

香港粉身碎骨？臺灣地動山搖？ 冷眼看2020臺灣大選

2020 臺灣大選結束了，藍軍大敗之後，籠罩在一片哀鴻怨怒之中，筆者要勸這些朋友們不要傷心難過，要記得那首老歌「太陽下山明早還會爬上來」。

冷眼旁觀這次選舉，有下列幾個感想：

第一，中國國民黨在臺灣已經日漸式微，敗選之後已有不少中生代黨員要求改名，相信不久之後，國民黨可能隨著新黨，親民黨的後塵走入歷史。多年以來，民進黨在臺灣去中國化已經獲得完全成功，課綱內容已造成今天年青世代信仰上的天然獨。這次選舉，國民黨大敗不是韓國瑜個人的失敗，而是國民

◎范湘濤

黨本身的大幅萎縮。這次選舉，筆者認為韓國瑜蓋牌和造勢的戰法最絕對正確的，不然會輸得更慘；不管成敗如何，韓國瑜呼喚回了我們這些海外遊子對臺灣的回憶，對臺灣的愛，當我聽到選前凱道造勢晚會，王芷蕾唱的一曲「臺北的天空」，感動得流下了眼淚。我自始至終就是一個「韓粉」，用他們的一句名言「我挺韓，我驕傲」來為自己輕鬆一下！韓國瑜即使在不久後被罷免，大家也不必替他難過，因為他本來就是一無所有，而過去兩年旋風般的崛起，在人生旅途上能夠有此大

起大落，應該可以滿足了。

第二，蔡英文的厚黑狠毒的程度遠遠超過人們的想像；她憑著花錢買來的假博士學位繼續招搖撞騙，超厚臉皮，一點都沒有羞恥心。花公款，養網軍，消滅政敵，黑心程度，無所不用其極。把賴清德打倒了，還不讓他遁入空門，硬要用他來做自己的「倒插門」；把韓國瑜打倒了還不滿足，還要繼續追殺，讓他連高雄市長都可能做不完達到斬草除根的目的，有一句坊間流言「世上最狠婦人心」，在蔡英文身上可以說是表露無遺。四年前，蔡英文當選前後曾經一再強調「維持現狀」，而這次選舉，她大膽戳破「九二共識」那塊遮羞布，讓國民黨



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推進中美相互瞭解合作 促成海峽兩岸和平統一 倡導和諧平等多元世界

和共產黨都沒辦法再繼續演雙簧，為了勝選，使出這個殺手鐮，完全不顧臺灣人民死活，她用心之毒，令人震驚。

第三，這次臺灣大選，民進黨用反對「九二共識」狂勝國民黨，最值得檢討的是中國共產黨，此話怎講？因為老共在處理臺灣問題上從來不敢「政治掛帥」。對於那些在大陸賺錢，回到臺灣卻大搞臺灣的人，睜一隻眼閉一隻眼；對於臺灣派人士，不敢公開表示支持和鼓勵，更遑論任何實質的幫助。不管青紅皂白對臺灣的讓利，絲毫抓不住臺灣政治走向的脈絡，更有傳言，少數負責對臺事務的官員們，吃裡扒外，利用職權勾結臺灣份子謀求私利，更加引發臺灣份子的變本加厲。

第四，2020的臺灣大選值得高興的一件事，是「真小人」的民進黨再次打敗了「偽君子」的國民黨，在蔡英文的帶領下，這次更小人得徹底一些，把反對「九二共識」政策化，公開挑戰中國大陸所謂的「定海神針」。大陸要「和平統一」，臺灣要「和平獨立」，

一翻兩瞪眼，該是解決問題的時候了！

第五，在海峽兩岸實力對比之下，臺灣當然是微不足道，但香港跟台灣比較，不是更微不足道了嗎，為什麼香港暴動事件到現在還沒結束？香港選舉為什麼泛民派勢力能夠大獲全勝？臺灣有了香港模式的鼓勵，臺灣年輕人也把老共看成了紙老虎，成了民進黨大勝的主要原因。當外國勢力已經公開登門入室，老共還在慢條斯理，還在強調「一國兩制」的優越性，讓人看了難免有點啼笑皆非。

