROC), commonly known as "Taiwan"  
>The relationship has been complex and controversial due to the dispute on the political status of Taiwan after the administration of Taiwan was transferred from Japan at the end of World War II in 1945 and the subsequent split of China into the aforementioned two in 1949 as a result of civil war, and hinges on two key questions: whether the two entities are two separate countries (either as "Taiwan" and "China" or Two Chinas: "Republic of China" and "People's Republic of China") or two "regions" or parts of the same country (i.e. "One China") with rivaling governments. The English expression "cross-Strait relations" is considered to be a neutral term which avoids reference to the political status of either side.  
>At the end of World War II in 1945, the administration of Taiwan was transferred to the Republic of China (ROC) from the Empire of Japan, though legal questions remain regarding the language in the Treaty of San Francisco. In 1949, with the Chinese Civil War turning decisively in favour of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), the Republic of China government led by the Kuomintang (KMT) retreated to Taiwan and established the provisional capital in Taipei, while the CCP proclaimed the People's Republic of China (PRC) government in Beijing. No armistice or peace treaty has ever been signed and debate continues as to whether the civil war has legally ended.[3]  
>Since then, the relations between the governments in Beijing and Taipei have been characterized by limited contact, tensions, and instability. In the early years, military conflicts continued, while diplomatically both governments competed to be the "legitimate government of China". Since the democratization of Taiwan, the question regarding the political and legal status of Taiwan has shifted focus to the choice between political unification with mainland China or de jure Taiwanese independence. The PRC remains hostile to any formal declaration of independence and maintains its claim over Taiwan.  
(omit)  
>The Deputy Director-General of Taiwan's National Security Bureau Chen Wen-fan has stated that Xi Jinping intends to solve the Taiwan "Problem" by 2049.[172]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross-Strait\\_relations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross-Strait_relations)  
>Cross-Strait relations - Wikipedia

Now, isn't the Republic of China at war with the People's Republic of China? (▽)b

And ... \('`)/

It seems that the People's Republic of China is on good terms with Russia♪ いえ—\(\*・ω・)人(・ω・\*)  
/—い

And... \('`)/

Isn't it able to consider that Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant is one of the pawn of Russia? d(\*'  
m`)=3

So ... \('`)/

Shouldn't the Republic of China judge that Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant – Khorasan  
Province is on the enemy's side? (▽)b

So ... \('`)/

**It is conceivable that  
Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant – Khorasan Province  
is not the partner who "join hands with" for  
the Republic of China♪ (°-°)トオイヌ**

## National Resistance Front of Afghanistan?

It seems that the People's Republic of China is on good terms with Taliban. いえ—\(\*・ω・)人(・ω・\*)/—い

>China says ready for 'friendly relations' with Taliban after rout  
>Issued on: 16/08/2021 - 12:10  
>Beijing (AFP)  
>China is ready to deepen "friendly and cooperative" relations with Afghanistan, a government spokeswoman said Monday, after the Taliban seized control of the country.  
(omit)  
>On Monday, China said it "welcomed" the chance to deepen ties with Afghanistan, a country that has for generations been coveted for its geo-strategic importance by bigger powers.  
>"The Taliban have repeatedly expressed their hope to develop good relations with China, and that they look forward to China's participation in the reconstruction and development of Afghanistan," foreign ministry spokeswoman Hua Chunying told reporters.  
>"We welcome this. China respects the right of the Afghan people to independently determine their own destiny and is willing to continue to develop... friendly and cooperative relations with Afghanistan."  
<https://www.france24.com/en/live-news/20210816-china-says-ready-for-friendly-relations-with-taliban-after-rout>  
>China says ready for 'friendly relations' with Taliban after rout - France 24

It seems that the People's Republic of China is on good terms with Taliban. いえ—\(\*・ω・)人(・ω・\*)/—い

And... \('ー`)/

Now, isn't the Republic of China at war with the People's Republic of China? (▽▽)b

>Cross-Strait relations  
>Cross-Strait relations (sometimes called Mainland–Taiwan relations[1] or Taiwan–China relations[2]) refer to the relationship between the following two political entities, which are separated by the Taiwan Strait in the west Pacific Ocean:  
>the People's Republic of China (PRC), commonly known as "China"  
>the Republic of China (ROC), commonly known as "Taiwan"  
>The relationship has been complex and controversial due to the dispute on the political status of Taiwan after the administration of Taiwan was transferred from Japan at the end of World War II in 1945 and the subsequent split of China into the aforementioned two in 1949 as a result of civil war, and hinges on two key questions: whether the two entities are two separate countries (either as "Taiwan" and "China" or Two Chinas: "Republic of China" and "People's Republic of China") or two "regions" or parts of the same country (i.e. "One China") with rivaling governments. The English expression "cross-Strait relations" is considered to be a neutral term which avoids reference to the political status of either side.  
>At the end of World War II in 1945, the administration of Taiwan was transferred to the Republic of China (ROC) from the Empire of Japan, though legal questions remain regarding the language in the Treaty of San Francisco. In 1949, with the Chinese Civil War turning decisively in favour of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), the Republic of China government led by the Kuomintang (KMT) retreated to Taiwan and established the provisional capital in Taipei, while the CCP proclaimed the People's Republic of China (PRC) government in Beijing. No armistice or peace treaty has ever been signed and debate continues as to whether the civil war has legally ended.[3]  
>Since then, the relations between the governments in Beijing and Taipei have been characterized by limited contact, tensions, and instability. In the early years, military conflicts continued, while diplomatically both governments competed to be the "legitimate government of China". Since the democratization of Taiwan, the question regarding the political and legal status of Taiwan has shifted focus to the choice between political unification with mainland China or de jure Taiwanese independence. The PRC remains hostile to any formal declaration of independence and maintains its claim over Taiwan.  
(omit)  
>The Deputy Director-General of Taiwan's National Security Bureau Chen Wen-fan has stated that Xi Jinping intends to solve the Taiwan "Problem" by 2049.[172]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross-Strait\\_relations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross-Strait_relations)  
>Cross-Strait relations - Wikipedia

Now, isn't the Republic of China at war with the People's Republic of China? ( ▾ ▽ )b

And... \('ー`)/

It seems that the People's Republic of China is on good terms with Taliban♪ いえー \(\*・ω・)人(・ω・\*)/ーい

So... \('ー`)/

Shouldn't the Republic of China judge that Taliban is on the enemy's side? ( ▾ ▽ )b

>National Resistance Front of Afghanistan

>The National Resistance Front of Afghanistan (NRF),[1][4][5] also known as the Panjshir resistance and the Second Resistance,[6][7][8][9] is a military alliance of former Northern Alliance members and other anti-Taliban fighters who remain loyal to the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, created after the 2021 Taliban offensive, under the leadership of the Afghan politician and military leader Ahmad Massoud and the first vice president of Afghanistan Amrullah Saleh.[10]

