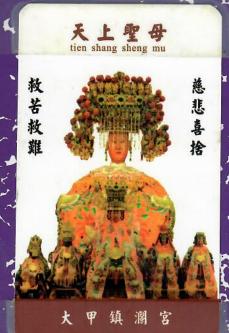


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以此法緣溦处因 疾苦災難悉消除 世世安隱充法喜 **原以殊勝功**遮海 今世必當成道種 **慧**屏福增永不退 無始業盡心清淨 迴向法界諸衆生

TURTLES AND CHINESE CULTURE

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乾蛙研究丛书(九):中国龟鳖研究 (四川动物)第15卷增刊:93-96

中国龟鳖类染色体研究

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摘要 本文引用已报道的资料和作者本人的部分工作结果, 接科级分类阶元概述我国龟鳖类动物的染色体组型, NORs和带型(C带或 G带)的特征, 结果表明:(1)龟鳖均为 2n=52, 其核型模式多数为 9+5+12。鳖 2n=66;(2) 经银染色, 有 17 种龟均仅呈现一对 NORs, 其中陆龟科体的 NORs 位于 C组微小染色体, 龟科和平胸龟科 NORs 位于一小的大型染色体, 并且多数位于 A组 No.7 长臂端部;(3) C带主要为着丝粒 C带。G显带结果所有染色体均可同源配对, 尚未见有明显的变异带型现象。

在进化上,我国龟鳖类的核型结构具有保守性特征。



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Key Words.-Conservation; Japan; snakes; taboo; traditional beliefs

ENDANGERED TRADITIONAL BELIEFS IN JAPAN: INFLUENCES ON SNAKE CONSERVATION

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ABSTRACT.—Religious beliefs and practices attached to the environment and specific organisms are increasingly recognized to play a critical role for successful conservation. We herein document a case study in Japan with a focus on the beliefs associated with snakes. In Japan, snakes have traditionally been revered as a god, a messenger of a god, or a creature that brings a divine curse when a snake is harmed or a particular natural site is disturbed. These strong beliefs have discouraged people from harming snakes and disturbing certain habitats associated with a snake god. Thus, traditional beliefs and cultural mores are often aligned with today's conservation ethics, and with their loss wise conservation of species and their habitats may fall by the wayside. The erosion of tradition is extensive in modern Japan, which coincides with increased snake exploitation, killing, and reduction of habitat. We recommend that conservation efforts of snakes (and other biodiversity) of Japan should include immediate, cooperative efforts to preserve and revive traditional beliefs, to collect ecological and geographical data necessary for effective conservation and management activities, and to involve the government to make traditional taboos formal institutions.



繡旗隊 許願信女奉獻團

· 繡旗隊均是「信女」許願所組成,大家非常虔誠,隨著遶境進香團徒步來回,她們大部份都是爲家庭、丈夫、孩子來許願、所求,還願都具有強烈的信念與堅強的毅力及奉獻的精神。



到 彌勒團 醉步前

·彌勒團彌勒團有三位彌勒,著綠杉的「彌勒羅漢」、著黃杉的「彌



勒祖師」、著粉紅杉的 「彌勒古佛」,三尊彌勒 服裝樣式、手拿器具及造 形完全一樣,手拿葫蘆、 扇子,身掛佛珠,平常行 進以之字型醉步方式前 進,取「衆人皆醒,吾獨 醉,而人醉心不醉」的心 態來渡化衆生。

7) 哨角隊 驅逐效力象徵

· 哨角隊據傳哨角是淸代皇帝詔賜於媽祖,聽來有雄威感的哨角是做爲 出巡所用,仿欽差大人外出巡察隨屬官具之一,不潔之地,當哨角一吹「大 鬼閃一邊,小鬼走避不及則肋骨斷」,具有彰顯驅逐效力象徵。整個隊伍

前有三面旗幟、兩面鑼,其 餘爲L哨角和直式哨角所組 成,哨角要雙數,須依鑼擊 指示而吹奏,平常鑼聲連響 11下、再接二下,或「亂鑼」 則表示吹哨角,哨角響起代 表呼喚兵將近身保護、驅趕 邪魔之意。



轎前吹 輕快樂曲報佳音

·轎前吹轎前吹顧名思義即是在神轎前吹奏的樂音,由三支嗩吶、一



面小鼓及一面單面鈸組成,在沿途各寺、廟、宮、壇停駕、起駕時吹奏,每當哨角吹奏完畢後,轎前吹即接替演奏輕快的「千里元」、「百家春」及「北元宵」等樂曲行進,邊走邊吹,在熱鬧聲中別有淸音。

(0)

倰轎腳 法厄降福求平安

· 倰轎腳這是媽祖信徒祈求平安、去災解厄、事事如意的特殊許願方

式,信衆須五體投地、趴在地面,神轎 則緩緩由上經過,倭 轎腳前須沐浴淨身、 虔誠許願,才能達成 袪厄降福心願,由於 信衆往往大排長龍, 也形成遶境進香相當 特殊的景象。



莊儀團 除邪惡求平安

· 莊儀團千里眼與順風耳爲媽祖的護駕,千里眼是善視的水精將軍,順風耳是善聽的金精將軍,相傳他們原是湄洲四西北方桃花山上的水精及金精,千里能夠觀千里,順風耳可以耳聽八方,宋太平興國七年媽祖前

往桃花山,二怪棄械伏法,隨侍媽祖修行,一心輔佐媽祖救苦救難的聖行。二位將軍懸掛大串黃色「篙錢」、手執「手錢」,相傳兩者能袪除邪惡、植福增祿、鎮宅平安,因此行進間偶有掉落,信徒均爭相拾取,如獲至寶,也有等求換取,祈求合境平安。



報馬仔 開路報信換三寶

·報馬仔是走在遶境進香團隊伍的最前面,敲鑼報信負有開路偵察、 通報訊息的任務,沿路行走不須敲鑼,遇叉路、墳墓、喪家、橋,敲三響 鑼提醒。他的裝扮在整個隊伍中非常醒目,而且特殊,身穿黑杉代表德高 望重,頭戴笠帽則是忠爲神僕,單片眼鏡是看破世情,手持銅鑼意在勸人 向善,肩荷長紙傘有長期行善之意,旱煙斗則爲感恩報恩,留八字燕尾代 表誠實責任,反穿羊皮襖始知人情冷暖,傳說中報馬仔腳生瘡意味不揭 人瘡疤,所以他必須捲起褲管,一高一低,不說人長短,穿一隻草鞋、



一隻赤腳減輕痛苦,可以腳踏實地。長紙傘上掛著錫酒壺(惜福祈福)喝壽酒可長命百歲,豬腳(知足長樂),表示身體安康、凡事知足,韭菜(久久長長)表示友情、感情、恩情,永無止盡天長地久之意,是遶境進香沿途信徒爭相求換的「三寶」。

開路鼓 通知聖駕抵達團

·開路鼓他們在整個隊伍中, 擔任在前開路角色,鼓起第一聲熱 鬧氣氛,通知沿途善男信女天上聖 母到了,在各項典禮中遵古禮演奏 「千里元」、「百家春」、「北元 宵」等古典樂曲。



(个) 太子團 萬衆矚目焦點

・太子團有「太子」及「濟公活佛」兩尊,太子身插五營元帥旗,左手鐵



環,右手拿火尖鎗,身著黃色戰甲, 流露天真稚氣,是衆人矚目焦點;濟 公活佛左手拿酒瓶,右手拿扇子,頭 戴僧帽,慈眉、大眼、多鬍渣不修邊 幅,行進時踩醉步,遇陣頭或廟宇則 以喝酒表示行禮。

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() 涼傘、馬頭旗、令旗 除煞報神訊

·涼傘、馬頭鑼、令旗凉傘爲圓形,上繡有「大甲鎭瀾宮天上聖母」及八仙祝壽、雙龍朝珠圖案,取地球自轉不急不徐,以逆時鐘方向不停轉動,代表生生不息、人人平安,爲媽祖的前導華蓋,以凸顯遶境的莊嚴。馬頭鑼,平時單擊11下,緊接著兩下,急促敲擊表示神轎即將起駕,在行進中,遇橋、墓地、喪宅及被認爲有不乾淨的可能處所,馬頭鑼快速敲打有如急雨,就是所謂的「亂鑼」,似藉著鑼聲通告衆妖邪,媽祖即將到來須儘速



遠離,也有襯托氣氛及通報訊號功能。令旗兩面配屬於神轎,爲一四方黃色布旗,中央黑圈爲底內書一斗大「令」字,具有除煞驅邪功能,受神轎內的五營旗調度,去程時令旗隨侍神轎兩旁,回程則出現在神轎前,有風揚旗舞之景。

頭旗、頭燈、三仙旗 引導迎駕先鋒

·頭旗、頭燈、三仙旗頭旗代表主神之令,旗色正黃,形狀長方形,除引導隊伍行進外,在沿途中向所有前來恭迎的陣頭、隊伍接禮,並引導向大甲媽祖致敬禮。頭燈位在頭旗兩側,代表光明前進事事如意。三仙旗共有三支,中間旗

A



色正黃、兩側爲正藍,立於頭旗後方,每當頭旗引導迎駕陣頭參拜天上 聖母時,三仙旗即替代頭旗引領隊伍前進。

() 福德彌勒團 五佛賜福佑平安

·福德彌勒團創始時有三尊神 開懷笑容的「彌勒羅漢」,著黃色 佛,即著綠色服代表「福」,有著 服代表「祿」,有正氣凜然濃眉的



「達摩羅漢」,著粉紅色服 代表「壽」,有長而花白鬍 鬚的「古佛羅漢」,他們左 手拿酒喝表示敬意,右手執 拂扇;之後加入了手拿大元 寶的「福德正神」,代表賜 福添財,及「玉女神佛」代 表孩子的守護神,擴大成目 前組織。

) 神童團 招財進寶最討喜

·神童團有「招財」、 「進寶」兩位神童,招財 神童綁一髮髻,著綠衣, 右手拿扇、左手拿拂塵; 進寶神童綁二髮髻,著紅 衣,右手拿扇、左手拿 令旗,平時行進時蹦蹦跳 跳,左搖右晃,非常活 潑。



(2) 執士隊 神駕出巡儀仗隊

·執士隊執士是神駕出巡的儀仗隊,天上聖母遶境進香時在駕前護衛,以增加神威,36執士兵器一般都是木製,後改爲純銅,兵器各不相



同,以36天罡、72地煞為準, 「龍頭」掌前鋒、「鳳尾扇」 殿後,「令」、「印」押陣, 另有「肅靜」、「迴避」、 「鎭瀾宮天上聖母」、「遶境 進香」、「風調雨順」、「國 泰民安」木製彩牌各二面,由 「龍鳳旗」及「彩牌」前導。

?) 神轎班 避邪力量大

·神轎班神轎循古制不加輪子,轎身由細藤編織而成,外披彩繡,有「龍鳳拜塔」、「八仙祝壽」、「麒麟四寶」、「太極八卦」及「雙龍朝珠」等,轎頂置有避邪的卦網「轎頭針」一座,小燈兩盞、一藍一紅,亮紅燈代表休息、藍燈則代表行進。神轎後有芭蕉扇兩支,以

「日」、「月」明示,是宇宙陽 陰力量無敵的符號,神轎行禮也 遵古行「大小禮」,向前走三步 行禮、向左走三步行禮、再向右 六步行禮、又回中央行禮,都以 左腳起步,與一般神轎「三進三 退禮」不同。









電白藝训媽祖事刊 Economic Daily News继承44

三三三

大甲鎖灣宮天上聖母遶境進香團隊,從「報馬召」、「頭旗、頭燈、三仙旗」、「開路鼓」、「繡旗隊」、「福德彌勒團」、「彌勒團」、「太子團」、「神童團」、「哨角隊」、「莊儀團」、「執工隊」、「蔣前的」、「涼傘、碼頭鑼、令旗」、「天上聖母神轎團」等工作服務人員,都是由信徒自行組成,隨同大甲媽遶境進香,沿途熱鬧莊嚴,所經市街大道、鄉間小路,都吸引當地人駐足欣賞,是全國最大的傳統民俗曲藝活動。

(文:康萬標/撰稿、圖:董振雄/提供)





名列全球三大宗教界盛事 「大甲媽祖遶境」,今(8 日)午夜起駕出城,點燃爲期 九天八夜、全程300公里的选 萬活動,同時也宣示大甲媽祖 際觀光文化節進入最高潮。

馬祖遶境進香,每年元宵節在 後接各獻香團隊「搶香」及遶 大甲鐵瀾宮每年3月的大甲 **甬經團祈福下,由董事長主祭** 竟進香團隊。 大甲媽祖起駕當天鎭瀾宮 舉行「祈安典禮」、「上轎典 、「起駕典禮」,鸞轎起 甲鎮瀾宮到水尾橋短短一公 里,需耗時二小時,大甲媽起 黑出城盛況宛如大型宗教嘉年 異之際萬人空巷,來自各地媽 祖信徒擠爆鎮瀾宮廟埕,從大

