

從用心良苦到偷雞摸狗 淺談 廢除 "出生公民權"

美國期中選舉前,川普總統放出一行政命令廢除"出生公民權"的風聲,為共和黨挽回了原先選戰上的頹勢,得到了一個與民主黨平分秋色的戰果(共和黨保持參院,民主黨控制眾院);川普既然嚐到了甜頭,當然不會從此罷休,在未來兩年內,一定會繼續在這個議題上借題發揮。

在美國立國的憲法條文中並無公民權的明確規定,一直到南北戰爭後的二次制憲,"出生公民權"才在1868年明文寫入憲法第十四修正案;當初的這個修正案是為了推翻美國最高法院在1857年關於非洲販運到美國黑奴後代不具備美國公民權的判例。由此可見當年的憲法修正案,是為了確保黑奴解放後能獲得完整和平等的公民權,可謂用心良苦。

俗話說"人算不如天算",當年用心良苦的憲法修正案,百多年後竟然變成了許多偷雞摸狗者的護身符,非法移民和旅遊生育竟然生出了幾十萬"美國公民",造成社會公憤,而且問題有越來越嚴重的趨向;1980年由非美國公民出生的嬰兒約佔當年總

◎范湘濤

出生率的1%,2000年時這個數字增加到了6%,直到現在,每年都維持在8%上下。長期以來,這種非公民在美生子能自動獲得美國公民權的大量增加自然引來社會上不少爭議,但由於各級政客的避重就輕,不願挑動這個問題,在解決問題上始終沒激起太大的勢頭。如今,川普以總統的高位,御駕親征,要自己動手來解決這個歷史留下來的問題,我們應該給他點讚!

川普總統要廢除"出生公民權"是否可行,眾說紛紜,筆者認為美國人民必將覺醒,意識到問題的嚴重性,總有一天會把問題做一個徹底解決。川普在目前內憂外患,四面楚歌的困境下,找到這個議題來為他兩年後的選情加分,是非常高明的政治謀略,如果廢除出生公民權在兩年內能夠順利進行,決非是僅僅是救他選情的一根稻草,而是救他選情的救生艇。

美國有這樣荒唐的憲法,自然會讓某些人認為有機可乘,有些中國的大

媽更是不落人後,大喇喇加入為美國生產公民的行列。俗話說"人不自私,天誅地滅",這些大媽們的未雨綢繆,心情是可以理解的,但他們的行為確實值得商榷的:1.中國政府是不承認雙重國籍的,中國大媽帶著美國小公民回國後要如何解決他其後的身分和他的教育問題?2.如果這些大媽們的另一半是國家幹部的話,可能讓政府懷疑他的忠誠度,而遭到"雙開"之災;3.大媽們從入境美國那一刻起,就因為自己的動機不正而必須偷偷摸摸,步步驚心,用"心懷鬼胎"四個字形容她們絲毫不過;這樣的胎教對孩子以後的成長一定有不良的影響。

筆者認為中國政府對於企圖來美生產美國小公民的大媽們應當嚴加禁止,因為這些大媽給當地人們留下非常不好的印象;本土居民對外來的人濫用美國法律感到十分厭惡和憤恨,即使在美國的新老華僑對這些大媽們吃裡(中國)扒外(美國)的行徑也都不以為然。讓這些大媽到美國來丟人現眼,實在有損中國政府大力宣傳的「中國夢」的威信.....。

不配在地球生存。

果然,由於日本福島核泄事件,70%土地受到輻射污染,高價向海外購買安全食物,卻把輻射區出產的貨物外銷海外。美國現已全面禁止日貨及日人移民,澳洲已禁止日人入境,而受害最深的台灣與中國大陸呢?

81年前的南京大屠殺歷歷在目,汶川大地震時日人雀躍歡呼,而國人卻長年購日貨游日本。今年國慶長假已有137萬人申請游日簽證,貢獻320億元,幫助日本解決竹山風災及貿易戰,卻不知自身將受到核輻射的摧殘。

眼看中國逐漸崛起,美國積極結盟日本,以保亞洲霸權。將來中日"難免一戰",買日貨游日本的國人,正以金錢幫助日本以子彈槍炮日後對付自己。有愛國心,有民族義的同胞們,快快覺醒吧!

◎尹紀穎

人,殺戮起來毫不手軟。

二戰後內戰,兩個政府皆急於拉攏日本,承認自己政權的合法性。一方聘請戰犯岡村寧次為軍事顧問,一方感謝二戰新政權得以成立,兩千億生命財產損失無賠償,最大戰犯天皇未判刑,日本在中國戰場並沒戰敗,為何要道歉?