>The group exercised de facto control over the Panjshir Valley, which is largely contiguous with Panjshir Province and, as of August 2021, was "the only region out of the Taliban's hands".[11][12] The alliance constitutes the only organized resistance to the Taliban in the country, and is possibly planning an anti-Taliban guerilla struggle.[10][13][14] The resistance has called for an "inclusive government" of Afghanistan;[15] one of their objectives is speculated to be a stake in the new Afghan government.[10]

>On 17 August 2021, Saleh—citing provisions of the Constitution of Afghanistan—declared himself President of Afghanistan from the base of operations in the Panjshir Valley, and said that he would continue military operations against the Taliban from there.[16] His claim to the presidency was endorsed by Massoud and former Afghan Minister of Defence Bismillah Mohammadi along with the Afghan embassy in Tajikistan and its ambassador Mohammad Zahir Aghbar.[15][16][10] On 6 September, the Taliban claimed victory, controlling the province. The NRF, however, denied the victory, stating that they are still "all over the valley".[17]

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National\\_Resistance\\_Front\\_of\\_Afghanistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Resistance_Front_of_Afghanistan)

>National Resistance Front of Afghanistan - Wikipedia

Now, National Resistance Front of Afghanistan is at war with Taliban♪ ( ▾ ▽ )b

The enemy of my enemy is my friend

So ... \('ー`)/

**It is conceivable that  
National Resistance Front of Afghanistan  
is the partner who "join hands with" for  
the Republic of China♪ ( ° - ° )トオイメ**

**How about the Republic of China support  
the destruction of Taliban junta by National Resistance Front of Afghanistan?**

## ■ 梁山泊

How about the Republic of China become Song Jiang?

Now, there are civilians who suffered from crackdown in Myanmar and Afghanistan♪ ( ° - ° )トオイメ

>Myanmar junta crackdown death toll passes 1,000  
>Issued on: 18/08/2021 - 12:06  
>Modified: 18/08/2021 - 12:04  
>Bangkok (AFP)  
>Myanmar's security forces have killed more than 1,000 civilians since the military ousted Aung San Suu Kyi from power six months ago, an advocacy group said on Wednesday.  
>The country has been in turmoil since F  
<https://www.france24.com/en/live-news/20210818-myanmar-junta-crackdown-death-toll-passes-1-000>  
>Myanmar junta crackdown death toll passes 1,000 - France 24

>Peter Beaumont  
>Fri 10 Sep 2021 13.22 BST  
>At least four killed in Taliban crackdown on protests, says UN  
>Human rights official says group conducting house-to-house searches and threatening journalists  
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2021/sep/10/at-least-four-killed-in-taliban-crackdown-on-protests-says-un>  
>At least four killed in Taliban crackdown on protests, says UN \_ Taliban \_ The Guardian

Can't the Republic of China help them? m9( ▾ )b

As if like Song Jiang in Water Margin ...

>Background  
>In Water Margin, Song Jiang is depicted as short, swarthy, and having a big squarish mouth and eyes like those of a fenghuang. He lives and works in Yuncheng County, where he serves as a clerk of the magistrate. He is nicknamed "Timely Rain" because he is generous and helpful, often assisting heroes in difficulties and the indigent.  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Song\\_Jiang](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Song_Jiang)  
>Song Jiang - Wikipedia

## Timely Rain 及时雨

Now, civilians in Myanmar and Afghanistan needs help♪ \(\* > ω < \*) / ♪

Please, the Republic of China become like Song Jiang in Water Margin♪ ( ° - ° )トオイメ

**How about the Republic of China become Song Jiang?**

■ The proposal to the Republic of China♪ m9( ▾ )b

**How about the Republic of China support  
the destruction of Tatmadaw junta by National Unity Government of Myanmar?  
How about the Republic of China support  
the destruction of Taliban junta by National Resistance Front of Afghanistan?**

And ... \(' - `) /

**How about the Republic of China become Song Jiang?**

■ SPRING

What is the weak point of junta? ( ° - ° ) ト オ イ メ

For example, Tatmadaw junta and Taliban junta ♪ ( ▽ ) b

If there is a weak point in Tatmadaw junta and Taliban junta, then isn't it few? d ( ▽ ) c

¿ MINORITY?

The number of people of Tatmadaw is as follow  $\rho(\bar{\nabla})b$

567,998

>549,000 (2019)

>18,998

549,000+18,998=567998

>Manpower  
>Active personnel  
>549,000 (2019)  
>Reserve personnel  
>18,998  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tatmadaw>  
>Tatmadaw - Wikipedia

The population of Myanmar is as follow  $\rho(\bar{\nabla})b$

53,582,855

>53,582,855 (2017)[6]

>Population  
>• 2017 census  
>53,582,855 (2017)[6]  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Myanmar>  
>Myanmar - Wikipedia

The number of people of Taliban is as follow  $\rho(\bar{\nabla})b$

200,000

>60,000[22] (2017 est. excluding 90,000 local militia and 50,000 support elements)

60,000+90,000+50,000=200000

>Size  
>Core strength -  
>45,000 (2001 est.)[18]  
>11,000 (2008 est.)[19]  
>36,000 (2010 est.)[20]  
>60,000 (2014 est.)[21]  
>60,000[22] (2017 est. excluding 90,000 local militia and 50,000 support elements)  
>75,000 (2021 est.)[23][24][25]  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taliban>  
>Taliban - Wikipedia

The population of Afghanistan is as follow  $\rho(\bar{\nabla})b$

32,890,171

>32,890,171[8] (43rd)

>Population  
>• 2020 estimate  
>32,890,171[8] (43rd)  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afghanistan>  
>Afghanistan - Wikipedia



## Myanmar

The number of people of Tatmadaw	567998	About 94 times
The population of Myanmar	53582855	

## Afghanistan

The number of people of Taliban	200000	About 164 times
The population of Myanmar	32890171	

In both of Myanmar and Afghanistan, the populations are roughly 100 times of the number of the member of junta ♪ (¯▽¯)b

¡MAJORITY!

∖(ˆOˆ)∕

Can't overwhelm junta by the number of people? (¯▽¯)ゞ

Can't destroy junta by the overwhelming number of people? ( ° - ° )トオイメ

## ■ Garde nationale

For example Garde nationale ♪ ( ▽ ) b

>National army

>The National Army (Kokumingun, French : Garde nationale ) is one of the new forms of the army that arose in the early modern period .

>The first large-scale operation was Napoleon Bonaparte . It replaces the "specialized groups" of war, such as aristocratic classes such as knights and mercenaries . Although they have high morale because they volunteered, there is also the problem that it is difficult to operate unless they are well-educated people.