民合同思

媽祖被拿稱爲天上聖母

語相傳,顯示廣被高熱力的擁 是主角,在這個月份是全台各 謁祖等最為熱鬧的時節,3月 熱鬧迎媽祖、祈平安,已深化 成爲台灣民間重要的年度民俗 「3月全台癫媽祖」在民間口 載,3月裡的台灣、媽祖絕對 地媽祖廟進香、遶境、出巡、 變典活動。

大甲鎮瀾宮媽祖廟名聞遐 邇,遶境進香活動堪稱台灣宗 教年度盛事,在這聲勢浩大的 民俗技藝、曲藝、歌舞、音樂 進香隊伍中,最引人入勝的就 是爲數衆多的陣頭隊伍,不僅 讓遶境活動熱鬧登場,以各種 娛樂香客,也振奮人心。

台灣的媽祖信徒衆多,祂不 僅是護衛台灣這一片土地的守 護神,也是自古至今廣受敬仰 的神祇之一,帶著先民以無堅 整個海島子民的精神依歸,以 教化人心向善,帶來社會的安 仰與活動,更已成爲地方文化 殺的力量,從海上的守護神到 定、民心的安祥,傳統宗教信 與經濟推動力量的來源

大甲媽祖今午起駕夜出城。

找回生活能

媽祖在台灣民間信徒心中 地位崇高,這位守護航海的美 麗女神,具有慈悲爲懷的精 宗教信仰與勸善更成爲人們的 神,廣獲愛戴、魅力無法擋, 寄託與教導力量,不管如何跟

隨媽祖行腳,淨化心靈尋求心 靈慰藉,強化善性藉以掃除陰 霾,蘊釀重新出發的能量。

大甲媽祖港境沿途豐轎所綱 與日俱增,展現台灣特有的民 俗文化活力,尤其在日本剛發 生震災之後,鄰近的台灣宗教 平安祈福活動更別具意義,參 之處,信衆均熱烈恭迎、熱情 信仰的重要地位。 與人數可爲執絡 隨媽祖鑾轎遶境出巡,簇擁跟 動,展現井然有序的壯觀場 龐大朝聖隊伍在夜空下揮汗星 數十萬名來自全球各地的媽 祖信徒不辭辛若,千里迢迢追 隨媽祖鑾轎,難能可貴的是,

面,可見媽祖在台灣人們心中

吳青常/攝影

8 言論廣場 OPINION

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 2011 . TAIPEI TIMES

E D I T O R I A L

Has the KMT gone crazy?

It appears that the Chinese Nationalist Party (KMT) has gone insane. Its derangement is such that it ignores an external threat to maintain an obvious fantasy. The threat is the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), the KMT's long-time enemy and the foe of all freedom-loving people in Taiwan, whereas the KMT fantasy refers to the party's blind adherence to an outdated Republic of China Constitution in the hope that doing so will help the KMT hold on to what remains of its political power. Moreover, the CCP can see that the KMT has lost its grip on reality, and is setting a trap to gain control of Taiwan.

What made the KMT go mad? According to former presidential adviser Peng Ming-min (彭明敏), the KMT's recent psychosis could be explained by its loss of power in 2000 to the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP), a pro-independence party that the KMT had previously outlawed and whose leaders it had jailed.

The KMT had assumed that power over Taiwan would be in its hands forever, just as it had assumed in the past that it would control all of China in perpetuity. Psychologically, the KMT's loss to the DPP in 2000 finally drove home to the KMT the fact that it had actually lost China many years before and had been living a myth ever since. After losing the absolute power it had held for 55 years through its one-party dictatorship, KMT officials felt insulted and desperate, with Peng saying they acted as if they were on the verge of a mental breakdown.

Like any person whose sense of reality is shattered, the party lashed out in all directions, trying to impeach the president and block all DPP policies, even if they involved buying the arms that the KMT could not get enough of in the 1980s and 1990s, and even turning to the CCP for help. The KMT blocked legislation and refused any attempt at national reconciliation. In 2004, when it lost to the DPP again, its

APRIL 15,2011 TAIPEI TIMES



leaders refused to accept defeat and initiated a broad series of street protests that paralyzed politics at the expense of the nation.

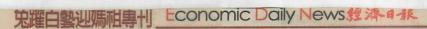
As a side effect of losing power to the DPP, many in the KMT began to increasingly feel they were on the losing side of a battle against the CCP for freedom and decided to cut their losses. The most striking example of this involves former vice president Lien Chan (連戰), who initiated an annual KMT-CCP summit in 2005 following his second defeat by former president Chen Shui-bian (陳水扁).

Seeing its enemy thus weakened, the CCP welcomed KMT envoys with open arms, red carpets and promises of economic gifts, true friendship and everlasting peace between brothers. The KMT fell for this hook, line and sinker. The CCP-KMT summits led to meetings between Taiwan's Straits Exchange Foundation and China's Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Strait, which have resulted in the nearly inevitable economic absorption of Taiwan by China.

Back in power, the KMT is willing to do anything to stay there, Peng says. However, the party should read the analysis of Richard Fisher, a senior fellow on Asian military affairs at the Washington-based International Assessment and Strategy Center, of China's latest defense white paper before relying on the CCP for help. Fisher says the CCP makes it clear in the paper that it wants the KMT to initiate political negotiations toward reunification immediately and that it is using a strategy of economic sweeteners to divide and conquer Taiwan.

In its insanity, the KMT has turned to the CCP to regain power in Taiwan and hopes the Communists will help it hold on to power. However, the KMT is checkmating itself and could lose whatever political control it retains.





豐富多元宗教嘉年華 四縣市周邊觀光休閒

||吳青常

跟隨媽祖的行腳,體驗民 宗教信仰的力量,感受每張 誠的臉龐,讓人從心靈出發, 許可以藉由參與民俗活動, 淡繁忙生活的塵埃、沈澱繁萊 思緒,找回生活動力與能量。



媽祖像的牆壁石雕栩栩如生。吳青常/攝影

九天八夜的大甲媽祖邊境活動横越台中、彰化、雲林及嘉義 等四個縣市,豐富多元的大型 宗教嘉年華、熱鬧可期,沿線及 周邊觀光休閒資源豐富,在春

彭明敏談民進

沙港是團





黨總統初選 4-15-2011

語号等



Power woes shutter oldest S Korean nuclear facility

South Korea's oldest nuclear reactor has been shut down owing to a glitch in the plant's electric circuits, an official said yesterday, amid rising concerns about nuclear safety after Japan's nuclear crisis.

There were no radiation leaks from the plant on the peninsula's southeast coast, the operator said.

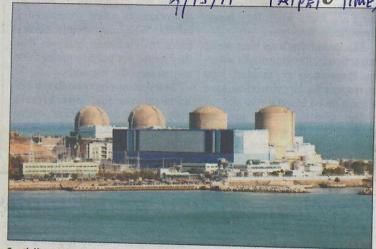
Reactor 1 at the Kori nuclear power plant, which began operation in 1978, has been down since Tuesday, when the electric circuit malfunction was discovered and repairs will likely continue through today, the power plant official said, asking not be named.

"The problem is at the system that supplies electricity to the power plant," the official said. "It would be wrong to say there is a problem to the reactor."

The Kori reactor has been in operation past its initially intended 30-year life, but has undergone extensive renovation to extend its use by another decade through 2017, local media said.

Concerns about radiation fallout from Japan's nuclear disaster have kept South Korea on edge about whether radioactive material could reach the country about 1,000km from the site of the crippled nuclear plant in Fukushima.

It also raised concerns about the safety of its 21 nuclear reactors at the four plants in operation in South Korea, which span in age from 33



South Korea's Kori nuclear power plant in Busan was shut down on Tuesday because of a glitch in the electric circuits, an official said on Thursday. PHOTO: REUTERS/KORI NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

years to less than three months.

Some regions of South Korea are prohe to earthquakes, but none greater than magnitude 4 have been reported for decades and officials say all its reactors have been built to resist damage from natural disasters possible in the country.

Officials said there was no change to its policy of expanding nuclear energy use, and 11 new reactors are under construction or being planned.

South Korea's nuclear power plants supply about 24 percent of the country's electricity supply and are operated by Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power Co, a wholly owned subsidiary of the state-run Korea Electric Power Corp.

South Korea has expressed concerns about Japan's handling of the crisis, accusing Tokyo of incompetence for failing to notify Seoul it would pump radioactive water into the sea.

Seoul wants to send a team of its own experts to inspect the plant, but Japan has refused. Nuclear experts from the two countries met in Japan this week, but failed to agree on a visit, Yonhap news agency said.

South Korea and China agreed on Wednesday during a meeting in Beijing to cooperate on nuclear safety and ensure swift exchange of information in the event of emergency situations at either country's nuclear sites.



à.

睽連十三年半·新台幣兌美 黃琮淵、沈畹玉/台北報簿

價水準。 漸逼近九七亞洲金融危機前匯報診准南任內最高價外,也逐報診准南任內最高價外,也逐五・九分作收,除了創央行總關,以廿八・九九一元・升值新台幣昨日收盤突破廿九元大新台幣昨日收盤突破廿九元大歲汪襲,加上中央銀行放手,元匯率再見廿八字頭!國際熱時種十三年半,新台幣兄美

月更貶至卅五・一七四元。全球金融海嘯衝擊・○九年三測卅元,但最後仍難敵○八年跌,雖曾因馬英九當獲總統回機前的廿八・五一八元一路走逃「三字頭」宿命,匯率由危九七亞洲金融危機發生後,難□圍車二年半來,新台幣自

新台幣還有得升。 價位是否有守,一旦又衝破,月間盤中創下廿八・七五五元 才剛開始,接下來要看今年二民幣帶動的亞幣升值漸,恐怕頭,因銀人士直言,這波由人卡,但昨天收盤竟見到廿八字原以為熱錢改不破廿九元關

自己的眼睛」。 大關,直言:「簡直不敢相信竟在毫無掙扎下,衝破廿九元 金融危機,更難以想像新台幣到十年,從未經歷過九七亞洲眼,因年輕點的交易員入行不頭,讓不少外匯交易員輸傻了昨日新台幣匯率收在廿八字

・因為毫無壓力可言。台幣會升到哪裡,將沒人知道白幣會升到哪裡,將沒人知道內槽戰,若此價位遭攻克,新估央行、熱錢下周將進入貼身天險價」,僅差不到五角,推機發生前廿八・五一八元的「買,距離「光復」亞洲金融危交易室主管認為,昨日收盤

(程露 権 置 刊 ロ - 、 ロ 2)

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■投訴E-mail:jb@mail.chinatimes.com.tw ■http://news.chinatimes.com

旗下小姐數千 建檔嫖客數萬

林郁平/台北報導

一億元以上。

一億元以上。

一億元以上。

一億元以上。

一億元以上。

等地,將因案被通緝的主嫌張鴻濤(四十八歲)及刑事局值二隊前晚兵分多路,在台北市、新北市

起出大筆的花名冊、帳冊、偷拍光碟等贓證物。機房人員、經紀人、應召女子等十五名嫌犯逮捕,

警方調查,綽號「小蔣」的張嫌在色情業界頗負
警方調查,綽號「小蔣」的張嫌在色情業界頗負

整方調查,經營應召站已有十餘年歷史,期間雖多次被

超從事「外賣」,旗下隨時維持三、四百名應召站

一年與綽號「姚姐」的女友陳紀如共組高級應召站,

年與綽號「姚姐」的女友陳紀如共組高級應召站,

年與經營應召站已有十餘年歷史,期間雖多次被

遊客,經營應召站已有十餘年歷史,期間雖多次被

如從事「外賣」,旗下隨時維持三、四百名應召女

日本語、其一、

一本語、

一

名女子被害。此外,也有被應召站視為「奧客」的要「罰款」十萬元到一百萬元不等,至少有四、五旁要公布其姓名、住家、身分證字號,否則女子即式,或透過徵信社查女子的個人資料,再傳簡訊威式,或透過徵信社查女子的個人資料,再傳簡訊威強旗下女子私留客人電話,便以偷拍性愛光碟的方疑旗下女子和留客人電話,便以偷拍性愛光碟的方



: 4成2國人對募款單位缺乏信任感

心捐款未被妥善運用

CHINA TIMES

4/9/2011

罪、強盗、妨害自由、恐嚇取財、妨害祕密等罪嫌 至少一億元以上。警方昨日訊後,將全案依組織犯 財產,令查獲他的警方眼。警方初估,他不法獲利 住家十二樓跳樓自殺。 名義購買土地、豪宅等不動產,自己名下並無任何 這些錢及恐嚇所得,都以人頭帳戶漂白,再以親屬 威脅,先後向她恐嚇一百六十萬元,害她一度想從 張嫌經營應召站每日所得可高達上百萬元,他將

責任副總編輯/張瑞昌 編輯/陳仁華 (相關新聞刊 A 3

嫖客,慘遭設局偷拍,事後被恐嚇勒贖。

其中,一名本土劇二線女演員報案,半年前在經

中華民國州九年十月二日創刊 社址/台北市大理街一三二號 創辦人/余紀忠 ■總機: 02-23087111 ■訂報服務專線: 0800-033-088 ■廣告部:02-23087111

竟自己假裝客人設局拍下她的性愛光碟,然後以此 兩萬元代價接客,但張嫌懷疑她私下留客戶資料 紀人的介紹下,加入「小蔣」應召站,以每次一到





(詳細地圖請上本廟網站www.cycht.org.tw)



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FISHERMAN'S FRIEND

Fishermen at the Longfong fishing port in Miaoli County's Jhunan Township hold a 3.5m long oarfish they caught yesterday. The fish was quickly sold to a seafood restaurant.

