

故宮與東陵 蔡英文與孫殿英

拜讀中美論壇 229期陳大安先生「為子孫保護文物，防奸人盜賣國寶」大作，非常佩服陳先生明察秋毫，見微知著的眼光，他認為民進黨當局「一定會」偷盜故宮博物院文物，筆者與他有同樣的憂心，因為我們可以看到，蔡英文民進黨那些嘍囉們的頭頂上，都冒著一股孫殿英盜寶賊那種陰氣。

先讓我們回顧一下歷史；孫殿英其人只是一個有奶便是娘的小混混，他投靠過許多大軍閥，馮玉祥，閻錫山，張學良都是他事奉過的主子；在張宗昌手下一帆風順當上了軍長；1928年北伐軍節節勝利，北洋軍閥們都走到了窮途末路，蔣介石此時收編了孫殿英並任命他為革命軍六軍團十二軍軍長，駐紮蘇州馬橋，離東陵只有一山之隔。孫殿英(他小時候出過天花)以驅趕土匪為名，搞了一個假軍演真盜墓的把戲；他宣佈全城戒嚴，解散全部護陵人員，然後用炸藥炸開乾隆和慈禧兩座皇陵，放手盜掘寶物，不但動用了全軍所有的運輸車輛，還另外向地方政府徵集到三十多輛馬車搬運這批寶物，寶物數量之多可以想像。盜寶事件風聲傳出後，全國嘩然，最後弄到軍法審判，只找了一名師長頂罪，草草了事。麻子本人，挾持由盜賣國寶得來的巨大財富，上下打點，從此在官場順風順水，後來還當上了安徽省主席和集團軍總司令。但此人賊性難改，抗戰期間投靠汪偽政府，當了漢奸，抗戰勝利後，老蔣二度收編他，要他「將功贖罪」，帶兵剿共，結果兵敗被俘，被老共關進勞動營改造後，鬱鬱而終。

當盜寶事件罵罵浪潮平息後，麻子也不再否認自己是盜寶案的主謀，他給出的理由非常冠冕堂皇：

◎范湘濤

第一個理由，他說他是替漢人報滿清統治之仇；但盜墓時清王朝已覆亡十六年了，馮玉祥譏諷他是革死人的命；第二個理由，他說他是替軍隊籌備軍餉，但事實證明，盜寶的財源多半花到自已買官進爵上去了。孫殿英說出的兩大盜寶理由，正常人聽了都會認為他瘋人瘋語，但在「有心人」的腦袋瓜裡，麻子的「大道理」說不定已為他們指點了迷津；蔡英文的民進黨可以「克隆」孫殿英盜墓的兩大經典理由，作為他們盜賣故宮博物院文物的正當性的依據：第一，盜賣文物是為了報二二八之仇；第二盜賣故宮博物院可以籌備軍費，大搞臺灣獨立。讀者諸君看到這裡，一定以為筆者在說笑，其實筆者是非常嚴肅的，要知道民進黨這批人正如陳大安所言，是一群痞子；「廟小妖風大，池淺王八多」，這樣一個小王朝，是什麼壞事都幹得出來的。蔡英文上台以來，去關公媽祖，去鄭成功劉銘傳，去孫中山蔣介石，去文言文等等惡行，已經在為去故宮博物院鋪陳了後路；如今的故宮對於民進黨來說，等於孫殿英眼中的東陵，除了可以賣錢之外沒有任何值得珍惜的感情，盜賣故宮博物院的中華瑰寶，是這群王八蛋必然會幹的勾當，大家不能掉以輕心！民進黨和孫殿英還有一個共同點，那就是在走投無路時都會恬不知恥，心甘情願做日本人狗腿的漢奸。

最近香港一次文物拍賣會上，四幅齊白石的畫賣出了驚人的八點四億港元天價，許多故宮文物比齊白石的畫當然價錢更高，以此為準，推算一下故宮那些寶藏可以值多少錢？民進黨如果決定以武拒統，狗

讀者迴響

◎文妮

謹防米倉的老鼠

從中美論壇上看到陳大安先生的文章。他憂心中國的文物被盜賣，呼籲有良知的中國人「為子孫守護文物」，我對他表示欽佩，也願為保護中國的文物搖旗吶喊。

記得一年多以前去臺灣參加攝影活動，主辦單位帶我們參觀了臺北故宮博物館，有機會親眼目睹了故宮收藏的文物。為看「翡翠白菜」排了好長隊，想拍照都被人群阻擋。整個展覽的安排也非常現代化，感歎於這些文物能漂洋過海多年仍然完好無缺，感恩臺灣同胞對中華民族的瑰寶收藏和對後代子孫的教育傳承。

