

## 光复民国 · 肖像组画

### 前言

1949年10月，中共在中国大陆战胜国民党，建立了独裁、残暴、虚伪的“人民共和国”之害民政权。中共“吞下”了建政后搞美式民主的诺言，欺凌宪法，操控立法、司法、行政、军警、媒体、宗教、文化、经济甚至民众的生杀；中共标榜“为人民服务”，实则剥夺人民的基本人权，把共和国建成奴役、剥削、宰杀国民的地狱！中共在其执政的70年里，犯下血腥的“土改、公私合营”、愚蠢的“大跃进”、草菅人命的“三年饥荒”、荒诞的“文革”、凶恶的计划生育、冷漠的“六四”镇压、贪婪的“强拆”、泯灭人性的“驱赶低端人口”等等罪行，借各种政治运动频繁的、大规模的非正常杀人和伤害，其间造成7000万以上人口的非正常死亡，伤害程度超越了历代的迫害、瘟疫和战争，制造了人类文明史上最频繁（仅毛泽东主政时55次）、最深重的灾难！进入“习近平时代”，中共重演毛泽东恶政，对内鼓吹“依法治国”，却“粗暴执政”；强化党治、人治，架空法律、政府；“好话说尽、坏事做绝”，破坏民生，强奸民意，非法抓捕、监禁、处决异见人士，不惜将改革开放40年来国民得到的一点点文明、自由和财富消弥殆尽，把国民再度推向愚昧、贫穷、卑贱的人间地狱！对外公然诋毁普世价值，无耻支持独裁政权，肆意践踏国际规则（包括跨境绑架、暗杀等），无耻输出暴政“经验”，以“投资贸易”为诱惑到处渗透，疯狂构筑“一带一路”之邪恶“轴心”，妄图充当反民主的世界领袖！

在台湾，中华民国——1911年由国民党主导废除皇权独裁，因国共战争兵败而迁都台湾至今108年的宪政国家，虽然备受中共否认和挤压仍然兴旺昌盛，她发展了国父的“三民主义”，放开党禁报禁，建立民选政府、党派轮替的制度，承载普世价值，实行宪政民主。今天的台湾，人民自由、富强、幸福；今天的中华民国，文明、法治、祥和；今天台湾的中华民国，是大陆人民进入民主、法治社会最现实的选择。

光复民国，就是推翻中共政权，在大陆恢复中华

梁启超 *Wenxin Liang*



民国！这是台海两岸和平统一的共同基础，也是大陆民众乃至中华民族融入世界文明的捷径！

本《光复民国·肖像组画》由前言和混战、灾难、光复三章及结语五部分组成。三章各 50 幅肖像，按人物分类和历史进程排序，涉及 149 个人物（毛泽东占两幅），是泱泱大国 108 年来可歌可泣、可怜可恨的真实“悲剧”中的代表人物。

本组画主要是中国传统绘画即宣纸墨彩绘画的新创。遵循普世的艺术审美标准，我力求选用的主要画家具备卓越的绘画功底和高超的技术手法，具备当代国画绘画艺术的最高水平；我力求巨作达到中国美术史上立意最高度与技法最高度的完美结合，其面世的影响力能撬动世界；我力求用更鲜明、辛辣和震撼的笔墨，激情讴歌那些民主的先驱、牺牲的斗士，沉痛地缅怀那些无辜的冤魂，有力地嘲弄、鞭鞑和审判那些剥夺人权、扼杀民主的恶魔、罪人及小丑。我要让全世界看清中共暴行、罪孽和疯狂反人类的丑恶嘴脸。

中共罪恶滔天，罄竹难书，无可饶恕，必须铲除，必作清算！大陆人民已看清中共专害人民，痛恨中共已如荒原枯草，就缺火种。本画作的确另类，但它是引燃烈焰的火种！它不仅是艺术宏篇巨作，更是讨伐中共的檄文！它号召党员退党，人民起义，推翻暴政；它号召全世界民主政权共同制裁中共各类、各级要人及其家属，并以经济、政治、军事等各种方式围剿中共；它号召全世界民主政权确认中华民国作为代表中国大陆和台湾的合法政权，取代中共之“中国”在所有世界组织中的合法地位。清除中共这个全世界最大的反人类、反文明的“纳粹”政权！解救灾难深重的大陆人民！还世界一片祥和！

梁惠民

Huimin Liang

定稿于 2019 年 6 月 4 日

（中共建政 70 年和民国成立 108 年前夕）



中華民國



光复民国肖像组画

RESTORATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
GROUP PORTRAIT PAINTINGS



# RESTORATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

## GROUP PORTRAIT PAINTINGS

### Preface

In October 1949, the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) defeated the Kuomintang in mainland China and established an autocratic, cruel and hypocritical "People's Republic" evil regime. The CCP "swallowed" the promise of engaging in American-style democracy after the establishment of the government, bullying the Constitution, and manipulating the legislation, the judiciary, the administration, the military, the police, the media, the religion, the culture, the economy, and even the masses of the people. The CCP flaunted "serve the people", however, it deprives the basic human rights of the people and built the republic into a hell of slavery, exploitation, and slaughter! In the 70 years of the CCP's administration, it committed numerous crimes such as: the bloody "Land Reform", Public-Private Partnership, the stupid "Great Leap Forward", the inhuman Three-Year Famine, the absurd Cultural Revolution, the fierce birth control, the cruel June 4th Massacre, the greedy forced demolition, the savage "drive away low-end population" and so on. The CCP made use of frequent political movements to illegally destroy and kill more than 70 million people. The damage exceeded all the persecutions, the plagues and the wars in the entire Chinese history. It created the most frequent disasters in the history of humankind (at least 55 times only during Mao Zedong's administration)! Entering the "Xi Jinping Era", the CCP iterated Mao's evil performance, advocating "ruling the country by law" by mouth, but ruling rudely by force in reality, strengthening CCP power, dictator power, disregard laws and government; "talking all good words, doing all bad things", destroying people's livelihood, raping public opinions, illegally arrest, imprisonment, execute dissidents, no hesitation to wipe out the little bit of civilization, freedom and wealth that the people have received in the 40 years of reform and opening up, and once again push the people to ignorance, poverty, and despicable hell! Publicly defaming the universal values, shamelessly supporting the dictatorship, arbitrarily trampling on international rules (including cross-border abductions, assassinations, etc.), and exporting tyranny "experience", infiltrating the "investment trade" everywhere, and frantically constructing the "Belt and Road" evil Axis, as a anti-humanity world leader!

Taiwan, the Republic of China - in 1911, Kuomintang led the abolition of the imperial dictatorship and established the constitutional state which last 108 year to date. Though due to the defeat in the civil war, denied and squeezed by the CCP, Kuomintang moved to Taiwan, the state is still prosperous. She fulfilled the father of the country (Sun Yat-Sen)'s "Three People's Principles", let go of the party ban and media ban, established a system of elected government and party rotation, carrying universal values, and implement constitutional democracy. Today's Republic of China in Taiwan, the people are free, rich, and happy, civilized, peaceful, under the rule of law; the Republic of China is the most

*Hsinia Long*



realistic choice for mainland people to enter a democratic and rule-of-law society.

The restoration of the Republic of China is to overthrow the Chinese Communist regime and restore the Republic of China on the mainland! This is the common foundation for the peaceful reunification of the two sides of the Taiwan Strait, and it is also a shortcut for the mainland people and even the Chinese nation to integrate into the world civilization!

This "Restoration of the Republic of China Group Portrait Paintings" consists of five parts: preface and melee, disaster, restoration three main chapters as well as conclusions. There are 50 portraits in each of the three main chapters and sorted by character classification and historical sequence, involves 149 people all together (Mao Zedong appears twice). They are pitiful or hateful representatives evoking praise and tears in the real "tragedy" of the great country in the past 108 years.

This work is mainly based on a new innovation of Chinese traditional painting (rice paper and ink painting). I followed the universal aesthetic appreciation standards. Selected painters must have excellent painting fundamentals and superb technical skills to reach the highest level of contemporary Chinese traditional painting. I strived to achieve the perfect combination of the highest level of art and the highest level of technique in the history of Chinese painting art so that its influence can create a stir in the world. I tried to use more vivid, bitter and shocking pen and ink, passionately eulogize the pioneers of democracy, the fighters of sacrifice, and mournfully cherish the innocent souls, vigorously taunt, wipe and trial the devils, sinners and clowns who deprive human rights and kill democracy. I want the world to see the ugly face of the CCP's atrocities, sins and madness against humanity.

The CCP's monstrous crimes are too numerous to record. The sins are unforgivable and must be eradicated. The accounts must be settled! Most of the mainlanders are now aware of the CCP crimes, their anger and hatred against the CCP is like dried woods in a wasteland waiting for a fire spark. Though these paintings are unconventional, it is the kind of fire spark that ignites the flames! It is not only a masterpiece of art, but also a crusade against the CCP! It calls on the CCP members to withdrew from the party, the mainland people to bravely stand up and overthrow the tyranny; it calls on the democratic communities around the world to jointly sanction all the corrupt and violent bureaucrats and their families of the CCP, and encircle the CCP in various ways, including economic, political, military, etc.; it calls on the democratic communities around the world to recognize the Republic of China (Taiwan) as a legitimate political power representing China and Taiwan, the Republic of China to replace the legal status of the CCP China in all world organizations. Eliminate the CCP, the world's largest anti-humanity, anti-civilization Nazi regime! Rescue the people of mainland China who are suffering from disasters! Return peace to the world!

*Huimin Liang*

June 4th 2019 (Eve of the 70th anniversary  
of the CCP regime and 108th anniversary of  
the Republic of China)



## 第一章 混战（1912-1949）

本章 50 人，是民国成立至中共建政前的 37 年，在世界新思潮影响下群雄四起，国军、地方军阀、共军和各党派相互博弈的代表人物；侧重中共利用二战国军抗日，自己坐山壮大，并以土改绑架农民、以邪教蛊惑民众、以卖国借势苏联军力，并以上台后推行“美式民主”的“诺言”离间美蒋，欺骗社会精英，于混战中战胜国军在大陆建立罪恶政权的人物。



### Chapter 1 Tangled Warfare (1912-1949)

The 50 members of this chapter are from the 37 years from the founding of the Republic of China and before the CCP got into power. Under the influence of the new world trend of thoughts, the heroes sprung up everywhere. These are representatives of the period from the national army, the local warlords, the communists and the various parties. It focused on the history when National Army fought against Japanese during World War II while the CCP using the time to cultivate and grow in the mountains away from the battle ground, to kidnap the peasants with the "Land Reform", to bewitch people with the cult theory, to trade national interests in exchange the support from Soviet military power, and to promise "the American style democracy if in power" in order to alienate America and Kuomintang, and to deceive social elites, eventually to defeat Kuomintang in the chaos and establish an evil regimes on the mainland.





1-1-1 孙中山 (1866.11---1925.3), 伟人; 国民党总理; 提出“三民主义”, 结束皇权, 建立中华民国、五权分立和宪政制度; 被迫让位袁世凯, 后联俄联共, 北伐讨袁; 善于利用各派力量; 百折不挠, 民国国父!

1-1-1 Sun Yat-Sen (1866.11---1925.3), the Great Leader of Kuomintang and the Prime Minister of the Republic of China; proposed "the Three People's Principles", ended the imperial power, established the Republic of China and the constitutional system with the separation of five powers; was forced to give way to Yuan Shikai later, then allied with Russia and communist to send armed forces north to suppress Yuan. He was good at using strength of all different fractions dauntlessly; the founding father of the Republic of China!





1-1-2 黄兴 (1874.10 — 1916.10) 参与领导辛亥革命、护国战争；性耿直，勇行事；忠勇将帅，开国元勋。

1-1-2 Huang Xing (1874.10-1916.10), participated in leading the Revolution of 1911 and the war defending the country; he was straightforward, loyal and brave. The founding member of the country.





1-1-3 宋教仁 (1882.4-1913.3) 民国初第一位倡导内阁制的政治家; 因在民选中成为多数党代表, 将成为内阁总理制约袁世凯的独裁, 被暗杀; “中国宪政之父”。

1-1-3 Song Jiaoren (1882.4-1913.3) was the first politician to advocate the cabinet system in the early Republic of China. As the democratically elected representative of the majority party, he would become the cabinet prime minister to restrict Yuan Shikai if he were not assassinated. "The father of Chinese constitutional government."





1-1-4 严复 (1854.1-1921.10), 译《天演论》等 8 部西方作品; 喜沽名、爱御用, 作清“国歌”、拟袁“宪法”; 西方思想启蒙家; 投机。

1-1-4 Yan Fu (1854.1-1921.10), translated 《Evolution》 and other eight western works; loved fishing for fame and serving the royal family; made the "national anthem" of Qing dynasty and drew up "constitution" for Yuan Shikai. Western enlightenment intellectual; Speculator.





1-1-5 章太炎 (1869.1 – 1936) . 民国国语设计者；培养许多著名学者；在袁世凯府前斥责称帝，两次被软禁；偏执的“国学大师”。

1-1-5 Zhang Taiyan (1869.1-1936), the national language designer of the Republic of China; trained many famous scholars; reprimanded Yuan Shikai for his imperial claim, twice under house arrest. The paranoid "master of Chinese culture studies".





于右任



2018.7.10. Liang

梁建云

Liang

1-1-6 于右任 (1879.4 — 1964.11)，担任监察院长达 34 年，擅长书法；创办复旦大学，民主办报；文艺清官。。

1-1-6 Yu Youren (1879.4-1964.11), served as the Chairman of Department of Supervision for 34 years; good at calligraphy; founded Fudan University and newspaper freedom. Honest art official.





