

# 520 小英當選週年感言初稿

## 集體創作

下面這篇演說稿據說是一批台商的集體創作，獻給蔡英文，供她在發表520當選週年的演說時參考。雖然有點過時，但是仍然值得我們回味。

各位親愛的綠胞，和我看沒有起見的藍胞：

正值我當選了"這個國家"的總統的一周年的時刻，我有許許多多的感想要跟大家分享。我特別想到，我何德何能，居然能夠成為你們的領袖，勇敢地向一個走不通的道路邁進。對此，飲水思源，就像在奧斯卡頒獎典禮上的電影明星一樣，我要感謝很多人。且容許我把他們列在下面：

1. 首先要感謝我的恩師李登輝。是他，這位潛伏在國民黨內的日本人，鬥贏了李煥和郝柏村，崩解了國民黨，給我創造兩國論的機會，讓我知名度大增。
2. 當然也必須感謝那位變色龍宋楚瑜先生。他，為了赤裸裸的權力慾，在重要時刻向我靠攏，讓我能借力使力，化解了用人紛爭。
3. 還要感謝王金平。他掌控了國民黨在立法院的多數，可是他非常技巧地阻擋了國民黨許多重大法案的通過，使國民黨沒有發揮空間，讓我順利邁向大位。
4. 對哪位全台灣人民給予厚望，高票當選的馬英九，我更是感激涕零。他的無能，他的潔身自好，不要黨產，經常替民進黨打壓他自己的黨，他的憂柔寡斷，讓油電雙漲，以及砍掉軍公教18趴及年終慰問金。他真的是現代崇禎，而他沒有自知之明，還臭美的緊，被我黨輕易取勝。感謝他！
5. 感謝過去軍公教及一些藍軍賭爛國民黨的黨員不出來投票，讓我不費吹灰之力就能得到總統大位。
6. 感謝貪得無厭的陳水扁。如果沒有他的貪瀆，讓民進黨衰敗，就不能造就我以少壯派的清新形象出現。因此，我雖然暗笑他無知無能，我要把他從監獄裡弄出來討好深綠，讓他在輪椅上夢想如何揮霍瑞士銀行裡的美鈔。
7. 感謝台灣人對228選擇性的健忘及失憶，讓本黨利用省籍矛盾，

製造族群對立，從中獲利。我從來就知道，台灣老百姓是最純良的人，可以任我玩弄於股掌之間。

8. 感謝民視、三立、年代、自由時報與南部無數地下電台長期協助，經年累月地洗腦宣傳，讓支持民進黨的外圍組織更加穩固。有他們這種熱情選民的支持，毫無疑問，不管民調怎麼說，我一定能夠連續執政。

9. 感謝李遠哲的教改成功，這位既是竹中的榮耀也是竹中之恥的傻逼，用他的聲望把讓人民變傻變笨，使我的愚民方針可以繼續通行無阻。可以保證，他的教改斷子絕孫，以後台灣會造就大批庸碌之輩，不再有諾貝爾獎降臨台灣。

10. 感謝台灣哈日媚日族及小撮皇民們。如果沒有你們長期排華親日的行動，我怎麼推得動我執政的外交空間呢？

11. 更要感謝太陽花造反的小將們，沒有你們敢鬧政爭，盲目支持，我怎麼能得到這麼多的選票呢？

12. 還得感謝我的一大批頭腦長瘡的幕僚，設計出我們的一例一休政策來跟大陸的一帶一路對台。一帶一路是把錢往外送，一例一休是把錢往咱們民進黨自己的腰包裡送，當然是我們的政策更優越。

