

為子孫守護文物！ 防奸人盜賣國寶！

友人傳來CCTV的大型益智節目「國家寶藏」，雖然只看了兩集，對其制作之精美，鏡頭前後人員的敬業精神，處處表現出他們對這些代表華夏數千年綿綿不絕的歷史文物之驕傲，敬愛和珍惜。看了之後，使人對這個節目製作單位充滿敬意，同時也產生深慶寶藏得人的充實感。

可是轉而一想到台灣故宮的大批寶藏，心情立即轉為沮喪，深慶寶藏得人的充實感瞬間化為烏有。北京的故宮有守護者，台灣的故宮卻有垂涎者。從民進黨這些年的所作所為，我深深對台北故宮的大批歷史文物感到擔憂，我知道民進黨這些不承認自己是中國人的傢伙顯然對來自中國大陸的國寶欠缺文化認知，他們所看得到的不會是值得細心呵護的傳世之寶，只會是一件件能賣大價錢的物品。他們想到的也只會是一件事：怎麼把它弄到手並將之變現？

台灣既然已經在上下交征利的民進黨控制之下，他們的黑手可以輕易伸進故宮，盜取珍貴文物絕非難事（如果他們還沒有下手的話。）中外歷史上不乏文物被盜的案子，

◎ 陳大安

一般盜賊為的是以贓物換錢，往往在銷贓時被捕，難破的案子是監守自盜，常用的手法是以贗品掉包（達芬奇的名畫Mona Lisa即曾於1911年被羅浮宮一名職員以調包方式偷走），盜賊得手後如果再不急於變現，或者銷贓對象是私人藏家，案子就可能無法偵破。民進黨的銷贓管道最可能是透過日本再轉賣給國際私人藏家，這些人只要不把這些寶物拿到國際文物拍賣市場去賣，就算北京故宮有台北故宮的文物清單，即使明知贓物流向日本，又有何用？

為什麼我認爲民進黨這批傢伙一定會對故宮文物下手？

1. 我認爲這是一批痞子，當年組黨的目的是爲奪取政權，奪權的目的是坐地分贓，現在大權在握，眼裡看見的除了島上的成堆鈔票，當然不會放過能換取更多鈔票的故宮文物。如果李登輝/曾文惠能把大批美金運往美國，如果陳水扁/吳淑珍能見錢眼開貪得無厭到那種可恥地步，如果蔡英文能連18%都捨不得放棄…你能相信他們不敢動故

宮文物？

2. 凡是中國人，對故宮文物都應該有份特殊的感情，知道這些歷史文物對中華大地的重大意義，更知道它們應該妥善的被保護及向後代傳承。然而民進黨這批痞子非但沒有這種認識，反而在密鑼緊鼓的在全島進行去中化，其邪惡目的正是在切斷台灣與中國之間的歷史文化淵源。有鑑於此，你認爲他們會珍視台北故宮的大批歷史文物而予以妥善保護？我幾乎可以看到這批貪婪無忌的傢伙面對如此多能換取億萬財富的故宮文物，眼中發去那惡狼見到綿羊般的兇光。

3. 在以往，台北故宮對歷史文物均是自認是中國人的館員所精心保護（比如莊嚴先生），萬一碰到不肖份子有非份之念，他們會全力捍衛護身符徒知難而退。現在情況有了重大改變，館內究竟還有幾成自認是中國人的員工？

這些天我屢次向具有影響力的友人發電郵（包括在中美政商界頗具聲望的百人會（Committee of 100）會長王瑤兄，承他回信表示關心）目的是希望經由他們每位的管道喚起北京當局對此事的重視，也希望本文能藉由大眾媒體將此有關國家一級文物安危之大事廣為散播，所謂眾志成城，若是真能喚起廣泛的關注，未嘗不可能產生理想的結果。什麼是我心目中理想的結果？我認爲僅此一項已構成北京以武力收復台灣的充分理由。唯有如此，這批當年華夏數千年歷史文物寶藏才能物歸原主，真正爲後代子孫保存下來。



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敬告讀者

我們願做保護文物的尖兵！

最近在香港期貨市場有兩噸黃金標售，據傳黃金來源地居然是臺灣。值得我們關注的是這批黃金，是不是民進黨所指的國民黨的「不當黨產」其中的一部分？民進黨爲什麼這個時候偷偷摸摸賤賣國有黃金？正此同時，收到陳大安先生「為子孫守護文物！防奸人盜賣國寶！」大作，陳先生的見微知著，讓我們驚覺臺灣民進黨政府盜賣故宮國家寶藏的可能性決非杞人憂天，令我等不寒而慄。本論壇呼籲全球華人關心此事，睜大眼睛，注意民進黨當局過去，現在及未來，已經發生或可能發生的盜賣動作！