我來自中國大陸，因為歷史原因，我的外婆和舅舅姨媽都去了臺灣。從小都想去臺灣看看，我也認為我就是臺灣人，外婆的家就是我的家。歷史雖然將我們分隔多年，但我們都是中國人，臺灣當年的進步也是中華民族的驕傲。如今兩岸

的人民交流，團結共存已經是共同的方向。保護文物更是大家的共同任務。

但目前民進黨當局想要「倒賣國寶，拍賣文物」的意圖已經十分明顯，感謝陳先生的文章，讓大家瞭解事情嚴重性，非常擔心那些守穀倉的老鼠，那些心懷叵測的民族敗類，正暗中暗裡計算盜賣國家的珍寶，對付這種中華民族的千古罪人，是可忍，孰不可忍！

我呼籲臺灣同胞，不管是國民黨和民進黨，要認清事件的嚴重性，共同反對那些損害民族利益的勾當，保護我們的瑰寶不至流失！

中國的政府，多年來為保護和修復文物作出的努力是有目共睹的，而今的故宮專業的技術人員致力於用現代的技術還原歷史的真跡更作出了巨大貢獻。我們散落在海外的寶貴文物也是大家關心的重大和急需解決的課題。在此，也呼籲有關

急跳牆，盜賣故宮寶藏的財富可以買多少像 F35 那樣的先端武器，大家不能不注意！

上面指出的是民進黨政府盜賣故宮博物院文物必然性，現在再來談其可行性，這方面民進黨比孫麻子方便多了：一不必遣散護陵人員，因為院長和工作人員都是自己人；二不必用炸藥，全部寶物都已包裝妥善，隨時可取；三不必徵用馬車，今天的運輸方式便捷多樣，四不必去找古玩店找買家，日本人搶著要；如此這般，民進黨盜賣故宮寶藏已具備了天時地利人和的條件。

看到以上指出的民進黨盜賣故宮博物院文物的必然性和可行性，相信許多讀者朋友們一定和陳大安先生一樣憂心忡忡，但我們這些「草民」能做的其實很有限：我們只能張大我們的眼睛注意民進黨盜賣的一切可能行動，用大伙兒的眼力合成一道巨大的聚光鏡照在民進黨政府頭上，讓他們不敢輕舉妄動；我們還要發出強烈的聲音，警告那些想要盜賣故宮文物的人，他們的偷盜行為是國法天理所不容，讓這些盜賣國賊在犯罪前想想可能遭到的天譴和報應。

文章最後，我們呼籲大陸政府要提高對這一問題的重視程度；故宮博物院寶物屬於中國就像臺灣屬於中國一樣，中國政府對臺灣故宮博物院文物有絕對的所有權，對於保護臺灣故宮博物院國寶也有不可推脫的責任。建議中國政府要做到下列幾點：1.在反分裂法中，把盜賣國家文物列入武統選項之一，列出法律，對盜賣國家文物的參與者全部以叛亂罪論處，以嚇阻民進黨人的狼子野心。2.勒令世界各文物市場禁止交易中國故宮文物，斷絕民進黨的買方市場。3.警告各地的文物收藏家，如果他們膽敢收購中國國寶，一經查明屬實，中國政府將全力以法律途徑向他追訴到底；妓女(盜寶賊)和嫖客(收藏家)要一起抓，才能根絕後患！

世事奇妙，無獨有偶，中國共產黨六十多年前收拾了孫殿英那個盜墓賊，今後的一段日子，中國共產黨能不能收拾這群民進黨盜寶賊呢，且讓我們拭目以待……！

人士拿出解決的方案來，真是刻不容緩！華夏民族的千年歷史文物寶藏是中華民族的共同瑰寶，我們必須為後代子孫保存下來！

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中華瑰寶

◎周固猷

到了最危險的時候！

民進黨集團不遺餘力的推行“去中國化”，這上百萬件的外雙溪故宮中華歷史文物，用放大鏡去檢視，也看不出與台灣有任何關係，是純粹的“中國本質”，按照民進黨的邏輯，理應踢回中國大陸，可是一旦牽扯到“價值”兩字，貪婪的嘴臉立即湧現，什麼“設立南院是要方便南部民眾觀賞啦”，“贗品是宋美齡調包的啦”，我深信經過民進黨這批倭奴的內



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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