13. 感謝川普接聽了我的電話，讓全世界知道我蔡英文，而我們只花了十幾萬收買退休的參議員，比哪些亂敲詐我們的小國便宜多了。

14. 當然，最後還要補遺。我必須提到日本天皇。他的皇軍打敗清政府，佔據台灣，使我們祖先成為二等皇民，也使我成了二等皇民的後代。這是我的榮耀。天皇後來為了征服中華民國，需要我們台灣的二等皇民效力，所以我們台灣婦女就自願去當慰安婦，為皇軍服務。有許多存心不良的人一定要說這些婦女是被強迫去當軍妓的。那絕對不是事實。我現在依然是單身一人，雖然我年齡比較大，有人說女人老不嫁會發霉。老實說，當慰安婦也是不發霉的好辦法呢！

# 郭文貴效應 一位老百姓向統治著十三億人口的政府叫板！

## 叫板中國

一名貧農家庭出身的小孩子（據他自己說），在大陸突飛猛進的經濟發展中，以及官商利益輸送的大環境底下，成了億萬富翁。他就是被海外網友，推友冠以英雄，大俠，奸商，流氓等等名銜，和在國內曾經被稱為戰神而後來又被通緝的罪犯郭文貴。他潛逃國外，於今年一月，就在引起香港輿論界大嘩的尚建華在香港四季酒店被大陸執法人員逮捕押解歸國之後，開始爆料。先是在明鏡出版社的電視和網站上爆料，隨即在美國之音的中文節目中爆料。在美國之音爆料時發生播音中途中斷的事件之後，他開始在他曼哈頓天價購買的公寓中自拉自唱，幾乎每天對著攝像機鏡頭向網友"報平安"。通常有十萬至二十萬網民觀看他的視頻，其中可能有相當數目的觀眾是從大陸翻了防火牆的。

一位老百姓向統治著十三億人口的政府叫板！而政府居然奈何不了他！那可是驚人的大事。向全世界公開指責大陸上高官貪瀆和淫亂，嚴厲譴責警察對老百姓施加酷刑！憑藉的是個人親身經歷和內部機密！而政府既不親跟他對簿公堂，又不能逼迫他閉嘴，這是何等景觀呀！難怪他引起的注意和反應震驚一時。在中國繼續反腐和設法完善法治的進程中，它應當說是一個劃時代的界碑。因為他以最強有力的方式突出了一個問題：難道必須借助外力保護才能說話，才能暢所欲言？這實在是值得當局者反思再三的問題。

## 實名舉報巨虎

我在此想要談的是他這麼做的效應，而不是要讚美他或者譴責他。因為，老實說，中國共產黨建國以來，時至今日，既有偉大的成就，也曾造成難以盡訴的苦難和傷悲。前者值得加勉，後者則需要安撫與補償。在此關注的是，某些事情的發生到底會發生正面的效果，還是由於政府的處理不當而導致中國走向回頭路。無論是正是不負，郭文貴的橫空出世無疑會對北京當局產生相當大的震盪，因為這是在全球的眼球下發生的，而北京當局無法阻攔。

我們注意到，郭文貴爆料達到的第一個效應就是逼使北京當局試圖平起平坐地跟一名老百姓尋求妥協：他於五月十七號宣布，他的妻子和女兒已經來到了美國，跟他團聚。在視頻上，他有哭有笑地向他的推友和網民宣布了這個喜訊。許多人都知道，據他說，他的女兒跟百多名他公司的員工一起被傳政華率領的攜帶槍支的警察逮捕，關押和遭遇到非法虐待。他的女兒在他爆料的早些時候已被釋放，而現在更進一步准予出國。毫無疑問，這跟他的爆料是互為因果的。

傳政華是他最初爆料中的幾個重要目標之一。據他說，傳曾交代他任務，要他爆王岐山的親家，也就是被稱為左王之一，反對改革開放的姚依林的子女的貪瀆事蹟，以此打擊王，並答應以釋放他的家人和

## ◎水秉和

給他五千萬美元作為報酬。結果傳沒有放人，也沒有給錢。這顯然是觸發他爆料的因素之一。在美國之音的節目中，他曾設法播出他跟傳政華在電話中的對話，但是傳的語音已經改變，難以辨識。

