

# 老美，不必怕老中

美國的朋友們，特朗普先生，各位花大把銀子，整軍經武，造艦，購機，引領韓日菲越，包圍中國，最好把中國海軍圍在島鏈內。可能是韓戰越戰的陰影，至今仍揮之不去，深怕中國人利用全面戰爭的手段，將美國打敗於無形之中。其實中國人真搞不懂，美國為何把中國視為眼中釘，非拔掉不可。其實中國人是很好對付的，讓我慢慢講給您聽。

◎袁國英

糖尿病，其中 200 萬人，相當甘比亞全國人口，遭截肢。且每年以 120 萬，相當整個 Dallas 市人口數量增加，美國賣相關藥品給中國就賺不完，中國人愛吃藥，也不對藥品還價，而且認為愈貴愈有效，藥品比巧克力糖 See's Candy 更好賣。以後美國朋友訪華，帶維他命丸送老中，絕對是最佳禮品，話說光此龐大糖尿病人口，就讓中國有得忙了。

8. 中國缺水資源，尤其是乾淨的水資源，如果全中國人用抽水馬桶，黃河、長江再各增一條還不夠，遑論工業休閒發展。

9. 中國最嚴重的問題是人口問題，十年後現在的大學生將結婚成家，一對夫妻要負擔上面四位，再加更上面的八位，一共十二位的養老問題，除經濟外，心理，體力的負擔如千斤萬擔，光四老中有一人生病，就會把一個家庭拖垮，且至今無解。試想中國飛行員，在駕駛最先進的飛機和美軍對峙時，長輩住院開刀，如何全神應戰？美國朋友們，特朗普先生，看完上面各項令中國頭痛的問題，您一定笑了，中國威脅論如何站得住腳，中國真是自顧不暇。您可大膽放心，撤回包圍中國的海空軍回鄉，改善中美關係，多印鈔票，請習主席多買美債，投資基建、教育和健保。過去中國人在上海替英國人拉黃包車，現在中國駕駛員在美國替美國人開高鐵，美國大佬坐在後面各個賞心悅目，如果做得到，特朗普總統您將成為美國歷史上最偉大的總統。

最後，再建議您一招，如獲採納，往後對中國問題，您可世世代代高枕無憂，美國永坐全球一哥，那就是：

10. 招募 10,000 名研究生及學者，學好中文，赴中國深度學習以孔孟為中心的思想及諸子百家，回國後再成立 100 個研究所，把中國頂尖專家禮聘到美國，教育美國下一代精英，再加研究發揚光大，屆時中國將永世不是您的對手，美國永遠領導大同世界，全球萬幸，人類萬幸。

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# 物必先腐而後蟲生 「人民的名義」電視劇觀後

◎范湘濤

大陸最近又有一部非常紅火的電視劇「人民的名義」創下收視率新高，當然不願錯過，僅花了六美元就買了一套五十五集的錄像盤(不知是不是盜版?)在家觀賞。

這部電視劇收視率高有其成功的原因：故事編劇精彩，情節交待清楚，演員演技精湛，導演手法高明；在緊張的偵緝過程中，穿插一些輕鬆環節，如陸亦可母親的逼婚，陳海兒子小皮球的學校鬧禍，候亮平高小琴祁同偉三人在山水俱樂部京劇鬥智，鄭乾和寶寶的網上公司四處找生意……；緊張中有輕鬆，劇情才能高潮迭起。不過，戲的劇情也有非常離譜的地方，譬如貪官丁義珍，輕輕鬆鬆從層層警網中逃離國門，竟會在美国被黑社會控制在餐館做清潔工，最後還被謀害在非洲，編劇把這位貪官的智商從 160 一下子調到 40，太搞笑了吧？另外，心毒手辣的祁同偉最後會放開站在面前靶子候亮平這個死對頭而飲彈自盡，撤旦一下子變成了耶穌，太搞笑了吧？

好了，電視劇的介紹到此為止，現在要談談我看完這部影視片後的感想：

1. 中國貪污腐化的現象在影片中充分顯現出來，以權謀私，拉幫結派，貪官一查就能抓到一堆，不能不令人懷疑中共的幹部選拔政策是否出了大問題；下級幹部為了爭取晉升機會，不惜為領導跑腿，搓背，哭墳；這些軟骨頭由媳婦(幹部)熬成了婆(領導)之後能做什麼好事，只有天知道。中共的政治體制官僚氣息太重，譬如沙瑞金在前面