Haimin Liang

1-1-7 胡适 (1891.12 — 1962.2), 北京大学教授; “新文化运动中旧道德的楷模, 旧伦理中新思想的师表”; 新文化运动的主要领袖。

1-1-7 Hu Shi (1891.12-1962.2), a professor at Peking University; “a model of old morality in the new cultural movement and a master of new ideas in the old ethics”. The main leader of the new cultural movement.





梁漱溟  
Haimin Liang

1-1-8 梁漱溟 (1893.10 — 1988.6)，民主知识精英，性格倔强但有时也言不由衷，为虎作伥；认死理的民主制度吹鼓手。

1-1-8 Liang Shuming (1893.10-1988.6), a democratic intellectual elite, has a stubborn personality but sometimes talk insincerely and play the jackal to the tiger. Stubborn trumpeter for democracy.



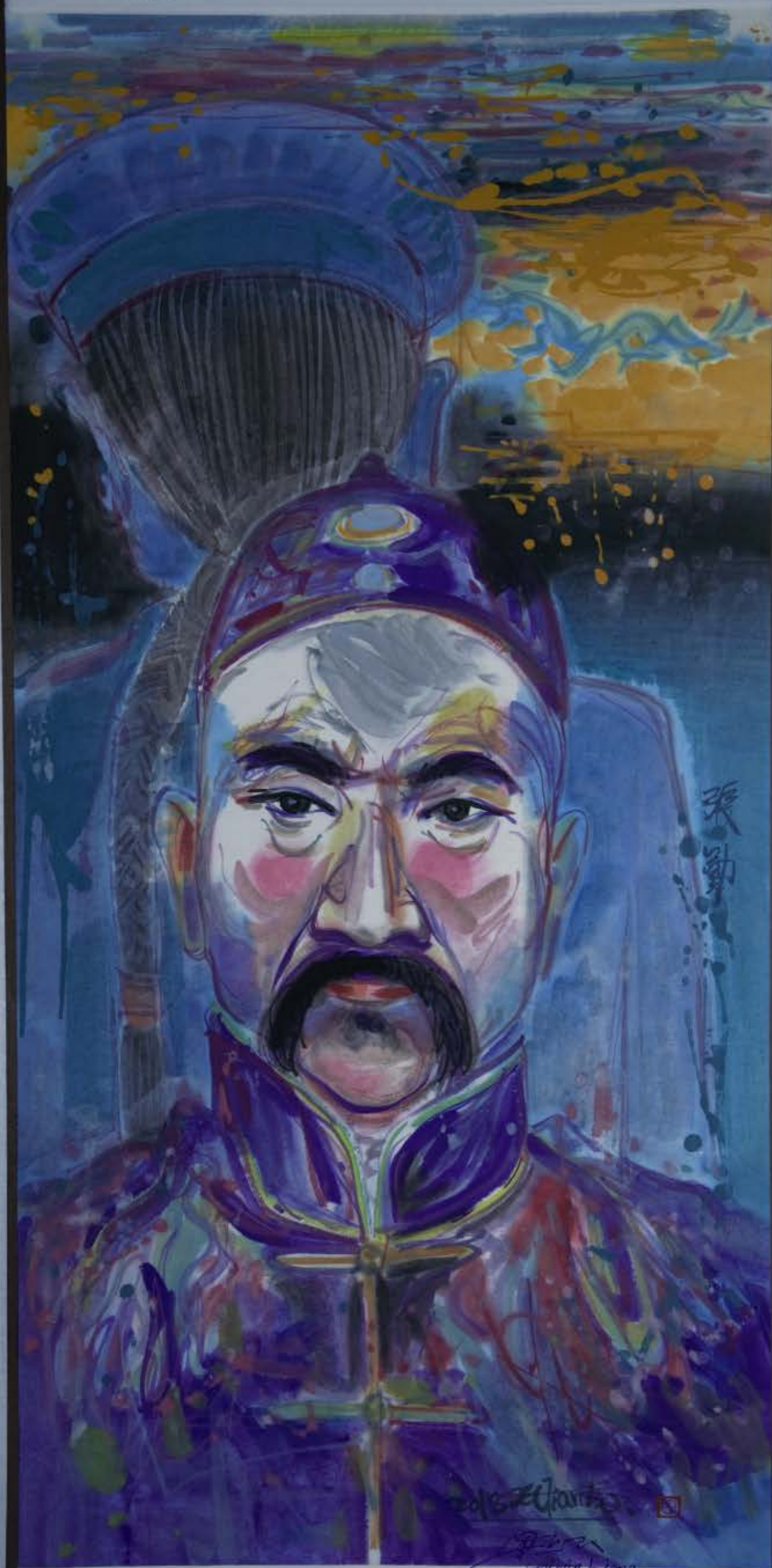


1-1-9 蔡元培 (1868.1 — 1940.3) 透视社会陋俗，创立现代教育制度，倡导自由思想、民权与女权；“思想自由，兼容并包”国民自由意识的首倡者；北大民主精神的灵魂导师。

1-1-9 Cai Yuanpei (1868.1-1940.3) visionary for the social custom; created the modern education system, advocated free thought, civil rights and feminism; the initiator of "freedom of thought and reconcile differences", and freedom consciousness. The leader of Peking University's democratic spirit.



1-2 复辟 Restoration of Monarch



1-2-1 张勋 (1854.12 — 1923.9), 民国六年发动政变, 拥戴宣统复位; 自任政务总长 (首相) 兼议政大臣, 号“辫帅”; 好听戏, 喜文艺; 民国后复辟皇权急先锋。

1-2-1 Zhang Xun (1854.12-1923.9), launched a coup in year six of the Republic of China; supported the ex-emperor, Xuantong's reset; self-appointed the Chief of the Government (prime minister) and the Minister of Parliament; earned title "pigtail chief"; loved Peking Opera and art. The pioneer for restoration of imperial power after the founding of the Republic of China.



袁世凱



Huimin Lin

1-2-2 袁世凱(1859.9-1916.6)乱世英才; 曾任清总理大臣、首任民国大总统; 现代教育、汉文化、警政、司法奠基人; 称帝窃国, 掉入粪坑; 智谋枭雄。

1-2-2 Yuan Shikai (1859.9-1916.6) Talent in troubled times; served as the Prime Minister of the Qing Dynasty and the first President of the Republic of China; the founder of modern education, Han Chinese culture, policing, and the judiciary system; proclaimed himself emperor and stole the power; fell into the pit. Resourceful, fierce and ambitious person.





1-3-1 蔡锷 (1882.12-1916.1)，袁世凯复辟后，军界维宪第一人；忠于宪法不慑威权，被称“护国大将军”；风流儒将。

1-3-1 Cai E (1882.12-1916.1), after Yuan Shikai's restoration, he was the first person in the military to defend constitutional ethics; loyal to the constitution not to the authoritarian; was called "great general for protecting the state". Distinguished and admirable scholar general.





1-3-2 冯国璋 (1859.1-1919.12) 民国曾率领北洋军赴湖北镇压革命; 后反对袁世凯称帝, 任过副总统、代理大总统; 温和政客。

1-3-2 Feng Guozhang (1859.1-1919.12), led the Northern Army to Hubei to suppress the revolution; later opposed Yuan Shikai proclaiming as emperor; served as Vice President, Acting President. Moderate politician.





1-3-3 段祺瑞 (1865.3-1936.1)，皖系军阀首领，三次出任北洋政府国务总理，手腕强硬，治国有方；尽职的政府总理。

1-3-3 Duan Qirui (1865.3-1936.1), the leader of the Anhui warlord and three times as the Prime Minister of the Beiyang Government; tough and proper in managing the state. Responsible Prime Minister.

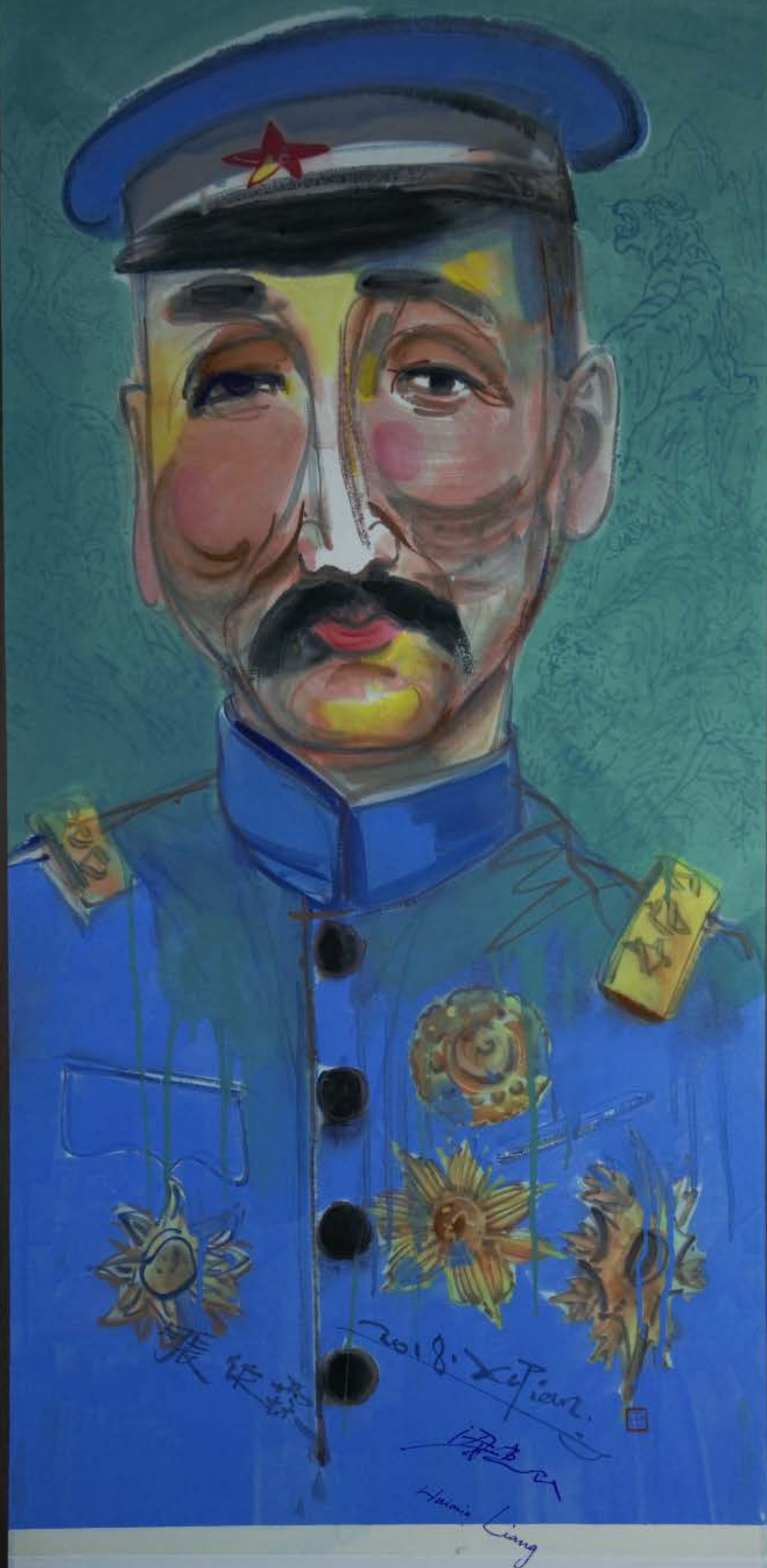




1-3-4 曹錕 (1862. 12-1938. 5) , 疑似贿选为第三任民国大总统。晚年超脱, 与世无争; 政坛过客。

1-3-4 Cao Kun (1862.12-1938.5), elected as the third President of the Republic of China by suspected bribery; detached in his later years; held himself aloof from the world. Transient guest of political stage.





1-3-5 张作霖 (1875.3 — 1928.6) 土匪出身，奉系首领，统一东北的拒日抗俄大枭雄；民国陆海军大元帅，北洋政府最后掌门人；1928 年坐火车被日本关东军炸伤后身亡；地方割据大王。

1-3-5 Zhang Zuolin (1875.3-1928.6) started as a bandit, he then became the leader of the Northeastern warlord. A hero who unified the Northeast region to resist the Japanese and Russians; the Marshal of the Army and Navy in Republic of China; the last head of the Beiyang government; was killed while travelling in train by the Japanese Kwantung Army in 1928. The King of regional separatist regime.





1-4-1 戴季陶 (1891.1 — 1949.2)，国民党元老；助蒋统一全国，中国马克思主义研究先驱；最早洞悉共产邪恶，铲共先锋。

1-4-1 Dai Jitao (1891.1-1949.2), the Kuomintang veteran; helped Chiang to unify the country; the pioneer of Chinese Marxism research; the first to have an insight into communist evil. The pioneer to eradicate communist.





1-4-2 廖仲愷 (1877.4 — 1925.8), 国民党元勋, 对苏联联络代表; 引共产邪灵附体, 致国民党分裂的罪魁; 1925 年被刺, 横尸街头; 中共炮灰。

1-4-2 Liao Zhongkai (1877.4-1925.8), a founding member of the Kuomintang and the liaison representative to the Soviet Union; the culprit introducing evil communist causing the Kuomintang split; was assassinated in 1925 and corpse on the streets. The CCP's cannon fodder.





1-4-3 陈炯明 (1878. 1-1933. 9), 曾任民国陆军总长等, 主张“联省自治、司法独立、禁赌禁烟、裁兵减政”; 反对北伐、驱逐孙中山, 后败; 冠冕小人。

1-4-3 Chen Yuming (1878.1-1933.9), once served as the Head of the Army in the Republic of China, advocated "autonomous province, judicial independence, ban on gambling and opium smoking, and reduction of army and government spending"; against the Northern Expedition and expelling Sun Yat-Sen, but was defeated. Crowned villain.