此地網上有人猜測，在政法界權重一時的傳政華已經被監控，可能失去權力和人身自由。這有待以後求證。在舉報傳的時候，他還同時舉報了幾隻"巨虎"，包括曾慶紅，賀國強，戴相龍和賈慶林等的家人。後來又爆料包括朱鎔基兒子在內的其他一些人的貪瀆情況。所以，他爆料的第二個效應很可能是這些人的下場：到底這一大批人裡有多少人會受到雙規和立案調查，多少人會銀鐐入獄？

必須說明的是，連坐法和株連九族的做法是中國帝制皇權時代極端惡劣的，殘酷且不符合人道的陳腐東西，更不符合現代法治思想，所以早就應當廢止。因此，我們不能想當然的，認為子女都是借老子的政治資源而受到特殊待遇致富，也不應當因為子女貪瀆而指控上一輩枉法。但是，太子黨，官二代，富二代等的特權行為卻是中國當前的現實，是法律和執法人員很難觸及到的中國政治中的灰色地帶。如果看過在大陸熱映的《人民的名義》電視劇，就能了解，在中國，親屬，尤其是直系親屬，師生，同學，上下級的工作關係等都可能成為貪瀆之源，而派系與團伙是中國貪瀆的特色（該劇還暴露了一個現實，那就是書記太多，權力過大）。這是很難突破的灰色地帶，也是習近平要在中國實行法治必須面對的實際問題。郭的爆料應當達到的一個效應就是要逼使當局尋求制度安排，以清理這個灰色地帶。

從視頻中看出，郭是一邊爆料，一邊在跟當局討價還價，所以他並沒有徹底公佈他號稱手上掌握的大量資料。我發覺，後來他爆料的範圍有所縮小，級次也比較低。這大概是討價還價的結果。有點令人失望。不過，我看到他爆了一名在北京管理地產而貪得巨款的黃艷和她與前北京副市長之間的荒淫事蹟。郭是北京地產界中呼風喚雨的人物之一，可能對此，以及對高幹們在天上人間及其他會所吃喝淫亂的情況，都有親身眼見的了解。

另外一個極為驚人的爆料就是高等學府的腐化。他提到一名姓朱的北大黨委書記和一位姓王的前北大校長，指他們搞特招，讓高幹子弟走後門進入北大，阻擋了許多清寒子弟上進之門。他們還把北大美女拿去招待高幹！如果這個指控屬實，那麼我們要問：這是不是高等學府的普遍現象？如是，那麼中國的教育機構

絕對需要徹底改革。我們應當質疑，像大學這樣的學術機構應當受到黨委書記控制嗎？還有，大學的研究機構居然發行股票，變成少數人的營利之地，像話嗎？

當然，所有這些爆料都有待進一步證實。這些都已經成為公開信息，我在此只不過是在很小的範圍內予以複述而已。所有這些爆料，至少有一部分——甚至大部分——必然有事實根據，如果能夠得到徹查，杜絕制度上的缺陷，那麼郭文貴就做了一件功在國家的大事。

## 海外中文媒體的黃金時刻

郭文貴的爆料使許多人發現，原來有相當多的大陸知識分子或民運人士依靠著海外中文媒體謀生，包括我曾經相識的胡平（大家都老了！）。除了上面提到的美國之音和明鏡之外，通過郭文貴的爆料，我發現了很多談論政治的華文網站，如新唐人（法輪功），自由亞洲，博訊博聞，中國現在，小民之心，牆外井底蛙等等。可以看出，其中多數都是反中的，或者支持民主的，而其中至少有好幾個是受到美國政府，特別是中情局和民主基金會的支持。相信有的也得到台灣方面的支持。