騎車，秘書要在後面緊跟著，想打球，秘書要陪著，想喝茶，秘書要趕快端著，久而久之，秘書們是否都養成了太監那種奴才性格，有朝一日這些秘書由於主子的提拔而成了一方大員，能幹出什麼好事，只有天知道；(高育良就當過趙立春的秘書)。

2. 人劇能夠公演，可見中共已經意識到貪污腐化的嚴重性，下定了刮骨療傷的決心；紀檢處，反貪局對於實名舉報的貪官汙吏馬上立案調查，這一點非常值得肯定。武則天以一個弱女子統制天下，而且能長治久安，她最妙的一招就是鼓勵民眾告秘，當然這個辦法也有危險之處，就是怕用錯了像來俊臣和周興那類酷吏，於是老共又想出了一個「同級監督」的辦法，翻開老共的歷史，華國鋒驚天一擊，拘捕了江青和四人幫，胡錦濤以身作則，逼江澤民放棄了老人干政，中共政權危機不斷而能關關難過關關過，也許就是因為有這種能為黨國挺身而出的能力，發揮了自清的能力，中共政權才能夠愈來愈旺吧。

3. 人劇中的一位丑角鄭勝利(鄭乾)，突顯了新起的網路力量，大風廠的工人暴動引起的警民對峙，警察上門的無理盤查，影視都被他轉發到網上而引起社會及國際的轟動，有了這股巨大反腐草根力量，加上紀檢處的上層壓

力，今後貪官汙吏要隱身匿跡更難了。

4. 人劇的劇情雖然驚心動魄，但比起周永康，徐才厚，郭伯雄和令計劃的實際案例只能說得上是小菜一碟，坊間傳言都說以上這幾隻老虎家中搜出的機款和文物寶貝最少值幾億，而法庭只認定他們只吞了幾百萬，中共當局既然下定了肅貪的決心，為什麼對案情還要遮遮掩掩，令筆者百思不解？華國鋒有魄力把四人幫送進秦城監獄，為什麼直到今天，對以前頂上層那位貪官汙吏製造者卻還是束手無策呢？

5. 最近有一位被追輯的經濟犯郭文貴在美國大肆爆料中國官商勾結貪污腐化的「真相」，為人劇又提供了足夠寫續集的故事材料。中國政府既然下定肅貪的決心，與其讓郭某人在美國胡說八道，何不將計就計，把郭文貴請回去做污點證人，把還沒法下手的大大貪老虎來個徹底收網呢？

中共能在短短的幾十年間，把一個支離破碎的中國帶向了富裕強大，其組織力，動員力和戰鬥力都非常強大是無容置疑的，我們大概可以得到一個結論：「沒有外來的力量可以打敗中國共產黨」，還可以得到一個推論：「唯一可以消滅中國共產黨的只有中國共產黨自己」，因為物必先腐而後蟲生(敗亡)，寄語中共今天的領導人，為了要達到中華民族的偉大復興，為了中國夢的實現，好好剷除黨內的腐敗吧！

# 媚日賣臺 認賊作父 從八田與一談起

◎尹紀穎

最近臺灣政府對相似事件的不同處理，令人大跌眼鏡。太陽花反服貿，反教科書還原「日治」為「日據」，大學生暴力非法霸佔立法院被判無罪，(視法律如無物，在美國誰敢霸佔國會?)，而反抗年金改革者卻被視為暴徒，28人被抓判刑。同樣為抗議，為何厚彼薄此？

台南烏山頭水庫的八田與一像被砍頭，台南市長賴清德立刻向日本書信解釋並積極修復。(烏山頭水庫作用僅曾文水庫五分之一，發電只有曾文水庫的4%)，而實施三七五減租，耕者有其田，曾文水庫。建設臺灣為三民主義模範省的蔣中正像被砍頭卻置之不理。

