

臺灣正走在「有選舉的專制」路上



最近美國的輿論正在炒作特朗普是不是獨裁者的問題，特朗普回答說，他只要當一天的獨裁者。他說，在上任的第一天，「我要關閉墨西哥的邊境，我還要鑽！鑽！鑽！」。（鑽指的是鑽油井）其他時候，他不是獨裁者。

◎水秉和

跟梅洛尼一樣，他也反對伊斯蘭教的移民；阿根廷最近選出了一位號稱阿根廷版的特朗普的米萊（Javier Milei），他要廢除中央銀行，把政府部門減半，使用美元等。這個現象或許會讓人懷疑：是不是民主制度出現問題了？

或者說，是不是民主制度正在變質？瑞典的哥德堡大學創立了一個民主種類研究所（Varieties of Democracy Institute），收集了大量資料，邀請全世界4000多名學者專家，對從1986年到2022年間180個國家的政治體制變化進行研究。他們根據對資料的分析研究出版了《2023年的民主報告：面對專制化的抗爭》（Democracy Report 2023: Defiance in the Face of Autocratization）。該書把這些國家分為四類：自由主義式民主；有選舉的民主；有選舉的專制；封閉式專制。分類的方法學極端複雜，包含資料和專家的主觀判斷，大致說來，「自由主義式民主」是最自由的一類，也就是說，它是多黨制，有定期選舉，言論自由，結社自由，人身保護，法治等，這一類的國家有32個，其中包括歐美各國，也包括臺灣。「有選舉的民主」是說，雖然有多黨選舉，也有言論結社自由，但是在其他方面，如

司法獨立，有所欠缺。這類國家有58個，許多拉丁美洲國家被列入此類。「有選舉的專制」是說，雖然有多黨選舉，可是選舉並不公平，言論與結社也受到限制，俄羅斯，土耳其和許多非洲國家被列入此類，共56個。「封閉式專制」指的是一黨專政或其他形式的專制統治，這一類包括中國，越南，朝鮮和其他30個國家。

這份報告最突出的結論是，世界上的民主制度正在退化，2022年民主化的發展已經退化到了1986年的水準。套用大陸上的一個術語，這叫做民主潮一夜回到解放前。它說，截至2022年，趨向民主化的國家由43個減少到14個，且都是小國，占世界人口的2%。向專制化邁進的國家從2002年的13個增加到2022年的42個，占世界人口的43%，其中包括印度，土耳其等。以全世界人口計算，2012年時，生活在兩類專制體制下的人口占世界人口的46%，到2022年，增加到72%（57億）。

不但如此，主要是由於中國經濟的強勁發展，到2022年，兩類專制國家的GDP占到全世界GDP的46%。由於專制國家經濟實力增加和它們之間的貿易額急劇攀升，民主國家間的貿易額在世界上的占比從1998年的74%降到2022年的47%。

需要指出的是，這份研究還沒有

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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

考慮到2023年的變化，如上面提到的義大利和荷蘭兩國的右轉，和民粹主義在歐美各國的增長趨勢。放眼2024年的世界，據《紐約時報》12月24日的報導，除了臺灣和美國以外，印度，印尼，墨西哥和由27國組成的歐洲議會都要舉行選舉，加上其他一些國家，總共有包括20億人在內的國家要將要舉行選舉，占世界GDP的60%。這個民主化退潮的趨勢看來只會繼續增加，不會逆轉。

在這個總趨勢底下，或許我們應當告慰（請總會此地的諷刺意味），臺灣不甘後人，也正在向同一個方向努力。過去8年，儘管執政黨缺乏建樹，醜聞不斷，包括假論文，違章建築，控制島內疫苗市場，缺水，缺電，壟斷雞蛋進口，干預司法等等，不但社會上批評聲不斷，連一代的同志也提出指責，可是，民進黨在這次選舉中仍然稍佔優勢。為什麼呢？現實是，當一個政黨掌握了國家機器，

如果它拒絕遵守民主原則和規範，或者暗中破壞民主原則和規範，利用人事任用的權力，逐步腐蝕民主建制，利用政府掌控的輿論機構，和它的網軍來左右選舉，那麼國家走向「有選舉的民主」，然後走向「有選舉的專制」，是相當容易的事。

臺灣的這次選舉很可能決定臺灣海峽的未來，到底是和平，還是戰爭，茲事體大。只是，火還沒有燒到自己身上，一般人就不會警覺，以為太平日子是他們的特權。儘管有越南，阿富汗，和現在的烏克蘭，證明美國到最後都會置身事外，擦屁股走路，但是，臺灣的上層與百姓仍然迷信，認為臺灣不一樣，臺灣對美國無比重要，美國會為臺灣跟大陸拼上一切！對於這種盲目樂觀的想法，我們身在海外，只有徒呼奈何，只有寄望於命運，而不是把希望放在選舉的結果上。