毫無疑問，郭文貴為這些媒體帶來了一個黃金時段。到底這個時段能維持多久，是否屬於正面效應，還是負面效應，倒是一個很有趣的問題。

## 反貪：任重而道遠

從歷史的長河來看，當前的中國政治經濟體制仍然是未完成式，還在繼續演變。由於它走的是自己的道路，所以將來到底演變成什麼模樣，現在仍然難以想像。它的強項就是共產黨能夠組織整個社會，集中力量幹大事，所以在現代化的速度，廣度和深度方面，它創造了歷史。但是，就像所有從傳統社會急速轉型到現代化的國家，特別是社會主義制度轉型的國家一樣，貪瀆是這個盤根錯節的問題，它們難以解決。不看遠的，就看看俄國和印度，我們就能了解。不論何種政體，貪瀆都是難題。

對照之下，習近平與王岐山在中國的大力反腐真可說是難能可貴。經過四年，打掉了一大批老虎和蒼蠅不說，習的八項規定，關閉會所，禁止裸官擔任主管，設置逮捕外逃貪官的天網和獵狐機制，跟許多國家訂定引渡條約，不准官員的親戚經商，以及要官員公佈財產，甚至最近要官員申報私生子的資料等等，都是非常針對實際問題的措施。不過，在一個十三億人口的國家，這是一項任重而道遠的艱鉅工作。郭文貴事件雖然讓許多反共人士產生了仇者快的欣喜；可是，從關心中國前途的角度來看，它很可能嚴重刺激了當局的神經，因此應該對中國的反腐工作會產生良好的效應。這就是辯證看問題。

# New President of South Korea - What Will Happen to the Korea Peninsula?

The first female President of South Korea (SK), Park Geun-hye, had a very shortened tenure (2013-2017). She was disgraced in her presidency by the 'Soul-Mate-Gate'. Park's mentor soul-mate, Choi Soon-sil with no government role, was charged with influencing government policies and applying pressure, with Park's consent, to businesses to donate funds to foundations which Choi controlled. Park was eventually impeached and removed from her presidency on March 10<sup>th</sup>, 2017 cutting her five year-term short. A Presidential election was held 60 days after her demise. Moon Jae-in, leader of the opposition liberal party, Minjoo Party of Korea, and a member of National Assembly, won the election in a field of multiple candidates obtaining the highest number of votes (41%) against Hong Joon-pyo, a conservative pledging a tough stance against North Korea (24%) and Ahn Cheol-soo, a centrist (21%).

While the events were happening to President Park, the biggest news reported worldwide was the nuclear threat raised by Kim Jong-un, the President of North Korea (NK 2009-present). Kim succeeded his father, Kim Jong-il and adhered to NK's long-held desire to develop nuclear weapon. He broke off the on-off-on negotiation in 2011 and continued in demonstrating NK's ability of launching multiple nuclear missiles reaching a range of 1550 miles. This poses a threat to SK, Japan, the US military bases in Northeast Asia and also to the world with potential triggering a nuclear war. When Park took office in 2013, she adopted a 'be friend with China' policy cultivated from economical consideration since South Korea's trade with China was steadily growing reaching beyond 25% of South Korea's total export (\$131B to China in 2015). However, when the NK nuclear threat was elevated to high tension with no means stopping it, the U.S. proposed (Gen. Curtis Scaparrotti, the Commander of U.S. Forces Korea, USFK, recommended in 2014) to install the THAAD anti-nuclear missile system in South Korea. Under the pressure from the U.S., SK agreed to the THAAD installation plan. This might have pleased the U.S. and Japan but it alienated China and Russia who were concerned with their national defense capability being compromised. THAAD had also been an issue in SK's presidential election.

Moon as a Presidential Candidate was questioning the wisdom of installing THAAD in SK while other candidates were