讀者諸君，對如何保護台灣故宮博物院文物，有什麼意見，有什麼方式，有什麼消息，歡迎來函或投稿本論壇！

中美論壇願做一名保護台灣故宮博物院文物的尖兵，在「為子孫守護文物，防奸人盜賣國寶」的民族大業上盡一點棉薄之力，並以此和諸君共勉！

軟硬兼施 出神入化 從中澳外交風波談起

澳大利亞常常自豪是西方民主自由國家陣營的一員，但西方列強卻只把它當一個二流小伙伴，以澳大利亞領土之大和資源的豐富卻連G7都沾不上邊，可見一斑；最先西方國家瞧不起澳大利亞人，是因為澳大利亞白人的祖先大半是被流放去的罪犯，後來西方國家的人仍然瞧不起澳大利亞人，因為前者覺得後者是笨蛋，其中有什麼典故，筆者沒有花功夫去考究。澳大利亞這樣一個西方世界的二流角色，當它面對其它國家的時候，卻顯得很趾高氣揚，先不先就製定了一個白澳政策，公開歧視有色人種，其後在對南太平洋和東南亞各國的外交上，一直想爭取做老大，但沒有任何國家願意跟隨它。自從特恩布爾上任總理以來，筆者對他做了一番觀察，覺得此人自不量力的程度真是令人拍案稱奇，俄羅斯侵佔克里米亞和烏克蘭交惡，老特義憤填膺，向普金叫板要和他決鬥；朝鮮試射飛彈，老特更是熱血沸騰，他高喊如果北韓膽敢攻擊美國，他便要“出兵保護美國”，真是皇帝不急，急死太監。

特恩布爾手下還有一位外交部長畢夏普，簡直就是一個山寨版的喜萊莉，指責中國時就像老師訓學生一樣，南海仲裁案發表，她就要中國要遵守「國際法」的仲裁結果，美國要南海航行自由，她表示澳大利亞會派軍艦和美國一同巡航，聯合國通過對朝鮮制裁，她竟然無理要求中國在禁運物質上加碼，當然引來中國的不滿；中方對這位山寨當然沒有對本尊那麼客氣，中國政府對山寨喜萊莉的反擊是相當不輕

◎ 范湘濤

的。小畢取陣下之後，現在老特親自上馬向中國叫陣，他說要立法阻止中國對澳大利亞的影響力，中國政府當然嚴正交涉，沒想到特恩布爾居然引用毛主席的話，同時用中英文喊出「澳大利亞人民站起來了」，表示他阻止中國對澳影響力的決心。老特這一招，把原告變成了被告，把干預他國事務變成被他國干預內政，戲法變得不能說不高明。

據了解，特恩布爾這次高喊澳洲人民站起來了是因為他本人快站不

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談談中國的制度還是美式民主更適合中國？

——中共政績之探討——

◎ 何崇熾 (四之二)

綜合上述各項資料，中共之政績可分別就下列方向予以探討：

1. 經濟方面：中國於文革之後，經濟幾近崩潰，1980年代初，尚屬世界最貧窮國家之一。鄧小平實施改革開放，1978-1989為第一期，1989-1992為第二期，近三十年來，中國脫貧人口逾七億，約佔全球脫貧人口之80%，這種改善社會底層弱勢人民生計的執政著力及成效，相當驚人值得敬佩。對民主國家來說，是很難達到的。

近三十年來，中共經濟發展快速，人均GDP之增長率，亦高過各國，成爲世界第二大經濟體。不少國際機構雖然預測之年代不同，但均認爲大陸將超越美國，成爲世界最大經濟體。大陸『人均GDP』目前仍然偏低，在全世界178個國家中，排名66，屬中、前段班。但就

「家庭淨資產」（資產扣除負債）而言，中國與美國已相去不遠，若以購買力平價指數計，大陸『人均GDP』則已超過美國。中共的目標是要於2020年達到全面小康社會，證諸他們多年的政績。這該不是一句難以達成的空話。