下一代人能夠享受到和平的兩岸關係，必須去舊迎新。

根據TVBS昨天民調，投柯（22%）絕對無法造成政黨輪替，等於廢票，就等於支持專制貪腐繼續掏空台灣。柯的醫療專業和品格，在他做假醫療證明幫貪官出獄，就崩潰。現在他的農地違建停車場？新竹秘寶？值得浪費一票嗎？

為了公平正義，現在台灣人投票自救，救自己家人朋友和台灣。

票投好康（侯康），2024年，

下架貪腐，停止情色詐騙，結束他們讓台灣人7年蒙羞，讓我們被恥笑為「詐騙王國」，有錢的天龍國台灣人卻只配用外國捐贈「乞丐疫苗」的汙名與惡夢。恢復政黨輪替，健全台灣的民主政治，阻斷小英幫派的惡霸專制，情慾貪婪的邪惡貪腐政權。

醒來吧！綠鄉親們！加油吧，綠鄉親們！

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拒絕「賴皮寮」 灌票好康(侯康)配

◎雲家老師

懇請討厭國民黨，堵爛綠，不屑小英綠的綠鄉親們，我們都是台灣人，一家人，聽聽家人們這7年來過得有多苦。

過去7年，小英新潮流這一夥人，貪贓物，情色兼修，假學歷充斥，站隊詐騙團夥，這難道是你們所期待的嗎？小英一人得道，雞犬升天。她身邊的，高層，口罩，快節，雞籠，綠能，軍火，.....包括小英妹妹，.....哪個不是輝煌騰達，大富大貴。而你，富了嗎？

為了賺疫苗錢，他們可以阻擋進口先進疫苗，拒絕民間捐贈，封存資料，罔顧因冤枉死亡的台灣人，幾次炒作高層股牟利。讓民眾打「乞丐疫苗」，為疫苗「殘餘劑」（人家打剩的疫苗，只能打一兩次）爭奪競跑揀選醜。

為了口罩和快節利益，可以阻擋口罩和快節製造王國的台灣，讓民眾日夜排隊，買高價的口罩和快節。為了雞蛋利益，可以讓資本額僅50萬的小吃店，進口8000萬的雞蛋。

造成缺電（請當年倡議拒絕核能的民進黨和林義雄踞共），讓綠能產業利潤大到爭奪者槍響連連。

從缺疫苗，這缺那卻，.....到現在還缺藥，缺電，缺錢，.....台灣要缺到什麼時候才是個盡頭？

為了謀利，可以開出前瞻計畫6000億打水漂？（最近12月30日趕在卸任前半年內，又再追加了2000億，要那麼多錢，去了哪

裡？）這些巨債都要留給子孫！

潛艦，日本造一艘只要170億，台灣從來沒下水過的軍艦一艘要400億？還要趕在卸任前再預訂4艘？（那麼多錢要去哪裡？）

還有黑箱作業，秘密制定特別預算，高興怎麼貪怎麼花，就怎麼貪怎麼花。

蔡家祖墳建建，免拆！賴的皇家豪華「工寮」建建，免拆！郭台銘祖墳建建，一般百姓的建建，必拆！

蔡政府設立的高薪肥貓職位高達300多個，你的薪水口袋呢？在過去幾年，像這些肥貓一樣飽滿嗎？

為避免被查，除了30年封存資料，廢了「特徵組」稽核公務員違法的機構，把立法院龍頭，監察院龍頭，大法官都換成「菜家班」自己人，破壞民主制度五權分立，互相監督制衡機制。

如果小英新潮流做得好，為什麼創業元老們，老民進黨員/民代/裡長/民眾們紛紛站出來抨擊批判他們的「德政」？（呂秀蓮，許國泰，林正傑，陳文茜，魏耀鵬，館長，蘇偉碩醫師，高雄民進黨民眾，裡長，老師，.....網上很多言論和影片，大家可以自己去查）

現在是戰爭與和平的抉擇，你的一票，很可能會決定未來4年，你和台灣人要不要上戰場為民進黨打仗？要不要讓美麗平安富庶的寶島台灣繼續被綠察路線掏空，繼續配合美國而變成一片焦土？

為了防止貪汙貪腐，為了避免弊端無限蔓延，必須下架亂政8年的民進黨！為了維護民主，政黨必須輪替！為了臺灣2300萬人的幸福，和

法輪功內訌，揭秘宗教王國

◎彭文逸

油管（YouTube）的視頻應有盡有，其中也有許多我們一無所知的中國人的自媒體在那裡賺取收入，養家糊口，和作出奉獻。其中有一個叫做石頭記的視頻，主持人是一位元刺了光頭的小夥子，他最近掌握到一些法輪功內訌的資料，使我們能夠窺到這個神秘的宗教團體一些機密。（只要在油管上打Stone即可找到該視頻）