臺灣古稱夷州，流求，三國時代屬東吳，臺灣人祖先大部分來自福建與廣東。甲午戰後被割讓給日本。當時臺灣民眾為保家園，即使日軍燒光殺光政策下，依然前仆後繼與日軍對抗，例如著名的牡丹社事件，霧社，西來庵等事件；新竹桃園大屠殺，雲林，嘉義，台南大屠殺等幾十起大屠殺，四十萬臺灣人民為保衛這塊土地犧牲了性命。不紀念數十萬祖先的犧牲，卻每年在雙方犧牲幾百人的228事件大作文章，同時被無辜殺害的外省人，為何沒有被哀悼呢？

在經歷李登輝，陳水扁的親日

政策及馬英九的不作為，加上現今蔡英文的反孔子，反媽祖。(日據時代就有媽祖，為何不說日本借媽祖麻醉臺灣?)數典忘祖，忘記祖先為保護土，被日軍殺戮的深仇血債。認賊作父，核災捐款77億，現在又要進口核災食品，把日本成祖宗，心裡向倭奴下跪。何不幹脆改陳姓蔡姓為岩裡，安倍呢？

現在甚至發佈民調 62%贊成台灣獨，最終目的為回歸日本，日本則處心積慮步步拿下臺灣。然而，抗日戰爭十四年，一寸山河一寸血，中國經歷慰安婦，細菌實驗。兩千億生命財產損失的代價，臺灣這塊土地才又回歸祖國，億萬中國人的血為臺灣而流，所以臺灣屬於所有的中國人。

既然要台獨，不承認自己是中華民族，不承認自己是炎黃子孫，媚日賣台，認同倭寇，何不離開臺灣這塊土地，搬遷至日本呢？臺灣自古屬於中國，為中國不可分割的土地，趕快把中國的領土還給中國吧！

# Tsai Ying-wen's Rise, Governance and Support for Same-Sex Marriage

**Abstract**  
Tsai Ing-wen is the first female unmarried president of Taiwan and she has never held an elected office before winning her presidency in 2016. Her rise to power was intriguing, first groomed by Lee Teng-hui while he was the president and chairman of KMT and then she was favored by DPP eventually being promoted to be the party chairperson. Her approval rating has progressively declined since she began her governance. Her support of same-sex marriage may be motivated by not so honorable reasons.

In 2016, Tsai Ing-wen won the Taiwan election to become Taiwan's first female President. Tsai was born on August 31, 1956 in Fang-shan, Ping-dong county, Taiwan. She was one of the nine children born to a wealthy business family. Tsai is the first female unmarried president who has never held an elected office before her presidency. Tracing her career, one may credit her to be a person who can sense the political wind as well as stubbornly persistent. The fact that she achieved her position today is by no means an accident. Born with a silver spoon, Tsai's early life benefited from the Kuo-Min-Tang (KMT) ruled Taiwan; she had a good K-12 education and a fair competitive education opportunity for college. To her credit, she entered National Taiwan University to study law and earned a bachelor degree in 1978. Later she obtained a master degree from Cornell University at Ithaca in 1980 and a law doctorate from the London School of Economics in 1984 according to public information on Wikipedia, suggesting that her college studies in National Taiwan University might have influenced her future studies and career directions.

As a female college graduate, she had no national military service obligation in Taiwan, thus she went straight for graduate studies abroad. It was puzzling though after obtaining a MS in 1980 she would switch from Cornell University a reputable Ivy League school to a British University for PhD studies. In normal case, one could earn a PhD in less time staying in the same graduate school unless one was either not happy with that graduate school or did not do well enough to be encouraged to continue on for PhD studies. In Tsai's case, it has puzzled some people that her name could not be found with Cornell's dissertation search engine for her MS thesis; unless she did not do a MS thesis. Furthermore, her PhD thesis could not be found in the LSE dissertation search directory either. Interestingly enough, on the Internet, there is a web page in her defense claiming that her thesis, entitled, 'Unfair Trade Practices and

Safeguard Actions', do exist but it offers links leading to unavailable findings in both ProQuest Dissertation Express and British Library E-Thesis Online Services. Nowhere on the Internet shows her thesis other than the title. There was no abstract, no full text, and no discussions anywhere, a very unusual fact for any thesis of any value.