1-4-4 黎元洪 (1864.10 - 1928.6), 武昌起义后, 任湖北都督; 曾两次担任民国大总统; 德有余而才不足, 福有余而能不足; 政客。

1-4-4 Li Yuanhong (1864.10-1928.6), after the Wuchang Uprising, served as the Governor of Hubei; twice served as the President of the Republic of China; talent not matching his virtue. Politician.





1-4-5 蒋介石 (1887.10-1975.4)，悲情伟人；任黄埔军校校长、革命军总司令、委员长，五次任民国总统；北伐一统中国，组织全民抗日，建设法制民国；为中华民族建功、立德；对中华民族犯下最大“罪过”——没有消灭中共！

1-4-5 Jiang Kai-Shek (Jiang Zhongzheng), 1887.10-1975.4), Tragic great man; served as the President of the Whampoa Military Academy, the Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army, the Chairman of the Revolutionary Army, and five-time President of the Republic of China; his Northern Expedition unified China, organized all national resistance forces to fight against the Japanese, built the rule of law system of the Republic of China; completed ground work for Chinese nation; biggest "sin" – did not eliminate the CCP!





1-4-6 唐绍仪 (1862.1 — 1938.9) , 1912 年民国首任国务总理; 1938 年被国民政府军统局特务暗杀于上海; 混战冤魂。

1-4-6 Tang Shaoyi (1862.1-1938.9), the first Prime Minister of the Republic of China in 1912; was assassinated in Shanghai in 1938 by the Military Intelligence. Injustice victim of the tangled warfare.





1-4-7 阎锡山 (1883.10 — 1960.5) 曾任行政院长、国防部部长及总统府资政等职务；反清、剿共、抗日功勋卓著；山西军阀土皇帝。

1-4-7 Yan Xishan (1883.10-1960.5) served as the President of the Executive Council, the Minister of National Defense, and High Counselor of the Presidential Office; outstanding contribution in fighting against Qing Dynasty, the CCP, and Japanese. The Shanxi warlord emperor.





1-4-8 冯玉祥 (1882.11 — 1948.9)，民国直系军阀，西北军领袖，后任民国陆军一级上将；善于周旋各路军阀和派系，乱中取利；变色龙。

1-4-8 Feng Yuxiang (1882.11-1948.9), a warlord of the Republic of China; the leader of the Northwest Army, and the first-ranking general of the Republic of China Army; good at dealing with warlords and factions from all directions, taking advantage of chaos. Chameleon.





1-4-9 孙科 (1891.10 — 1973.9)，随父 (孙中山) 革命，曾任民国行政院长、立法院长等五院制院长；代表国民政府去苏联谈判，签订《中苏互不侵犯条约》；苦修太子。

1-4-9 Sun Ke (1891.10-1973.9), followed his father (Sun Yat-sen) participated the revolution; served as the President of the Executive Council, and the President of the Legislative Assembly of the Republic of China; on behalf of the national government, he went to the Soviet Union to negotiate and sign the "Sino-Soviet Non-Aggression Treaty". The penance prince.



1-5 分岐 Division



1-5-1 张学良 (1901.6 - 2001.10), 奉系军阀“少帅”; 1936年12月在西安伙同杨虎城“兵谏”蒋中正, 搅乱民国政府剿共布局; 酒色混世官二代。

1-5-1 Zhang Xueliang (1901.6-2001.10), the Northeastern Warlord "young Commander in Chief"; in December 1936 in Xi'an, together with Yang Hucheng, "forced remonstrated" Jiang Kai-Shek; disrupted the CCP extermination plan of the Republic of China government. The sensual pursuit officialling.





*Huimin Liang*

1-5-2 汪精卫（兆铭，1883.5 — 1944.11）清庭刺客，民国元勋；任政府主席、军委主席、行政院长；与蒋中正争权，与日军周旋，建立民国南京国民政府；悲壮的“汉奸”。

1-5-2 Wang Jingwei (Zhao Ming, 1883.5-1944.11) Qing Dynasty assassin; a founder of Republic of China, the President of the Government, the Chairman of the Military Commission, the Chief of the Executive Council; fought for power with Jiang Kai-Shek, and contended with Japanese army; established Nanjing National Government of the Republic of China. The tragic "traitor".





1-6-1 何应钦 (1890.4 — 1987.10), 国民党反共抗日主将; 历任军政部长、参谋总长、陆军总司令; 二战曾代表中国接受日本投降; 投机将领。

1-6-1 He Yingqin (1890.4-1987.10), the key commander of Kuomintang against communist and Japanese; successively served as Minister of Military Affairs, Chief of Staff, Commander-in-Chief of the Army; represented China in accepting Japan's surrender at the end of World War II. Speculative general.





1-6-2 薛岳 (1896.12-98.5)，民国将领，二战时被认定为中国军队歼灭日军最多的将领；抗日悍将，民族英雄。

1-6-2 Xue Yue (1896.12-98.5), a general of the Republic of China; was recognized as the general who annihilated the most Japanese army in World War II. Anti-Japanese intrepid general and national hero.





1-6-3 孙立人 (1900.12 - 90.11)，民国将领，“二战”抗日战神；二战世界反法西斯联盟的民国派出远征缅甸首领；被誉为“东方隆美尔”，抗战悍将，民族英雄。

1-6-3 Sun Liren (1900.12-1990.11), a general of the Republic of China; the "World War II" anti-Japanese "god of war"; the leader sent by the Republic of China to Myanmar anti-fascist alliance during World War II; known as "Oriental Rommel". Anti-Japanese intrepid general and national hero.



孔祥熙



1-6-4 孔祥熙(1880.9—1967.8), 南京国民政府行政院长, 兼财政部长; 长期主理国民政府财政、币制改革和建立银行体系; 被蒋誉为“抗日第一功臣”; 1944 年因贪污被罢拙。

1-6-4 Kong Xiangxi (1880.9-1967.8), the president of Executive Council and the Minister of Finance of the Nanjing National Government; long-term supervision of the national government's finance and currency reform, and establishment of the banking system; was praised by Jiang as "the No 1 hero of the anti-Japanese war"; was ousted due to corruption in 1944.





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Liang

Liang

1-6-5 宋子文 (1894.12 — 1971.4)，孙中山支持者；历任国民政府财政部长、行政院长、外交部长等；民国大陆时期财经政治掌管者；廉洁奉公、刚正不阿，也被冤为“贪官”。

1-6-5 Song Ziwen (1894.12-1971.4), supporter of Sun Yat-Sen; successively served as the Minister of Finance of the National Government, the President of the Executive Council, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, etc.; the master of financial and economic affairs during the period of the Republic of China; honest in his official duties, frank and straightforward; also was treated unjustly as "corrupt official".





1-6-6 白崇禧 (1893.3 — 1966.12)，国民党新桂系李宗仁之下的将领，民国陆军一级上将，北伐、抗日、剿共战功卓著，鼓吹立宪制度；国军小诸葛。

1-6-6 Bai Chongxi (1893.3-1966.12), a general under Li Zongren's Kuomintang New Guangxi Fraction; the first-class general of the Republic of China Army; outstanding achievement in the Northern Expedition, the Anti-Japanese War and the CCP suppression; the advocator of the constitutional system. Tthe brains of the national army.





1-6-7 陈诚 (1898.1-65.3), 国民党党、政、军中坚力量;  
曾任参谋总长兼任海军总司令; 国军党棍。

1-6-7 Chen Cheng (1898.1-1965.3), the backbone of the Kuomintang party, government, and army; served as Chief of Staff and as Commander-in-Chief of the Navy. The politician in the army.





1-6-8 张灵甫 (1903.8 — 1947.5)，黄埔军校毕业；“抗日铁军”、“模范军人”、“跛腿将军”、“铁血将军”；在第二次国共内战的孟良崮战役中阵亡；民国英烈。

1-6-8 Zhang Lingpu (1903.8–1947.5), graduated from the Whampoa Military Academy; “anti-Japanese iron general”, “model soldier”, “lame general”, “iron general”; killed in the battle of Meng Liangzhu during the second civil war between Kuomintang and the CCP. Hero of Republic of China.





Huimin Liang

1-6-9 李宗仁 (1891.8 — 1969.1)，民国陆军一级上将，新桂系首领；曾任首任中华民国副总统、代总统；台儿庄抗日大捷意气风发，晚年变节投共；中共统战玩偶。

1-6-9 Li Zongren (1891.8-1969.1), the first-class general of the Republic of China Army and the leader of the New Guangxi Fraction; served as the first Vice President and Acting President of the Republic of China; in high spirits after Taierzhuang Victory against Japanese; changed his loyalty to the CCP in his later year; became a doll for the CCP's united front.





梁良  
Liang Liang

1-7-1 陈独秀 (1879.12-1942.5)，中共主要创始人、首任总书记，新文化运动的主要倡导者；反对接受共产国际的大量资助和鸦片经济，因反对“武装保卫苏联”被共产国际免职，被中共开除党籍；中共多余的人。

1-7-1 Chen Duxiu (1879.12-1942.5), the main founder and the first General Secretary of the CCP; the main advocator of the New Culture Movement; opposed to receiving a large funding from the Communist International and the opium economy; was dismissed from the Communist International due to his opposition to "armed defense of the Soviet Union"; was expelled by the CCP. The CCP superfluous.



瞿秋白



1-7-2 瞿秋白 (1899.1 — 1935.6)，中共缔造者之一和第二代领袖；主政时通过土地革命和武装反抗国民党政府的总方针；遭中共内斗中排挤下台，又遭民国政府逮捕枪决，成为“多余的人”。

1-7-2 Qu Qiubai (1899.1-1935.6), one of the founders of the CCP and the leader of its second generation; passed the general policy of agrarian revolution and armed resistance against Kuomintang Government at the time of his leadership; was squashed by the CCP's internal struggle; was arrested and executed by the Republic of China government. Became superfluous.






1-7-3 彭湃 (1896.10 — 1929.8)，民国时农民运动“大王”。以土改血债及土地绑架农民参与和支持中共武装暴动，夺取政权——血腥土改的“首创者”。

1-7-3 Peng Pai (1896.10-1929.8), "the king" of peasant movement in the Republic of China; used land and Land Reform blood debts kidnapping peasants to participate in and support the CCP's armed riots, seizing the power to govern; The "creator" of the bloody Land Reform.





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Huimin Liang

1-7-4 王明 (1904.5 — 1974.3)，中共前期领导人；苏共代表，借苏联势力影响中共，与毛泽东本土派争斗，受尽迫害；既谨遵马列教条，又恪守旧中国道统；属流氓内斗被“土鳖”打败的“海龟”。

1-7-4 Wang Ming (1904.5-1974.3), the former leader of the CCP; the representative of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; influenced the CCP by using the Soviet connection; fought against Mao Zedong's local factions within the CCP and suffered persecution; both obeyed the Marxist doctrines and observed the old Chinese orthodoxy. "returning turtle" defeated by "local bandits".





1-7-5 张国焘 (1897.11 — 1979.12) , “长征”后与毛泽东争夺领导权; 其组成的西路军在河西走廊几乎全军覆灭; 后投靠国民党, 认清“共党革命成功, 必是独裁政治”; 醒悟的中共叛徒。

1-7-5 Zhang Guotao (1897.11-1979.12), competed with Mao Zedong for leadership after the "Long March"; his formation of the West Road Army in the Hexi Corridor was almost completely annihilated; came to realize the truth later and seek refuge with the Kuomintang; recognized that "it would be authoritarian politics if the CCP succeeded". The wake-up CCP traitor.





1-7-6 毛泽东 (1893.12-1976.9) 邪恶的泼皮；靠二战机会及苏联势力，壮大共军，用上台搞美式民主的诺言离间美蒋关系，骗得社会精英、民众支持，把蒋介石赶到台湾，缔造中共独裁国；窃国大盗。

1-7-6 Mao Zedong (1893.12-1976.9), evil ruffian; relied on the opportunity of World War II and the Soviet forces to strengthen the CCP army; used the promise of American style democracy to drive a wedge between the United States and Jiang Kai-Shek; deceived social elites and the people to support him to drive Kuomintang to Taiwan; created the CCP dictatorship. Arch usurper of state power.





1-7-7 朱德 (1886. 12 — 1976. 7), 参加辛亥革命、护国战争、护法战争; 1927 年成为共军主要缔造者后, 主要参加两次国共内战; 共军招牌。

1-7-7 Zhu De (1886.12-1976.7), participated in the Revolution of 1911, the war of protecting the nation, and the war of protecting the constitution; after becoming the main creator of the CCP Army in 1927, he mainly participated in the two civil wars between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party. The sign of the CCP Army.





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梁惠民

Huimin Liang

1-7-8 林彪 (1907. 12 — 1971. 9), 中共军事天才; 参加一、二次国共内战; 曾任东北野战军、四野司令员; 受苏联支持, 指挥并取胜辽沈战役、平津战役等; 共军战将。

1-7-8 Lin Biao (1907.12-1971.9), the military genius of the CCP; participated in the two civil wars between the Kuomintang and the CCP; served as the Commander of Northeast Field Army and of the Fourth Fields Army; supported by the Soviet Union, commanded and won the Battle of Liaoshen, the Battle of Pingjin, etc. The CCP warrior.



粟裕



2018.8.26



梁海

Huimin Liang

1-7-9 粟裕 (1907.8-1984.2), 参加一、二次国共内战, 曾任华中野战军司令员、第三野战军代司令兼代政委; 淮海战役和渡江战役的主要指挥者; 中共战将。

1-7-9 Su Yu (1907.8-1984.2), participated in two civil wars between the Kuomintang and the CCP; served as the Commander of the Central China Field Army, the Commander and Political Commissar of the Third Field Army; the main commander of the Huaihai Campaign and the Duijiang Campaign. The CCP warrior.