"厚德載福,有容乃大"日本兩者均失,不為慰安婦,人體細菌實驗認罪悔改,因此不能在集中營紀念碑下跪的德國總統得到重生得救。

一個惡貫滿盈,沾滿亞洲億萬人民鮮血的國家必遭天遣,因為他們

"二十二"觀後

影片放至尾聲,燈光亮起,銀幕上一個個人名映入眼前。首最先是導演郭柯及他的製作團隊,接著是33位慰安婦,之後,所有費盡心血使記錄片得以問世的32099人。空氣如此凝重,我如此渺小,只能一人靜坐,表達對中國20萬慰安婦當年的劫難哀思。

感謝學弟陳壯飛的愛國情操與民族風骨,經他與熱心團隊的奔走下,雖然二戰浩劫紀念館最後只得變為和平公園,但他們:陳壯飛陳錦春夫婦,劉屏張麗芳夫婦,蔡安妮蔡德梁夫婦,謝啟宇。

無數默默犧牲奉獻的人,使"飛天""二十二"等抗日記錄片得以於華府面世。

當年的20萬慰安婦,忍受著日夜千刀萬剝般的身心摧殘,70%慘死與自殺,剩餘的30%,2014影片製作開始時僅33人挺身而出,2016片子殺青時剩只22名,本月看到紀錄片時,僅餘6位在世。

令人髮指的悲慘遭遇,要再度掀開瘡疤是何等悲痛難熬?願意昭告天下自己的不堪迴首,需要何等勇氣?影片中有因此被鄉里鄙視的恥辱,有無法面對而不願露面的,有談及過去淚流滿面,只能傷痛而停止,數位即使悲壯的面對鏡頭,卻再度倍受煎熬。

崇拜強者的日本人,國土猶如一把武士刀。面臨時刻的火山地震海嘯颶風。。他們必須隨時警惕及準備,以至於養成守時,整潔,次序,節儉。。等優良習俗,因而不能忍受亞洲其他各國的懶散,髒亂,喧嘩,無序。。認為他們是與禽畜同類的次等人下等人。人類宰殺禽畜何曾考慮被殺的禽畜權?所以內心"香蕉"的日本人鄙視亞洲

俄武器叫板美國 對中國有何啟示

◎寒梅

俄國向美國示威新核武亮相叫板,已是此週老聞在美國和世界各大媒體早有報導,老美媒體直說是新一回冷戰開始。問題根源在於老美稱霸世界心態積澱已久積習難改。自北約(NATO)1949成立,目的在防堵蘇聯軍勢擴張。到70年代美國在韓戰受挫之後,到越戰內外交迫不得不借助中國從越南翻身。當中國1971-72和美破冰後進入世界舞台,老美又開始新一輪外交圍堵,企圖從北美,歐洲到東北亞的日本連成一條無形的外交聯盟圍堵中國,而有1973年成立的三邊委員會(Trilateral Commission),為一美國國內跨黨派國際上的跨國外交俱樂部。等到1991蘇聯瓦解

後,美國開始以世界霸主傲視全球,真以世界警察自居。此時中國埋首經濟基礎建設,美國尚不放在眼內。

但是中國連續二三十年國內生產總值狂增,加上對美貿易順差差異,美國心理開始發酸。等到近十年中國的基礎建設全面飛躍,國防軍事硬體設施日新月異,老美心裏的半瓶醋就不止是越搖越酸,而是到忌妒橫生存心找渣的地步,導致2016南海島礁疆域之爭。當老美太平洋艦隊第七艦隊進入南海向中國耀武揚威時,中國東海南海艦隊準備擺陣對抗時,老美艦隊立刻退回



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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

慎防獨派因選舉 奧步 激起臺灣民變

◎謝芷生

臺灣"九合一選舉"已進入白熱化階段。筆者在西歐生活了快半個世紀,卻從未看過有像臺灣這般選舉激烈的地方。這是因為西方的民主制度不適合國情,水土不服?或臺灣的民主制度還不夠成熟?又或因臺灣實施民主制度的物質條件還不完備?這些原因都可能存在,但最關鍵,最直接的原因其實只有一條,即臺灣內部對國家的認同有嚴重分歧,民族感情受長期誤導,撕裂,人民內部矛盾已逐漸轉化為統獨對峙,互不相讓,難以化解的敵我矛盾。

2016年受台獨勢力操控的民進黨大選勝出,取得了行政與立法的全權執政。他們一方面口頭允諾會"維持現狀",一方面卻又頑固地拒絕承認含有一中內涵的"九二共識",且通過修改課綱,篡改歷史,修訂教科書等手段推行柔性台獨,並以改革為名,肆無忌憚地通過促轉會,黨產會等御用機構,企圖剝奪,削弱"反獨陣營"的人力與物力,使他們一蹶不振,永世不得翻身。認為如此便能達到他們在臺灣長期執政,遂行台獨的目的。