## Mainstream and Organic Media Dr. Wordman

opposing THAAD. Moon suggested postponing the installation of THAAD until the next South Korea Government beginning its new term and acknowledged that it may not be easy to cancel the THAAD agreement. Now that Moon has been elected as the new president of SK and THAAD had been hurriedly made operational, what will happen to the nuclear threat to the Korea Peninsula and the world? First, Moon's spokesman expressed displeasure of the hurried roll out of THAAD depriving the new Administration a chance to make its own decision. Second, both Trump and Xi had called Moon to congratulate him but with different messages: Trump's 'to work together' versus Xi's 'concern over THAAD'. Recently after Xi's visit (April 6&7) to Trump's estate, Mar-a-Lago, Florida, Trump and Xi had again (April 12) communicated over the phone touching upon the NK issue. Interestingly, after the above conversation, Trump has expressed (April 28) that SK should pay for the cost of \$1billion for the installation of THAAD. In my opinion, Trump's statement was intriguing since it may provide a necessary stepping stone for the SK, the U.S., China, and the NK to get off the confrontation stage of nuclear threat.

The logic behind my opinion is as follows: Installation of THAAD was not a smooth operation facing internal opposition in SK and external pressure from China and Russia. The effectiveness of THAAD stopping NK's nuclear weapon development is questionable as exhibited by NK's continued testing and launching multiple nuclear missiles. China has always advocated a six-party dialogue to solve the NK nuclear issue and it did briefly work in 2005. Trump-Xi might have agreed that going back to the six-party negotiation might be the only plausible path. The \$1B installation payment demand gives the New SK President a graceful step to renege on the installation of THAAD by refusing to pay. The U.S. (Trump) would then have a good reason to pull out THAAD saving US face. China (and possibly Russia) would be motivated by the cancellation of THAAD then gladly applying pressure to NK warning her not to take the hard road against the five parties. NK's Kim, though seemingly a hard-headed figure, really had little to gain by confronting a united five parties. Hence, very likely Kim would take the stepping stone as well to get off the confrontation stage by agreeing to have a dialogue on the

condition that THAAD is removed..

The 12<sup>th</sup> SK President, Moon Jae-in, was elected by a large plurality against thirteen other candidates ending a decade of conservative rule. Moon as a liberal candidate already expressed his willingness to meet with Kim Jong-un. To mend fences with China, Moon revealed his plan to send separate delegations to Beijing to resolve the THAAD and trade issues. THAAD is one of the trickiest diplomatic problem the new SK leader faces. Since the THAAD installation was agreed by the previous administration and became operational early May, it would be hard to ask the United States to withdraw it without ruffling SK-US military alliance and appearing to be kowtowing to Chinese pressure. Hence, President Trump's \$1B payment demand for THAAD may just be a brilliant move (planned) or a lucky stroke (unplanned); in either case, it gives Moon a way out and the six-party negotiation a renewed life as discussed above. Whether the above scenario will play out or not depends on whether or not all the party figures have a rational mind.

China is likely to welcome Mr. Moon's election victory since Moon's position on NK is a sharp departure from that of his two immediate predecessors, conservatives who wanted strict enforcement of sanctions against the NK. While Moon condemned "the ruthless dictatorial regime of NK" during his campaign, he also argued that SK must "embrace the North Korean people to achieve peaceful reunification one day." This echoed with China's position, the SK's sunshine policy during 1998-2008 and the current NK's plea that "the two Koreas expel foreign influence from the Korean Peninsula and work together for reunification" and a companion comment, "The North and the South must ease military tensions and resolve all issues through dialogue and negotiations." For the U.S., there may be some "serious policy differences between the new U.S. and SK presidents over NK and related issues", warned by David Straub, a former director of Korean affairs at the State Department and a senior fellow at the Sejong Institute, a think tank in SK.

Moon had been smart to keep his options open by being diplomatic by saying: "reviewing the THAAD issue does not necessarily mean reversing it" or saying: "SK must learn to say no to Washington" but he emphasizes that "any diplomatic overture toward NK will be grounded in the South's alliance with the U.S."

Mr. Moon was born in 1953 in a refugee camp on an island off the southern coast of SK. He has a 90-year-old mother with hometown in NK. Moon once said to press, "If Korea reunifies, the first thing I would do is to take my mother's hand and visit her hometown," he said. "Perhaps I could retire there as a lawyer."

The world may be justified to be optimistic about the future of Korea Peninsula!