習主席曾經在國際場合作過重大聲明：香港暴亂，肇事者必須繩之以法，暴徒必會受到「粉身碎骨」的懲罰。他也在國內重大講話中說過：「九二共識」是海峽兩岸的定海神針，沒有了「九二共識」，臺灣一定會地動山搖。我們相信習主席的高度智慧和處理國家大事的能力；香港暴力份子要鬧到什麼時候才會粉身碎骨？臺灣要繼續沈淪到什麼程度才會地動山搖？讓我們拭目以待吧！

九二共識 宣告終結

◎盛嘉麟

台灣多年獨化綠化的結果，90%的人口不認自己是中國人，顯然兩岸已經沒有模糊空間，沒有一中空間。蔡英文勇敢的拒絕模糊，沒有「一個中國」，我覺得明確總比模糊好，兩岸光明正大的過日子。

中國大陸也不需要喊出「血濃於水」、「中國人不打中國人」這種沒出息的幻想，也不需要「施惠放利」這種傻瓜灑錢手段。我希望中國重整多年無效的衙門「跪台辦」（國台辦），重新換上「施琅」這一級的領導，和蔡英文一樣，擺明姿態。

因為美國的因素，暫時蔡英文不敢宣佈獨立的「台灣共和國」，中國也不便施琅武統，那麼雙方就各等機會，等待下一步動作。蔡英文賭美國日益強大，中國內部瓦解，待機獨立。中國在賭美國江河日下，台灣沒有出路，待機統一。

在等待過程中，蔡英文加強竄改歷史，反中反華，鞏固未來人口團結一致仇恨中國。

中國大陸不再灑錢施惠，實施「國民待遇」，從台胞證進展到居住證，再一步身份證，召喚台灣的中國人投奔回歸，把台獨的反中反

華的惡質族群留在台灣，造成敵我清晰的人口劃分。一方面繼續加強兩岸往來，只鼓勵單向的通學通商旅遊觀光，讓愈來愈多的台灣人目睹中國的進步強大富裕。不再鼓勵中國的觀光客留學生去台灣，不再灑錢台灣，也保護中國人的安全，免於台灣反中法律的迫害。另一方面加強施琅的部隊，使施琅的海空軍足以嚇阻美軍介入，終至足以潰敗美軍。時機一到，施琅的陸海空軍瞬間統一台灣，希望快到兵不血刃，也就是邱毅說的「武統開始，和統結束」。

我喜歡事態明確正大光明的對壘，雙方各作各的努力，公平解決。

美國愈來愈強，或者中國內部自己不爭氣（慕洋犬太多呼應外力，顏色革命瓦解中國），統一做不到，我們也甘願。

台灣民進黨政府貪污腐敗回復綠色恐怖，將會失去民心；大陸不放手，台灣經濟衰敗，年輕人只要小確幸，不敢對抗施琅，統一成功水到渠成，台灣人也甘願。

如果因此中國厲精，台灣圖治，美國江河日下不再稱霸，那無論兩岸怎麼解決，都是兩岸的福份。

天佑台灣

◎陳雍

無關由誰來執政。我最關切的是島上的所謂「去中國化」，尤其是淡化、忽視、甚至扭曲中華固有文化。

看看歷史上的元、清兩朝，都是由「異族」統治。前者命短，後者命長。清朝採取的全盤漢化政策，始終是極其徹底的。元朝的忽必略有同樣的眼光與能力，可惜獨木難撐大廈。

我個人認為，大陸在慘遭文化大革命的災難之後，能夠迅速崛起，最主要的原因是底子深厚。底子累積在民間，來自固有中華文化。

百年老店中國國民黨每況愈下，若干年前，關掉了當年在台灣總以為會永遠存在的中央日報，看來整個KMT也步上中央日報的後塵了。

蘇起用模糊的辦法發明「九二共識」來解決「一個中國」、「一邊一國」、「一中各表」的問題，沾沾自喜了廿年。他以前是幫李登輝首先吶喊「兩個中國」的傢伙，我看到蘇起，就為這樣的投機政客難過。

蔡英文算是有出息的，她想台灣獨立，就明白的拒絕「九二共識」，根本沒有「一個中國」，模糊的也沒有。洪秀柱喊出「一中同表」算是誠實的態度，她要打破國民黨的模糊稀泥「一中各表」，希望兩岸把「一中」講清楚共同表達。