(omit)

>Napoleon won a shocking victory by compensating for his poor skill with a strategy. Since then, this form has become the mainstream mainly in Europe and the United States.

<https://translate.google.co.jp/translate?hl=ja&sl=ja&tl=en&u=https%3A%2F%2Fja.wikipedia.org%2Fwiki%2F%25E5%259B%25BD%25E6%25B0%2591%25E8%25BB%258D>

> 国民軍

> 国民軍 (こくみんぐん、フランス語: Garde nationale) とは近世に発生した軍の新しい形態の一つ。

> 初めて大規模に運用したのはナポレオン・ボナパルトであった。それまでの騎士などの貴族階級や傭兵など戦争の「専門集団」に代わるものである。自発的に志願したため士気が高い反面、一定程度以上の教養のある国民でないという問題点もある。

(略)

> ナポレオンは練度の低さを戦略により補い電撃的な勝利を収めた。これ以後は欧米を中心にこの形態が主流となっている。

<https://ja.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E5%9B%BD%E6%B0%91%E8%BB%8D>

> 国民軍 - Wikipedia

>National Army (reading) Kokumingun (English notation) Garde nationale French

>Encyclopedia Nipponica (Nipponica) Explanation of "National Army"

>National

>Guard

>Garden nationale French

>French Revolution was formed in the period, institutional in the lasted people up to 1871 soldiers of the organization citizen army. Also translated as the National Guard (corps).

(omit)

>However, with the rapid maturation of the revolutionary situation in Paris triggered by the Revolutionary Defense War that began in the spring of 1992, a large number of passive citizens voluntarily joined the organization, leading to the republican revolution that overthrew the royal system on August 10, 1992. Played an active role. The national army was originally an organization to counter the domestic regular army = standing army and counter-revolutionary forces, but eventually it was dispatched to the border to repel foreign enemies and played an important part of the revolutionary army.

<https://translate.google.co.jp/translate?hl=ja&sl=ja&tl=en&u=https%3A%2F%2Fkotobank.jp%2Fword%2F%25E5%259B%25BD%25E6%25B0%2591%25E8%25BB%258D-64240>

> 国民軍 (読み) こくみんぐん (英語表記) Garde nationale フランス語

> 日本大百科全書(ニッポニカ)「国民軍」の解説

> 国民軍

> こくみんぐん

> Garde nationale フランス語

> フランス革命期に結成され、制度的には 1871 年まで続いた民兵組織の市民軍。国民衛兵(隊)とも訳される。

(略)

>しかし 92 年春に始まった革命防衛戦争を契機としてパリの革命情勢が急速に成熟するに伴い、多数の受動的市民が自発的に組織に加わり、同年 8 月 10 日の王制打倒の共和主義革命に積極的な役割を果たした。国民軍は、本来国内の正規軍＝常備軍と反革命勢力に対抗するための組織であったが、やがて外敵を撃退するため国境にも派遣されるようになり、革命軍の重要な一翼を担った。

<https://kotobank.jp/word/%E5%9B%BD%E6%B0%91%E8%BB%8D-64240>

> 国民軍とは - コトバンク

Can't National Unity Government of Myanmar and National Resistance Front of Afghanistan  
organize Garde nationale make a model of Napoléon Bonaparte ニャツ? m9( ^ O ^ ) b

## ■ Arab Spring

故善戰者，求之于勢，不責于人，故能擇人任勢；  
任勢者，其戰人也，如轉木石，木石之性，安則靜，危則動，方則止，圓則行。  
故善戰人之勢，如轉圓石于千仞之山者，勢也。

>5 Jump to dictionary Show parallel passages Show additional information 兵勢：  
>故善戰者，求之于勢，不責于人，故能擇人任勢；任勢者，其戰人也，如轉木石，木石之性，安則靜，危則動，方則止，圓則行。故善戰人之勢，如轉圓石于千仞之山者，勢也。  
>Energy:  
>The clever combatant looks to the effect of combined energy, and does not require too much from individuals. Hence his ability to pick out the right men and utilize combined energy. When he utilizes combined energy, his fighting men become as it were like unto rolling logs or stones. For it is the nature of a log or stone to remain motionless on level ground, and to move when on a slope; if four-cornered, to come to a standstill, but if round-shaped, to go rolling down. Thus the energy developed by good fighting men is as the momentum of a round stone rolled down a mountain thousands of feet in height. So much on the subject of energy.  
<https://ctext.org/art-of-war/energy>  
>The Art of War \_ Energy - Chinese Text Project

You knoww "Arab Spring", right? m9(ˆOˆ)b

>Arab Spring  
>The Arab Spring (Arabic: الربيع العربي) was a series of anti-government protests, uprisings, and armed rebellions that spread across much of the Arab world in the early 2010s. It began in response to corruption and economic stagnation and was influenced by the Tunisian Revolution.[1][2] From Tunisia, the protests then spread to five other countries: Libya, Egypt, Yemen, Syria, and Bahrain, where either the ruler was deposed (Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, Muammar Gaddafi, Hosni Mubarak, and Ali Abdullah Saleh) or major uprisings and social violence occurred including riots, civil wars, or insurgencies.  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab\\_Spring](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_Spring)  
>Arab Spring - Wikipedia

When ニヤー σ( ▽ ) saw "Arab Spring" ニヤー σ( ▽ ) remembered "People Power Revolution" in Philippine♪ ( ° - ° )トオイメ  
It seems that "People Power" has Energy♪ \('ー`)/

>People Power Revolution  
>The People Power Revolution, also known as the EDSA Revolution[Note 1] or the February Revolution,[4][5][6][7] was a series of popular demonstrations in the Philippines, mostly in Metro Manila, from February 22–25, 1986. There was a sustained campaign of civil resistance against regime violence and electoral fraud. The nonviolent revolution led to the departure of Ferdinand Marcos, the end of his 20-year dictatorship and the restoration of democracy in the Philippines.  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/People\\_Power\\_Revolution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/People_Power_Revolution)  
>People Power Revolution - Wikipedia

After the model of Arab Spring ... \('ー`)/  
Let's call SPRING in Myanmar and Afghanistan♪ \ (ˆOˆ)ノシ

A major slogan of the demonstrators in the Arab world is ash-sha‘b yurīd isqāṭ an-nizām! ("the people want to bring down the regime").[4]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab\\_Spring](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_Spring)  
Arab Spring - Wikipedia

**ash-sha‘b yurīd isqāṭ an-nizām!**  
**o(ˆ▽ˆ)○ Oh~!**

## ■ Operation SPRING

In order to solve the Myanmar situation and the Afghanistan situation,  
following measure is conceivable ♪ ρ(◦ ◦ )m