故宮文物如何處理？

看有權力者怎麼辦！

◎劉冰

窮人死了，草蓆一包，什麼事都沒有。富人死了，子孫分家，五馬分屍，偷天換日，能偷則偷，能搶則搶，窮做窮，還有三擔銅。我們的大清帝國，雖然向洋人賠款賠了不少，但中華民國接下來最寶貴的一筆遺產，就是清宮裏裏外外的動產和不動產。中華民國政府就成立故宮博物院，由李石曾任清室善後委員會主持管理這一筆遺產，那些太監們雖然無後，但順手拿幾樣出宮，變一些錢用用也很爽的。李石曾用了他的侄子李玄伯當秘書長，李玄伯的岳父易培基主其事，都是自己人。第一回故宮盜寶，不論真假，空谷來風，但是無風不起浪，百年來還是案沉海底。

中華民國遷到台灣，把故宮的能動的故宮文物，不客氣的運到台灣，成立故宮博物院，近年又成立故宮博物院南院。事至今日，台灣又傳言可能發生盜寶。我在2013年出版的《閒話藝壇》書中，提到了故宮一段如下：

北京故宮博物院，是清代宮中的遺物，可說是漢、唐、五代、宋、遼、金、元、明、清文物的精華所在，其中藏品不下數百萬件，真真假假，良莠不齊。皇帝可以萬萬歲，但絕非萬能。精如乾隆，也老駒失匹，把“富春山居圖”弄假成真，弄真成假。有些被太監偷走，有些被失落，也有傳儀賜給傳傑的

厚賞。好得故宮裡連馬桶、夜壺都是寶貝，好的文物多，不在乎。那志良先生，負責故宮博物院玉器組，為人忠厚老實，在故宮工作從北平開始幾十年，故宮博物院的故事他多得很。據那志良說，故宮文物遷臺的有書畫九千多件，瓷器一萬七千餘件，銅器二千七百八十七件，圖書一千四百五十五箱。

故宮博物院台灣復館，名稱上我認為非常牽強。台灣那裏來的故宮，唐景松？劉銘傳？鄭成功？還是毛王爺？如果現在是中華民國，那還可以說是祖宗的遺產，那兩岸要分家，兄弟兩人就得坐下來談，拿賬來算。如果是臺灣共和國，那這些古物是五鬼搬運偷來的，或江洋大盜搶來的。領養兒子，把姓名改了，死不認賬，不是更好嗎？非要把生父的名字放在上面，那就還給原主算了。不然就看誰的拳頭大了。現在的故宮博物院接受了民間收藏捐獻的有萬件以上，並不是全部都是清故宮的舊藏，名不附實。必也，正名乎！

這是我先見之明，遲早有這麼一天，害人之心不可有，防人之心不可無。中華人民共和國是主權國，台灣是不可分割的一部分，我們是海外華人，無權可用。故宮博物院如何處理，刈草除根，看有權的怎麼辦了。

沾鍋，無遠見，未能洞悉先機，未雨綢繆，及時處理，以至倭奴壯大、當權，以致於斯，實在是罪魁之一，當之無愧，責無旁貸。最後，中國共產黨對此事，是口炮連連，僅止於此，毫無具體行動。按照國共兩黨的抗日鬥爭歷史，以及內戰之中，僅就雙方地下黨之無硝煙殺戮，何止萬千人頭落地？

對倭奴之流氓行徑，必須以流氓方式對之，以溫良恭儉讓作風欲使頑石點頭，天方夜譚爾。中華民族之偉大歷史瑰寶，到了最危險的時候，全國人民起來，必須發出憤怒的吼聲及嚴厲鋤奸的行動。

How National Leadership Is Groomed in the U.S. and China – Trump-Xi Reference Point

No one will doubt that the ability of a national leader is extremely important for the nation to be led. History has shown us many great leaders were responsible for transforming their countries. Granted, hindsight we may pinpoint and connect the circumstances that offered opportunities to the leaders to perform great deeds that historians can give credits to their leadership. However, even hindsight, historians or educators can not answer explicitly how the great leaders become great leaders as they develop in their careers. The root of this puzzling question is really how great leaders are groomed to be leaders? Is there such a process of leadership grooming? One may point out that there are many programs in education and society at large devoted to leadership training, but they are general characteristics of leadership involving people skill, persuasion ability, oratorical talents, logical thinking and charismatic manners etc etc. These leadership qualities are important to lead to a successful career but are they sufficient in qualifying a leader to take the top national leadership position to become a great leader? I am afraid that the answer is negative since we find that in the history, there were many political leaders who possessed the above leadership qualities but never became a great leader particularly when we focused on the top national leadership, say the Presidency of a country.