1-8-1 宋庆龄 (1893.1 – 1981.5)，支持孙中山的“联俄容共”的政策，支持国共合作；被中共蒙骗参与建立政协，出任共和国副主席等虚职，后愧恨而终；中共玩偶。

1-8-1 Song Qingling (1893.1–1981.5) supported Sun Yat-Sen's policy of "alliance with Russia and tolerance with the CCP" and supported the cooperation between the Kuomintang and the CCP; was deceived by the CCP to participate in the establishment of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), and served as the Vice Chairman of the CCP government, then ashamed and regret it to the end. The doll of the CCP politics.





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梁建民  
Hui-min Leung

1-8-2 李济深 (1885 — 1959.10)，曾任民国将军，素怀民主之可悲名将；抗战后避蒋派系倾轧脱离国民党，成立国民党革命委员会；后被中共蒙骗，参与组建政协，任副主席等职，背叛民主初心。

1-8-2 Li Jishen (1885-1959.10), once served as the General of the Republic of China and a believer of democracy; after the war, to avoid fights between factions within Kuomintang, he formed the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee; afterwards, he was deceived by the CCP and participated in the formation of the CPPCC, served as Vice-Chairman, and betrayed his initial democracy believe.



沈  
钧  
儒



20/8. Xi'an

廖惠民

Huimin Liang

1-8-3 沈钧儒(1875.1—1963.6)著名社会活动家、政治家;被中共蒙骗,把爱国爱家情怀、民主法治意识错误寄托于中共,参与中共的政协;腐儒。

1-8-3 Shen Junru (1875.1-1963.6) was a famous social activist and politician; was deceived by the CCP; pinned his patriotism, his sense of democracy and the rule of law on the CCP; participated in the CPPCC. Stale and pedantic scholar.



張  
瀾



2008. X. Tian



梁燕萍

Haimin Liang

1-8-4 张澜 (1872.4 — 1955.2)，相信中共搞多党合作，参与政治协商；高喊“中国需要真正民主政治”的民盟创始人；中共统战玩偶，背叛理想。

1-8-4 Zhang Lan (1872.4-1955.2) believed that the CCP engaged in multi-party cooperation and participated in political consultations; shouted "China needs true democratic politics" and the founder of China Democratic League; the doll of the CCP's united front. He betrayed his ideals.





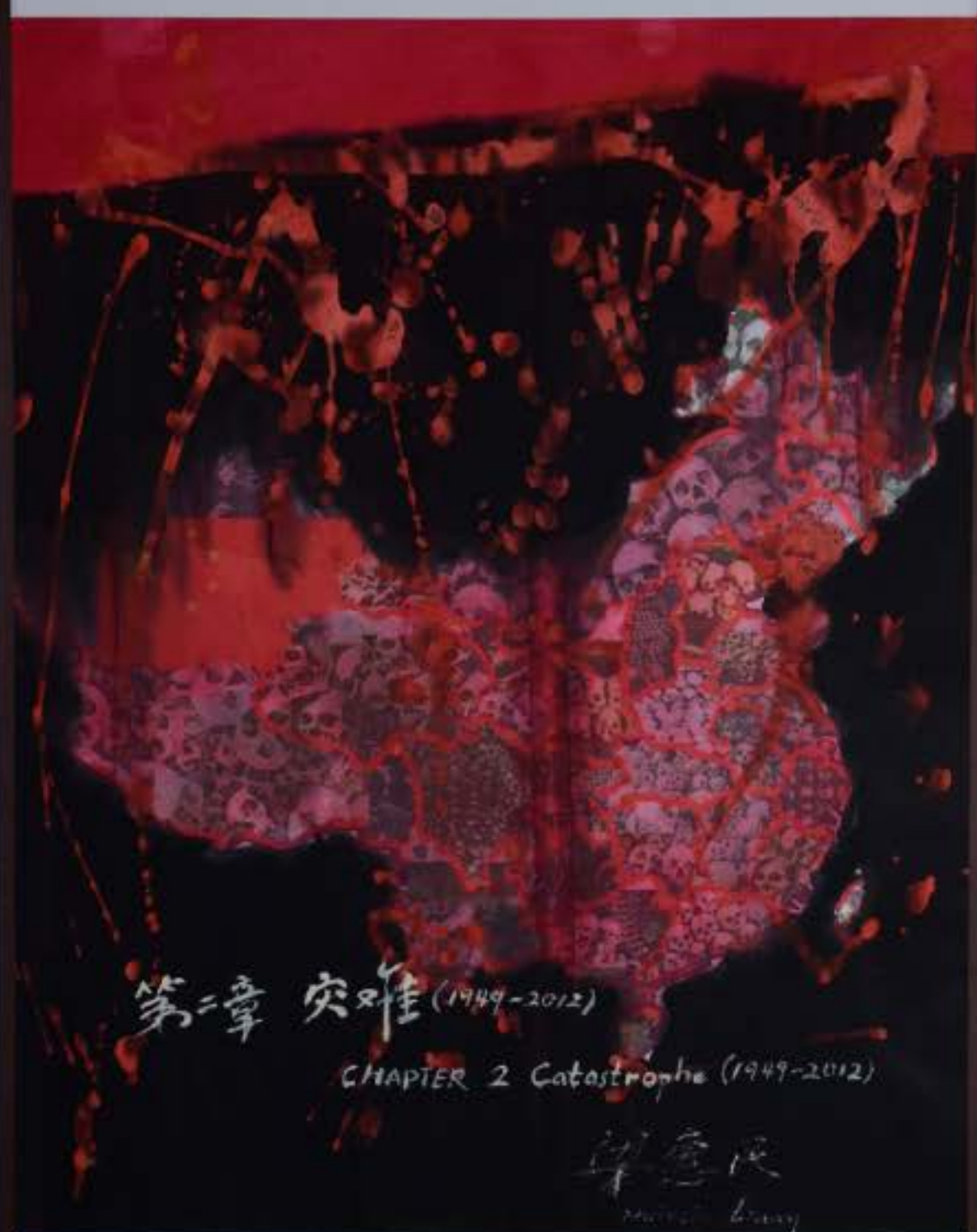
1-9-1 杜月笙 (1888.8 — 1951.8)，中国社会公权与地方势力的平衡者；讲义气，守规矩，游刃于黑白两道间；深明剿共、抗日大义的太平绅士。

1-9-1 Du Yuesheng (1888.8-1951.8), the balancer between Chinese public power and local social power; loyalty, discipline, and wandered freely between right and wrong; a justice of peace gentleman who knows the great righteousness of annihilating the CCP and resisting the Japanese.



## 第二章，灾难（1949-2012）

本章 50 人，主要是三类人物：一是中共建政至十八大习近平上台前的 63 年间，中共以欺骗和暴力治国，制造了大量惨绝人寰的灾难，如镇反、土改、工商业改造、反右、大跃进、“三年饥荒”、文革、计划生育、“镇压六四”、“镇压法轮功”、暴力强拆等等骇人听闻暴政的领导者、执行者、协从者；二是中共政治迫害的受害者、抗争者；三是台湾推行法治、民主尤其蒋经国放开党禁、报禁，完善中华民国的民主政体的伟人和英杰。



## Chapter 2 Catastrophe (1949-2012)

The 50 characters in this chapter are in three categories: Firstly, tyrannical leaders, executors, and co-sponsors during the 63 years from the CCP established its government to the 18th National Congress of the CCP when Xi Jinping moved into power. In this period, the CCP ruined the country with deception and violence, and created a large number of horrific disasters, such as Suppression of Counterrevolutionaries, "Land reform", Industrial and Commercial Transformation, Anti-Rightist, Great Leap Forward, Three-Year Famine, the Cultural Revolution, family planning, June 4th Massacre, Repression of Falun Gong, violent demolitions, and so on; Secondly, the victims and the protesters of the CCP's political persecution; Thirdly, the heroes and great personalities of the realization of the rule of law and democracy in Taiwan. In particular, Chiang Ching-Kuo lifted the party ban and the media ban, and implemented the democratic system of the Republic of China.





毛

2-1-1 毛泽东 (1893.12 — 1976.9) 害民国太祖; 建“共党国”、独裁政权、人间地狱; 他以阴谋、谎言、暴力治国, 领导了镇反、肃反、土改、工商业改造、反右、大跃进、“三年饥荒”、文革等迫害运动, 是败坏文化、压榨百姓、冤死 7 千万人口的罪魁祸首!

2-1-1 Mao Zedong (1893.12-1976.9), the founder of the evil CCP state, dictatorship, and a hell on earth; ruled the nation by conspiracy, lies, and violence; led consecutively the suppression of Counterrevolutionaries, Elimination of Counterrevolutionaries, Land Reform, Industrial and Commercial Transformation, Anti-rightist, the Great Leap Forward, the Three-Year Famine, the Cultural Revolution and other persecution movements; was the Devil King who corrupted the culture, crushed the people, and killed over 70 million people.





2-1-2 刘少奇 (1898.11 — 1969.11)，助纣为虐；吹“毛泽东思想”，得位国家主席；主持土改残害地主 156 万户，虚化宪法为中共牧民武器；成于害好人，死于坏人害，抱着宪法整人也抱着宪法挨整！自食恶果。

2-1-2 Liu Shaoqi (1898.11-1969.11), helped the tyrant to victimize Chinese people and advocated "Mao Zedong Thought" to get his position as the President of the country; cruelly crushed 1.56 million land owners during the Land Reform, falsified the Constitution as the CCP's herdsmen's weapons; succeeded by harming good people and was killed by bad people; persecuted others by holding the constitution and was persecuted while holding the constitution! Became the victim of his own evil deeds at the end.





2-1-3 罗瑞卿 (1906.5-78.8)，打手；曾任公安部长、书记处书记、国务院副总理；主持镇反、肃反，制造血色恐怖、冤假错案，抓捕 262 万人，冤狱 158 万人，处死 73 万人；冷血屠夫。

2-1-3 Luo Ruiqing (1906.5-1978.8), hatchet man; served as the Minister of Public Security, Secretary of the Secretariat, and Vice Premier of the State Council; presided over the suppression of Counterrevolutionaries and the Elimination of Counterrevolutionaries Movements, created bloody terror, sham and false cases; arrested 2.62 million, imprisoned 1.58 million, and killed 730 thousands people; Cold blood butcher.





2-1-4 陈毅 (1901.8. — 1972.1), 爪牙; “共和国”上海首任市长; 野蛮改造工商经济, 血腥劫掠民营资本, 迫害数十万企业家的各地长官代表; 冷酷的“诗人”。

2-1-4 Chen Yi (1901.8.-1972.1), lackey; the first mayor of the “the People” s Republic in hanghai; barbarically transformed the industrial and commercial economy, bloodily looted private capitals, persecuted hundreds of thousands of entrepreneurs and representatives of local officials; Cold-hearted “poet”.





2-1-5 王震 (1908.4 — 1993.3) , 爪牙; 不靠打仗靠垦荒出名的中共上将; 进驻新疆镇压少数民族, 杀人如麻, 维吾尔人骂他“王胡子”(土匪)。

2-1-5 Wang Zhen (1908.4-1993.3) , lackey; the general who got his name in reclaiming wasteland rather than in battle ground; was stationed in Xinjiang to suppress ethnic minorities and killed countless people. Uighurs called him “Bandit Wang” .





2-1-6 陈云 (1905.6 — 1995.4) , 奸佞；中共独裁下计划经济制度的设计者，主导大跃进，造成经济恶性萧条、大饥荒，致 3755 万人饿死；老“左王”，提出权利“血统论”，致使政权、资产被红二代垄断。

2-1-6 Chen Yun (1905.6-1995.4), crafty sycophant; the designer of the planned economic system under the dictatorship of the CCP; led the Great Leap Forward, causing economic depression and famine, during which 37.55 million people starved to death; the old "Left King", proposed "blood theory" for power succession, resulted in political power and public assets were monopolized by the "red second generation" .





2-1-7 柯庆施 (1902. 10 — 1965. 4)，毛爪牙；农业、工业和公共食堂等左倾冒进政策的黑干将，加剧全国性饥荒；他盘踞的上海成为文革首发地；毛泽东的得力鹰犬。

2-1-7 Ke Qingshi (1902.10-1965.4), lackey of Mao; the evil go-getter of the left-leaning policy for agriculture, industry and public canteens; aggravated the national famine; his entrenched Shanghai became the starting place of the Cultural Revolution; Mao Zedong's effective hawk dog.





2-1-8 吴芝圃 (1906.3-1967), 毛爪牙; 书记处书记, 善揣“圣意”的阴险小人; 极左急先锋, 共产浮夸的始作俑者, 主政河南 1960-62 年间饿死约 700 万人的魔鬼。

2-1-8 Wu Zhipu (1906.3-1967), lackey of Mao; a secretary of the Secretariat, the insidious villain who was good at guessing the emperor's intentions; was the daring vanguard of the extreme left, the initiator of the communist arrogance; the devil who made about 7 million people dead in Henan in 1960-62 famine.





2-1-9 李井泉 (1909. 11 — 1989. 4), 毛爪牙; 四川省委书记, 推行极左恶政, 1960-1962 年间主政四川饿死约 900 万人; 用千万饿殍铺就升迁台阶, 还理直气壮说“哪个朝代没有饿死鬼”! 恶魔。

2-1-9 Li Jingquan (1909.11-1989.4), lackey of Mao; was secretary of the Sichuan Provincial Party Committee, promoted extreme left evil politics; was responsible for starvation and death of about 9 million people between 1960 and 1962, while he stepped up on top of the dead. He claimed “aren’t there starvation in any other dynasties?” Demon.