### **The Republic of China support resistances for the destruction of the junta in their state ♪ \(\hat{O}\hat{)} /**

The line of this plan is as follow ♪ ρ(¯ q ¯)ダラー

- (1)The Republic of China government support the destruction of Tatmadaw junta by National Unity Government of Myanmar and the destruction of Taliban junta by National Resistance Front of Afghanistan under the condition that National Unity Government of Myanmar and National Resistance Front of Afghanistan cooperate with the Republic of China government for the destruction of China, Philippines and Russia together in Operation Kamen Rider
- (2)Resistances rally people who repel junta, then strive for increase of its power ♪
- (3)Resistances destroy junta of its state ♪
- (4)Resistances drive the survivors of junta into China, Philippines and Russia on purpose ♪
- (5)The Republic of China extend the line of battle into China, Philippines and Russia ♪
- (6)Resistances cooperate with the Republic of China in the destruction of China, Philippines and Russia together ♪

### **People Power**

This is the concept of this plan ♪ (¯ ▽ ¯)b

## ■ Appel du 18 Juin

ニヤーσ(▽) remembered Free France when ニヤーσ(▽) saw the Myanmar situation and the Afghanistan situation♪ ( ° - ° )トオイメ

>Free France

>Free France and its Free French Forces (French: France Libre et les Forces françaises libres) was the government-in-exile led by Charles de Gaulle during the Second World War, and its military forces, that continued to fight against the Axis powers as an Allied nation, following the Fall of France. Set up in London in June 1940, it organised and supported the Resistance in Occupied France, and established a foothold within several French colonies in Africa.

>Charles de Gaulle, a French general and government minister, rejected the armistice being negotiated by Marshal Philippe Pétain and fled to Britain. There he exhorted the French to resist in his BBC broadcast "Appeal of 18 June" (Appel du 18 juin).

(omit)

>The Free French fought Axis and Vichy regime troops and served on battlefronts everywhere from the Middle East to Indochina and North Africa. The Free French Navy operated as an auxiliary force to the Royal Navy and, in the North Atlantic, to the Royal Canadian Navy.[2] Free French units also served in the Royal Air Force, Soviet Air Force, and British SAS, before larger commands were established directly under the control of the government-in-exile.

>On 1 August 1943, L'Armée d'Afrique was formally united with the Free French Forces to form the French Liberation Army. By mid-1944, the forces of this army numbered more than 400,000, and they participated in the Normandy landings and the invasion of southern France, eventually leading the drive on Paris. Soon they were fighting in Alsace, the Alps and Brittany. By the end of the war, they were 1,300,000 strong—the fourth-largest Allied army in Europe—and took part in the Allied advance through France and invasion of Germany. The Free French government re-established a provisional republic after the liberation, preparing the ground for the Fourth Republic in 1946.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free\\_France](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_France)

>Free France - Wikipedia

> There he exhorted the French to resist in his BBC broadcast "Appeal of 18 June" (Appel du 18 juin).

Dear Burmese and Afghan ♪ m9( ^ O ^ ) / シ

"Appeal of 18 June" is this ♪ ρ( ▽ ) b

>18 juin 1940 - Infographie

>L'appel du 18 juin du général de Gaulle

>« Les chefs qui, depuis de nombreuses années, sont à la tête des armées françaises, ont formé un gouvernement. Ce gouvernement, alléguant la défaite de nos armées, s'est mis en rapport avec l'ennemi pour cesser le combat.

>Certes, nous avons été, nous sommes submergés par la force mécanique, terrestre et aérienne de l'ennemi.

>Infiniment plus que leur nombre, ce sont les chars, les avions, la tactique des Allemands qui nous font reculer. Ce sont les chars, les avions, la tactique des Allemands qui ont surpris nos chefs au point de les amener là où ils en sont aujourd'hui.

>Mais le dernier mot est-il dit ? L'espérance doit-elle disparaître ? La défaite est-elle définitive ? Non !

>Croyez-moi, moi qui vous parle en connaissance de cause et vous dis que rien n'est perdu pour la France. Les mêmes moyens qui nous ont vaincus peuvent faire venir un jour la victoire.

>Car la France n'est pas seule ! Elle n'est pas seule ! Elle n'est pas seule ! Elle a un vaste Empire derrière elle. Elle peut faire bloc avec l'Empire britannique qui tient la mer et continue la lutte. Elle peut, comme l'Angleterre, utiliser sans limites l'immense industrie des Etats-Unis.

>Cette guerre n'est pas limitée au territoire de notre malheureux pays. Cette guerre n'est pas tranchée par la bataille de France. Cette guerre est une guerre mondiale. Toutes les fautes, tous les retards, toutes les souffrances n'empêchent pas qu'il y a, dans l'univers, tous les moyens pour écraser un jour nos ennemis. Foudroyés aujourd'hui par la force mécanique, nous pourrons vaincre dans l'avenir par une force mécanique supérieure. Le destin du monde est là.

>Moi, général de Gaulle, actuellement à Londres, j'invite les officiers et les soldats français qui se trouvent en territoire britannique ou qui viendraient à s'y trouver, avec leurs armes ou sans leurs armes, j'invite les ingénieurs et les ouvriers spécialisés des industries d'armement qui se trouvent en territoire britannique ou qui viendraient à s'y trouver, à se mettre en rapport avec moi.

>Quoi qu'il arrive, la Flamme de la résistance française ne doit pas s'éteindre et ne s'éteindra pas.

>Demain, comme aujourd'hui, je parlerai à la radio de Londres. »

<https://www.gouvernement.fr/partage/8708-l-appel-du-18-juin-du-general-de-gaulle>

>L'appel du 18 juin du général de Gaulle \_ Gouvernement.fr

>June 18, 1940 - Computer graphics

>General de Gaulle's appeal of June 18

>“The leaders who have been at the head of the French armies for many years have formed a government. This government, alleging the defeat of our armies, got in touch with the enemy to stop fighting.

>Certainly we have been, we are overwhelmed by the mechanical, land and air force of the enemy.

>Infinitely more than their number, it is the tanks, the planes, the tactics of the Germans which make us retreat. It was the tanks, the planes, the tactics of the Germans that surprised our leaders to the point of bringing them to where they are today.

>But has the last word been said? Should hope disappear? Is the defeat final? No !

>Believe me, I am speaking to you knowingly and telling you that nothing is lost for France. The same means that defeated us can one day bring victory.

>Because France is not alone! She is not alone ! She is not alone ! She has a vast Empire behind her. It can join forces with the British Empire, which holds the sea and continues the struggle. She can, like England, use without limits the immense industry of the United States.

>This war is not limited to the territory of our unhappy country. This war is not resolved by the Battle of France. This war is a World War. All the faults, all the delays, all the sufferings do not prevent there being, in the universe, all the means to one day crush our enemies. Thunderstruck today by mechanical force, we will be able to conquer in the future by superior mechanical force. The fate of the world is here.