只有國民黨人還在「九二共識」裡藏著自己發明的「一中各表」，其實就是躲在美國勢力下，在稀泥裡打混過日子。這和馬英九的「不獨不統不武」真是異曲同工，是國民黨最善長的招術。

明末清初，明朝的抗清英雄如史可法、鄭成功都想不出「不明不清不武」的口號，因為他們勇敢誠實。

兩岸演變到今天，從反共抗俄、消滅共匪，到蔣經國的「三不」，到蘇起的「九二共識」，到馬英九的「三不」，這種不明不白的口號，這次大選國民黨大敗，告一終結，因為人民都不耐煩了。

真實現象 令人錯愕

◎邱毅

大選的結果雖然令人錯愕，也看清楚了一些現象的真實：

一是台灣已經沒有了是非黑白，再談公平正義的只是傻瓜的行徑而已。所以，博士是假冒的無所謂。畜養暗黑網軍霸凌人、踐踏人也無所謂。貪污腐化詐領公帑，更加無所謂。捏造假共謀案，製造綠色恐怖，當然也沒有人敢反對抗拒。

二是台灣已經沒有討論「兩岸統一」的空間，不接受台獨或獨台，堅持統一信念，那怕你有再大的政治魅力，或為台灣人民做了再多的建樹，一樣註定要在政治場域裏被淘汰。

三是台灣已經進入一個日趨下流的媚俗社會，沒有什麼叫對的、正確的，必須迎合一些年輕人的癖好，如支持同性婚姻合法化，支持

廢除死刑等，若不與污濁的逆流同行，你將成為被攻擊的落伍象徵。

四是台灣不僅是雙重標準，而且是沒有標準。蔡英文多少弊案被揭露出來，有許多甚至是鐵証如山，但她是「辣妹妹」、「台獨女皇」，所以什麼都傷不了她分毫。但是，一堆「假消息」攻擊抹黑韓國瑜，卻是如影隨形的糾纏不休，有理說不清，整個言論市場全被暗網軍或被收買的媒體、名嘴所操控。

所以台灣政治已經不能碰了，台灣未來的前途，就由蔡英文帶著廢青走向衰亡吧。我奮鬥了一生，已經累了、倦了、乏了，不能再力挽狂瀾了，還是安安靜靜的養老終老吧！（摘錄自臉書）

Carlos Ghosn's Escape from Japan Tells More than CEO Greed

Mainstream and Organic Views
Dr. David Wordman

Carlos Ghosn (64) was the CEO of three international auto corporations, Renault, Nissan and Mitsubishi Motor. He was arrested in Japan on November 19, 2018 at the Haneda airport, when he was flying in his private Gulf Stream jet to Japan to attend a board meeting where he was going to call for a vote to remove the CEO he promoted, Horton Saikawa and reinstate his aide Kelly. He was arrested on the grounds of false accounting and his close aide, Greg Kelly, a retired Director and former head of Human Resources, was also detained. Ghosn was allowed to stay in his Tokyo apartment with a hefty bail \$13.8 M. The news of Ghosn's arrest was very significant in business world in 2018 but his Hollywood style escape from Japan under heavy surveillance on the day before New Year Eve (12-30-2019) was mysterious and dramatic, not surprisingly appeared on headlines on most world-wide media. Although Ghosn's escape plot is an intrigue story involving a former American Green Beret, Michael Taylor, deserving media's and readers' attention, but his career peaked as a CEO of multiple international corporations simultaneously tells more than a CEO's greed and power as presented by the Japanese prosecutors. Ghosn's case clearly demonstrated the problems of global corporate governance, executive compensation, employee protection, and cultural clash under different political systems and business philosophies. Thus, it is worthwhile for us to trace beyond Ghosn's personal successful career and his intriguing escape from Japan to Lebanon (now an Interpol wanted man) to launch a discussion on some of the larger issues mentioned above.