內訌的主角是一位追隨李洪志（法輪功教主，被他的教眾尊稱我主佛或老師）長達30年的虔起，石頭記拿到了他對法輪功內部——特別是關於神韻歌舞團的——抱怨。這個歌舞團每年在美國甚至世界的一些大城市輪回表演，每年為法輪功賺取好幾千萬的收入，可是歌舞團的青少年們自己卻沒有收入，他們住在紐約州中部法輪功總部（龍泉寺），接受類似軍隊的訓練，骨折了也不能看醫生，只能練法輪功，因為這位教主不准教眾接受醫生治療，也不准他們吃西藥。

據瞭解，上世紀九零年代大陸染上了氣功熱，法輪功作為氣功功法

之一，當時紅遍大江南北，甚至在央視都有它的節目。但是，跟其他氣功不一樣，這位李教主自稱他是釋迦牟尼轉世，不但能夠靈魂出竅，神遊宇宙，並且能夠肉身升天。所有教徒，一旦得道，也都能夠肉身升天。並且，法輪功包治百病，信徒根本不需要接受中西醫的治療，也不接受治療，只准練功自療。對李教主而言，非常不幸的是，共產黨不吃這一套，把他掃地出門。從此，這位主張真善忍的李教主就跟共產黨結了仇，他來到美國，建立了一支強大的反共組織。

據石頭記說，「反共是非常賺錢的」。他特別提到兩個在油管上走紅的法輪功網主，一位是文昭，另一位是章天亮，說他們年收入都在百萬以上。根據他其他資料，法輪功的網紅還有李沐陽，江峰等，大概總有個7，8位之多，每一位的年收入大概也都在百萬以上。至於收入中有多少他們可以自己留用，有多少必須奉獻給教主，我們不得而

知。除了在2018年以後在油管上躡紅的大V之外，法輪功很早就有一份大家都見過的免費報紙《大紀元》，和一個新唐人電視臺，並且還有希望之聲（可能是無線電電臺），網上的《明慧網》，和《看中國》的小報。據虞超說，法輪功還拍電影，經營出版社等等。

石頭記稱法輪功信徒為優僂。他說，李洪志在公眾面前失蹤了二十多年，有人謠傳他已經死去，可是他最近又現身了。他在今年初發表了一篇關於人類起源的文章，似乎不太合乎一般科學家的瞭解。他還宣稱，新冠疫情導致中國四億人的死亡。這個說法實在太過離譜，搞得文昭和章天亮在他們收視率極高的視頻裡非常尷尬，因為他們必須在常識與信仰之間進行艱苦掙扎。此外，據石頭記說，章天亮的夫人還要整天服伺李洪志的妻子——教母。

李教主還有一個預言，那就是中共必亡。這好像也是所有法輪功的網紅和報紙，電臺等必須一再重複的教條之一。

Discussion on Democratic Systems

Although modern people have an ideal concept of world unity, expecting a fair and harmonious world where the countries are governed by law, everyone is equal, the talented are selected into the government to serve the people. However, looking back at history, the development of human civilization differed greatly from region to region in terms of speed, pattern, and process. Human beings have formed different societies, cultures, and countries through geographical isolation and ethnic evolution, and thus have different social and national systems. The thoughts of racialism and nationalism naturally arise and affect the subsequent development of mankind. Since the beginning of history, the development of human civilization has not been smooth. Unfortunately, there have been natural disasters (earthquakes, floods, fires, and plagues) and man-made disasters (wars). Therefore, among the four major ancient civilizations of mankind, including Babylon, ancient Egypt, ancient India, and Chinese culture, only the Chinese culture survived to this day without interruption. In the modern industrial revolution (1760-1840), Europe was the first to develop into industrial countries, led by Britain, France, Germany, and the Netherlands. Unfortunately, their nationalism led them to the path of colonial aggression, and colonialism spread to the United States (America) and Japan (Asia), causing the three continents (Asia, Africa, and America) and oceanic island groups in the world to be invaded and colonized for nearly 2-3 centuries. It was not until after World War II (1931/1937-1945) that the world powers hurt each other so badly that the colonies were allowed to become independent states and the United Nations was established.