TAIPEI TIMES 47-2011

B3 大社會

4-14-204



↑→李嫌偷走神明身 上總重9兩的6塊金牌

- ,卻怕天譴不敢變賣
- ,原封不動,金牌被 檀香燻成黑金狀。

(記者黃良傑攝)

神偷怕天譴偷余牌不敢賣

[記者黃良傑/屏東報導]偷神明9兩金牌,怕天譴 不敢變賣!

屏東潮州望族後代28歲李姓男子潛入鄰居神明廳, 偷走土地公脖子上6面金牌,重達9兩多,市價約49萬 元,怕神明降罪不敢變賣,只取下金牌上兩條金鍊變 賣7萬元;失主林婦丈夫因病往生不到1個月,遺願希 望金牌留給兒子當「娶某本」,喪偶的她失去丈夫又 掉了黃金,整天跪在土地公和丈夫牌位前懺悔,萌生 輕生念頭,幸好警方及時查獲。

警方調查,7年前,60歲林婦丈夫從屏東縣車城鄉 福安宮迎回福德正神分身,許願一旦事業有成,每年 必打造金牌掛在神明脖子上,留給兒子成家立業,土 地公果然靈驗保佑他事業成功。

林婦的丈夫日前去世,家人忙於喪葬後事,發現神像脖子上的金牌不翼而飛,屏警肅竊小組勘查發現,被害人住家大門未被破壞,頂樓門窗紗網破了一個小洞,懷疑鄰居弟弟從隔壁翻牆而入,果然在李嫌祖厝起出金牌。

李嫌坦承偷金牌,缺錢上網咖才拆下金牌上的項鍊 變賣,他向警方抱怨,自小從母姓加上會偷錢,家族留下壞印象,不把家產過繼給他,由從父姓的哥哥繼 承家產,他因而自甘墮落沉迷網咖。



GENERALS TAKE A CRUISE

Taiwanese temple workers on their way to Xiamen and Quanzhou in China's Fujian Province carry two costumes of "heavenly generals" as they prepare to board a boat in Kinmen. Five-hundred Matsu followers traveled there to worship at local Matsu temples yesterday.

| PPIL 9, 2011 TAIPEITEMES

TAIPEISTIMES

Lin Rung San, founder Andy Lin, president

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160

7 『彰化南瑤宮辛卯年笨港進香新港會香活動

100年4月15日 뛢 13 活動時間

農曆3月13日)星期五

缩香容多加辦法

『彰化南瑤宮辛卯年笨港進香新港會香 ,服務廣大隨媽祖南下信眾,特擬定本 考慮本活動特性及活動行程,隨香客行程規畫 以一天為期,行程如下

港隨同媽祖遶境,到達新港奉天宮媽祖入廟駐 下午三點到達笨港天后宮煥龍袍,五點到達新 ,即搭乘遊覽車 南下,於中午至西螺廣福宮會合用餐(便當), 上午於南瑤宮隨同媽祖起駕後

篇,香客參拜後,上車回程返家並於車上用餐(便當

參加費用:新台幣500元。 111 E

,

包含: 1.車資 2.中晚餐兩餐 3.保險費 4.小瓶礦泉水二瓶 6.帽子一頂 7.識別證 8.進香旗

5.平安符

、本次隨香客名額以2000人為限(50輛車每車40人)。

報名地點:南瑤宮、各里長辦公室。 、大

即日起至4月8日止

旺旺中時民調中心/台北報導

募款單位卻缺乏信心! 國人對國內外救災捐款極具愛心,但對國內

全情。 三募款單位能公開說明每筆善款的流向,以昭 內募款單位缺乏信任感,也有六五%的民眾擔 內募款單位缺乏信任感,也有六五%的民眾擔 內方數單位缺乏信任感,也有六五%的民眾擔

展付方式引發爭議,民眾看法分歧。調查顯此外,日前中華民國紅十字總會對日賑災募

次到位,讓日方做最有效的運用。作法,但也有三八%的人認為所有捐款應該一作法,但也有三八%的人認為所有捐款應該一

分期撥付的比例愈高。

交叉分析發現,學歷愈高、年齡愈輕者認同

日本發生震災,紅十字總會募得十八億以上日本發生震災,紅十字總會募得十八億以上日本發生震災,紅十字總會募得十八億以上上例相對較高。

國人愛心捐款踴躍,但國內募款單位的公信

妥善利用也產生信心危機。調查指出,高達六致善利用也產生信心危機。調查指出,高達六款單位的公信力,認為他們會善盡責任,將善款單位的公信力,認為他們會善盡責任,將善款單位的公信力,認為他們會善盡責任,將善款單位的公信力,認為他們會善盡責任,將善款單位的公信力,認為他們會善盡責任,將善款單位的公信力,認為他們會善盡責任,將善款單位的公信力,認為他們會善盡責任,將善款單位的公信力,認為他們會善盡責任,將善款單位的公信力,認為他們會善盡責任,為

為了確保自己的愛心捐款確實能妥善運用, 捐款用在適當地方者,比例僅有二成七。 及有妥善運用。相對地,認為募款單位會將 成五的受訪者,表示會擔心捐款下落不明,並

本次調查於七日晚間進行,以台灣地區住宅 電話簿為抽樣清冊,再用抽出電話號碼尾二數 進行隨機取號。共成功訪問八百二十二位成年 進行隨機取號。共成功訪問八百二十二位成年 進行隨機取號。共成功訪問八百二十二位成年

相關新聞刊A2





柯賜海被拘提 哭喊我愛老婆

▲抗議天王柯賜海因詐欺案刑滿後要強制工作,但日前未完成報到,8日在北市內湖遭到新店分局員警拘提到案。針對日前被妻子指控家暴,柯賜海移送時一度不上車,哭喊「我愛我老婆」,員警合力,才將他架入警車內。 (相關新聞刊A3)(圖文:高政全)

1



(165)

▼馬英九總統參加媽祖上轎典禮致詞時,一位紅衣白髮的阿伯,不知怎麼地,居然從總統後面的轎子裏鑽了出來。(相關新聞刊 A 12) (黃國峰攝)



YEN CHIN-PIAO

LEGISLATOR

LEGISLATIVE YUEN TAIWAN, REP. OF CHINA

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China can no longer hide its human rights abuses



The United States has released its latest reports on the human rights practices of countries around the world, with Chinese officials being severely cited for FRANK CHING cracking down on activists, limiting Internet access and repress-

ing minorities. While this is a report on 2010, the detention of renowned artist Ai Weiwei and dozens of others, including lawyers, writers, artists and activists, suggests that the human rights situation in China is deteriorating, not improving.

Chinese officials like to say that other countries should respect China's "judicial

sovereignty.

Well, the judicial system would certainly earn more respect if it were independent of the government and of the Communist party and if defendants were given the rights set out in the nation's laws.

But Ai Weiwei's detention shows that this is not the case. Last Thursday, a foreign ministry spokesman said that "Ai Weiwei is under investigation on suspicion of economic crimes" and that the case "has nothing to do with human rights or freedom of expression."

Curiously, while the foreign ministry spokesman seemed to possess information on the case, this has not been shared with the artist's lawyer or his family.

That suggests at the very least that the

case is being handled politically.

Also curiously, while eight questions were asked about the Ai case at the press conference, none of the questions or the answers appear in the transcript of the press conference on the ministry's website.

Perhaps the government realized afterwards that having the foreign ministry spokesman expound on the issue while the courts are silent sent out the wrong message about China's "judicial sovereignty.

But, at least, it appears that the Chinese authorities may present charges against Ai — or release him — after their investigations. And that the judicial system may be involved.

This is not the case in many other human rights cases. The U.S. State Department's 2010 report talks about extrajudicial killings, including executions without due process. In addition, there is extrajudicial detention, extortion and assault.

"Efforts to silence political activists and public interest lawyers were stepped up," the report said, "and increasingly the government resorted to extralegal measures including enforced disappearance, 'soft detention,' and strict house arrest, including house ar-

rest of family members, to prevent the public voicing of independent opinions."

One example of house arrest is that of Chen Guangeheng - the blind human rights lawyer who, after completing a sentence of three years and four months on charges of "disrupting traffic," has been held with his wife and child without the benefit of any legal process.

The fact that the authorities resort to extralegal measures is not denied even by the official Chinese press. The China Daily, for example, reported last October on "black jails" in which petitioners are illegally held.

So the Chinese authorities themselves are violating the law and, in effect, showing contempt for the judiciary by bypassing the court

system.

Worse than house arrest is the increasingly common phenomenon of someone simply disappearing as security authorities whisk him or her away without informing the family and without any legal procedures.

So many people in China are "disappearing" that a United Nations unit — the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances - on Friday issued a statement in which it expressed "serious concern at the recent wave of enforced disappearances" in China, pointing out that "enforced disappearance is a crime under international law.

According to the Working Group, "persons subject to enforced disappearances appear to be human rights activists, lawyers and students. These enforced disappearances represent the continuation of a disturbing trend in the suppression of dissidents."

Last year, the Working Group called on China to explain the disappearance of the prominent human rights lawyer Gao Zhisheng but received no response.

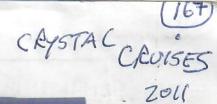
Subsequently, reporters were told to respect China's "judicial sovereignty" and that "China is a country under the rule of law."

Attempts to get the Chinese government to disclose the whereabouts of Gao have failed. However, in January 2010, while Gao was missing, the foreign ministry acknowledged that he was being held by the authorities, with the spokesman saying, "This person, according to Chinese law, is where he should be."

So, it seems, Chinese law justifies the "disappearance" of individuals even though international law deems it to be a crime.

This being the case, it is little wonder that China's "judicial sovereignty" is not universally respected.

Contact him at: frank.ching@gmail.com. Follow him on Twitter at: @FrankChing1.



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Ma Zu, the Sea Goddess
Recommended Routes: Routes: □ Fengtien Temple → □ Peltian Temple
→ □ Gangkou Temple

Because of the dangerous typhoons and tides, the earlier immigrants from China worshipped Ma Zu, the Sea Goddess, on their boats and prayed for a safe voyage. To thank the protection offered by this deity, shrines were established to show these people's gratitude. This religion then gradually extends from the coastal regions to the inner regions. Temples that represent this religion include Chiayi's Dongshih Gangkou Temple, Puzih's Peitian Temple, Hsinkang's Fengtien Temple, Liousing Temple, and Taisheng Temple in Haomeili of Budai.



08 Fengtien Temple

Established in 1811, Fengtien Temple houses Ma Zu, the protector of the fishermen. The most famous activity is the Ma Zu Pilgrimage held by Chenlan Temple in Dajia, which attracts more than 1 million tourists each year.



10 Gangkou Temple

Dongshih's Gangkou Temple is the center of Ma Zu pilgrimage. It was called Tienhou Temple of Bengangkou in the earlier days. In the first week of the Chinese New Year, the ceremony of woodblockthrowing and Ma Zu's birthday attract the followers.



09 Peitian Temple

Originally called "Pu Shu Temple," Peitian Temple is Puzih's religious center which faces the east. Drum towers are located at the sides of Peitian Temple. At the front, you can see that the ridge of this temple is "swallow-tailed" which is the most common type of Fukien construction.