2-2 冤屈 Unjustly Treated



2-2-1 刘文彩 (1887 — 1949.10)，开明绅士、高尚教育投资家，被中共妖魔化为“恶霸地主的典型”，是被中共杀害上百万地主的代表，冤魂。

2-2-1 Liu Wencai (1887-1949.10), an enlightened gentleman and a noble education investor; was demonized by the CCP as a "typical of a bully landlord"; was a typical representative of the millions of landlords killed by the CCP. Unlawfully killed innocent soul.





Huimin Liang

2-2-2 卢作孚 (1893.4 — 1952.2)，被中共迫害的爱国企业家，社会改革家，南开大学创办者，帮助 150 万抗日将士宜昌大撤退的英雄；以死抗争中共强夺民有资产，服毒自杀。

2-2-2 Lu Zuofu (1893.4-1952.2), a patriotic entrepreneur who was persecuted by the CCP; a social reformer, and the founder of Nankai University; the hero who helped 1.5 million anti-Japanese soldiers in Yichang to retreat; put his live on line to fight against the CCP' s seizing of people's private assets. Commit suicide at the end.



荣毅仁

2018 X. Ren

Hsinia Liang

2-2-3 荣毅仁 (1916.5 — 2005.10)，破财保命的民族资本家，交出家业换个虚名“国家副主席”，面对恶魔的威逼采取“明智”对策——无奈、可悲！

2-2-3 Rong Yiren (1916.5-2005.10), a national capitalist who broke his wealth to save his life; handed his family wealth in exchange for a "Vice President of China" name; took a "wise" way to the intimidation of the devil. Helpless and sad!





2-2-4 马寅初 (1882.6 - 1982.5) , 学术上 “敢言人之所不敢言”, 提出 “人口理论” 等学术异见, 而遭中共批判等迫害的知识分子代表之一, 学术界的脊梁。

2-2-4 Ma Yinchu (1882.6-1982.5), academically "Dare to speak what others dare not"; put forward "demographic theory" and other academic dissents; was one of the representatives of intellectuals who were criticized and persecuted by the CCP; The backbone of the academic circle.



老舍



2018. XCTan

Handwritten signature and date.

2-2-5 老舍 (1899.2-1966.8), 中国著名的文学家、戏剧家,文革中受造反派残酷批斗、羞辱而投北京大学未名湖自杀,被迫害的文豪。

2-2-5 Lao She (1899.2-1966.8), a famous Chinese writer and dramatist; was brutally criticized and humiliated by the rebels in the Cultural Revolution and committed suicide by drown himself in Weiminghu Lake of Peking University; Persecuted literary giant.





2-2-6 郭沫若，(1892.11-1978.6)，民国遗留的才子；围绕权力极尽见风使舵、摇尾乞怜之能事；被打断知识分子脊梁的文痞犬儒，可悲才子。

2-2-6 Guo Moruo, (1892.11-1978.6), the talented remnant of the Republic of China; was enamoured of power by sailing with the wind and even wag the tail and flatter; the literary prostitute. Pathetic genius.





2-2-7 达赖 (1935 年-), 中共民族政策和暴力镇压下西藏流亡海外的政教人权领袖; 提倡非暴力抗争民族自治和藏人人权的诺贝尔和平奖获得者; 悲壮。

2-2-7 Dalai (1935-), Nobel Peace Prize winner and the Tibetan political and religious human rights leader in exile under the CCP' s minority policy and violent suppression; advocated non-violent resistance, ethnic autonomy and Tibetan human rights; Moving and tragic.



叶企孙



2018. X. Tian  
叶企孙  
Huimin Liang

2-2-8 叶企孙 (1898. 7-1977. 1)，中国现代物理学的奠基人之一，众多学界泰斗的导师；文革挨斗、牛棚改造；后沦为乞丐，暴死街头；被迫害的科技英杰。

2-2-8 Ye Qisun (1898.7-1977.1), one of the founders of modern physics in China; the mentor of many leading academic authorities; was criticized and denounced during the Cultural Revolution, and locked up in the cowshed; was reduced to beggary and dead on street. Persecuted scientific genius.



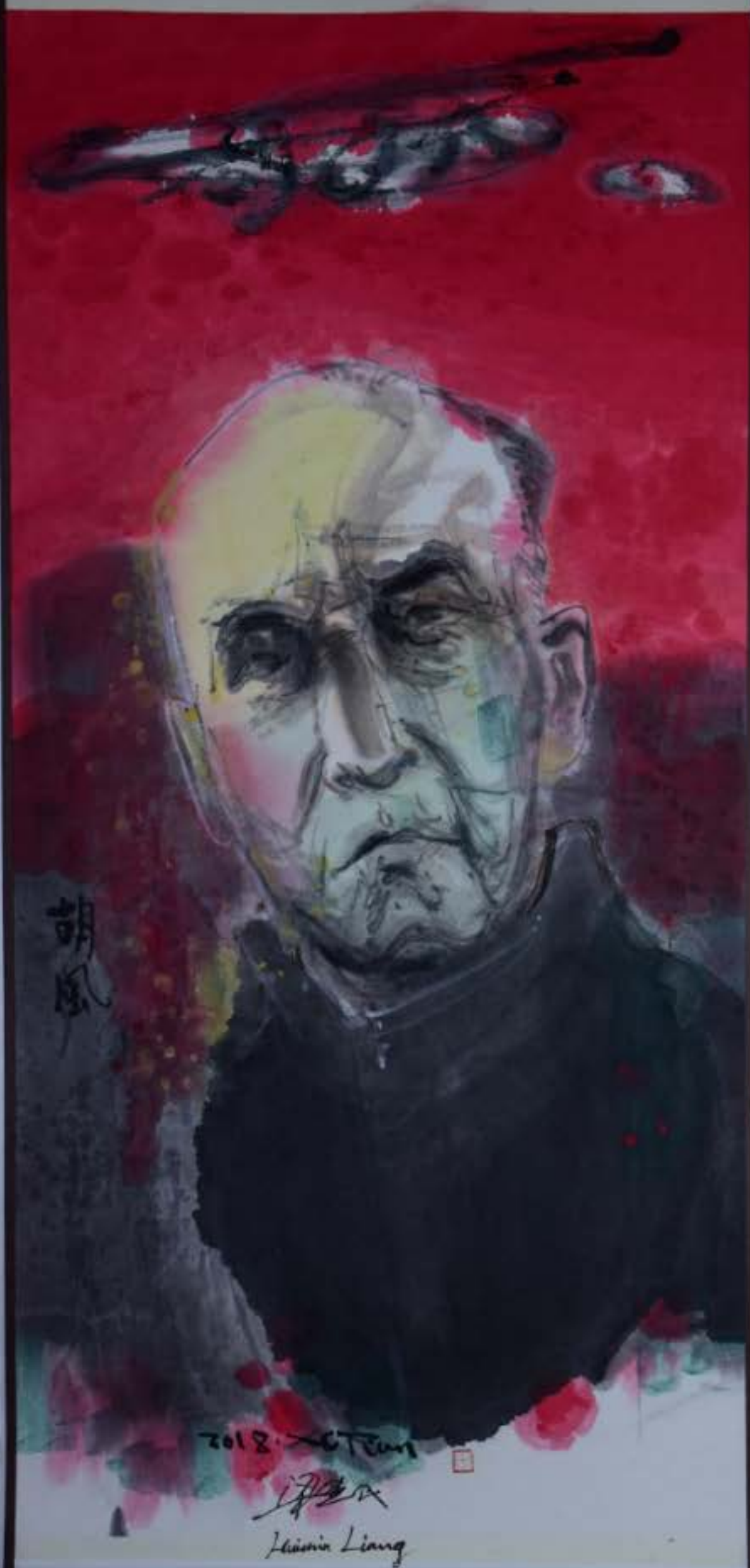
## 2-3 内斗 Infighting



2-3-1 高岗 (1905.10 — 1954.8)，东北政府主席、中央政府副主席；任国家计委主席时替毛排挤刘少奇、周恩来，后被毛抛弃，为毛背黑锅而自杀身亡。

2-3-1 Gao Gang (1905.10-1954.8), The Chairman of the Northeast China Government and Vice Chairman of the Central Government; once served as the Chairman of the State Planning Commission; tried to squeeze aside Liu Shaoqi and Zhou Enlai for Mao, then abandoned by Mao; committed suicide for taking blame for Mao. Deserved it.





2-3-2 胡风 (1902.11 — 1985.6), 中共文艺理论家, 文学评论家; 因向毛争宠而抵毁他人, 被毛随意定罪; 因言获罪入了中共的“文字狱”, 可怜可笑。

2-3-2 Hu Feng (1902.11-1985.6), a literary theorist and literary critic of the CCP; strived for Mao's favor by slandering others then was arbitrarily convicted by Mao; guilty of CCP's "literary prison". Pathetic and laughable.





2-3-3 彭德怀 (1898.10 — 1974.11)，中共建政后率军保卫朝鲜政权，却没保护好赴朝镀金的“太子”；庐山会议居功批评领袖，揭露了三年饥荒的根源，成为中共众矢之的，文革遭迫害致死；正派。

2-3-3 Peng Dehuai (1898.10-1974.11), after the founding of the CCP government, he led the army to defend the North Korean regime, but did not protect well for the "Prince" (Mao's son) who was getting gilded in the DPRK; criticized the leader and exposed the roots of the Three-Year Famine in the CCP's Lushan Conference so became the CCP's attacking target; was persecuted to death in the Cultural Revolution. Honest man.





陆定一

Haimin Liang

2-3-4 陆定一（1906.6 — 1996.5），中共宣传部长，“党国”文宣理论的奠基人；反右运动前鼓励知识分子提意见而“引蛇出洞”，迫害知识分子；后失宠下狱，未得善终，挖坑害人却埋了自己；可笑。

2-3-4 Lu Dingyi (1906.6-1996.5), the Propaganda Minister of the CCP and the founder of the "party-state" propaganda theory; before the Anti-Rightist Movement, he lured the intellectuals to give their opinions, ie. "lead the snake out of the hole" then persecuted those who spoke out; fell out of favor afterword and was put in jail; buried himself in the pit hole he prepared for others! Laughable.





2-3-5 陈伯达 (1904.7 — 1989.9)，发《论毛泽东思想》吹捧毛、起草《宪法》、文革《十六条》等得势；毛翻手为云时被封理论家，位极人臣；覆手为雨时被斥反党野心家，锒铛入狱；活该。

2-3-5 Chen Boda (1904.7-1989.9), published 《Mao Zedong Thought》 to tout Mao; drafted the "Constitution" and the Cultural Revolution's "16 Articles" and so on; was named theorist and reach highest rank possible when was in Mao's favor but was denounced as anti CCP ambitious schemer and detained when was not. Deserve the treat.





2-4-1 雷锋 (1940.12 - 1962.8), 时尚的青年, 被中共虚构成“毫不利己专门利人”的“楷模”, 毛为了营造“乌托邦”号召全国“向雷锋同志学习”。其实压根儿就没有“雷锋叔叔”。

2-4-1 Lei Feng (1940.12-1962.8), a fashionable young man, was fabricated by the CCP into a "model" of "utter devotion to others without any thought of self" ; to build his "Utopia", Mao called on the whole country to "learn from Comrade Lei Feng"; in fact, there is no "Uncle Lei Feng" at all.



2019.12.12

康生

康生

2-4-2 康生 (1898. 11 — 1975. 12), 恶棍; 中共政治局常委、副主席; 主管调查部, 制造了许多冤案, “阶级斗争”的杜撰者, 文革“砸烂一切”的主谋; “革命幌子”制造者。

2-4-2 Kang Sheng (1898.11-1975.12), villain; a member of the Standing Committee and Vice Chairman of the CCP Political Bureau; created many injustice cases when in charge of the Investigation Department; fabricated "Class Struggle Theory" and mastermind of "Smashing Everything" in the Cultural Revolution; The maker of "revolutionary" slogans.





2-4-3 蒯大富 (1945.9 - ) “文革”初北京学生“造反派”领袖；毛利用其批斗国家领导人、纵容各派武斗、破坏政权体系；搞掉刘少奇后毛罗列“罪名”（幌子）将他“走狗烹”了。

2-4-3 Kuai Dafu (1945.9-), a Beijing “student rebel” leader in early Cultural Revolution; was used by Mao to denounce other leaders of the country, to connive fights among the various factions, and to destroy the government system; after getting rid of Liu Shaoqi, Mao listed his various “crimes” and got rid of him like a cooked stooge.





2-4-4 聂元梓 (1921.4 -) 文革“造反派”领袖，毛纵容其“造反”“夺权”；当权力从集体领导夺回毛自己手中后，聂也被“烹”了；“野心家”。

2-4-4 Nie Yuanzi (1921.4-), the leader of the "rebels" in the Cultural Revolution; was encouraged by Mao to rebel and to capture power; was denounced when Mao regained his power from the collective leadership. Ambitious schemer.





2-4-5 江青 (1914.3 — 1991.5)，毛泽东的第四任妻子；  
投靠恶魔得势，文革时中共“旗手”，毛死后遭到清算入狱，  
成随葬品；妖婆。

2-4-5 Jiang Qing (1914.3-1991.5), Mao Zedong's fourth wife  
and gained power because of it; "the standard bearer" of the CCP  
during the Cultural Revolution; after the death of Mao, she became  
political burial object and imprisoned. Witch.



周恩来



2017. X. Tian.

梁惠音

Huiyin Liang

2-4-6 周恩来 (1898.3 — 1976.1), 中共国主要领导人, 极尽圆滑逢迎、阴谋狠毒之能助纣为虐; 中共国政治、经济和行政权力运转的中枢, 被官民共誉为“人民的好总理”, 实则中共头号“伪君子”。

2-4-6 Zhou Enlai (1898.3-1976.1), One of the main leaders of the CCP; was extremely smooth, flattering, pitfall and vicious in helping the tyrant to victimize his subjects; the pivot of the political, economic and administrative power of the CCP; was known as "good Prime Minister of the people", but the number one hypocrite of the CCP in reality.