After her studies, Tsai returned to Taiwan to teach, first at Cheng Chi University (1984-1990) then Soochow University (1991-1993). In 1993 (age 37), she was appointed to a series of governmental positions by the then-ruling KMT and was one of the chief drafters of the "special state-to-state relations doctrine of then President Lee Teng-hui. Tsai had clearly become Lee's protégé at that time. Lee, although the designated leader of KMT, was a double faced cunning politician plotting for Taiwan independence deviating from KMT's 'One China and Reunification' platform. Lee was eventually ousted from KMT but not until he had succeeded in dividing KMT into several factions and cultivated a few key protégés or followers. In 2000, the President of Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) in Taiwan, Chen Shui-bian, a secret follower of Lee challenged KMT and won the presidency. Tsai served as Minister of the Mainland Affairs Council in Chen's first term as a non-partisan appointee.

She later joined DPP in 2004 and served briefly as a DPP-designated member (no constituents) of the Legislative Yuan. From thereon, she was appointed (obviously a grooming task) Vice Premier under Premier Su Tseng-chang until the cabinet's mass resignation in 2007. She was elected and assumed DPP's chairperson in 2008, following her party's defeat to Ma Ying-jeou (KMT) in that year's presidential election. Tsai had run for Mayor for New Taipei City in the November 2010 municipal election but was defeated by Eric Chu (KMT). In April 2011, Tsai became the first female presidential candidate of a major party in the history of the Republic of China after defeating her former boss, Su Tseng-chang, in the DPP's primary by a slight margin (Her rise to the top of DPP is intriguing, some say it can be traced to Lee and Japan and some say it can be traced to the U.S.). She was defeated by the incumbent President Ma (KMT) in the 5th direct presidential election (2012). Tsai resigned from the DPP leadership in 2012 for her failing presidential run, but she was reelected party chairperson in 2014. DPP again nominated Tsai as its candidate for the 2016 6th direct presidential election and she won by a landslide against Eric Chu (KMT). Her victory was to a large extent due to KMT's falling approval rating in Taiwan.

Since Tsai's inauguration on May 20, 2016, her approval rating had progressively declined (to 30% or 18% by a "Green" inclined survey) as

she was earnestly pursuing an anti-Mainland China policy. First, she refused to acknowledge the 1992 pledge that two sides cross the Taiwan Strait agree there is only one China but permitting two political systems. Then she is pushing for strengthening military forces by initiating a Navy ship construction program (to resist Mainland's existing and future carriers) and a plan to purchase the US stealth F-35 fighter jets. Moreover, she is increasing effort to distance from Mainland culturally and economically. She launched a 'New South' strategy to focus trade, investment and tourism towards Southeastern Asian countries to compensate Taiwan's loss from a deteriorating Cross-Strait relationship. However, all her policies so far have caused serious anxiety in people concerning the future of Taiwan. Although she had not made direct open remark pushing for Taiwan Independence, a serious redline of Mainland China, her government had been busy making obvious anti-Mainland writings on the wall. Her governance and performance as the President of Taiwan can only suggest that she is well entrenched in the Taiwan Independence cliché tied to Lee Teng-hui, Chen Shui-bian and Japan connection and she is trying shrewdly to play ball with the anti-China Americans to renege the 'One China' commitment. She and her Taiwan Independence push may be persistent but unlikely to succeed as indicated by her falling approval rating.

Recently, the same-sex marriage became a hot issue in Taiwan. A group of supporters is pushing for legislation to legalize same-sex marriage. Tsai expressed her support for law revision, why? The answer does not lie with the fact that she is a woman (61) never married since she won't gain any advantage by having a same-sex marriage. The answer lies in the fact that she needs distractions from her governance critics, especially cross-strait relations and deteriorating economy, and possibly she may gain financially. Tsai's government had tried very hard to attend WHA uninvited on the basis that they cared about the health of Taiwan people. But don't they realize that male same-sex intercourse is the single major culprit for HIV or AIDS. South Africa is the living example having seven million with HIV (2015). Does Taiwan want to become like South Africa? A "rough" estimate claims Taiwan having 33000 HIV carriers and increasing by 6 per day. Ignoring the moral issue in Chinese culture and just focusing on healthcare cost alone, an AIDS patient needs "roughly" \$30,000 for medical care per month, that is roughly \$990,000,000 per year cost to the national healthcare treating the 33000 AIDS patients. The 6 per day growth means 6.6% annual cost increase. Why is Tsai supporting same-sex marriage? Is it possible that she is motivated by financial gain from her biomedical and pharmaceutical investment in addition to the fact that she needs a distraction from political issues?