>I, General de Gaulle, currently in London, I invite the French officers and soldiers who are in British territory or who would come to be there, with their weapons or without their weapons, I invite the engineers and the workers specialists in the armaments industries which are in British territory or which would come to be there, to get in touch with me.

>Whatever happens, the Flame of French Resistance must not and will not go out.

>Tomorrow, like today, I will speak on London radio. "

<https://translate.google.co.jp/translate?hl=ja&sl=fr&tl=en&u=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.gouvernement.fr%2Fpartage%2F8708-l-appel-du-18-juin-du-general-de-gaulle>

<https://www.gouvernement.fr/partage/8708-l-appel-du-18-juin-du-general-de-gaulle>

>L'appel du 18 juin du général de Gaulle \_ Gouvernement.fr

၁၉၄၀ ခုနှစ်ဇွန်လ ၁၈ ရက် - ကွန်ပျူတာဂရပ်ဖစ်

ဇွန်လ ၁၈ ရက်နေ့တွင်ပိုလ်ချုပ် de Gaulle ၏အယူခံလွှာ

“ ပြင်သစ်စစ်တပ်တွေရဲ့ခေါင်းဆောင်အဖြစ်နှစ်ပေါင်းများစွာ ဦး ဆောင်ခဲ့ကြတဲ့ခေါင်းဆောင်တွေဟာအစိုးရတစ်ရပ်ကိုဖွဲ့စည်းခဲ့တယ်။ ဤအစိုးရသည်ကျွန်ုပ်တို့၏စစ်တပ်များကိုရှုံးနိမ့်သည်ဟုစွပ်စွဲကာတိုက်ပွဲကိုရပ်တန့်ရန်ရန်သူနှင့်အဆက်အသွယ်ရခဲ့သည်။

သေချာတာပေါ့၊ ငါတို့ကရန်သူရဲ့စက်ပိုင်း၊ မြေပြင်နဲ့လေတပ်တို့အပေါ်မှာလွှမ်းမိုးနေတယ်။

သူတို့၏အရေအတွက်ထက်အဆတစ်ရာမကုန်သင့်တော်ဘဲကားများ၊ လေယာဉ်များ၊ ငါတို့ကိုဆုတ်ခွာစေသောဂျာမန်တို့၏နည်းဗျူဟာဖြစ်သည်။ တင့်ကားများ၊ လေယာဉ်များ၊ ဂျာမန်တို့၏နည်းပရိယာယ်များကကျွန်ုပ်တို့၏ခေါင်းဆောင်များကိုယနေ့သူတို့ကိုရောက်အောင်ခေါ်ဆောင်သွားသည်အထိအံ့ဩသွားစေသည်။

ဒါပေမယ့်နောက်ဆုံးစကားပြောပြီးပြီလား။ မျှော်လင့်ချက်ပျောက်ကွယ်သွားသင့်သလား။ ရှုံးနိမ့်မှုကနောက်ဆုံးလား။ မဟုတ်ဘူး!

ငါ့ကိုယုံပါ။ ငါမင်းကိုသိလျက်နဲ့စကားပြောနေပြီးပြင်သစ်အတွက်ဘာမှဆုံးရှုံးစရာမရှိဘူးလို့မင်းကိုပြောနေတယ်။ ဆိုလိုသည်မှာကျွန်ုပ်တို့အားရှုံးနိမ့်ခြင်းသည်တစ်နေ့အောင်ပွဲခံနိုင်သည်ဟုဆိုလိုသည်။

ဘာကြောင့်လဲဆိုတော့ပြင်သစ်ကတစ်နိုင်ငံတည်းမဟုတ်ဘူး။ သူမတစ်ယောက်တည်းမဟုတ်ဘူး။ သူမတစ်ယောက်တည်းမဟုတ်ဘူး။ သူမနောက်မှာကြီးမားတဲ့အင်ပါယာရှိတယ်။ ၎င်းသည်ပင်လယ်ကိုပိုင်ဆိုင်ထားပြီးဆက်လက်တိုက်ပွဲဝင်နေသောမြေတိသျှအင်ပါယာနှင့်ပူးပေါင်းနိုင်သည်။ သူမသည်အင်္ဂလန်ကိုသို့အမေရိကန်ပြည်ထောင်စု၏ကြီးမားသောလုပ်ငန်းကိုအကန့်အသတ်မရှိသုံးနိုင်သည်။

ဒီစစ်ပွဲကငါတို့မပျော်တဲ့တိုင်းပြည်နယ်မြေကိုကန့်သတ်တာမဟုတ်ဘူး။ ပြင်သစ်စစ်ပွဲအားဖြင့်ဤစစ်ပွဲသည်မပြေလည်ပါ။ ဤစစ်ပွဲသည်ကမ္ဘာစစ်ဖြစ်သည်။ ချို့ယွင်းချက်အားလုံး၊ နောင်နေ့မှ၊ ဆင်းရဲဒုက္ခအားလုံးသည်စကြာတစ်ဝှမ်းရှိနေပြီးကျွန်ုပ်တို့၏ရန်သူများကိုချေမှုန်းရန်နည်းလမ်းအားလုံးကိုမတားဆီးနိုင်ပါ။ ယနေ့မိုးကြိုးပစ်ခြင်းအားစက်မှုစွမ်းအားဖြင့်ကျွန်ုပ်တို့သည်အနာဂတ်၌သာလွန်သောစက်စွမ်းအားဖြင့်အောင်နိုင်လိမ့်မည်။ ကမ္ဘာကြီးရဲ့ကံကြမ္မာကဒီမှာပါ။

ငါ General de Gaulle၊ လောလောဆယ်လန်ဒန်မှာ၊ ဗြိတိသျှပိုင်နက်ထဲရောက်နေတဲ့ပြင်သစ်အရာရှိတွေ၊ စစ်သားတွေကိုလက်နက်တွေ၊ လက်နက်မပါဘဲအဲဒီကိုလာဖို့ငါဖိတ်ခေါ်ပါတယ်။ လက်နက်စက်ရုံတွေမှာအင်ဂျင်နီယာတွေ၊ လုပ်သားကျွမ်းကျင်သူတွေကိုငါဖိတ်ခေါ်ပါတယ်။ ဗြိတိသျှပိုင်နက်ထဲမှာရှိနေတာလား၊ ဒါမှမဟုတ်ငါနဲ့အဆက်အသွယ်ရှိဖို့လား။

မည်သို့ပင်ဖြစ်စေပြင်သစ်တော်လှန်ရေး၏မီးတောက်သည်ထွက်မသွားရ။

မနက်ဖြန်လို့ပဲဒီနေ့ငါလန်ဒန်ရေဒီယိုမှာပြောလိမ့်မယ်။ ”