The United Nations can be said to be a product of democratic institutionalism. Today there are 196 member states. In the United Nations General Assembly, one country, one vote, no matter how big or small, decides issues. However, when a resolution needs to be executed, it must pass its Security Council, which is composed of five permanent council members (the United States, China, Russia, France, and the United Kingdom have veto power) and the ten rotating elected members. This was an expedient measure after the failure of the League of Nations. One country, one vote, regardless of the size of the country, cannot effectively implement resolutions, and it only has the name of democracy but no executive reality. The Security Council can execute issues without problems in most cases where there are no disputes between major powers. If there are disputes between major powers, they must be shelved or discussed again. From the operation of the United Nations, we can imagine that when countries around the world implement democratic systems, there cannot be a perfect system suitable for all countries. Differences in country size, ethnic group, cultural genes, historical heritage, religious beliefs, regional environment, neighboring countries, etc. must be considered (different views and requirements) for a democratic system. Often, ordinary citizens, even in countries that have been independent for a long time, have vague

Mainstream Media and Organic Views Dr. Wordman

understandings of democratic concepts, and democratic systems, and cannot identify what is the democratic system that best suits the national conditions. Governments are created according to the laws of the system, and a proper democratic system means a proper government. Below we shall discuss different democratic systems, putting aside the hereditary and ancestral authoritarian system and government.

Simply put, any government system that is chosen and recognized by the people, directly or indirectly, is a democratic system. In nearly two hundred countries in the world, even if there is an emperor or queen in office, its government may be democratic. The effectiveness of the government or the capabilities of its leaders are all chosen by the people, and laws are enacted directly or indirectly by the people. If the people are dissatisfied, they can demand reforms. The people's last weapon is to overthrow the government, including revolution means. Under the above definition, democratic systems can be divided into three major categories: popular election (universal suffrage) decision-making system, representative democracy multi-party system, and representative democracy one-party system.

(1) Popular election decision-making system
This system elects all officials, formulates and amends all laws, and decides on all administrative orders based on the legal basis of one person, one vote. This kind of democratic system is impossible to implement except in very small countries, (or villages.)

(2) Representative democratic multi-party system
The power of this system of democracy is divided into direct voting to select officials (such as the presidency, states, provinces, counties, mayors, etc.) and representatives (such as members of Congress or Parliament, legislators, etc.) to make decisions on selecting officials (such as the prime minister and other officials) and legislation. Under the representative system, a party strives for the opportunity to be people's representatives/spokespersons (provide candidates) or to obtain direct candidates or representatives in the legislative and judicial fields. The democratic systems of many countries can be included in this category. For example, in the United States, the chief executive of local offices are directly elected, and the president is directly elected by a modified method. After the votes are counted in each state, the president is elected in the Senate through the representatives (senators), so it is possible that the elected president does not receive a majority of the popular votes. Under this system, multi-party competition often produces lame governments (without the support of a majority of voters and political parties) that render administration ineffective, or often produce short-lived governments. Under the alternating governance between the two major parties,

the government is relatively stable, but there is still a chance for a lame Administration due to party squabble or vicious competition.

(3) Representative one-party democracy
Multi-party democracy can evolve into a situation where one party dominates and maintains continuous power. If the party is indeed honest and efficient, not tempted by power and interests, it will be a blessing to the people.

Unfortunately, dominant single-party governance is prone to corruption then fail. Therefore, multi-party democracies tend to move towards multi-party competition, seeking power instead of focusing on serving the interests of the people. Many countries are currently struggling under short-lived and incompetent multi-party coalition governments. Today, there are only a few countries in the world that practice one-party democracy (such as communist countries, Russia, Vietnam, Cuba, etc.). The one-party system may lead to a situation where its long unchallenged dominance invites corruption and harms the country and the people, or even destroys the country. However, in the 21st century, a rapidly growing new China has emerged, from a poor and backward developing country to the world's second-largest economy and the world's largest manufacturer. China also practices a one-party democracy, so What's the difference and how is it successful?

The Communist Party of China (CCP) is a unique representative one-party democracy. The purpose of the CCP is to protect all people of the country, not for the interests of the party or a certain part of the people. It emphasizes that national unity cannot tolerate division. When people have differences, they must negotiate and compromise to form a consensus. The minority must obey the majority. Once a decision is made, the implementation is effective and efficient. Party members are chosen through competition, selection, oath, evaluation, and review. The party is subject to internal assessments and external people's supervision. The people can protest and appeal in small cases, and march for revolution on large issues. (Revolution is people's 'nuclear weapon' to CCP.) But people and parties must abide by the principle of the minority obeying the majority. This is the reason why the Three Gorges Dam on the Yangtze River can be successfully built after years of negotiation and coordination, but the California high-speed rail is still far away. There is some evidence that the CCP may move towards universal elections in rural areas to mandate the party grassroots (members) to serve the people's interests wholeheartedly. Facts have proven that a party should be able to self-discipline, make corrections, and truly serve the people rather than make good speeches but be incompetent and do nothing. China's rapid poverty alleviation can be attributed to its one-party democracy. However, once a party becomes corrupt, it will endanger the entire nation and the people. Therefore, the people must help the party to keep the party clean and must not corrupt together with the party for personal gain. In China's system, the 2022 20th CCP Party Congress has 2296 representatives elected from 96.7 million party members to carry out the duty of electing the party leadership for a term of five years. The 2023 National People's Congress (NPC) elected China's top leader for a term of five years.