自由時報

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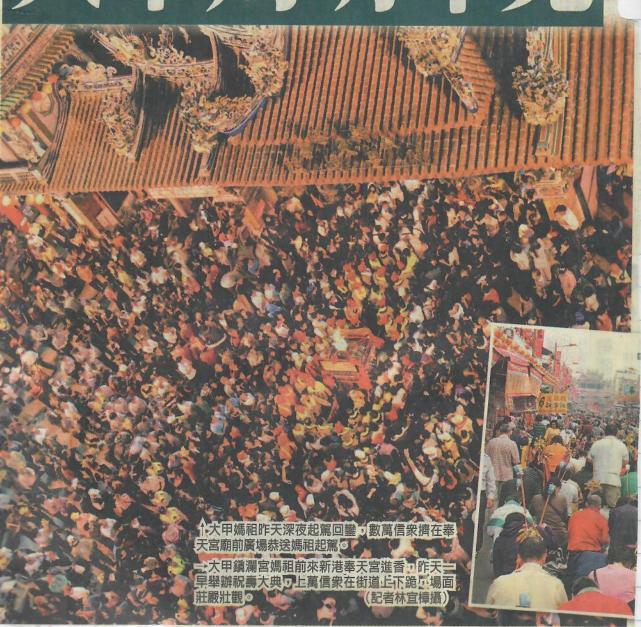
 時間
 温度(C)
 天氣
 降雨機率

 今日白天
 20~28
 0%

 今晚至明晨
 18~22
 0%



大甲媽明年見



- 讀者專線 02-26561039
- •新聞傳真 05-2850709
- ・訂報專線 05-2859700
- 廣告專線 05-2859700

奉天宫表示,媽祖被清朝皇帝敕封爲「天后」

信衆跪

制,莊嚴隆重。大甲媽到奉天宮進香是宗教盛事 冠、立委陳明文、奉天宮董事長何達煌及大甲鎭蹈揭開序幕,再依古禮展開祭典,由嘉縣長張花 ,祝壽大典以祭天古禮,搭起天壇,典禮遵循古 瀾宮董事長顏清標主祭,進行獻花、獻果、獻茗 有廿四年歷史,昨天祝壽大典首先由仙女祝壽舞 、獻財帛、宣讀祝文。

眾安民,殊值感佩。 禱國泰民安,齊心祝壽的畫面十分壯觀。 媽祖方向跪拜,感受媽祖慈悲和神威,並一同祝 ,昨天新港街上數萬信眾人手一炷馨香與令旗朝

濟」精神的敬佩,表示媽祖文化豐富民間信仰內 涵,引領國人同心向善,建構慈善公益社會,惠 大甲媽到奉天宮進香共兩天,新港大街熱鬧滾 副總統蕭萬長今年以賀電表達對媽祖「慈航溥

滾,各類攤販、小吃進駐,媽祖遶境鞭炮也製造

眾相約「明年還要再來迎媽祖!」 眾在新港大街上虔誠祈福,行三跪九叩大禮,場 宮進香活動昨天達到最高潮,祝壽大典中萬名信〔記者林宜樟/新港報導〕大甲媽祖到新港奉天 面莊嚴隆重。晚間大甲媽起駕回程,許多在地信 台中市大甲鎮瀾宮媽祖到新港奉天宮遶境進香

恭迎媽祖離開,在熱鬧的鞭炮聲中相約「明年再今天將至雲林縣遶境,上萬信眾晚間在奉天宮前 昨天晚間十一點零五分大甲媽正式起駕回鑾, 見!」



清掃,進行資源回收,許多從外地來的香客都豎參與「淨港計劃」。學生清晨四點半就到大街上 起大拇指說「讚!」 不少垃圾,吳鳳科技大學動員四百人次學生志工

Matsu statues travel the nation by bus 4-13-2011 TAIPEI TIMES P.Z. Chiayi County's Tianxuangong from Chiayi and visit 46 temples

AND YANG CHIU-YING STAFF REPORTERS

Devotees of the deity Matsu on Monday marked the goddess' 1,051st birthday by treating 100 Matsu statues to a nationwide tour via long-haul buses.

"It's so interesting," said many people who witnessed the scenario, in which Matsu statues took up all passenger seats on the buses.

"The driver of this Mastu bus is very lucky," said Central Election Commission Chairperson Chang Po-ya (張博雅), who presided over a fireworks ceremony.

Bus driver Huang Chi-jung (黃 啓榮) agreed, saying he considered himself very lucky "because the blessing by Matsu will last all year."

Temple chairman Teng Chin-tien along the way. It is scheduled to re-(鄧慶田), whose temple was in charge of hosting the event, said it was the first Matsu pilgrimage to travel around the nation.

One hundred statues participated in the event to coincide with the celebration of the Republic of China's (ROC) centennial this year, he said, adding that he hoped the event could promote the goodwill of Matsu in saving all living beings, good weather and a prosperous and peaceful future.

There was a gathering of 323 worshipers to represent Matsu's birthday on the 23rd day of the third month of the lunar calendar that accompanied the statues on eight buses. The bus trip will head north

turn in the afternoon on Saturday.

On the bus, every two seats carried three statues seated in specially made cloth-covered wooden boxes and fastened by seatbelts to prevent them from dropping to the floor when the buses turn. One driver and one tour guide are the only people to serve the statues on each bus.

Ethnologist Lin Mao-hsien (林茂 賢) said most gods have regional borders. Traveling within the region is called a pilgrimage (遶境), while crossing borders is called a meeting (會香) or visiting (進香), he said.

Lin said that in the past, statues of gods were carried by men, but as times change, modes of



Idols of the deity Matsu from temples around Taiwan are placed on the seats of a bus at the Tianxuangong temple in Chiayi County early on Monday, at the start of a tour to mark Matsu's 1,051st birthday and the 100th anniversary of the Republic of China. PHOTO: YU HSUEH-LAN, TAIPEI TIMES

transportation have also improved. Now statues not only travel by car or bus, he said, but also by plane as religious culture flows between Taiwan and China.

Star Cruises up the ante as demand rises: official

TAIPEI, CNA

Star Cruises, a leading cruise line in the Asia-Pacific region, has this year started using the Super-Star Aquarius for cruises out of Taiwan, the largest liner to berth in the country, a company official said Tuesday.

Andy Lew, Star Cruises' general manager in Taiwan, said the 50,000-ton SuperStar Aquarius has more than 700 cabins and can accommodate around 1,700

passengers.

Star Cruises entered the Taiwan market in 1997 and operates routes from Taiwan's Keelung and Kaohsiung to Japan's Okinawa and Ishigaki islands, as well as from Keelung to Hualien and Penghu, between April and October.

The move will help promote travel from Taiwan to Japan's Okinawa and Yaeyama Islands, tourist destinations that are relatively unaffected by the massive earthquake, said Andy Lew, general manager of the company's Taiwan branch.



瀕絕龜 葡萄大

英國海關去年查緝到一起動物走私案,沒收動物中包括這隻原生於埃及或利比亞的「克萊馬尼陸龜」(Kleinmann tortoise),體積與葡萄相當、體重6公克的地,後來落腳在貝德佛郡的威普史納得動物園,園方替地取名提姆。這種陸龜名列國際瀕危動物名單,最大可長到500公克,平均壽命10年。





桃園縣

楊梅消防隊前天上午獲報,楊梅高山里一家工廠水池中爬出一隻大鱷龜(圖),隊員到場用工廠大水桶,慢慢將牠趕到桶內,牠一度張開血盆大口作勢咬人,相當兇狠,最後順利帶回隊上,牠身長1公尺(含尾巴)、重40公斤。在等候安置時,2名路過女生好奇想摸鱷龜,牠竟冷不防回頭要咬人,嚇得她們驚聲尖叫。文·圖/黎百代

學名 Macrochelys temminckii

習性 是世界上大型淡水龜之一,體型較大且攻擊性強, 少有天敵,主要分布北美洲、中美洲

外形 頭部很重,龜殼長而厚,有三行大型鱗脊,使牠們的外觀看似有裝甲的恐龍,身長達1公尺、重量達60公斤

資料來源:桃園縣農業處



保麗淨 祝大家平安健康

自由時報

2011年4月12日 / 星期二



迎大甲媽

年輕人趴成

到范

鑾轎在繞行各庄頭,於晚斷,現場熱鬧非凡,媽祖

上進入奉天宮安座。

欄宮董事長顏清標一同接駕

,接駕大典上鞭炮鑼鼓聲不

今年迎媽祖隊伍中也有許 多年輕族群,廿八歲的大林 鎮長黃貞瑜帶著公所「七年 ,直說「超好玩的,希望媽祖 保佑平安!」 何達煌說,廿幾年來大 甲媽祖遶境進香奉天宮的 活動一年比一年熱烈,參 與的人越來越多,歡迎民眾一 同來參與難得的宗教盛事。 大甲媽祖昨晚在奉天宮駐駕 ,新港鄉已湧入數萬信眾,夜 市、攤販等也 在奉天宮前廣 在奉天宮前廣

度等人一同迎接媽祖,和鎮 進入嘉縣,縣長張花冠、立委 進入嘉縣,縣長張花冠、立委 下午一點多,大甲媽祖正式

大甲鎮灣宮媽祖昨天來到嘉義縣 新港鄉與奉天宮媽祖進香了吸引 上萬名信衆在崙子大橋上恭迎媽 祖。 (記者林宜樟攝)





環局推禁用兒洗碗筷

确筷,减少垃圾量。 動壞保清淨計畫,推廣停用免洗圾,今年奉天宫與縣府環保局推萬信眾和攤販湧入,製造許多垃媽祖到新港奉天宮進香,由於數○元表本資權

環境清潔和不用免洗碗筷來著手環保」,讓垃圾減量,從飲食、宮今年一同決定要「迎媽祖、做,縣環保局、新港鄉公所及奉天應站也會製造不少免洗碗筷垃圾圾不少,而各處的免費膳食供以往媽祖邊遇遠遠進香時,鞭炮、

不少免洗碗垃圾。 工媽媽們洗過後重複使用,減少用一般碗筷,使用過後由社區志局協助下,部分謄食供應站已使食供應站已使食供應站,在大地工作坊及環保 昨天新港街上有四十處免費購

及垃圾。 隊伍之後打擂放鞭炮後的殘留物動,由于名環保志工一同在邊境能減碳。「淨港計劃」也特續推作人員的餐點便當都是素食,館地球」的環保理念,上萬份的工時外,奉天宮也推動「蔬食教

做好環保。 减少到二十噸左右,迎媽祖也要年希望在努力宣導之下將垃圾量往的五十噸減少到三十五噸,今表示,這兩年垃圾量,已經從以新港文教基金會董事長張瑞隆



↑大甲媽祖昨天來到新港奉 天宮進香,許多年輕信衆趴 著體驗鑽轎底的傳統習俗。, (記者林宜樟攝)

→大甲鎮瀾宮媽祖昨天來到 新港鄉與奉天宮媽祖進 縣長張花冠(中)、本 明文(左)、奉天宮董宮 何達煌(右前)及鎭瀾宮一 事長顏清標(後中)等一同 扛起媽祖神轎。

(記者林宜樟攝)

百尊媽祖坐遊



「建國100年暨媽祖1051週年聖誕環島植福祈安遶境活動」昨日清晨六時從嘉義市天玄宮出發,來自全國的百尊媽祖一起乘坐遊覽車,展開環島之旅。 (記者余雪蘭攝)

ム,集合了三百廿三人,與媽祖分 農曆三月廿三日的誕辰日爲數目 中華,信眾也以媽祖 一雨順、國泰民安。爲慶祝建國百四、日治則是 7年及媽祖聖誕,參與遶境的媽祖 と自舌助仏易馬且齊世改賞、音度の辨媽祖環島的遶境活動,希望藉 十百尊媽祖搭乘遊覽車環島,其 1合繫安全帶 還有導遊陪 由活動弘揚媽祖濟世救貧、普度 預定四月十六日下午回駕。 乘八輛遊覽車,從嘉義北上,沿 專車」的遊覽車上,每三尊同坐 中七十六尊集中坐在寫有「聖母 開車轉彎或震動時掉落,對神明 在兩人座椅上,但爲防止媽祖在

事] 三月寝媽祖,百尊媽祖集體 搭遊賣車凸歸台灣,要爲台灣人 [記者余雪蘭、楊久莹/綜合報

住,有如幫媽祖鄉上「安全帶」

車上只有司機與導遊小姐爲媽

木板,再用行李帶把媽祖神像繫

廿尊媽祖分坐在兩輛遊覽車前方 祖服務,不搭載其他乘客;另有

其他四尊較大型的媽祖,則另

全車皆媽祖 民衆說有趣

年。 機黃啓榮也認爲自己超有福氣, 儀式的中選會主委張博雅則說: 大呼:「有趣極了!」主持起炮 到遊覽車上的乘客全是媽祖,也 安遶境活動,許多民眾第一次看 義市展開六天五夜的環島植福祈 媽祖婆,昨天搭上遊覽車,從嘉 有媽祖保庇,可以平安順利一整 「媽祖專車的司機很幸福。」司 承辦這項活動的嘉義天玄宮董 一百尊來自全國各宮廟寺壇的 外搭乘休旅車環島