筆者曾在拙文中指出,台獨出謀策劃的領導層中確有聰明能幹之士,恐非國民黨或其他臺灣反獨團體可輕易匹敵。我70年代初到德國留學時,正逢台獨分子在歐美兩地積極籌組"臺灣同鄉會",欲通過同

鄉會等中性組織,在台僑與臺灣留學生中散佈台獨理念,培養台獨勢力。1974年春歐美日各地台獨分子曾齊聚奧京維也納,召開"世界臺灣同鄉會成立大會",並公然向海外統派,及國民黨下戰書,要求就臺灣前途進行辯論。統派慨然應邀出席。當時筆者還在德國留學,年輕氣盛,"初生之犢不怕虎",也主動要求上臺演講。因此曾接觸過這些台獨的"精英分子",對他們的學識,能力留有深刻印象,認為絕不容輕估。獨派勢力能在短短數十年間在臺灣竄起,並取得壓倒性主導地位,顯然離不開這些台獨前輩們的從中謀劃與指導。若非國民黨中突然竄出長期被輕忽掩蓋,頗具扭轉乾坤之力的韓國瑜,國民黨恐將從此被打趴在地,再難有東山再起的機會。

韓國瑜確為臺灣政壇難得一見的奇才。他的出現令藍營重新燃起了在選戰中勝出的希望。但若非2016年,他與民進黨議員王世堅在議會中的一場火爆對嗆,許多人可能至今都還不認識他。2017年8月國民黨主席吳敦義,委任原擔任北農總經理的他出任高雄黨部主委,並成為代表國民黨角逐2018年高雄市長的候選人。從今年九月開始他在臺灣選舉民調中的人氣節節攀升,幾已成為家喻戶曉的人物。高雄經民進黨連任二十年的執政,已弄得民窮財盡,千蒼百孔。正如韓國瑜所說,她變得"又老又窮",因此民心普遍思變。越來越多人把希望寄託在主張"東西出得去,人進得來,高雄發大財"的韓國瑜身上。

以韓國瑜的學識人品才幹,即出任臺灣最高領導人也綽綽有餘,更何況區區一個高雄市長呢。但高雄是1979年10月"美麗島事件"的發生地,長期被獨派視為民主聖地,他們豈肯輕易失去這塊陣地。高雄若"淪陷",民進黨在整個臺灣的執政地位都可能鬆動,甚至土崩瓦解。因此他們必將不惜任何代價保住它。目前人們普遍擔心,獨派會否再次施展他們慣用的選舉"奧步"。以目前民進黨執政無能,民心普遍思變的勢觀之,獨派此舉極有可能在臺灣激起民變。因此人們務必提高警惕,莫讓獨派再次得逞。

Legal and Illegal interference in Elections

The U.S. has been a promoter and defender of democracy treating it as an ideology rather than a decision making method for establishing government, electing officials, legislating laws and deciding policies and public affairs both domestic and international. Since electing public officials is the most important element in running a government, it became the most prominent element of democracy. Thus national elections draw national and international attention. When attention is elevated to action then interference may occur. If action is protected or sanctioned by law then the interference is legal otherwise it is illegal. Most foreign direct interferences on elections are illegal even in the form of advertisement or donations supporting or opposing any candidate in an election. On the other hand, often interference is done indirectly through a legal front such as an action group or registered lobbying organization or a citizen or retired official.

Paul Craig Roberts in his website (democracynow.com 7-27-2018) quoted Noam Chomsky saying Russians were not interfering our elections but Israel definitely is - "whatever the Russians may have done barely counts or weighs in the balance as compared to what another state does, openly, brazenly and with enormous support. Israeli intervention in U.S. elections vastly overwhelms anything the Russians may have done, I mean, even to the point where the Prime Minister of Israel, Netanyahu, goes directly to Congress, without even informing the President, and speaks to the Congress, with overwhelming applause, to try to undermine the President's policies—that was what happened with Obama and Netanyahu in 2015). Did Putin come to give an address to the joint sessions of Congress trying to—calling on them to reverse U.S. policy, without even informing the President?"

Robert's article caught my attention thus triggered my thoughts as expressed in the opening paragraph. Israel's Prime Minister, Netanyahu, presumably was invited by the Congress, thus his action should be considered as a legal interference in the U.S. policies and/or elections. However, strictly speaking, if the Congress had not unanimously voted to invite him, his speech or action on US elections or policies would not be 'kosher'; the opposing legislators and citizens of the U.S. certainly have the right to protest and render such speech and action as foreign interference. So regarding elections, foreign countries should refrain from direct interference other than making public opinions as individual observers through

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public media. Any non-public or secretive action from a foreign entity trying to influence another country's election should be considered as illegal interference. The U.S. certainly has the right to investigate the "Russia-gate" if she suspects foreign interference occurred.