The top national leadership is very critical in the modern world where not only the domestic issues of a country are complex and pressing but also its international affairs are intrigue with serious short fuse as well as long term impacts. Therefore, regardless what government system, a democracy, a Royal rule or an authoritarian administration, there is a common issue: How can the nation assure a great leader is groomed to take the top leadership position? In the process of grooming, one hopes that more leaders are groomed peacefully with smooth outcome even though ultimately only one leader will ascend to the top position. One also hopes that the grooming process will continue to groom the next generation of top leader for succession. In this column, we attempt to examine this critical issue of grooming of the top leadership using the United States and China as examples with reference to the career paths of President Trump and President Xi.

In the United States, the Constitution guarantees that all citizens

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born in the United States are qualified to run for the President of the U.S. Thus in theory, there are numerous life journeys one may take in education, social engagement and career path to prepare oneself for running for the top leadership position. The campaign and election of the Presidency and other elected positions in the career serve as an important grooming process since the candidates in campaigns and elections are forced to think and deal with domestic and foreign issues. If the elected offices give the candidates opportunities to develop policies and/or execute programs, that experience adds to the grooming process preparing the candidate with aspiration for the top leadership position valuable legislative, administrative and executive ability.

The above described grooming process is never rigid, nor transparent to the general public except when the candidate is running for a national office. In hindsight, we can examine backwards of the U.S. Presidency from Trump, Obama, Bush, and Clinton to realize that their paths to Presidency surely did not follow a rigorous nor common grooming process. This fact has a strong correlation to how great a President they may become except there is an element of surprise, "on-job learning", which may enhance the President's performance.

In China, its Constitution allows a one party governing system hence the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) has been in control of the government for the past seventy years. The top leadership position of the country is served by the top leadership holder of the party. Therefore, the responsibility of grooming of the top leader falls on the CCP. In the past 70 years, from Chairman Mao to President Xi today, the grooming process of the top leadership has been gradually transformed to assure a peaceful process resulting in smooth succession, more so in the last two decades. This grooming process for leadership in CCP is quite transparent contrary to what Western observers tend to believe. The first step although may not have to begin at a young age is to qualify to become a CCP member. The party tends to give the labor class (workers and farmers) and the offspring of distinguished party members a little preference (in a way similar to Harvard Kennedy School giving poor black minority and offspring of distinguished alumni a preference). Once becomes a CCP party member, the rigorous grooming process applies.

The CCP grooming process is rigorous and competitive both in education track and career track. Young party members are usually assigned to the lowest level or poorest areas (village) or most challenging positions as public servant or professional of a trained field. Educationally, one can compete to get advanced studies earning degrees, career wise to get promoted to bigger responsibilities, typically from village to town, city, province and metropolis in that sequence. The assignment depends on past performance and new knowledge and new skills to be gained with an objective to challenge the Party member's full potential. Xi Jin Ping's career path is a typical example, serving from the bottom, promoted step by step to be designated as successor for Hu JinTao. The grooming process may seem to be opaque to Western observers but Chinese people even nonparty members can track the top performers easily even pepper them with gossips.

Xi was designated as successor to Hu in 2007 CCP Party Congress (CPC) to take the leadership on 2012. The CCP Party Democracy works in Chinese style - reaching consensus through meetings, debates, and negotiations so that the final vote will appear to be harmonious and unanimous. The final step for Xi to take over the top position took many months of negotiation to materialize prior to the 18th CPC. At this year's 19th CPC, Xi supposed to name his successor but he didn't, most likely because a consensus could not be reached. There are many speculative reports about the power shuffle at the 19th CPC. Xi being a strong leader with excellent performance obviously has to name a strong capable leader to continue the long term plans laid out in the 19th CPC. I wouldn't be surprised that the grooming is extended a couple of years to assure a right top leader is selected among all groomed candidates.

Andrea Lungu, a Romanian political researcher (President of the Romanian Institute for the Study of the Asia Pacific, RSIAP), specializing on Chinese politics, recently published an article, Xi Jinping Has Quietly Chosen His Own Successor, in Foreign Policy (FP, 10-20-2017), speculating the Chongqing Communist Party Secretary, Chen Min-Er, to be Xi's favored successor. I am more leaning to my analysis that Xi and his party leaders simply need to add a couple of years to the grooming process to pick the final choice to assure successful continuity. In comparison, the lack of a rigorous grooming process for the top US leader puts a challenge to the elected US President to organize an experienced team to assist him and to learn quickly on the job.