陳永貴



2-4-7 陈永贵 (1915.2 — 1986.3)，助长浮夸风，造成大饥荒；被毛泽东扶上副总理职位的“工农干部”，作为“无产阶级当家作主”的“摆设”。

2-4-7 Chen Yonggui (1915.2-1986.3), promoted the exaggeration and caused the Three-Year Famine; was erected as the 'worker and peasant cadre' to the position of Vice Prime Minister; a decoration for Mao's "the proletariat as the master of the country".





*Hua Guofeng*

2-4-8 华国锋 (1921.2 – 2008.8), 在毛泽东死后即牵头逮捕了“领袖”夫人等“四人帮”, 结束文革建功, 成为中共党首, 拿“两个凡是”作“虎皮(幌子)”来巩固自己权威; 后被邓小平架空逼退。

2-4-8 Hua Guofeng (1921.2-2008.8), took the lead in arresting the “Gang of Four” including Mao’s wife after Mao’s death and ended the Cultural Revolution; used the “Two Whatever’s” as signboard to maintain his leadership position of the CCP; became an empty title later and was forced resigned by Deng Xiaoping.



2-5 牺牲 Sacrifices



2-5-1 林昭 (1932.12 — 1968.4)，无惧肉体监禁、精神残害的民主斗士；反右运动中被划右派，后被判“攻击无产阶级专政罪、反革命集团罪”，在狱中写血书批毛，被枪决。

2-5-1 Lin Zhao (1932.12-1968.4), a democratic fighter who was not afraid of physical imprisonment and mental mutilation; was assigned as the Rightest and sentenced for a "crime" of "attacking on the proletarian dictatorship and counter-revolutionary group"; wrote a blood book in prison to criticize Mao. Was persecuted by shot.





2-5-2 张志新 (1930.12 — 1975.4) 敢于公开批评、挑战文革中毛泽东个人独裁的坚贞美女，被主政辽宁省革委会的毛远新（毛侄子）判死刑，行刑前为防呼喊“反动口号”先对她等 30 人割喉再被枪决。惨！

2-5-2 Zhang Zhixin (1930.12-1975.4) steadfast beauty who dared to openly criticize and to challenge Mao Zedong's personal dictatorship during the Cultural Revolution; was sentenced to death by Mao Yuanxin (Mao's nephew) of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee; to prevent her shouting "reactionary slogans", her throat was cut before the execution then was shot dead. Tragic!





2-6-1 胡耀邦 (1915.11 — 1989.4), 平反冤假错案, 推动真理标准讨论和改革开放; 任中共总书记时, 因推动政治体制改革削弱中共专权而被“罢免”; 去世后中共评价激起民愤, 引爆六四民运, 善良!

2-6-1 Hu Yaobang (1915.11-1989.4), redressed unjust, false, and erroneous cases and promoted the discussion of truth standards as well as reform and open up; when he was the General Secretary of the CCP, he was "dismissed" due to his push for political reform which resulted in to weakening the CCP's exclusive power; after his death, the CCP's unfair evaluation of him which provoked public anger and detonated 89 Democratic Movements. Kindness!

Hu Yaobang



胡耀邦  
1992



2-6-2 赵紫阳 (1919.10 — 2005.1), 中共胡耀邦后的总书记, 改革派领袖, 推动政治体制和市场经济改革, 认同 89 民运, 64 后被软禁至死; 紫阳之后无改革; 良知、悲悯!

2-6-2 Zhao Ziyang (1919.10-2005.1), the General Secretary of the CCP after Hu Yaobang and the reformist leader; promoted for reforms on both the political system and market economy; acknowledged the 89 Democracy Movement; was put under house arrest after June 4th Massacre until death; there was no reform after Ziyang; Conscience and compassion!



2-7 守墓 Tomb Guards



2-7-1 邓小平 (1904.8 – 1997.2), 中共第二代领袖; 倡导对内“改革开放”、对外“韬光养晦”, 只为延续中共独裁和子女窃取权、利; 主导血腥镇压“89 民运”; 务实明智的守墓人; 狡猾。

2-7-1 Deng Xiaoping (1904.8–1997.2), the second generation leader of the CCP; advocated reform and opening up, “keep a low profile” to the world in order to continue the CCP dictatorship and allowed the “Red Siblings” to rake benefits; led the bloody suppression of the “89 Democracy Movement”; pragmatic and sensible tomb guard of the CCP. Cunning.





2-7-2 李鹏 (1928.10-), 曾任总理和人大委员长, 凭周恩来养子上位, 被民众视为愚笨总理; 参与领导血腥镇压 89 民运, 主导三峡建设“破坏生态”。

2-7-2 Li Peng (1928.10-), former Prime Minister and Chairman of the National People's Congress; relied on being the adopt son of Zhou Enlai to climb to the positions; was regarded as a stupid prime minister by the people; participated and led the bloody suppression of the 89 Democracy Movement; led the construction of the Three Gorge Dam and destroyed the ecosystem.





2-7-3 江泽民 (1926.8 —)，第三代中共领袖；延缓政治改革，迫害法轮功（及活摘法轮功者器官）；爱表现才艺，民众戏称“蛤蟆王子”。

2-7-3 Jiang Zemin (1926.8-), the third generation leader of the CCP; delayed political reform, persecuted Falun Gong (and started organ harvesting); loved to show off his art talents. The public dubbed him as Frog King.





*Li Hong*  
Luo Gan

2-7-4 罗干（1935.7—），中共政法委书记；栽赃迫害法轮功的主将，犯“危害人类罪”；强化公检法为党守业的体系；刽子手。

2-7-4 Luo Gan (1935.7-), was the Secretary of the Political and Legal Committee of the CCP; the key leader in persecution of Falun Gong and committed the crimes against humanity; strengthened the whole public security, procuratorate, and court system to serve the CCP. The Executioner.



胡锦涛



*Huimin Liang*

2-7-5 胡锦涛 (1942.12-), 中共第四代领袖, 平庸保守; 虽维持“改革开放”和发展经济, 但强调“维稳”, 扩大囚禁异见人士、迫害西藏、新疆人权, 放任党内腐败; 能混。

2-7-5 Hu Jintao (1942.12-), the fourth-generation leader of the CCP; mediocre and conservative; although maintained the policy of 'reform and opening up' and developed the economy, he emphasized 'maintaining stability'; up-stepped dissident imprisonment, persecuted Tibet, and Xinjiang's human rights, and let go of party corruption; Irresponsible.



溫家寶

20/9. X. Pion  
Haimin Liang

2-7-6 温家宝 (1942.9 -) 2003 年起任十年国务院总理; 提倡普世价值, 推进不力, 推动“国进民退”, 喜欢煽情表演, 重大灾难赶赴哭丧, 空前绝后; 被誉为“影帝”。

2-7-6 Wen Jiabao (1942.9-), served as the Prime Minister of the State Council for 10 years from 2003; advocated universal values but not effective; promoted "advancement of state operated companies while retreatment of private companies"; liked to rouse emotion, and rushed to the sites of major disasters crying and mourning; known as the pretended "Movie King".





2-8-1 魏京生 (1950.5 -), 西单民主墙批判毛, 被邓小平利用倒华夺权; 后批邓独裁, 呼吁自由、民主, 被判反革命罪与阴谋颠覆政府罪, 身陷囹圄 18 年。后流亡美国继续推动民运。

2-8-1 Wei Jingsheng (1950.5-), criticized Mao on Xidan Democratic Wall; was used by Deng Xiaoping to reclaim power from Hua Guofeng; later criticized Deng for his dictatorial power, called for freedom, democracy; then was sentenced for "the crime of counter-revolutionary and conspiring to subvert the government", and was in prison for 18 years. Exiled to the United States and continued to promote the democratic movement.



蘇曉康

蘇曉康

2-8-2 苏晓康（1949 年～）80 年代改革开放之关键期，他触及重大政治问题、揭露矛盾，尖锐、泼辣、敏感；其主笔的《河殇》，引发民众觉悟，为“89 民运”重要先导。

2-8-2 Su Xiaokang (1949~) in the key period of the reform and opening up in 1980s, he touched on major political issues, exposed contradictions in sharp, pungent and sensitive style; wrote, with others, 《the River Elegy》 which triggered public consciousness and became important initiator of the 89 Democracy Movement.





2-8-3 王丹 (1969.2-), 89 民运的天安门广场指挥部副总指挥, 六四清场后拒绝逃亡, 多次被捕入狱; 1998 年后流亡美国, 获美国民主基金会人权奖。

2-8-3 Wang Dan (1969.2-), Deputy Commander in the Tiananmen Square during the 89 Democratic Movement; refused to flee after the June 4th Massacre; was arrested and imprisoned many times; exiled to the United States since 1998; winner of Human Rights Award of the American Democracy Foundation.





楊佳

2009.7.26 Pan!

梁海

2-8-5 杨佳 (1980.8-2008.11) 因上海警察致其受伤绝育, 拒不道歉、赔偿, 奋起手刃警察, 致 6 死 4 伤, 被判死刑; 深受民众赞颂的好“男儿”。

2-8-5 Yang Jia (1980.8-2008.11) was refused of apologizing and compensation for the injury (sterilized) caused by the Shanghai police; took justice to his own hands and chopped police men, (6 death and 4 injury); was sentenced to death, but was praised by the public as a "Real Man".





2-9-1 蒋经国 (1910.4 — 1988.1)，台湾民国总统，宽厚仁慈，在遭暗杀后自我反省，解除戒严，开放党禁、报禁，结束国民党独裁改为民选政权，推动民国步入现代文明的民主国家，伟人。

2-9-1 Chiang Ching-Kuo (1910.4-1988.1), President of the Republic of China in Taiwan; generous and kind, and self-reflected after experiencing an assassination attempt; lifted martial law, removed bans on party and media, changed the Kuomintang dictatorship into a democratically elected political system; pushed the Republic of China forward into a modern civilized democracy. A great man.



黄信介



2019.4.20 Rm. 

  
Huang Xinjie

2-9-2 黄信介 (1928.8 — 1999.11), 美丽岛事件主要人物, 民主进步党第三、四届党主席, 台湾民主运动与党外运动先行者, 对抗威权的民主运动领袖。

2-9-2 Huang Xinjie (1928.8-1999.11), the main character of the Formosa Incident; the third and fourth Chairman of the Democratic Progressive Party and the pioneer of the Taiwan Democracy Movement; The democratic movement leader against authoritarianism.





2-9-3 刘宜良(1932.12—1984.10)台湾军官、记者、作家，笔名“江南”，后入美籍，1984年被暗杀，江南案是江南用性命与鲜血，化作压跨国民党独裁的最后一根稻草。

2-9-3 Liu Yiliang (1932.12-1984.10) Taiwan military officer, journalist, writer, pen name "Jiangnan", who later naturalized in the United States and was assassinated in 1984; Jiangnan Case was Jiangnan dedicated his life and blood as the last straw overthrowing the Kuomintang dictatorship.





2-9-4 李登輝 (1923.1-), 国民党首, 1996 年台湾民国首位民选总统, 政党轮替民主竞选推手, 落实台湾民主化的重要领袖。

2-9-4 Lee Teng-Hui (1923.1-), the head of the Kuomintang, the first elected President of the Republic of China in Taiwan in 1996; promoted political system with party rotation and democratic campaign; the leader and implementer of Taiwan's democratization.





2-9-5 陈水扁 (1950.10 — ), 台湾民主进步党党魁; 台湾民主进步的参与和推动者, 民国政党轮替的首位民选总统; 任内推动台湾正名和入联运动; 因贪污洗钱入狱。

2-9-5 Chen Shui-Bian (1950.10-), was the leader of the Taiwan Democratic Progressive Party; a participant and promoter of Taiwan's democratic progress; the first public elected President of the Republic of China under party rotation; promoted for Taiwan's proper position in the world stage and entering United Nation; was later imprisoned due to money laundering.



### 第三章， 光复（2012——）

本章 50 人，包括中共“习近平时代”的罪人、小丑和与之抗争的“罪犯”、精英、勇士，以及为完善民国宪政的台湾英杰。在此期间，习近平倒行逆施，演绎着中共跨台前的最后疯狂；大陆精英思想抗争，勇士豪杰浴血抗争；海外民运舆论声援；同期，台湾的民国领袖，抵制中共“一国两制”，坚守一个中华民国，给大陆人民回归民主社会提供了归宿。本章旨在为中华民族走出灾难指明捷径——光复民国！



### Chapter 3 Restoration (2012-)

The 50 characters in this chapter, includes the sinners, clowns in the CCP "Xi Era", and those fighting against the system and being labeled "criminals", elites, warriors, as well as heroes who have perfected the constitutional system of the Republic of China. During this period, Xi Jinping goes against the trend of the times, perform the CCP's final madness before collapse; the elites in mainland stand up against the CCP; leaders of the overseas democratic movements expressed their solidarity; in the same period, leaders of the Republic of China in Taiwan boycotted the CCP's "one country, two systems" and hold fast to the Republic of China, which provide a destination for mainlanders to return to a democratic society. This chapter aims to give the Chinese nation a shortcut out of the disaster - the restoration of the Republic of China!



### 3-1 罪人 Criminals



3-1-1 习近平 (1953.6 -), 无 (知 + 耻 + 德), 中共最大终身独裁者; 重搞个人崇拜, 重施毛式暴政, 控制言论、剥夺民财、草芥人命, 践踏国际规则和世界文明, 狂妄扩张, 妄图再造类似“纳粹”、苏联“共产”邪恶帝国; 千古一蠢!