財富之日趨集中，貧富不均之日益惡化，往往造成社會動盪不安，是當前許多國家共同面臨的嚴重問題。Gini Index衡量的是一個國家相對的財富，因此既使底層人民的收入增加，但Gini Index仍然可能因貧富的差距加大而增加，致使低階層人民產生相對剝奪感，一個國家在經濟快速成長時，通常會助長貧富不均狀況。這也是鄧小平在改革開放時所說的「要讓一部份人先富起來」。大陸經濟要能長期穩定成長，如何持續控制及改善貧富不均現象，減少貪腐，持續提升低階人民生活水準，是對中共政權嚴厲的

挑戰與考驗。

2. 人口動態方面

近五十餘年來，中國大陸平均壽命增加超過世界平均值，顯示人民生活及營養改善，醫療，衛生條件進步。中國傳統上重視教育，老百姓生活過得去時，教育的優先性自然提高，二十年來識字率得以提高30%。由於人民生活水準及素質之提升，綜合國力也因此而加強。

大陸淨移民爲負值，但不論一般移民、受過高等教育或技術人員之移民人數均不高，不至於有人才外流之顧慮。

3. 民意趨向

據長期民調顯示，大陸人民對政府之施政、經濟措施以及未來之展望，均有相當高且一致之滿意度及信心，這有利於中共之施政。

反對中共政權人士認爲，大陸人民對政府施政滿意度之民調所以高，部分原因由於中共嚴格控管資

訊，人民對外界情況隔閡。但就每年返國之四萬餘留學生，每年出境入境之人口頻繁（高達兩、三億），均有助於資訊之流動，這種民間社會資訊被封鎖之推論，似難以成立，尤以留學生之高歸國率，顯示年輕人對政府之信心。

Transparent International認爲大陸之貪腐排名將惡化，這與Pew民調結果不盡相符合。打擊貪腐需有長期性，全面性的制度作爲，方能顯現成俱效，未來中共走向如何，這還要相當時日之繼續觀察。

美國時代雜誌報導中共19大中，習近平揭發一個「新時代」的來臨——中國大陸已取代美國成爲全球經濟最強的主導者。

總結而言，無論就縱向；前後時期，或橫向；與其他地區相比，中共近三十餘年之快速發展及進步，是人類歷史上所罕見，其政績可謂成效斐然。

Small Museum Big Story for Americans – Shenyang POW Camp

WW II was much larger in scale and longer in time than WW I. There were two major war theaters, one on the Continent of Europe and One in Asia Pacific. The first theater was the principal battle ground for the Allied, the U.S., U.K., France, China (and Australia, Canada, New Zealand, India, the Soviet Union), fighting against the Axis Germany and Italy, whereas the Asia Pacific theater was the main battle ground for the Allied, China, the U.S., U.K., France (and the Soviet Union, India, Australia, Canada, and New Zealand) fighting against the Axis Imperial Japan (the order of Allied nations signify the size of military forces involved in the theater). Post WW II, numerous books, films and documents especially news media and Hollywood productions are devoted to the European part of WW II. This is because that Germany, after its surrender, has assumed its responsibility of committing the war crimes. Just on the holocaust alone, the world has learned all the naked truth from the published materials, many based on valuable and indisputable official records. On the other hand, the world (particularly young generations born decades after the war) knows very little details about the WW II in the Asia Pacific Theater other than the atomic bomb made Japan surrender. Basically, Japan after surrender tried every means to deny its war crimes against Asian nations, to this day still whitewashing the WW II crimes in Japanese textbooks. Japan denies the Nanking Massacre where 300,000 innocent people were slaughtered. Japan also denies its sex slavery program known as 'Comfort Women'. Japan has hidden the truth about its biological warfare and bacteria experiments applied to civilians and POWs.

Recently, an exhibit, Forgotten Camp: POW at Shenyang, was held at the WWII Pacific War Memorial Hall, 809 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, from November 21 to December 5, 2017. The US edition of China Daily and the Chinese Consulate of San Francisco sponsored the exhibit. The Memorial Hall is small but the story is big and significant for Americans, especially for American veterans. The Japanese Imperial Army ignored the Geneva Convention and treated POWs cruelly. Tens of thousands of American POW died of torture and inhumane treatment. It is too sad and hard for anyone to tell the horrible stories. Only through a curator's exhibit one may realize how the POWs were brutally treated by the Japanese Imperial Army. Shenyang camp is just one example of the 200+ camps. In contrast to the European theater, the Japanese military

Mainstream and Organic Views Dr. Wordman

was far more brutal than the Germans as evidenced by the numerous massacres caught on film and photos. The Shenyang POW Exhibit was shown in the U.S. for the first time, but it should be exhibited everywhere for every American to understand the truth about the suffering of POWs. The Chinese government and Asian Americans in California should be applauded for their effort to put up this exhibit. The U.S. government and other states should make similar effort to inform Americans everywhere about the Shenyang POWs.