事長鄧慶田說,這是國內首次舉 遶境。 嘉義市,並在文化路等鬧區徒步 定第六天、十六日下午五時返回 宮,第三天到達南方澳,第四天 福海宮,今晚預定駐駕基隆天顯 直驅屏東,第五天抵台南市,預 遶境活動,昨天晚上抵彰化王功 年一定平安順利。」 六天五夜的媽祖環島植福祈安

信徒司機 覺得超有福氣

不出話來,認爲超有福氣,這一 :「我先生當遊覽車駕駛十五年 後挑選出來擔當重任。湯慧雯說 宮信徒,由鄧慶田擲筊請示媽祖 姐湯慧雯是夫妻,兩人都是天女 被選爲專車司機時,高興到講 媽祖專車司機黃啓榮與導遊小

代步。隨著中國與台灣宗教交流 明過去都得靠人抬,但隨著時代 原來這位林默娘就是媽祖,早就 等不到買票乘客林默娘來登機, 過去就會鬧過笑話,航空公司苦 頻繁,媽祖坐飛機也見怪不怪, 演進,已從人抬著走、將神轎綁 或「進香」。至於交通工具,神 遶境,跨出管區則稱爲「會香」 半有區域性,在轄區縣市內稱爲 在卡車上,進步到遠距以遊覽車 民俗學者林茂賢指出,神明多

不敬,座椅加釘著用絨布裝飾的

と、集合了三百廿三人、與媽祖分 農曆三月廿三日的誕辰日爲數目 は神尊共有一百尊、信眾也以媽祖 い年及媽祖聖誕,參與遶境的媽祖 と自舌動仏易馬且齊世改資、普度が辦媽祖環島的遶境活動,希望藉 一途將到四十六間會員宮廟參香, 合繫安全帶 還有導遊陪 預定四月十六日下午回駕。 乘八輛遊覽車,從嘉義北上,沿

> 嘉義市,並在文化路等鬧區徒步 定第六天、十六日下午五時返回 直驅屏東,第五天抵台南市,預 宮,第三天到達南方澳,第四天 福海宮,今晚預定駐駕基隆天顯 遶境活動,昨天晚上抵彰化王功

導]三月瘋媽祖,百尊媽祖集體 搭遊覽車凸歸台灣,要爲台灣人 [記者余雪蘭、楊久瑩/綜合報

全車皆媽祖 民衆說有趣

機黃啓榮也認爲自己超有福氣, 儀式的中選會主委張博雅則說: 到遊覽車上的乘客全是媽祖,也 安遶境活動,許多民眾第一次看 義市展開六天五夜的環島植福祈 媽祖婆,昨天搭上遊覽車,從嘉 有媽祖保庇,可以平安順利一整 大呼:「有趣極了!」主持起炮 「媽祖專車的司機很幸福。」司 一百尊來自全國各宮廟寺壇的

年。 由活動弘揚媽祖濟世救貧、普度 事長鄧慶田說,這是國內首次舉 雨順、國泰民安。爲慶祝建國百 承辦這項活動的嘉義天玄宮董 遶境。

外搭乘休旅車環島 廿尊媽祖分坐在兩輛遊覽車前方 祖服務,不搭載其他乘客;另有 ,車上只有司機與導遊小姐爲媽 住,有如幫媽祖鄉上「安全帶」 木板,再用行李帶把媽祖神像擊 信徒司機 覺得超有福氣 其他四尊較大型的媽祖,則另

年一定平安順利。」 不出話來,認爲超有福氣,這一 : 「我先生當遊覽車駕駛十五年 後挑選出來擔當重任。湯慧雯說 宮信徒,由鄧慶田擲筊請示媽祖 姐湯慧雯是夫妻,兩人都是天玄 六天五夜的媽祖環島植福祈安 被選爲專車司機時,高興到講 媽祖專車司機黃啓榮與導遊小

代步。隨著中國與台灣宗教交流 等不到買票乘客林默娘來登機, 過去就曾鬧過笑話,航空公司苦 頻繁,媽祖坐飛機也見怪不怪, 明過去都得靠人抬,但隨著時代 或「進香」。至於交通工具,神 遶境,跨出管區則稱爲「會香」 半有區域性,在轄區縣市內稱爲 原來這位林默娘就是媽祖,早就 在卡車上,進步到遠距以遊覽車 演進,已從人抬著走、將神轎綁

百尊媽祖搭乘遊覽車環島,其

不敬,座椅加釘著用絨布裝飾的 開車轉彎或震動時掉落,對神明 在兩人座椅上,但爲防止媽祖在 專車」的遊覽車上,每三尊同坐 中七十六尊集中坐在寫有「聖母

被信徒「捧」上了飛機。

民俗學者林茂賢指出,神明多

Illegal market booms for meteorite chunks

BY WILLIAM J. BROAD

New York Times

4-5-11 HSA

Ebay and other websites pulse with hundreds of sales pitches. "The pieces below have an exceptional patina," a site called Star-bits.com said of 10 pictured fragments.

The ads are for chunks of meteorites, bits of asteroids that have fallen from the sky and are as prized by scientists as they are by collectors. As more meteorites have been discovered in recent years, interest in them has flourished, and an illegal sales market has boomed — much to the dismay of the people who want to study them and the countries that consider them national treasures.

"It's a black market," said Ralph Harvey, a geologist at Case Western Reserve University who directs the federal search for meteorites in Antarctica. "It's as organized as any drug trade and just as illegal."

The discovery of a rich and historically significant meteorite crater in southern Egypt, just north of the Sudanese border, has shown the voracious appetite for new fragments. Just as scientists appeared to be on the cusp of decrypting the evidence to solve an ancient puzzle, looters plundered the desolate site, and the political chaos in Egypt seems to ensure that the scientists will not be going back any time soon.

Vincenzo de Michele, an Italian mineralogist and former curator at the Natural History Museum of Milan, and Mario Di Martino of the Italian National Institute for Astrophysics in Turin, surveyed the site in February 2009. To their delight, the desolate area bristled with iron meteorites — more than 5,000 of them — and they named the crater Gebel Kamil, after a nearby mountain.

By June 2010, meteorites from the crater were for sale at a show in Ensisheim, France. In a review, the International Meteorite Collectors Association called them arguably the world's "most fascinating new iron find."

Popular or not, the meteorites were taboo. In Egypt and elsewhere, scientists say, it is illegal without a permit to remove meteorites from a country.

Yet scavengers have disseminated them widely: On Star-bits.com, one of many sites that sell a variety of meteorites, the 10 fragments with rich patinas are said to be from Gebel Kamil. The costliest of the 10—a 2-pound rock, just large enough to cover the fingers of a man's hand—is priced at \$1,600.

The scientists say they have relatively few samples compared with the booming illicit sales.

Di Martino said he and other members of the Gebel Kamil crater discovery team don't have the money to buy them on the flourishing black market.





Sat. & National Holiday: 8:30 AM to 10:00 PM. Sun. & Last Day of Multi-day Holiday: 8:30 AM

to 9:00 PM. Closed non-holiday Mondays for

Vets examine 'sacred' turtle captured in Vietnam The China Post 4/5/2011 P.10 The about Thousands of onlookers crammed dangered freshwater turtles. There

cred by many Vietnamese to try to a day after it was captured in a ined a giant turtle considered sadetermine how to treat its wounds. central Hanoi lake.

Tests were being run to try to pinpoint what's ailing the creature said Tim McCormack, program cogram. Only four of the freshwater species are believed to be living that has a shell the size of a desk, ordinator of the Asian Turtle Proworldwide.

cage and pull it to a small island in

six centuries ago.

Hoan Kiem Lake that was recently

expanded and equipped with the small holding tank, known as the It is the first time anyone has

"turtle hospital."

He said photos taken of it in a its legs and elsewhere, but it was holding tank showed injuries on not yet clear how serious they are.

which is considered lucky. The around the lake for a glimpse, crowd whooped and clapped when the turtle was finally captured, but they were pushed back when it was taken to the island. A guard is now posted near the site, allowing entry only to accredited officials. mean it will require longer treat-80 to 100 years old, which could ment. However, many Vietnamese creature said to have helped King It took 50 workers two hours believe it is the same mythical Le Loi fend off the Chinese nearly Sunday to net the turtle, put it in a

Concerns had mounted after committees and employ hundreds prompting the government to form the turtle was recently spotted with lesions on its head and shell, of workers to frantically clean debris and pollution from the lake.

about 440 pounds (200 kilograms) and is one of the world's most en-The reptile is estimated to weigh

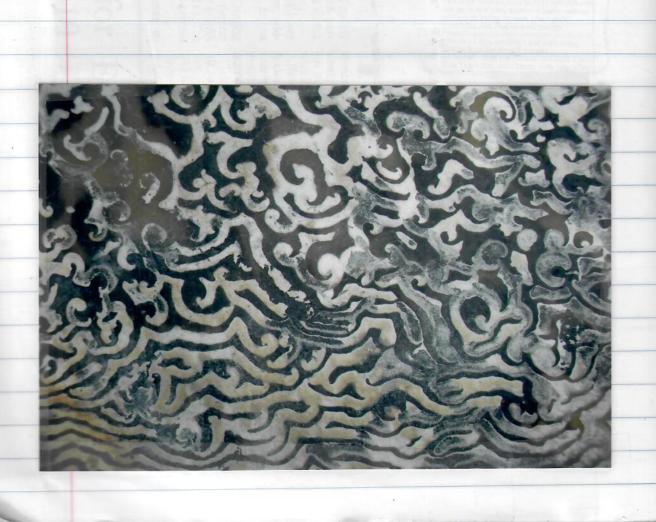
caped through two nets during a

similar rescue attempt last month. captured the creature, which es-

in Vietnam and two others in a Chinese zoo. But its value to the nation has nothing to do with how is one other turtle of the same species, known as Rafeteus swinhoei, rare it is.

Legend has it that it is the same mythical creature said to have helped Vietnamese King Le Loi fend off the Chinese nearly six centuries ago.

After the victory, the king was said to be boating on the lake when a giant golden turtle rose to the surface and snatched the sword with its mouth before plunging deep into the water to return it to its divine owners.



..

TIGER OF THE SUN"







TAINAN Parting Lot Modern ART



家 means family

PIT TAGS

LH 4602361B52

RH 46074E7416

SCL- 40.0 cm, 21.3 lbs

Released Makapuu 3/19/11 718pm

Chinese Characters "Ka-ka" etched on 2nd lateral right scute

PIT TAGS

LHind 460730233A

RHind 4602346E08

SCL- 43.0 cm, 25.8 lbs

Released Makapuu 3/19/11 718pm

Chinese Character "Yan-yan" etched on 2nd lateral left scute

恩 means gift/ blessing

Yan-yan (恩恩)

3-25-11 HONOLULU STAR-ADVERTISER

Rites to mark Republic of China's centennial

STAR-ADVERTISER STAFF

A commemoration this afternoon at Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Park and a torchlighting ceremony Tuesday at Aloha Tower are two of the events marking the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of

The government of Taiwan has chosen Honolulu as the site of the most important overseas centennial celebration, said the Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in Honolulu.

Hawaii is where Sun

Yat-sen, the founder of modern China, attended both 'Iolani and Punahou schools. His time in Hawaii "made a major impact on his understanding and appreciation for Western ideas and social action," according to the Dr. Sun Yatsen Hawaii Foundation.

The Honolulu City Council adopted a resolution declaring 2011 the Year of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in Hawaii, and a ceremony will be held at Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Park at the corner of Bethel and

About 400 Taiwanese

from around the world will join more than 300 members of Hawaii's Taiwanese community between 10 a.m. and noon Tuesday to light the Torch of Peace, commemorating the 100th anniversary of the founding of Taiwan. Once lit, the torch will go on a trip around the world, ending its journey when it returns to Taiwan to be presented to Taiwanese President Ma Ying-Jeou on Oct. 9.

Other events commemo-Hotel streets today at 2 p.m. rating the Taiwanese centennial include:

>> A banquet at the Hilton Hawaiian Village's Tapa Ballroom from 6:30 to 9 p.m. Monday.

>> A symposium on the history of Taiwan and Sun Yat-sen tomorrow in the Imin International Conference Center at the East-West Center.