<https://translate.google.co.jp/translate?hl=ja&sl=fr&tl=my&u=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.gouvernement.fr%2Fpartage%2F8708-l-appel-du-18-juin-du-general-de-gaulle>  
<https://www.gouvernement.fr/partage/8708-l-appel-du-18-juin-du-general-de-gaulle>  
L'appel du 18 juin du général de Gaulle \_ Gouvernement.fr

د جون 18 ، 1940 - د کمپيوټر گرافیک>

د جون 18 د جنرال دی گول اپیل>

هغه مشران چې د ډیری کلونو لپاره د فرانسوي لښکرو په سر کې دي حکومت جوړ کړی. دا حکومت ، زموږ د لښکرو په ماتې تورنولو سره ، د دېسمن سره په تماس کې شو ترڅو " >

جګړه ودروي

یقیناً موږ وو ، موږ د دېسمن میخانیکي ، ځمکنی او هوای ځواک څخه سترې شوي یو>

د دوی د شمیر څخه په کافي اندازه ډیر ، دا ټانکونه ، الوتکې ، د المانیانو ټاکنیکونه دي چې موږ شانګ ته اړ کوي. دا ټانکونه ، الوتکې ، د المان ټاکنیکونه و چې زموږ مشران یې دي >

ته حیران کړل چې دوی دې ځای ته ورسوي چېرې چې نن ورځ دي

! مګر ایا وروستی کلمه ویل شوی؟ ایا امید باید ورک شي؟ ایا ماتې حتمي ده؟ نه>

باور وکړئ ، زه تاسو سره په پوهې سره خبرې کوم او تاسو ته وایم چې د فرانسې لپاره هیڅ شی له لاسه نه ورکوي. د دې معنی دا ده چې موږ ته ماتې ورکول یوه ورځ بریا راوستلی >

شي.

ځکه چې فرانسه یوازې نه ده! هغه یوازې نه ده! هغه یوازې نه ده! هغه د هغې تر شا پراخه امپراتورۍ لري. دا کولی شي د برتانیای امپراتورۍ سره ځواکونو کې شامل شي ، کوم چې >

بحر لري او مبارزې ته دوام ورکوي. هغه کولی شي د انګلینډ په څیر د متحده ایالاتو پراخه صنعت پرته له محدودیت څخه وکاروي

دا جګړه زموږ د ناخوښه هیواد خاوري پورې محدود نده. دا جګړه د فرانسې جګړې سره نه حل کیږي. دا جګړه یوه نړیواله جګړه ده. ټولې نیمګړتیاوې ، ټولې ځنډونه ، ټولې کړاوونه >

په کائنات کې د شتون مخه نه نیسي ، د یوې ورځې ټولې لارې زموږ دښمنان ماتوي. د میخانیکي ځواک لخوا نن ورځ تندرستیګ ، موږ به وکولی شو په راتلونکې کې د غوره میخانیکي

ځواک لخوا فتح کړو. د نړۍ برخلیک دلته دی

زه ، جنرال دی گول ، دا مهال په لندن کې يم ، زه فرانسوي افسرانو او سرتیرو ته بلنه ورکوم چې د برتانیای په خاوره کې دي یا څوک به هلته راشي ، د خپلو وسلو سره یا پرته د دوی >

وسلې ، زه انجنیرانو او د وسلو صنعت کې کارگران متخصصینو ته بلنه ورکوم کوم چې د برتانیای په خاوره کې دي یا کوم چې دلته راشي ، زما سره په تماس کې شي

هرڅه چې پېښیږي ، د فرانسوي مقاومت شعله باید نه وي او بهر به نه ځي.

" سبا لکه د نن په څیر ، زه به د لندن راډیو سره خبرې وکړم >

<https://translate.google.co.jp/translate?hl=ja&sl=fr&tl=ps&u=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.gouvernement.fr%2Fpartage%2F8708-l-appel-du-18-juin-du-general-de-gaulle>

<https://www.gouvernement.fr/partage/8708-l-appel-du-18-juin-du-general-de-gaulle>

>L'appel du 18 juin du général de Gaulle \_ Gouvernement.fr

ژوئن 1940 - گرافیک کامپیوټری 18>

تجدیدنظر ژنرال دوگل در 18 ژوئن>

رهبرانی که سالها در رأس ارتش فرانسه بوده اند ، دولتی تشکیل داده اند. این دولت ، با ادعای شکست ارتش ما ، با دشمن تماس گرفت تا جنگ را متوقف کند">

مطمئناً ما بوده ایم ، تحت تأثیر نیروهای مکانیکی ، زمینی و هوایی دشمن قرار گرفته ایم.

بی نهایت بیشتر از تعداد آنها ، این ټانک ها ، هواپیماها و ټاکنیک های آلمانی ها هستند که ما را مجبور به عقب نشینی می کنند. این ټانک ها ، هواپیماها و ټاکنیک های آلمانی ها بود که>

رهبان ما را شگفت زده کرد تا جایی که آنها را به جایی که امروز هستند برساند

! اما آیا آخرین کلمه گفته شده است؟ آیا امید باید از بین برود؟ آیا شکست نهایی است؟ نه>

باور کنید ، من آگاهانه با شما صحبت می کنم و به شما می گویم که چیزی برای فرانسه از دست نمی رود. همان معنایی که ما را شکست داد می تواند روزی پیروزی را به ارمغان >

بیاورد

چون فرانسه تنها نیست! او تنها نیست! او تنها نیست! او یک امپراتوری وسیع در پشت خود دارد. این می تواند نیروهای خود را با امپراتوری بریتانیا ، که دریا را در دست دارد و >

مبارزه را ادامه می دهد ، متحد کند. او می تواند مانند انگلستان بدون محدودیت از صنعت عظیم ایالات متحده استفاده کند

این جنگ محدود به قلمرو کشور ناراضی ما نیست. این جنگ با نبرد فرانسه حل نمی شود. این جنگ یک جنگ جهانی است. همه خطاها ، همه تاخیرها ، همه رنج ها مانع از وجود >

همه ابزارها در جهان نمی شوند تا روزی دشمنان ما را در هم کوبند. امروز با نیروی مکانیکی در رعد و برق ، ما در آینده قادر خواهیم بود با نیروی مکانیکی برتر فتح کنیم. سرنوشت

جهان اینجاست

من ، ژنرال دوگل ، در حال حاضر در لندن ، از افسران و سربازان فرانسوی که در قلمرو بریتانیا هستند و یا با سلاح های خود یا بدون سلاح خود به آنجا خواهند آمد دعوت می کنم ، >

از مهندسان و کارگران متخصص در صنایع تسلیحات دعوت می کنم. که در قلمرو بریتانیا هستند یا فرار است آنجا باشند ، تا با من تماس بگیرند

هر اتفاقی بیفتد ، شعله مقاومت فرانسه نباید خاموش شود و نخواهد شد>

" فردا ، مانند امروز ، در رادیو لندن صحبت خواهم کرد >

<https://translate.google.co.jp/translate?hl=ja&sl=fr&tl=fa&u=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.gouvernement.fr%2Fpartage%2F8708-l-appel-du-18-juin-du-general-de-gaulle>

<https://www.gouvernement.fr/partage/8708-l-appel-du-18-juin-du-general-de-gaulle>

>L'appel du 18 juin du général de Gaulle \_ Gouvernement.fr



## 一所懸命

There is a word "一所懸命" in Japan ♪ ( ▽ ) ♪

The meaning of it is this ... ρ ( ▽ ) ρ

> 一所懸命

> Japanese

> Etymology

> Composed of 一所, issho (“one place”) and 懸命, kenmei (“risking life”), originally meaning “to protect one's territory risking one's life”.