3-1-1 Xi Jinping (1953.6-), ignorant, shameless, and immoral; the largest lifelong dictator of the CCP; re-engaged personal worship, re-applied Mao style tyranny, controlled speech, deprived private wealth, trifled life, trampled on international rules and world civilization, expanded wildly; tried to recreate the Nazi, Soviet, "communist" evil empire; The Fool of all times.





Haimin Liang

3-1-2 王岐山(1948.7—), 奸佞帮凶, 曾任中共纪委书记; 以反腐为名及非法手段协助习近平铲除异己、安插党羽、构建官场“忠诚”; 贪婪、荒淫。“反腐”之后更贪腐。

3-1-2 Wang Qishan (1948.7-), a gangster and accomplice, served as Secretary of Commission for Discipline Inspection of the CCP; assisted Xi Jinping in illegally eradicating dissidents, placing henchmen, and building officialdom "loyalty" in the name of anti-corruption; greedy and dissolute. After his "anti-corruption", it is more corrupted.





3-1-3 王沪宁 (1955—), “戈培尔”; 中共常委、书记处书记; 为三任总书记忽悠全党、全国; 胡扯捧煞的“高级黑”; 杜撰愚民洗脑说教, 再兴文革荒诞助习近平独裁; “厉害国”里全谎言之后无真理。

3-1-3 Wang Hunning (1955--), “Goebbels” of the CCP; a member of of the Standing Committee of the CCP and the Secretary of the Secretariat; “the imperial literati” for the three consecutive general secretaries of the CCP to fool the whole party and the whole country; talked nonsense in praising emperor which being referred as “high level black slander”; fabricated sermon, redeployed Culture Revolution absurd style to help Xi Jinping’s dictatorship; There is all fabrication but no truth after his “Fierce Nation”.





3-1-4 刘云山（1947 年 7 月—），曾任中央党校校长，巨贪、大贪均出自中共党校；谎言愚化民众，打造舆论管控、网络围墙：删帖、封号、屏蔽、“喝茶”、失踪，致使媒体都成撒谎工具。党管舆论无新闻。

3-1-4 Liu Yunshan (1947.7 -), once served as the President of the Central Party School where almost all the extremely greedy officials came from; lied to fool the people, controlled public opinion, created internet "Great Walls"; deleted posts, sealed accounts, shielded articles, "drink tea", made disappearance, made the media a tool for fabrication. There is no news when media is in the hands of the CCP.





3-1-5 孟建柱（1947.7—），大鹰犬，中共政法委书记；中共的政法委践踏法律、破坏执法，手段简单粗暴、制造恐怖。党治政法行违法。

3-1-5 Meng Jianzhu (1947.7-), the hawk dog; the Secretary of the Political and Legal Committee of the CCP; trampled on the law, created terror and undermined law enforcement in a simple and rude way; The party controls law enforcement in illegal ways.





3-1-6 蔡奇 (1955.12 — ) 恶棍：中共政治局委员、北京市委书记，蔑视人权，驱赶“低端人口”、“拆天际线”，人面兽心。蔡奇治下无民生。

3-1-6 Cai Qi (1955.12-) a ruffian; a member of the Political Bureau of the CCP and Secretary of the Beijing Municipal Party Committee; despised human rights and drove the "low-end population" out of the city as well as "demolition of the skyline"; a brute under human mask; There is no people's livelihood under Cai Qi.





Huihui Liang

3-1-7 周强 (1956—) 爪牙；任最高法院院长；法盲管司法，竟然“向宪政民主亮剑”；下令法院拒受土地民宅强征强拆案件，造成大量民众家破人亡。周强任上无司法。

3-1-7 Zhou Qiang (1956—) a lackey; served as the President of the Supreme Court; the law blind who control the judiciary, even flash swords to the constitutional democracy; ordered the court to refuse the cases of forced demolitions, destroyed many lives and ruined many family. Jurisdiction is out when Zhou Qiang is in.





Haimin Liang

3-1-8 邱小平(1964.10-), 爪牙; 人社部副部长, 为在“主子”面前邀功, 无视《宪法》、《公司法》、《物权法》, 提出职工参与分享民企权益, 无耻地开改革倒车。法盲治下无私权。

3-1-8 Qiu Xiaoping (1964.10-), a lackey; Vice Minister of the Ministry of Human and Social Affairs; in order to take credit in front of the 'master', ignoring 《the Constitution》, 《the Company Law》 and 《the Property Law》, proposed that employees sharing the rights and benefits of private enterprises, shamelessly turning back the wheel of reform. No private rights under the law blind.





Huimin Liang

3-1-9 任正非（1944 年-），华为公司老板，科技鹰犬；  
监控民众的技术、设备供应商；替中共建网络防火墙、植入  
手机监视芯片；中共“天网”无隐私。

3-1-9 Ren Zhengfei (1944-), the technology hawk dog; the  
boss of Huawei, the technology and equipment supplier for  
censoring and monitoring public; built internet firewall for the CCP  
and embedded surveillance chip in mobile phones; No privacy  
under "Skynet" of the CCP.





Huimin Ling

3-1-10 赵克志 (1953.12—) 公安部长，中共“打手”；2019年1月执行习近平防范“惊涛骇浪”的部署，向大陆公安系统下令“宁可山河破碎，血流成河”，也要守住中共“家业”。

3-1-10 Zhao Kezhi (1953.12—) the hatchet man; Minister of Public Security; in January 2019, in order to follow Xi Jinping's plan to prevent the "stunning waves", ordered the mainland public security system, "to protect the CCP power rather broken mountains and rivers and shed blood like water".



3-2 小丑 Clowns



3-2-1 王伟光 (1950.2 -), 中国社科院院长; 再提阶级斗争为纲、无产阶级专政理论, 为中共暴力治国找根据, 无知无德。

3-2-1 Wang Weiguang (1950.2-), a dirty politician; President of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; re-proposed class struggle as the key and the theory of the proletariat dictatorship; tried to find the basis for the CCP's violent governance. Ignorance and immoral.





3-2-2 周新城 (1934.12— )， 人民大学教授， 无视世界文明、 改革开放成就， 吹捧马克思乌托邦， 煽动剥夺私有财产， 迂腐无知。

3-2-2 Zhou Xincheng (1934.12—), a professor at Renmin University; ignored world civilization, reform and opening up achievements, touted Marx' Utopia, incited the deprivation of private properties; Pedantic and ignorance.





Huihua Liang

3-2-3 华春莹（1970.4—），妖女；中国外交部发言人，无视世界正义，背弃普世价值和国际规则，搬弄是非，胡搅蛮缠；总为各国独裁者作帮凶，中共无耻外交的标志；国际无赖。

3-2-3 Hua Chunying (1970.4-), Evil Siren; spokesperson of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs; ignored established justice, abandoned universal values and international rules; fiddled with right and wrong, harass and importunate; an accomplice in helping dictators; a symbol of shameless diplomacy of the CCP; Political prostitute.





3-2-4 申纪兰 (1929.12 -), “不倒翁”; 连续 13 届 (60 多年) 全国人大代表, 从未代表民意; 证明了“人民代表大会”和“人民当家作主”是摆设、骗局; 被民众嘲笑仍获了“改革开放杰出奖”, 足见中共对民意的蔑视!

3-2-4 Shen Jilan (1929.12-), tumbler; a representative of the National People's Congress for a consecutive 13 terms (more than 60 years) but never represented public opinion; it proved that the "People's Congress" and "people are the masters" are decorative scam; laughed at by most but actually won The "Outstanding Award for Reform and Opening up". It shows the CCP's contempt for public opinion!





3-2-5 司马南（1956.6—），跳梁小丑；拿着美国绿卡，靠吃中共“狗粮”，鼓噪“正能量”反美、唱红，忽悠弱智、投机的“爱国群众”。

3-2-5 Sima Nan (1956.6-), beam jumping clown; holder of the US green card, but relied on the CCP's "dog food feed", clamoured "positive energy", anti-American, red song; flicked mentally retarded, speculative "patriotic masses."



### 3-3 冤狱 Unjust Verdict



3-3-1 刘晓波 (1955.12 – 2017.7), 《零八宪章》的主要起草人, 旨在终结中共一党专政, 被中共判罪入狱; 2010年诺贝尔和平奖得主; 在狱中病危时虽有多国领导声援仍不得良医, 病逝。

3-3-1 Liu Xiaobo (1955.12-2017.7), heroic martyr; the main drafter of 08 Constitution Chapter, aimed to end the CCP's one-party dictatorship; was sentenced to imprisonment by the CCP; the 2010 Nobel Peace Prize winner; despite the health crisis in prison and many world leader's appeals, the CCP did not allow him for a proper doctor so he died of illness in prison.





*Huizhuo Lin*

3-3-2 铁流（黄泽荣，1933.5—）英雄；1957 年被划右派，关押 23 年。认为“毛是万恶之首！百罪之源！中国一切动乱的祸根！”致函全国人大要求取消媒体管制，实现新闻自由；被判寻衅滋事等罪入狱。

3-3-2 Tie Liu (Huang Zerong, 1933.5-) Hero; was assigned as the Rightest in 1957 and was held in prison for 23 years; advocated "Mao is the head of all devils! The source of all sins! The bane of all the turmoil in China!"; drafted letters to the National People's Congress to remove the media control, to achieve freedom of the press; was sentenced of a crime "pick a quarrel and make trouble" and put in prison.





胡石根

2019.2.20

廖亦男

Heimin Liang

3-3-3 胡石根 (1954.11 -), 英雄; 中国持不同政见者; 用航模播撒纪念“六四”传单, 组建中国自由民主党、自由工会筹备委员会等, 被判煽动颠覆国家政权和寻衅滋事罪入狱。

3-3-3 Hu Shigen (1954.11-), Hero; a dissident in China; used the model airplane to scatter "June 4th" commemorate flyers; formed the China Liberal Democratic Party and the Free Trade Union Preparatory Committee, etc.; was sentenced to imprisonment for subversion of state power and harassment.





3-3-4 余文生 (1967-), 英雄; 律师, 公开指出十八大后中共强化独裁, 人权恶化、法治倒退、酷刑泛滥、冤狱横生, 建议罢免习近平而被判罪入狱。

3-3-4 Yu Wensheng (1967-), Hero; a lawyer, publicly pointed out that the CCP strengthened the dictatorship, the deterioration of human rights, the regress of the rule of law, the proliferation of torture, and the imprisonment after the 18th National Congress; proposed to remove Xi Jinping; was imprisoned.





*Huimin Liang*

3-3-5 吴淦 (1973.2-), 英雄; 网名“超级低俗屠夫”, 维权斗士; 参与推动邓玉娇案、庆安火车站枪击事件等著名事件, 被判“寻衅滋事”、“诽谤”, “煽动颠覆国家政权”等罪入狱。

3-3-5 Wu Gan (1973.2-), Hero; the net name "super vulgar butcher", rights defenders; participated in advocated Deng Yujiao case, the shooting incident of Qing'an Railway Station and other famous events; was sentenced to "seek troubles", "defamation", "inciting subversion of state power" and imprisoned.





Haimin Liang

3-3-6 董瑶琼 (1989-), 英雄; 当街泼墨习近平大幅画像, 说“看到你丑陋的脸没有?” 此举引发民众嘲弄“习大大”, 全国多地紧急撤下习近平画像; 被关入“精神病院”。

3-3-6 Dong Yaoqiong (1989-), Hero; smudged Xi Jinping's large portrait in the street while saying "have you seen your ugly face?"; her action caused the people to mock the "Xi Dada"; Xi Jinping's portraits were removed across the country after that; she was placed in a "psychiatric hospital".





Huimin Liang

3-3-7 王全璋（1976.2-），英雄；维权律师，以法律武器为民权抗争，在习近平“依法治国”下被非法抓捕失踪三年多，遭电击等酷刑、在国际舆论强压下仍被判煽动颠覆国家政权罪入狱。

3-3-7 Wang Quanzhang (1976.2-), Hero; a rights lawyer, using legal weapons to protect civil rights ; was illegally arrested and missing for more than three years under Xi Jinping's "ruling the country according to law"; was tortured by electric shock; under the international public opinions, he was still sentenced to incitement to subversion of government and was imprisoned.





3-4-1 任志强 (1951.3 -), 精英; 地产大亨; 批评习近平班子“让车轮倒转”、“连续出臭棋”、“共产党极权不合法”; 以炮轰“皇权”, 直言“推墙”; 被誉为“任大炮”。

3-4-1 Ren Zhiqiang (1951.3-), elite; real estate tycoon; criticized Xi Jinping's team for "turning the wheel backwards", "continuously throwing out the stinking chess", "the Communist Party's totalitarian is not legal"; to shell the "emperor power" and bluntly advocated "push the wall"; Praised as "Big Cannon Ren".





3-4-2 张千帆 (1964.1 -), 精英; 北京大学教授, 痛陈中国国民的人格缺陷以及专制社会对人格的残害; 主张“爱国不等于爱政府”、依宪治国; 宪政民主倡导者。

3-4-2 Zhang Qianfan (1964.1-), elite; Peking University professor, painfully stated the personality defects of Chinese nationals and the damages done by autocratic society; advocated "patriotism does not mean love the government", constitutional governance. Constitutional democracy advocater.





3-4-3 茅于軾 (1929.1-), 精英; 经济学家, 厘定自由市场经济下政府、民众、个人“天则”的学者; 提出公诉毛泽东罪恶和生活腐败; 勇士。

3-4-3 Mao Yushi (1929.1-), the elite; economist, the scholars who stipulated the government, the people, and the individual as "Natural Law" in the free market economy; suggested public prosecution of Mao Zedong's evil and corruption in life. The warrior.