>> A concert of traditional and popular Taiwanese music at 7 p.m. Tuesday at the Hawaii Theatre.

For more information, call the Taipei Economic and Cultural Office at 595-6347, ext. 236.

From 寄件人 NG KA-yam.

Address地址 ROOM 1016, 10/F

KIN SHUE HSE, LEI MUK SHUE EST

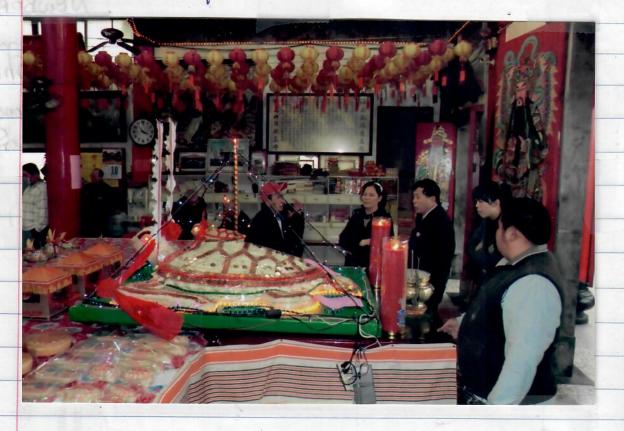
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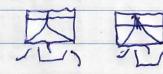
HONG FONG SAR

Yan-yan (恩恩).

ocean ple MAGONG Front 2011







p

RE: Gifts to.
NewBor,
From
Ka-Shing
Hong
Kong pendant (gold, silver, jade, pearl, lots of choices), gold/silver coins or other types of jewels (solely or on top of the money gift) which are common gifts Chinese would offer to newborn. planning to send their kids to study aboard. I guess the same in Taiwan as much for the newborn as Chinese may think kids should not be treated too good for 1. they are just kids or 2. the evils may envy and do harm to the babies. Not sure if Taiwanese still believe in this but even in Hong Kong You may also consider offering a bracelet (gold, silver or even platinum), Education funds are not very popular in Hong Kong unless the parents are Your email reminds me that Chinese people used to offer gold pigs to the Money gift is certainly ok but 22,000 NT would be quite too the older generations may still call the newborn ugly pig to avoid the evil's attention (and for fun). 8,000 or 8,888 NT (plus a gift if you Hope this could help. Please send my best wishes to your friends and their beloved daughter. brides who have to bear the "plates" on the chest during the wedding http://www.ch-jewellery.com/images/rental_images/DSC_6015_resize.jpg tuition fees are relatively affordable in both HK and Taiwan. Subject: Re: gifts for the newborn - hope this could help To: George H. Balazs <gbalazs@honlab.nmfs.hawaii.edu> The practice in Hong Kong and Taiwan may differ. wish, see below) would be decent enough. Date: Wed, 16 Mar 2011 09:52:31 +0800 From: ks_cheung@afcd.gov.hk Hi George.

wish to explain in the card that you are blessing the baby girl a good Incidentally, "turtle" also shares the same pronunciation with "returning". So "gold turtle" could also imply "gold/money coming (to me)". That's why the Chinese name of "Golden Coin Turtle" (Cuora trifasciata, an Asian box Chinese usually offer pendants of pigs or the year animals as gifts to the newborn while pendants of turtles (meaning longevity) as birthday gifts to that turtle pendant is not an appropriate baby gift. Actually, it happens that "gold turtle" could mean a good and rich husband in Chinese. You may turtle species) is sometimes blamed for driving the species to the current the seniors. Nevertheless, I can't think of any reason in Chinese custom marriage in the future (won't work if it is a boy). What a perfect gift! It is the most special gift pack to a baby I have ever heard of! To: George H. Balazs <gbalazs@honlab.nmfs.hawaii.edu> Subject: Re: Golden turtle pendant and necklace Dat.: Tue, 22 Mar 2011 18:22:36 +0800 From: ks_cheung@afcd.gov.hk state of critically endangered.

FEEDERY 7 2011 Two garrice 2012 will be be 2012

Yun-zhen "李允甄."

MARIE

Our baby (Yun-zhen, Lee)

From: 何惠雯 (colamay101@yahoo.com.tw)

Sent: Fri 4/01/11 3:02 PM

To: itsahonuworld@hotmail.com

Hi, George,

Yun-zhen is our baby's Chinese name. Lee is her family name. The Chinese characters for her name are " 李允甄 . " By the way, I went to the streets around the Matsu temple yesterday, and I found there were many food stands and people there. Do you know what it means? That means Matsu is going to Chia-yi in some days this year. And people are preparing for that day. Many activities are held to celebrate for the day. This makes me think of your coming this year. We are expecting your coming. PS: Do you need my help to book a room or what I can do for you? If you do, please tell me.

Warm regards, May.

FAZ 去大甲的草菜 TWANT TO DURCHASE A ONE WAY 大田 TICKET TO DAJGA (FROM TAIPEI)

Walking TO TRAIN STATION HONG DAYIA CHANGETON TO DALIA Photo IN UNIFORM W/cap at gake Monday APAIL 11, 2011 See page 32 STATION POSTAL ADDRESS = 公中布大甲區中山路一般 828號 tr 1280 M51. tra. gov. tw

Temple NAN-YOA CHANGWA Temple TEMPLE SIL 1 (NOW day Silvour Total ently ARRIVE NIGHT of 4-11-11
School Pailai Ceremony 4-12 8 Am MAZU Depart lateright of 4/12/11 COUNT



2011辛卯年遶境進香路程圖

國4/17(日) 農3/15 (第九天 回難)

清水 慈雲宮 溫安宮

湯水 朝興富 疆4/16(大) 農3/14 (第八天駐應)

濟水 距翼宮

〇 沙鹿 玉皇殿 青山宮

清水 義天宮 紫雲巖 順天宮 〇

沙毘 福美宮 兼聖宮 〇 〇 大社 真真宮 永和宮 領明記

大肚 天和宮 〇

彰化市 天后宫 國4/15(五) 農3/13 (第七天駐策)

○ 膨化市 永安宮 茄蒌王酮 職献宮 茄南宮 環接刺 永和堂 影響應 北辰宮 皇第宮 聖安宮 北極宮 開化寺 開帝廟 鎮南宮

Day

彰化 慈憑寺 慈元寺 彰山宮 ○ 膨化市 額園宮 第水岩 花塘 硫安宝 聖際灣 文德宮

〇 大村 玄磯宮 大村 錫噶宮 〇 資林 薩寧出

四學語 华丽统 林吳 永竭 永安宮 麗天宮 天聖宮

雌4/14(四) 魔3/12 (第六天駐艦)

坤頭 三元宫 金安宮 新吉宮 南豐寺 合興宮 北斗賽安富

深州 農田宮 武元宮 海善寺 西螺纹属器

麗4/13(三) 魔3/11 (第五天駐鄉)

鎮南区 行天宮 羅天宮 斯天宮

虎尾 新潟宮 報復宮 騎天宮

天治宮 養養宮 神真宮

西黎 朝闻室 器和宮 鎮安宮 鉢子等

○ 東郷 天形宮

医安永 觀念 〇

北斗 華麗寺 華安宮

○ 連州 聖安宮 複異宮 后天宮 三千宮

○ 西螺 歐興宮 威天宮 慈悲堂 正興宮 廣興宮

西螺 羅興宮 國4/10(日) 農3/8 (第二天駐舊)

Fin Shin Kong

○ 西螺 天聖宮 展聖宮 朝美智

○ 二端 賜福宮 玄綾宮 東陳宮 協天宮

○ 虎尾 福德宮 澤元營 龍安宮 城隍廟 大安宮 七王府 聖安宮

〇 〇 土澤 順天宮 端領祠

元長 泰安府 美天宮 安西斯 幕権密 無種聖殿

新港代天営永福宮大興宮

SINGGANG

新港 奉天宫 國4/11(一) 第3/9 第三天駐灣 國4/12(二) 農3/10 祝壽大典 4/11/11 pm



DAYTIME ONC

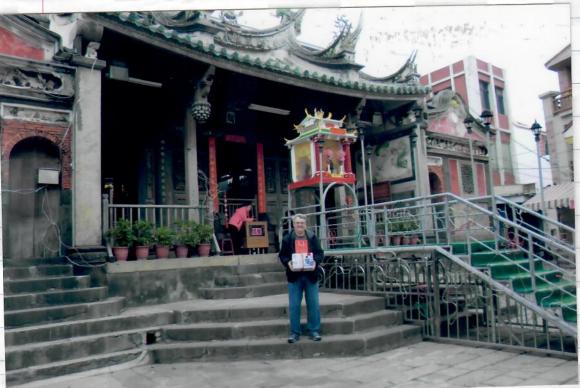
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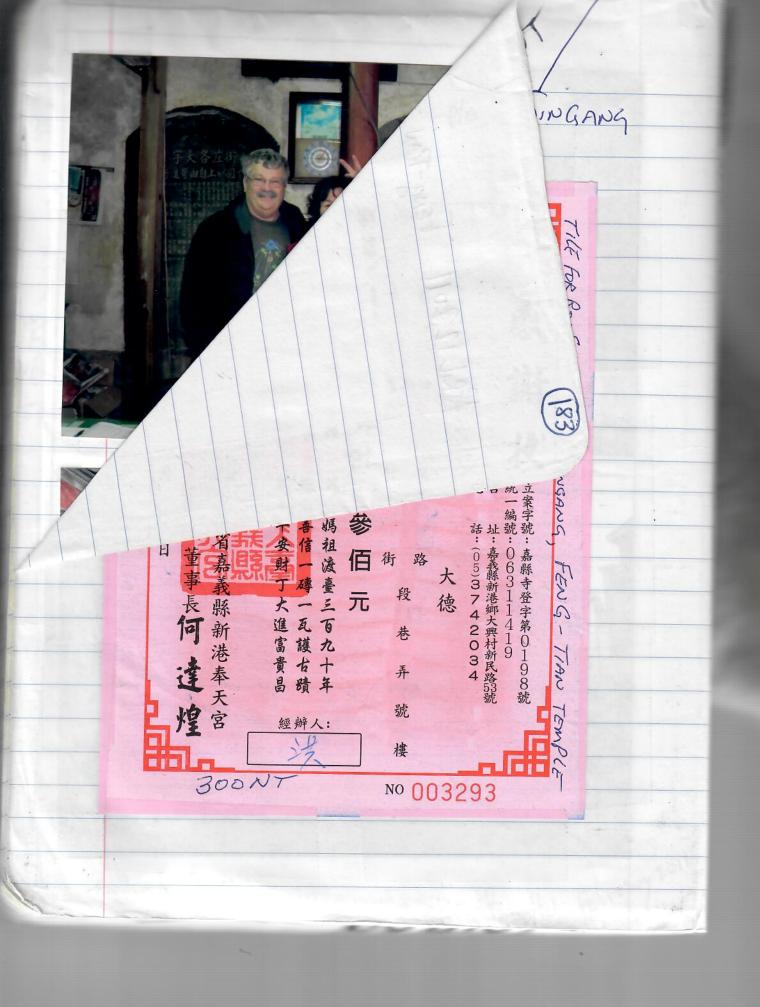
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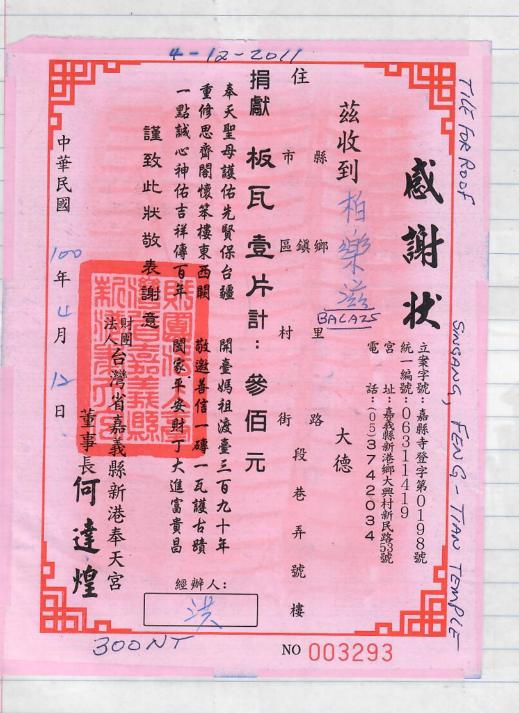




TIEN-HOW MAGONG, Pengthu February 2011



APRIL 12,2011 FENG-TIAN Temple SINGANG



MULTIPLICATION TABLE



- 3. ADJECTIVE—describes a noun or pronoun
- 4. ADVERB—describes a verb, adjective, or
- OSITION—connects a noun to another part of the sentence



MAY/2010 0 09918 9

Market a last

i, grown old

Why Taiwan ended one-party

Lawrence Chung in Taipei lawrence.chung@scmp.com

Visitors to Taiwan who have been to the mainland could be forgiven for feeling confused when they see the names of some of the major roads and buildings on the island. Many are the same as those across the Taiwan Strait.