Chomsky's comment deserves further analysis from 'fairness' or 'seriousness' point of view when one considers what is a legal standard practice and what is a double standard. Governments undertake secretive actions in international arena is almost a standard practice but it is not an international legal practice even when it is endorsed by the home country. The secretive interference of the U.S. in Russia's elections or policies or vice versa may be a de-facto 'standard practice' but they are not legal based on international or domestic laws. When a country is crying foul about another country's interference actions but is practicing interference on other countries, she is then having a hypocritical double standard. Examining the history of the international affairs, there is no shortage of U.S. and Russia interference in other countries' domestic policies and elections (Middle East exhibits ample examples), perhaps mostly done secretly but some openly clearly of "unfair" and 'double standard practice'.

The Taiwan issue in the U.S. - China relation is the perfect example for discussing the legality of 'interference' and 'foreign interference' issue. The U.S. recognizes China as a sovereign nation and acknowledges that Taiwan is a part of China; so do the U.N and 175 countries. Therefore, China regards Taiwan as a domestic issue unsettled from a Chinese civil war between KMT and CCP, two political parties emerged during China's revolution in the late 19th and early 20th century. KMT retreated to Taiwan in 1949 and evolved into a multi-party government. (Although there are nominally close to 300 parties in Taiwan, the New DPP is the only party ever replaced the KMT Administration in 2000 by Chen Shui-bian and then 2016 by Tsai Ing-wen). On the other hand, the CCP remains the dominant party in control of Mainland China since 1949 under China's Constitution permitting multiple political parties to exist and form a united front as well as allowing different governmental systems to administer special regions in China. Thus China regards Hong Kong and Macaw as special administrative regions and Taiwan as a province or special region subject to reconciliation. Therefore, the elections in Hong Kong or Taiwan are

considered domestic elections in China.

The above factual situation raises an interesting question on whether any country or the CCP government can interfere in the elections held in Hong Kong or Taiwan? Basically, no other country should interfere in the elections in Hong Kong or Taiwan, not the previous colonial ruler, the Great Britain (controlled Hong Kong over one hundred years), nor Japan (ruled Taiwan as a colony for fifty years) and certainly not other countries including the U.S. except China which under her Constitution and international recognition has the 'legal' right to monitor the elections in her special regions and provinces. Regardless how The legal right would be interpreted according to the local laws and China's Constitution, we can first simply and clearly state that the U.S., U.K. and Japan definitely have no right to interfere in Hong Kong or Taiwan's elections. As for the domestic interpretation of election laws in Taiwan and Hong Kong, the Mainland China's position is a cautious one. On the one hand she is respecting as much freedom and independence of the local voting population under local laws as possible barring treasonous activities such as premeditated separation (an interesting case of Catalonia in Spain is a good reference) and on the other hand she is upholding sovereignty rights over the regions under Chinese Constitution.

Unfortunately, as stated above States do practice illegal interference in foreign land's elections. Since it was returned to China in 1997, Hong Kong had held several elections already, but foreign interferences persist albeit they are getting less and less influential. However, foreign interference is a die-hard activity mainly because governments can hide behind diplomatic immunity and practice double standard fooling their own citizens. The 'Russia investigation' could be a blessing in disguise for American citizens to understand the election interference issue and see through double standards. When it comes to Taiwan, it is amazing such a double standard was so vivid and yet escaped the scrutiny of American citizens.

When the U.S. established diplomatic relation with Mainland China and cut off legal ties with Taiwan, the U.S. passed a Taiwan Relation Act as a foreign policy statement with high moral overtone that the U.S. expects Taiwan to be peacefully united with Mainland China and the U.S. values a long held friendly relation with the people in Taiwan. However, this act and subsequent laws such as the Taiwan Travel Act, etc., are passed and interpreted less as a moral statement but a tool for practicing interference (to the point that the Taiwan election candidate must come to the U.S. to get her blessing) and applying double standard (such as the U.S. can interfere in Taiwan's election but China cannot lobby the U.S. Congress to stop legislating 'Taiwan Relation' laws). The U.S. certainly has the right to legislate any law by her Congress but should Americans condone a double standard? Should they cry foul about Russia interference, permit Israel interference, legislate laws interfering foreign land's political affairs and yet forbid lobbying actions from foreign entities? Where is the justice and moral standard? How can the U.S. be the model for the world?!