> Notes

> Today we usually say 一生懸命, a distortion of this word.

<https://translate.google.co.jp/translate?hl=ja&sl=fr&tl=en&u=https%3A%2F%2Ffr.wiktionary.org%2Fwiki%2F%25E4%25B8%2580%25E6%2589%2580%25E6%2587%25B8%25E5%2591%25BD>

> 一所懸命

> Japonais

> Étymologie

> Composé de 一所, isscho (« un seul endroit ») et de 懸命, kenmei (« risquant la vie »), signifiant à l'origine « protéger son territoire risquant sa vie ».

> Notes

> Aujourd'hui on dit ordinairement 一生懸命, une déformation de ce mot.

<https://fr.wiktionary.org/wiki/%E4%B8%80%E6%89%80%E6%87%B8%E5%91%BD>

> 一所懸命 - Wiktionnaire

> Hard land

> Very hard of land (very hard land), each of the in medieval Japan Hometown lord is bon-gwan is a land that was, refers to a land that has prepared to defend over the life until the end. In many cases , the place name of the land is used as the surname . It is also the etymology of hard work [1] .

<https://translate.google.co.jp/translate?hl=ja&sl=ja&tl=en&u=https%3A%2F%2Fja.wikipedia.org%2Fwiki%2F%25E4%25B8%2580%25E6%2589%2580%25E6%2587%25B8%25E5%2591%25BD%25E3%2581%25AE%25E5%259C%259F%25E5%259C%25B0>

<https://ja.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E4%B8%80%E6%89%80%E6%87%B8%E5%91%BD%E3%81%AE%E5%9C%9F%E5%9C%B0>

> 一所懸命の土地

> 一所懸命の土地 (いっしょけんめいのとち) は、中世日本において各々の在地領主が本貫とした土地であり、命をかけて最後まで守り抜く覚悟を持った土地をいう。その土地の地名を名字として名乗ることが多い。また一生懸命の語源でもある[1]。

<https://ja.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E4%B8%80%E6%89%80%E6%87%B8%E5%91%BD%E3%81%AE%E5%9C%9F%E5%9C%B0>

> 一所懸命の土地 - Wikipedia

By the way ... \('ー`)/

There is a work which describes about this "一所懸命"♪ ρ( ▽ )b

>Second story Hard

>You can survive if you endure the seven days from Hakata to the arrival of reinforcements. If you survive, you win. However, due to the great offensive of the Mongolian army surrounding Kaneda Castle, Toi Kaede, the vassals of the Soke, the islanders, and the drifters are scattered. In addition, even Jinzaburo, who tried to help Kagayaki, sinks into the sea. Even so, Gontaro and Kano, who serve on the side, struggle to escape Kagayaki who believes in hope. The meaning of the battle that I grabbed at the end of the land and Tsushima, and the whereabouts of each "hard" ...  
<https://translate.google.co.jp/translate?hl=ja&sl=ja&tl=en&u=https%3A%2F%2Fangolmois-anime.jp%2Fstory%2F12%2F>

>第拾貳話 一所懸命

>博多から援軍が来るまでの七日間を耐え切れば、生き延びることができる。生き延びれば、勝ち。しかし、金田城を取り囲む蒙古軍の大攻勢により、刀伊祓たちも、宗家の家臣たちも、島民たちも、そして流人たちも散っていく。さらに、輝日を助けようとした迅三郎までもが海に沈む。それでも希望を信じる輝日を逃がすため、働仕えの権太郎と鹿乃は奔走する。率士の果て・対馬で掴んだ戦いの意味、それぞれの「一所懸命」の行方は……。

<https://angolmois-anime.jp/story/12/>

>一所懸命 | 物語 | TV アニメ「アングルモア元寇合戦記」公式サイト

>Angolmois Genso Gassenki

>Blu-ray / DVD BOX top and bottom volumes are now on sale!

<https://translate.google.co.jp/translate?hl=ja&sl=ja&tl=en&u=https%3A%2F%2Fangolmois-anime.jp%2F>

>アングルモア元寇合戦記

>Blu-ray・DVD BOX 上下巻好評発売中！

<https://angolmois-anime.jp/>

>TV アニメ「アングルモア元寇合戦記」公式サイト

## Angolmois Genso Gassenki

>Angolmois Genso Gassenki

[https://translate.google.co.jp/translate?hl=ja&sl=ja&tl=en&u=https%3A%2F%2Fcomic-walker.com%2Fcontents%2Fdetail%2FKDCW\\_KS00000007010000\\_68%2F](https://translate.google.co.jp/translate?hl=ja&sl=ja&tl=en&u=https%3A%2F%2Fcomic-walker.com%2Fcontents%2Fdetail%2FKDCW_KS00000007010000_68%2F)

>アングルモア 元寇合戦記

[https://comic-walker.com/contents/detail/KDCW\\_KS00000007010000\\_68/](https://comic-walker.com/contents/detail/KDCW_KS00000007010000_68/)

>アングルモア 元寇合戦記 無料漫画詳細 - 無料コミック ComicWalker

Actually ... \('ー`)/

"Angolmois Genso Gassenki" is the work which describes about "Mongol invasions of Japan"♪ ( ▽ )b

>Mongol invasions of Japan

>The Mongol invasions of Japan (元寇, Genkō), which took place in 1274 and 1281, were major military efforts taken by Kublai Khan of the Yuan dynasty to conquer the Japanese archipelago after the submission of the Korean kingdom of Goryeo to vassaldom. Ultimately a failure, the invasion attempts are of macro-historical importance because they set a limit on Mongol expansion and rank as nation-defining events in the history of Japan. The invasions are referred to in many works of fiction and are the earliest events for which the word kamikaze ("divine wind") is widely used, originating in reference to the two typhoons faced by the Yuan fleets.