The Shenyang POW Camp was established to lock up the high-ranking officials of the Allied forces taken prisoner during the war, including 2,000 captives from the Allied Nations from 1942 to 1945 with about 1,200 being Americans. The exhibition is called "The Forgotten Camp" because this camp and its story went forgotten for half a century until scholars uncovered it in 2003. Japanese forces incarcerated some 2,000 Allied troops at this notorious Mukden POW Camp also known as Shenyang WW II Allied POW Camp located in the northeastern Chinese city of Shenyang. It is maintained as a historic site and museum today, the best preserved of the more than 200 POW camps established by Japanese forces in the Asian-Pacific Theater. Through assembled photographs, drawings and artifacts, the exhibition offers a glimpse into the hardships endured by the nearly 2,000 Allied prisoners, some among the high-ranking officers taken captive. The exhibit also reveals the friendships that took root between the prisoners and the local Chinese workers who risked their lives to help the POWs.

Compared with the European theater in WW II, the American public has heard so little about the atrocities and sufferings inflicted upon the Chinese people and POWs of the Allied Nations by the Japanese Imperial Army in China as well as in other Asian countries. Showing this exhibit in the home country of those POWs is significant in that the forgotten truth about the service men, who had fought side by side and helped one another but unfortunately mercilessly murdered by the Japanese Army, is finally told. Shenyang Camp was established to prison the high-ranking officials of the Allied forces captured during WW II. Among those notable inmates was US Lt. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright, commander of Allied forces in the Philippines, who survived and received the Congressional Medal of Honor

for his heroism during the Fall of Bataan. The Battle of Bataan (7 January – 9 April 1942) represented the most intense phase of Imperial Japan's invasion of the Philippines during WW II. Despite a lack of supplies, Filipino and American forces managed to fight the Japanese for three months. After the surrender at Bataan, 76,000 soldiers altogether were forced into the Bataan Death March, a 60+ miles march under severe physical abuse and wanton killings.

Jewish Americans were credited for their effort in exposing the holocaust and preventing it to ever happen again. Germany has made sincere apology and contributed to the Memorial effort. Germans are respected for supporting their postwar government's actions condemning the war crimes including legislations to outlaw speeches to praise Nazis and their WW II crimes. On the other hand, Japan is doing the opposite hiding and distorting the facts about the Asia Pacific WW II. Postwar Japanese government denies Nanking massacre, comfort women, and bacteria experiments on human which happened in Shenyang POW camp. One puzzles why the U.S. having the first hand experience with the brutal Japanese war crimes is rather lame regarding telling the truth, rarely taking a position to challenge Japan's lies and denials about war crimes, whitewashing its textbooks and protesting American citizens for erecting a 'Comfort Women' statue in San Francisco.

Allowing Japan continuously denying its war crimes for seven decades is utterly unfair to the American WW II servicemen. Does the U.S. government take such an injustice position simply because the U.S. and Japan have a mutual defense treaty? Precisely because of such a Treaty, we should be more open and honest about the past war crimes. Only when Japan sincerely admits its war crimes and accepts the guilt like Germans did, then American soldiers can ever trust the Japanese soldiers and fight for their defense. One also puzzles why the Japanese people living in a democratic society keep voting for politicians whose ancestry having strong ties with the Japanese Imperial Army, thus making the above said denials and distorted textbooks persistent for seven decades. If the world does not stand up to challenge the Japanese war crime denials and lies, we should be afraid that those crimes may be committed again!

The two puzzling questions cited above present a psychological burden to Americans and Japanese. Japanese Americans resented the internment during WW II but the American government had apologized for such injustice. American citizens all regret it ever happened. However, the internment camps were in no way comparable to the cruel POW Camps run by the Japanese Imperial Army. Why shouldn't Japan admit its guilt so its citizens can be free from this psychological burden? The perpetual denial and unwillingness to apologize and show remorse is casting Japan into a dark character and all Japanese citizen hypocrites! Why can't Japan admit its war crimes like Germany?!