Stretching from north to south in the bustling city centre of Taipei is a boulevard named "Zhongshan" after Dr Sun Yat-sen, the founding father of modern China.

Crossing Zhongshan, from the east to west, visitors may come across three principal roads – running parallel to each other – bearing the names of the late revolutionary leader's political philoso-

phy or "Three People's Principles". The streets are *minzu* (nationalism), *minquan* (democracy) and *minsheng* (people's livelihood).

As well as roads, there are monuments, schools, parks and other structures in the 390-odd townships, counties and cities in Taiwan named either after Sun, who was educated in the United States and Hong Kong, or his Three People's Principles.

Travellers will also see the names used in numerous places on the mainland, including Beijing, Nanjing (南京), Shanghai and Guangzhou.

Such tributes show the great esteem in which Sun is held by the authorities on the mainland and in Taiwan. Sun's 1911 revolution led to the overthrow of the Qing dynasty and the establishment of the first Chinese republic.

The Kuomintang continued to honour Sun after defeat by the Communists at the end of the civil war in 1949 and its leaders' flight to Taiwan, where they set up what was originally intended to be an interim Republic of China government on the island.

The KMT, led by Chiang Kai-shek, hoped to show respect to the late founder of the original Republic of China, but more importantly it wanted to remind the people of Taiwan of the importance of developing the island according to Sun's Three People's Principles to pave the way for future cross-strait unification.

But while they both continued to honour Sun, the leaders in Taipei and Beijing implemented different visions of Sun's political philosophy.

While Beijing focused on nationalism, Taipei pushed for democracy, and now boasts the most mature democracy of any Chinese society, after years of development.

"Today we can see the great progress Taiwan has made in the development of a democratic society," Carl-Eugen Eberle, chairman of the Vienna-based International Press Institute, told hundreds of foreign and local dignitaries during the opening of the 2011 IPI World Congress in Taipei on September 25.

Eberle was not the first Westerner to applaud Taiwan's democratic development, which has even impressed visitors from the mainland who are more used to hearing about minzu than minquan in discussions of Sun's political doctrines.

"The locals are eager to take part in election campaigning activities and many ethnic Taiwanese voters who live abroad even return to Taiwan to vote for their favoured candidates, indicating that democratisation in Taiwan is successful," noted mainland businessman Charles Xue Manzi on his Weibo microblog this month. Xue has visited the island almost 30 times.

But democratic development in

OVER

South China Morning Post

one goes to the m is strictly limited five minutes

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rule and embrace ATION

Taiwan did not start straight after the KMT moved to the island. Until 1987, democracy was a political taboo, much as it is on the mainland. In fact, fully-fledged democracy started taking shape in Taiwan only in 1996 when the island held its first direct presidential election.

In the beginning, the KMT had no intention of introducing minquan in Taiwan, despite instituting Sun's Three People's Principles as part of the Republic of China's constitution.

Like the Communist Party, the KMT set aside Sun's principle of democracy, and it chose instead to implement authoritarian, one-party rule in Taiwan.

Chiang Kai-shek imposed martial law shortly after the KMT fled to Taiwan in 1949, and whoever called for political freedom and democracy was subject to imprisonment or even secret execution," said Chang Mao-hsiung, 72, a former political prisoner. He was put behind bars for five years for criticising Chiang.

About 140,000 Taiwanese were imprisoned or executed for showing real or perceived opposition to the KMT during the period of "white terror" between 1949 and 1987, according to a recent report released by the government of mainland-friendly

president Ma Ying-jeou.

At first, most of those prosecuted were branded "communist bandits or spies", but as time went by more were labelled "secessionists" for advocating Taiwan's independence from China. Often secessionist views stemmed from a deep-seated bitterness and hatred towards the KMT, whom the locals saw as "mainlanders" or "outsiders" imposing dictatorial rule in Taiwan and silencing political dissent.

Following the death of Chiang Kai-shek in 1975, his son and successor Chiang Ching-kuo started to realise that his father's ambition to "recover the mainland and reunify China" was an impossible dream.

During the Republic of China's first 20 years in Taiwan, Taipei was recognised by most of the world as the legitimate government of all of China. But as Beijing's power increased, countries such as the United States and Japan began to recognise the communist government, while the United Nations gave China's seat to the Beijing government. Such de--velopments shattered any ambitions the KMT might have retained of returning to the mainland in triumph.

This prompted Chiang Chingkuo to focus on developing the third aspect of Sun's philosophy, min-1 sheng or people's livelihood.

His national development pro-



Taiwanisation, started during the **Chiang Ching-kuo** period, can best explain why Ma holds such a stand

PROFESSOR GEORGE TSAI WEI

gramme laid a firm foundation for the island's progress, and it came to be known as one of the "four Asian tigers" along with South Korea, Singapore and Hong Kong. Being named among the four most rapidly developing economies in Asia attracted envious glances from the mainland, which was still struggling to achieve internal growth.

"Not even the [opposition Democratic Progressive Party], which viewed Chiang Ching-kuo as a character of the authoritarian era, would deny his political and economic achievements in Taiwan," said Beijing-based Taiwan expert Li Jiaquan.

Chiang Ching-kuo was widely

accuse leader for own goals

of the strait, the paper said Sun's actions, in terms of influencing politics, would have little impact today. It said the respect for Sun on the island, if any, was nothing more than outdat-ed sentiment in Taiwanese society.

The paper added that quite a few schoolchildren had no idea who Sun was, while the general public showed no interest in him, although portrayals of him were commonly found in schools and government

The article suggested the Communist Party close the gap between both sides by replacing one-party rule with democratic elections and providing more room for the development of Taiwan.

Taiwan's official Central News Agency also voiced its disappointment, saying Hu had falsely claimed the Communist Party was the heir to Sun's political legacy while ignoring Sun's achievements after the 1911 revolution and those of the Republic of China's government before the communist takeover in 1949.



President Hu Jintao's speech on the anniversary of the 1911 revolution has drawn criticism in Taiwan

FOCUS

lapart

d democracy

praised for creating Taiwan's economic miracle between 1978 and 1988, despite the island's diplomatic isolation. His success in making Taiwan economically affluent also ushered in growing calls for political reforms.

Unlike his father, who gave key positions to people born on the mainland, Chiang Ching-kuo was credited for recruiting a number of native Taiwanese politicians to his government, including a former governor of Taiwan province, Lin Yangkang, and Lee Teng-hui, his vice-president and eventual successor, which paved the way for the "Taiwanisation" of the KMT. Chiang Ching-kuo was also remembered for working to stamp out corruption.

In July 1987, months before he died in January 1988, Chiang Ching-kuo lifted martial law after 38 years, in response to mounting calls from the opposition pro-independence camp for political reform.

Under Lee, Taiwan moved closer to Sun's democratic principle, permitting freedom of the press and freedom of assembly. The legislature was democratically elected and Lee won the first democratic presidential poll in 1996.

But with Lee's "Mr Democracy" image tainted by allegations of corruption, the DPP ended five decades of KMT rule in the election of 2000. This was a turning point for Taiwan's democratisation.

"It was the first transition of power in Taiwan, and notably conducted in a peaceful way," said Peter Zarrow, research fellow at the Institute of Modern History at Academia Sinica in Taipei.

But the DPP's rule lasted for only eight years, with president Chen Shui-bian bowing out at the end of his second term after he was implicated in a series of corruption scandals which subsequently landed him in prison.

In 2008, Taiwan experienced its

second transition of power, with the KMT's Ma Ying-jeou, known for his squeaky clean image, beating his DPP opponent Frank Hsieh Changting to win the presidency.

Born in Hong Kong to mainland parents, Ma's policy of engagement with Beijing does not mean he advocates a political reunion.

"No unification, no independence and no use of force," said Ma repeatedly when asked for his policy towards the mainland.

Taiwanese pundits said Ma's stance was not surprising, despite the fact he professed support for Sun's Three People's Principles, which included Chinese nationalism.

"Taiwanisation, which started during the Chiang Ching-kuo period, promoted by Lee Teng-hui and further propped up by Chen Shui-bian, can best explain why Ma holds such a stand," said George Tsai Wei, professor at the Sun Yat-sen Institute for Globalisation Studies at Chinese Culture University in Taipei.

Development of Sun's *minzu* had taken a different course along with progress of democracy in Taiwan, Tsai said. "It is Taiwanese nationalism rather than Chinese nationalism, to be politically correct," Tsai said of mainstream views on the island.

In terms of *minsheng*, Taiwan – once a major manufacturing hub in Asia – saw its economy fade rapidly under Chen. Pundits said Chen's push for independence repeatedly stoked cross-strait tensions, while his policy of restricting mainland trade discouraged investment and growth in Taiwan.

Various government statistics in Taiwan show the island relies heavily on the mainland, which has replaced the United States as the biggest buyer of Taiwanese products. Even KMT officials admitted that Ma's active economic exchange policy with the mainland was one reason the island's economy had improved since Ma took office in May 2008.

BRIEFS

Expansion planned for National Palace Museum

Taiwan's top museum, which houses one of the world's largest collections of Chinese imperial art, has launched an expansion plan, an official said yesterday. The decadelong development, to start next year, unveiled by president Ma Ying-jeou last week, will expand the Taipei National Palace Museum's exhibition area by five times. The plan, estimated to cost at least NT\$20 billion (HK\$24.3 billion), is Taiwan's answer to France's Grand Louvre project, a museum official said and aims to turn it into a 'world-class" museum. AFP

ANC visit to China seen as backing for Beijing

Officials of South Africa's ruling African National Congress (ANC) are in China this week, the media reported yesterday, in what could be seen as the party showing full support for Beijing. ANC officials were not available to confirm the reports. The visit came after South Africa delayed a visa application for the Dalai Lama, who was to visit to celebrate Nobel Peace Prize winner Desmond Tutu's birthday. ANC supporters, newspapers and Tutu said the move was symbolic of a party that was failing to live up to its own ideals. Reuters

Taiwanese incentives bring boom in babies

The number of babies born in Taiwan surged 16 per cent in the first nine months of the year after the government offered subsidies to couples in a bid to boost the island's birth rate, officials said. Tax breaks and housing subsidies were among the incentives offered as Taipei seeks to raise the island's low fertility rate. A total of 142,345 babies were born in the period, an increase of 19,567, or 15.9 per cent from the first nine months last year, according to interior ministry statistics released on Saturday. AFP

ONLINE

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CHIII

CROSS-STRAIT RELATIONS

HU MAKES C

President urges peaceful reunion with Taiwan at ceremony to mark 1911 revolution's anniversary

Raymond Li raymond.li@scmp.com

President Hu Jintao (胡錦濤) yesterday made the celebration marking the centenary of the 1911 revolution a case for reunification with Taiwan, a cause he said served the best interests on both sides of the Taiwan Strait and

should therefore be pursued as a common goal.

Hu was speaking at a ceremony held at the Great Hall of People in Beijing for the 100th anniversary of the revolution, which ended the nation's long imperial history.

The event was attended by all nine members of the Politburo Standing Committee of the Communist Party's Central Committee, as well as by former party secretary Jiang Zemin (江澤民) and several other former party elders.

In his 20-minute speech, Hu said Beijing and Taipei should end antagonism, "heal past wounds and work together to achieve the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation".

"Achieving reunification by peaceful means best serves the fundamental interests of all Chinese, including our Taiwan compatriots," Hu said, adding that both sides should increase economic competitiveness, promote Chinese culture and build on a sense of a common national identity.

"Working together to promote the peaceful development of cross-strait relations ... should be the goal of both sides," he added.

The ceremony, which lasted



Party officials gather in the Great Hal

about 40 minutes, featured 10 red flags that flanked a giant portrait of Sun Yat-sen, who led the 1911 revolution and became the president of the first republic in China.

However, the ceremony began with the singing of the national anthem of the People's Republic of China, which was founded by the Communist Party 38 years after the 1911 revolution.