>The invasions were one of the earliest cases of gunpowder warfare outside of China. One of the most notable technological innovations during the war was the use of explosive, hand-thrown bombs.[7]

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mongol\\_invasions\\_of\\_Japan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mongol_invasions_of_Japan)

>Mongol invasions of Japan - Wikipedia

That is to say ... \('ー`)/

"Angolmois Genso Gassenki" is the Japanese version of "300"♪ (▽)b

>300 (film)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/300\\_\(film\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/300_(film))  
>300 (film) - Wikipedia

>Battle of Thermopylae  
>The Battle of Thermopylae (/θərˈmɒpɪliː/ təər-MOP-i-lee; Greek: Μάχη τῶν Θερμοπυλῶν, Máchē tōn Thermopylōn) was fought between an alliance of Ancient Greek city-states, led by King Leonidas I of Sparta, and the Achaemenid Empire of Xerxes I. It was fought over the course of three days, during the second Persian invasion of Greece.  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle\\_of\\_Thermopylae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Thermopylae)  
>Battle of Thermopylae - Wikipedia

>Greco-Persian Wars  
>The Greco-Persian Wars (also often called the Persian Wars) were a series of conflicts between the Achaemenid Empire and Greek city-states that started in 499 BC[i] and lasted until 449 BC. The collision between the fractious political world of the Greeks and the enormous empire of the Persians began when Cyrus the Great conquered the Greek-inhabited region of Ionia in 547 BC. Struggling to control the independent-minded cities of Ionia, the Persians appointed tyrants to rule each of them. This would prove to be the source of much trouble for the Greeks and Persians alike.  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greco-Persian\\_Wars](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greco-Persian_Wars)  
>Greco-Persian Wars - Wikipedia

And ... \('ー`)/

Greek and Japanese won the war♪ (▽)b

一所懸命

Can't Burmese and Afghan do what Greek and Japanese could do? m9(^O^)/シ

**YES**

Burmese and Afghan can do what Greek and Japanese could do! m9(^O^b

Burmese and Afghanistan Fight and Get mother country back into the hands of itself♪ o(^▽^o ㄗ

~!

**Get Myanmar back into the hands of Burmese**

မြန်မာများကိုမြန်မာများလက်သို့ပြန်လည်ရယူပါ

**Get Afghanistan back in the hands of Afghan**

افغانستان بیرته د افغانانو په لاس کي واخله  
افغانستان را دوباره به دست افغانها بازگردانید

## ■ The window to join "Operation Kamen Rider" ㄱ(°-^)

Well ... \('-'`)/

ニヤ-σ(▽▽) introduce "Mindan" as the window to join "Operation Kamen Rider"♪ ρ(▽▽)b

>■ Access Map  
>Mindan Central Headquarters  
>Address: 〒106-0047  
>Phone: 03-3454-4901  
>way to come  
>subway  
>3-minute walk from Exit 2 of "麻布十番" Station on the Subway Nambu Line/Oedo Line  
>Bus  
>Toyeong Bus・To06「二ノ橋」／Get off at Toyeong Bus・Bahn96「二ノ橋」  
<https://translate.google.co.jp/translate?hl=ja&sl=ko&tl=en&u=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.mindan.org%2Fkr%2Faccess.php>  
>■ Access Map  
>mindan중앙본부  
>주소 〒106-0047 東京都港区南麻布1丁目7-32  
>전화 03-3454-4901  
>오사는 길  
>전철  
>지하철 남북선／오에도선「麻布十番」역 하차2 번출구로 부터 도보3 분  
>버스  
>도영버스 도06「二ノ橋」／도영버스 반96「二ノ橋」하차  
<https://www.mindan.org/kr/access.php>  
>在日本大韓民国民団

<https://translate.google.co.jp/translate?hl=ja&sl=ko&tl=en&u=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.mindan.org%2Fkr%2Findex.php>  
<https://www.mindan.org/kr/index.php>  
>在日本大韓民国民団

>Mindan  
>Mindan (Korean: 민단), or the Republic of Korean Residents Union in Japan (Korean: 재일본대한민국민단), is one of two main organizations for Koreans living in Japan, the other being Chongryon. Mindan has ties to South Korea and was established in 1946 in Tokyo, Japan.[1] Currently, among the 610,000 Korean residents in Japan who have not become naturalized Japanese citizens, 65% are members of Mindan, and another 25% are members of Chongryon.  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mindan>  
>Mindan - Wikipedia

■ Together

# Together

グワハツハツ(≧▽≦)人(≧▽≦)人(≧▽≦)ハツハラガー

Dear National Unity Government of Myanmar and National Resistance Front of Afghanistan♪ m9(〇^)/シ

Let's fight Together! ♪\>(\*>ω<\*)/♪

## Operation Kamen Rider

How about seek support to destroy the junta of your state from the Republic of China, under the condition that cooperate with the Republic of China government in the destruction of China, Philippines and Russia together♪ d(\*'m`)=3

Contact Mindan and take part in the war to recover your mother country♪ o(^▽^)/オ～!

<http://harmonium.g3.xrea.com/sjp/statements/sjp20170705e.html>  
>Operation Kamen Rider

>■ Access Map  
>Mindan Central Headquarters  
>Address: 〒106-0047  
>Phone: 03-3454-4901  
>way to come  
>subway  
>3-minute walk from Exit 2 of "麻布十番" Station on the Subway Nambu Line/Oedo Line  
>Bus  
>Toyeong Bus・To06「二ノ橋」/Get off at Toyeong Bus・Bahn96「二ノ橋」  
<https://translate.google.co.jp/translate?hl=ja&sl=ko&tl=en&u=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.mindan.org%2Fkr%2Faccess.php>  
>■ Access Map  
>mindan중앙본부  
>주소 〒106-0047 東京都港区南麻布1丁目7-32  
>전화 03-3454-4901  
>오시는 길  
>전철  
>자하철 남복선/오에도선「麻布十番」역 하차2번출구로 부터 도보3분  
>버스  
>도영버스 도06「二ノ橋」/도영버스 반96「二ノ橋」하차  
<https://www.mindan.org/kr/access.php>  
>在日本大韓国民団

<https://translate.google.co.jp/translate?hl=ja&sl=ko&tl=en&u=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.mindan.org%2Fkr%2Findex.php>  
<https://www.mindan.org/kr/index.php>  
>在日本大韓国民団

Dear National Unity Government of Myanmar and National Resistance Front of Afghanistan♪ m9(^O^)/シ

How about seek support to destroy the junta of your state from the Republic of China, under the condision that cooperate with the Republic of China government in the destruction of China, Philippines and Russia together♪ d(\*'m`)=3



m9(°▽°)Идиот ! > номенклатура

נומנקלטורה עמלק

Ceterum autem censeo, Nomenclaturam esse delendam.

m(ΦωΦ)m<ウニャウニャ)

\*\*\*\*\*



春九千(Chun Jiuqien)

<http://harmonium.g3.xrea.com/>

mail:chunjiuqien@infoseek.jp

\*\*\*\*\*