Ghosn was born in Porto Velho, Rondonia, Brazil (1954) and moved to Rio de Janeiro in 1956 then returned to Lebanon at six with his family. He was educated in Lebanon and later studied in France at prestigious Lycee Saint-Louis and the Ecole Polytechnique to become an engineer. He started his career in tire business and worked his way up in Michelin, becoming its COO of South America at age of 30 returning Michelin-SA to profit. With effort in mastering English, he then became the COO of North America for Michelin in 1989 and CEO in 1990 overseeing the restructuring after Michelin acquired Uniroyal Goodrich Tyre Company. The Ghosns lived in Greenville, North Carolina. In 1996, Ghosn became the Executive VP of Renault's Research, Engineering and Manufacturing

and President of its South America Division and in a year he became the first CEO of the privatized Renault with a successful restructuring operation. In March 1999, Renault and Nissan formed an alliance, then Renault purchased 36.8% of Nissan (May 1999). Ghosn as CEO of Renault assumed COO of Nissan (6/1999) and became President in June 2000 and CEO in June 2001 after successfully accomplished a Nissan Revival Plan (achieved profitability of 4.5% and debt reduction from \$5.6B to \$2.76B) by cutting 21,000 jobs (14% in Japan), eliminating age/seniority promotion, abolish Nissan Suppliers crosslink relationship (earned him a nick name as keiretsu killer), and changed corporate language from Japanese to English. Nissan returned to profit and debt was reduced to half. Then Ghosn introduced the 180 plan (1 million vehicles, 8% profit and 0 debt) to be accomplished by 2005, which were all being met under his leadership.

Ghosn's success drew attention in the auto industry. Billionaire investor Kirk Kerkorian bought 9.8% of GM in 2005 with intention to get Ghosn to be the new CEO but the plan was rebuffed by the GM Board. Next year, Ford offered CEO to Ghosn but he refused for not getting both the Chairman and the CEO positions. In the mean time, Ghosn embarked a push for zero emission vehicles and made Nissan as the world leader in electric cars, twice as big as Tesla's sales in 2017. Renault invested in Russia AvtoVAZ and bought 25% share, Ghosn became chairman of AvtoVAZ from 6/2012 to 6/2016 making him the chief of several international corporations including two in the Fortune 500 list. In October 2016, Nissan bought 34% of Mitsubishi Motors, which he later chaired, making the alliance group to be the 4th world largest auto group next to Toyota, Volkswagen and General Motors. Ghosn was the 4th foreigners to be CEO of a Japanese company (the other three were appointed by Ford to run Mazda). While Ghosn was successful in restructuring, his actions certainly have irked other Japanese corporate executives and employees as well as challenged some Japanese social and cultural norms. These elements probably

brought his demise. Ghosn did announce in February 2017 his plan of stepping down from Nissan CEO position as of 4/1/2017 but remaining as Chairman and promoting his protege, Horton Saikawa, to be the CEO. However, Ghosn was removed from his Nissan Chairman position as of November 26, 2018.

The charges made against Ghosn by Nissan and the Japanese prosecutors included using Nissan funds (\$18M) for purchasing his residences in Paris (\$5M), Beirut, Amsterdam and Rio de Janeiro (\$15M), setting up shell companies in Netherlands for making investments with Nissan funds, under reporting of income with complicated deferred income payment schemes and various financial accounting problems. Ghosn till this day claim innocence, however, he did settle with the U.S. SEC to pay \$1M fine for failing to report \$140M Nissan pay barring him to serve as director for any US public company. Ghosn's lavish life style and a salary equal to 240 times of that of a Renault employee and 11 times of that of Toyota chairman illustrate a fundamental issue in applying the American corporate culture to Japan and China. China and Japan both have a legitimate corporation law in many ways similar to the Western system but what is different is how these laws operate in the Asian societies with their unique political system and cultural background. Japan is not a communist country but she has a similar philosophy regarding protecting jobs and employees like China does.

We should not look at Ghosn's case as a simple personal greed or financial accounting fraud case. When Ghosn cut 21000 jobs (3000 in Japan) and abolished lifetime employment system in Renault-Nissan, he should have realized that he was challenging the Japanese culture and its society. Changing corporate language from Japanese to English not only will not educate the Japanese to accept the Western business philosophy but will further increase resentment of the Japanese employees. Calling Nissan's action against Ghosn as treason or coup or jealousy or corruption is a gross simplification of the deep problems existed in the international conglomerates operating world-wide especially in Asia, South America and Africa. As China is rising as a giant economy trying to establish and manage her global corporations as Japan did in the past decades facing competition with American corporations, it is advisable for the U.S., Japan and China to take the Ghosn career as a case study to examine the deep issues of corporate governance for global conglomerates. Perhaps, the young successful Conglomerate, Huawei, should be used as a reference for such a study.