Despite singing the praises of Sun in his speech, including calling him "a great national hero, a great patriot and a great leader of the Chinese democratic revolution", Hu barely elaborated on the key elements of Sun's political guidelines on nation-



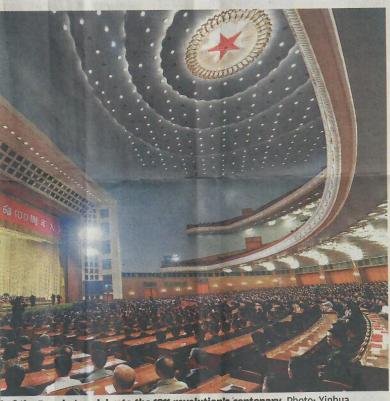
OVER



The time one goes to the washroom is strictly limited to within five minutes

A FORMER EMPLOYEE AT GUCCI'S FLAGSHIP STORE IN SHENZHEN, THE SUBJECT OF COMPLAINTS ABOUT UNREASONABLE WORKING CONDITIONS > CHINA A8

ASE FOR REUNIFICATION



of the People to celebrate the 1911 revolution's centenary. Photo: Xinhua

alism, democracy and people's livelihoods, and instead went to great lengths to push the idea of national reunification by peaceful means.

He emphasised that "Taiwan independence" must continue to be opposed, and once again called for the upholding of the "1992 consensus" – an informal, oral understanding that there exists only "one China", inclusive of the mainland and Taiwan, with both sides agreeing to differ on its precise political definition.

The Communist Party hails the 1911 revolution as a milestone for the nation's development, but the party also says the event failed to change the nature of the country from a half-

colonial and half-feudalistic society, characteristics the party says it was able to do away with on its ascension.

Hu called Chinese communists "the most resolute supporters" and "the most faithful successors" of the revolutionary causes that Sun undertook and said the party remained vital for hopes of political unity.

"To achieve the great revival of the Chinese nation, we must certainly firmly uphold the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party," Hu told hundreds of officials at the event.

The mainland is now Taiwan's largest trading partner, its largest investment destination and home to a growing number of Taiwanese.

Island media accuse leader of using Sun for own goals

Choi Chi-yuk

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President Hu Jintao's (胡錦濤) upholding of Sun Yat-sen as a hero shared by both Beijing and Taipei, in an attempt to bring both sides of the strait closer, was criticised by media on the island yesterday.

Several Taiwanese media outlets lashed out at Hu, accusing him of exploiting Sun, the founder of the Republic of China in 1911, to suit the Communist Party's political goals.

Other publications on the island simply turned a blind eye to the speech given by Hu at a ceremony yesterday attended by all nine members of the all-powerful Politburo Standing Committee in Beijing.

Referring to the keynote remarks made by Hu on the eve of the 100th anniversary of the 1911 revolution, the Taipei-based *United Daily News* said Hu had rolled out a roadmap and framework for the development of cross-strait ties on the grounds of intensifying measures against independent forces on the island and by calling for both sides to stick to the "1992 Consensus".

The article said that Hu, in an attempt to arouse patriotic sentiments among Taiwanese people, portrayed Sun as an example of consensus between Beijing and Taipei.

Hu also said that Sun had spared no effort in putting an end to the era when the country was torn apart by warlords, and that he was instrumental in setting up a unified nation.

Despite Hu's claim that Sun represented a link between the two sides

of the strait, the paper said Sun's actions, in terms of influencing politics, would have little impact today. It said the respect for Sun on the island, if any, was nothing more than outdated sentiment in Taiwanese society.

The paper added that quite a few schoolchildren had no idea who Sun was, while the general public showed no interest in him, although portrayals of him were commonly found in schools and government buildings.

The article suggested the Communist Party close the gap between both sides by replacing one-party rule with democratic elections and providing more room for the development of Taiwan.

Taiwan's official Central News Agency also voiced its disappointment, saying Hu had falsely claimed the Communist Party was the heir to Sun's political legacy while ignoring Sun's achievements after the 1911 revolution and those of the Republic of China's government before the communist takeover in 1949.



President Hu Jintao's speech on the anniversary of the 1911 revolution has drawn criticism in Taiwan

Children of

Mainland has selectively adopted Sun's Three Principles of the Peop

Cary Huang in Beijing cary.huang@scmp.com

A visitor to Shantou (汕頭) in eastern Guangdong, glancing at the street names in the city centre, might imagine himself or herself in an earlier age.

The main east-west road is named after Sun Yat-sen, the founder of modern China, and the three main north-south streets are named Minzu (nationalism), Minquan (democracy) and Minsheng (people's livelihood) – the three pillars of the late revolutionary leader's political philosophy.

It is a pattern followed in many other southern cities, such as Guangzhou, where revolutionary activities were launched 100 years ago – and across the straits (see next page) – with main roads and parks named after Sun and streets named after his Three Principles of the People.

These names were given shortly after the 1911 revolution overthrew the Qing dynasty and established the first republic, and they have survived under communist rule after the Kuomintang founded by Sun fled to Taiwan at the end of the civil war in 1949.

There are 187 Sun Yat-sen roads in mainland cities and many more streets, parks, museums and public places named in his memory.

They are geographic proof that the communist leadership has recognised the impact of Sun and his revolution on modern Chinese history.

They also show its willingness to inherit, albeit selectively, some of his legacy, even though the party has been ideologically committed to the eradication of the bourgeoisie, who were at the centre of that revolution.

The revolution began with the Wuchang (武常) uprising in Hubei (湖北) on October 10, 1911, and ended with the abdication of emperor Pu Yi (溥儀) on February 12, 1912.

Despite their bitter ideological differences and a rivalry stretching back 90 years, both the ruling Com-



double-digit growth for three decades, although that was preceded by three decades of misrule and misery mostly about removing imperialism and promoting the development of China as a nation proud of itself for

mumst raity on the maimand and Taiwan's KMT regard the revolution as a hugely important milestone on China's road to modernisation.

The Three Principles were the core of Sun's political philosophy in his efforts to make China a free, prosperous and powerful nation.

It was a legacy claimed wholesale as the basis for the ideology of the KMT under Chiang Kai-shek and one also tacitly accepted by the early communists, including Mao Zedong (毛澤東), and all the party's leaders since. Calling Sun a "great patriot" and "a great pioneer of the Chinese democratic revolution", communist leaders have sought to depict themselves as loyal successors to the revo-

lutionary cause he initiated. The Communist Party's hesitancy in recognising what it calls "bourgeois revolutionary doctrine" stems from Marxist theory, which says that a proper communist revolution can only be led by the urban proletariat after a bourgeois revolution puts an end to feudalism. Mao changed that strategy and positioned the party to lead a successful, rural-based revolution to eventually overthrow the KMT

Today, both parties largely agree on the meaning of nationalism but differ sharply on the meaning of democracy and people's livelihood. The KMT sees them in Western, social democratic terms, while the Communist Party interprets them from a Marxist perspective.

In his book Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles, American historian Stan Rubenstein said that because Sun's ideas were partly influenced by American political economist Henry George and partly by Karl Marx, his political philosophy cut across political lines and was designed to be "altered or revised as the revolution took various turns".

The mainland has upheld the importance of nationalism and people's livelihood amid three decades of capitalist economic reform and integration with the global economy.

Its nominally Marxist ruling party now claims that its rule is legitimised by its ability to deliver national strength and prosperity. However, the Western-style democracy advocated by revolutionaries a century ago remains taboo.

The Communist Party can claim to have fulfilled the nationalism principle - Sun wanted a unified nation and an end to foreign colonialism and rule by warlords - with the founding of the People's Republic in 1949. China is now a world power, no longer subject to bullying by Western forces. And nationalist sentiment is on the rise, with many critics accusing the leadership of stirring it up to consolidate its rule.

As for the people's livelihood, the party is now credited with managing an economy that has averaged

under Mao's extreme, Stalinist-style central planning.

But in terms of democracy, the mainland remains under one-party authoritarian rule that tolerates no political dissent.

Professor Steve Tsang, director of the China Policy Institute at the University of Nottingham and Emeritus Fellow of St Antony's College at Oxford University, says there are big differences in the claims by the Communist Party and the KMT to be the heirs of Sun's legacy.

"I don't think the Chinese Communist Party has inherited the Three Principles from Sun Yat-sen," he said.

"Taiwan under Chiang Kai-shek did, and eventually developed, as required under the three principles, into a genuine democracy, where social inequality is relatively modest for a state at its stage of development, and its people proud of who they

After the death of Deng Xiaoping (鄧小平), the Communist Party forged a model for governing that was

The approach is nationalistic. anti-democratic. not focused on narrowing social inequality

PROFESSOR STEVE TSANG

drawn from elements of Sun's republican revolution and lessons from China's own imperial history, Tsang said. It also studied strategies for control, organisation and propaganda used elsewhere in the world.

'The political model and guiding principles of the government in China today are not those of Sun's Three Principles," he said.

Tsang said the choice of nationalism and people's livelihood as the new, though informal, state ideology was meant to enhance the party's capacity to stay in power in two mutually reinforcing ways.

"It is to provide a new ideological basis for legitimacy on one hand and to serve as a new rallying force to develop a national aspiration around the leadership of the party on the other," he said.

As for the people's livelihood, Tsang said social inequality on the mainland had never been greater in the past century than now.

Only in the realm of nationalism could the Communist Party claim to have upheld Sun's legacy, he said, but the nationalism of Sun and of the Communist Party were not the same.

He said Sun's nationalism was

"The Chinese Communist Party was not responsible for ending most of the imperial legacies Sun had in mind," Tsang said. "Which 'unequal treaty' was abolished by the authority and diplomacy of the Chinese Communist Party government? None unless one includes the retrocession of Hong Kong and Macau.

"The other 'unequal treaties' from the Qing period were all abolished in the republican period, particularly when Chiang Kai-shek was in power on the mainland."

Zhang Ming (張鳴), a political at Renmin University, said the Communist Party had not openly advocated or rejected the Three Principles of the People, even though it portrayed itself as a successor to Sun's revolutionary cause.

"The Communist Party has only selectively inherited some of Dr Sun's doctrines in a pragmatic manner," Zhang said.

He explains his ideas in his recently published book Xinhai - Shaking China (xinhai being the year of the revolution in the traditional 60-year calendrical cycle).

Tsang acknowledged China had made huge changes and very impressive progress under the leadership of the Communist Party after the madness of the Maoist era, but that was not the result of an adherence to Sun's Three Principles.

The Chinese Communist Party has chosen its own way forward," he said. "Its current approach is very nationalistic, anti-democratic and not focused on narrowing social inequality. It is development-oriented and efficiency-focused.'

Hopes that the party might finally edge towards the Western-style democratic reform advocated by Sun - 30 years after experimenting with open market forces - have gathered steam in the past year following frequent calls for meaningful change by reform-minded Premier Wen Jiabao

The awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to jailed dissident Liu Xiaobo (劉曉波) last year brought more calls from within and outside the establishment for political reform.

But it now seems clear that neither Wen nor President Hu Jintao (胡錦濤) have any plan to carry out even modest political reform, with the communist security apparatus stepping up a crackdown on dissent amid widespread social discontent and a rising number of protests.

Tsang said that despite the real and significant changes in the political arena on the mainland in past decades, the Communist Party still vehemently rejected democracy.

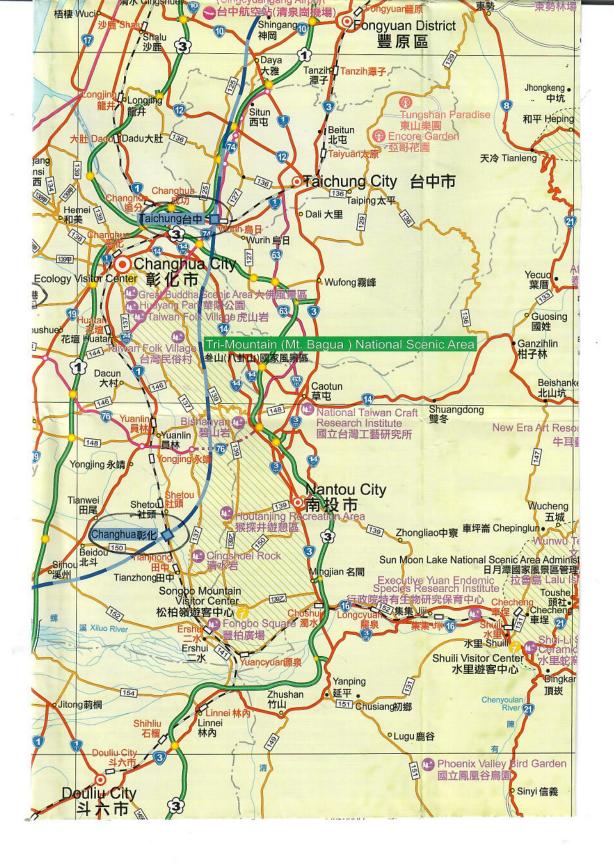
'Chinese democracy', as interpreted and implemented under the Communist Party, does not accept any scope for it to lose power," Tsang

the revolution









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