*Huimin Liang*

3-4-4 鲍彤 (1932.11 — ), 精英; 曾任赵紫阳秘书; “6.4” 事件中反对武力镇压学生; 指出“民主”是中共欺骗民众的空头支票, 社会主义是掠夺私产的幌子, 是腐败的制度; 与中共决裂者觉悟者。

3-4-4 Bao Tong (1932.11-), the elite; served as the secretary of Zhao Ziyang; in the "6.4" incident, he opposed the use of force to suppress the students; pointed out that "democracy" is the empty check of the CCP to deceive the people. Socialism is the scorpion of plundering private property and is a corrupt system; The enlightened one who break up from the CCP.





Huimin Liang

3-4-5 李锐 (1917.4 — 2019.2)，精英；曾任中共组织部副部长；“临终”遗言斗胆批评习近平文化程度低、认知能力差，刚愎自用，大搞个人崇拜；死前吐真言。

3-4-5 Li Rui (1917.4-2019.2), the elite; once served as the Deputy Minister of the Organization of the CCP; in his deathbed testament he made bold criticism of Xi Jinping as low level of education, poor cognitive ability, self-willed, encouraging personal worship. Spelled out the truth before death.





3-4-6 江平 (1930.12 -), 精英; 曾任中国政法大学校长, 指出近年来中国司法改革倒退, 中国应建立法院权威和司法独立, 主张以“法治天下”为“中国梦”; 私权的法律捍卫者。

3-4-6 Jiang Ping (1930.12-), the elite; once served as the president of the China University of Political Science and Law; pointed out that China's judicial reform has regressed in recent years; China should establish the authority of the court and judicial independence, and advocate the "rule of law" as the "Chinese dream". The legal defender of private rights.



吴敬琏

2019.7.10 P.M.

梁海  
Huimin Liang

3-4-7 吴敬琏 (1930.1—) 精英; 经济学家; 主张市场化、法治化, 改威权模式为民主模式; 针对中共改革四十周年提出批驳意见——“十大改革忠告”; 良知精英。

3-4-7 Wu Jinglian (1930.1—) Elite; Economist; advocated marketization and rule of law, change the authoritarian model to a democratic model; proposed “Top Ten Reform Advice” to criticize for the 40 years of the CCP reform. Conscience Elite.





3-4-8 资中筠（1930.6—），精英；高雅才女，思想家、翻译家；指出权力不受监督必然腐败；呼吁国人思想独立、精神自由；巾帼女杰。

3-4-8 Zi Zhongyun (1930.6-), elite; elegant talented woman, thinker, translator; pointed out that unsupervised power inevitably corrupts; appealing to the people to think independently, spiritual freedom. A Heroine.





3-4-9 张维迎 (1959.10 -), 精英; 北京大学教授, 批判专制、捍卫自由的经济学家; 写《自由是一种责任》, 阐述中国现行体制是对自由的压抑和对发展的阻碍; 觉悟精英。

3-4-9 Zhang Weiying (1959.10-), an elite; a professor at Peking University, an economist who criticizes autocracy and defends freedom; wrote 《Freedom is a kind of responsibility》, expounding that China's current system is a repression of freedom and an obstacle to development. Conscious elite.





3-4-10 郑也夫 (1950.8—), 精英; 北大教授, 冒死指出中共执政 70 年给中国造成许多重大灾难, 中共独裁与民众发展、改革要求根本对立; 提出中共应淡出历史舞台, 以避免暴力革命; 精英勇士。

3-4-10 Zheng Yefu (1950.8—), an elite; Professor at Peking University, pointed out that the CCP's ruling for 70 years has caused many major disasters to China. The CCP's dictatorship is fundamentally opposed to the people's development and reform requirements; it is proposed that the CCP should fade out of the historical stage to avoid violent revolutions. Elite warrior.



许章润



3-4-11 许章润，（1962 年 5 月—）精英；清华大学教授，被学生告密，下讲台；批判习中共政治和社会的倒退突破底线，提出警惕“极权回归”、制止“个人崇拜”、恢复国家主席任期制、立阳光法案、平反“六四”等八项建议。

3-4-11 Xu Zhangrun, (May 1962-) Elite; Professor of Tsinghua University; informed by students, and removed from classroom; criticized the CCP's political and social retrogression ing through the bottom line; alarmed against "totalitarian return" and "personal worship"; advocated "the Eight Proposals" including restoring the limitation of presidency, establishing the Sunshine Act and the redress of the "June 4th".



### 3-5 报复 Retaliation



3-5-1 林祖恋 (1944-) 勇士; 广东乌坎民选村长, 组织村民以群体反抗陆丰市政府强征土地, 并与军警爆发持久的冲突和对峙, 终因未能抵抗住军警的镇压而失败, 被判受贿罪入狱, 英雄。

3-5-1 Lin Zulián (1944-) Warrior; Guangdong Wukan elected village head; organized villagers to rebel against the Lufeng municipal government to forcefully obtain the land from the farmers, and confronted with the military and police; failed ultimately and was sentenced for "accepting bribes". Hero.



胡文海

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梁海

Haimin Liang

3-5-2 胡文海 (1954. 11 — 2002. 1), 勇士; 山西乌金山镇, 由绑架、逼迫村干部交代贪腐问题, 而演变持枪杀戮村部分干部及家属 14 人; 悲壮社会的英雄。

3-5-2 Hu Wenhai (1954.11-2002.1), Warrior; Wujinshan Town, Shanxi Province, kidnapped and forced the village cadres to explain their corruption then evolved to kill 14 of the cadres and family members of the village; Hero of the tragic society.





3-5-3 张扣扣 (1983.1—), 勇士; 杀死 22 年前残害母亲的三强拆人; 民间称赞他: 参军卫国, 义; 不忘母仇, 孝; 隐忍待机, 智; 不伤无辜, 仁; 从容自首, 信; 复仇拜母, 礼。

3-5-3 Zhang Koukou (1983.1—), Warrior; killed, in retaliation, the three forceful demolition persons who slaughtered his mother 22 years ago; was praised by public: joined the army, righteousness; not forgetting the enmity of killing mother, filial piety; forbearing and bide his time, wisdom; not hurting innocent people, benevolence; self-confess calmly, trust; worship mother after revenge, courtesy.




3-6 海外民运 Democratic Force Overseas



3-6-1 吴建民(1968-), 精英; 89 民运时南京高校学生领袖, 六四后被判刑十年, 后流亡美国, 以大陆民众民主觉醒和推翻中共为己任。

3-6-1 Wu Jianmin (1968-), Elite; the student leader of Nanjing universities during the 89 Democratic Movement; was sentenced to 10 years after the June 4th Massacre, then exiled to the United States; taking the mainland people's democratic awakening and overthrowing the CCP as his responsibility.



A portrait painting of Xia Yeliang, an elderly man with glasses, wearing a light blue shirt. The painting is done in a loose, expressive style with visible brushstrokes. The background is a mix of light blue and white. To the right of the portrait, the name '夏业良' is written in vertical Chinese calligraphy.

夏业良

海民良  
Haimin Liang

3-6-2 夏业良 (1960.9-), 精英;《零八宪章》签署者;提出组建突击队对无耻、凶残的中共领导集团突袭,实施斩首行动。认为这是推倒中共最少的生命代价!

3-6-2 Xia Yeliang (1960.9-), the elite; one of the signatories of 08 Constitutional Charter; proposed to form a commando team to carry out a dagger action against the shameless and murderous CCP leadership group. Regarded this measure as the least cost of life to overthrow the CCP!



陳  
破  
空



2019 XCFIOM

*Hsinien Liang*

3-6-3 陈破空 (1963.12 —), 精英; 旅美政治评论家、资深民运人士, 长期从事新闻评论, 分析深入, 言辞犀利, 揭露中共虚伪、愚蠢及罪恶。

3-6-3 Chen Pokong (1963.12-), the elite; political commentator and senior democracy activist for China in the United States; has long been engaged in news commentary, analysis in-depth, sharp wording, exposing the CCP's hypocrisy, stupidity and sin.





3-6-4 郭文贵 (1969.5-), 精英; 叛逆者, 在《明镜》、《美国之音》及自媒体等直播爆料王岐山等借反贪清除异己, 让世界看清中共反腐的丑剧; 把“爆料革命”从报私仇上升到揭露中共的丑恶。

3-6-4 Guo Wengui (1969.5-), the elite; the renegade, used "the Mirror", "Voice of America" and self-media to expose Wang Qishan and his gang using anti-corruption to eliminate dissidents; let the world see the CCP's anti-corruption ugly drama; his "Exposure Revolution" has elevated from revenge to exposing the ugliness of the CCP.





3-6-5 杨建利 (1963 -), 精英; 《零八宪章》签署者; 公民力量运动发起人; 在联合国人权大会精彩发言, 严正指出践踏人权的中共没有资格在联大人权组织中代表中国。

3-6-5 Yang Jianli (1963-), the elite; one of the signatories of 08 Constitutional Charter; the founder of the Citizen Power Movement; delivered a wonderful speech at the UN Human Rights Conference, and solemnly pointed out that the CCP, which tramples on human rights, is not qualified to represent China in the UN Human Rights Organization.





3-7-1 郑锦满 (1988.6-), 精英; 香港最活跃的民运青年, 参与过几乎所有香港的民运组织; 总结六四教训为: 只有打倒共产党, 才有民主的新中国。

3-7-1 Zheng Jinman (1988.6-), the elite; Hong Kong's most active youth in democracy movement; participated in almost all Hong Kong's democratic movement organizations; summed up the lessons of the June 4th: Only when the Communist Party is defeated, can there be a democratic new China.





3-7-2 桂民海（1964.5 —），精英；瑞典籍华裔出版家，因香港铜锣湾出版社出版《习近平与他的情人们》遭中共在海外秘密抓捕而失踪。

3-7-2 Gui Minhui (1964.5-), an elite; a Swedish-born Chinese publisher; was missing because the publication of "Xi Jinping and his Lovers" by his Hong Kong Causeway Bay Press; was secretly arrested overseas by the CCP.

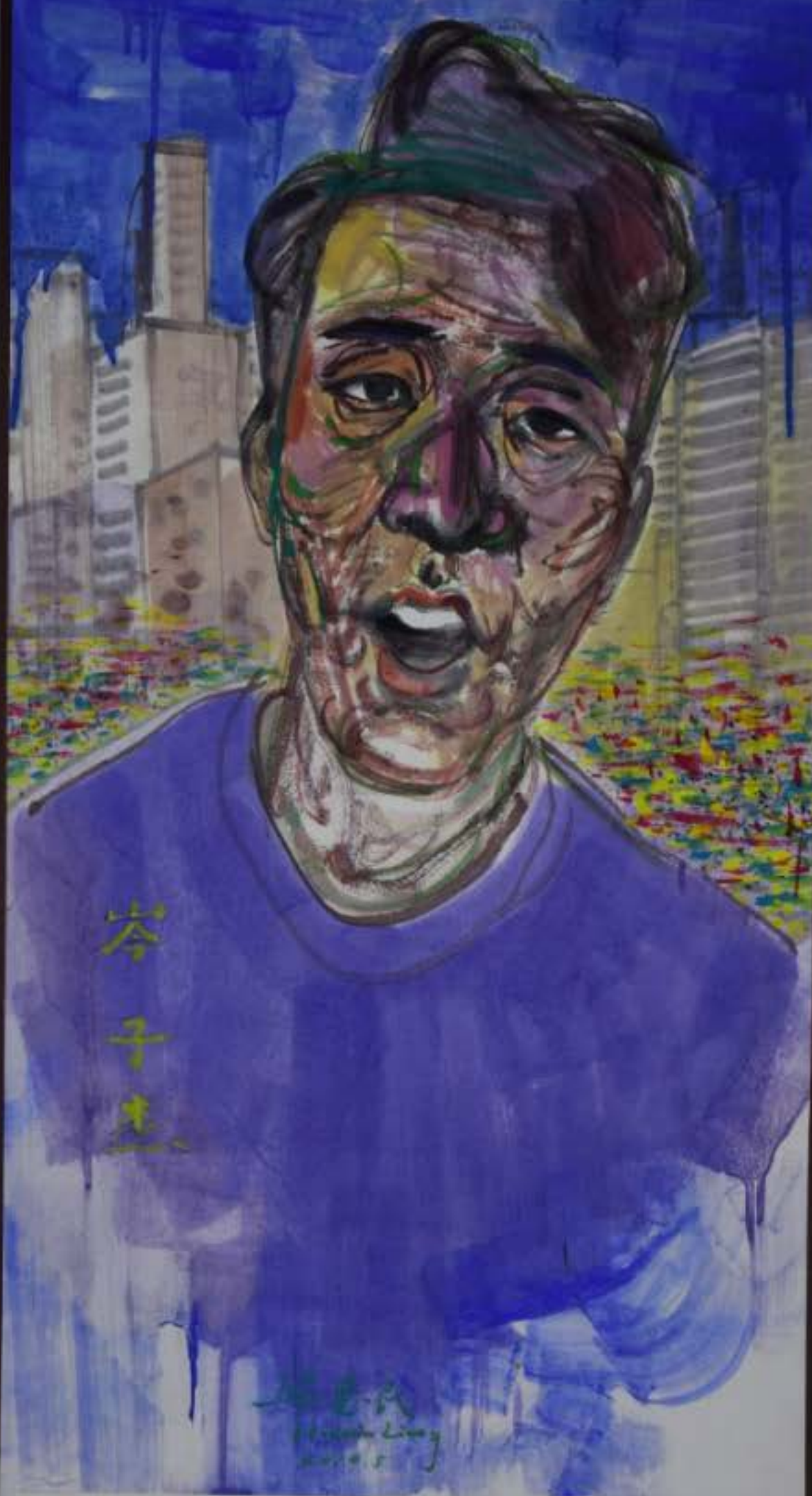




3-7-3 戴耀廷 (1964.7-), 精英; 香港大學副教授, “让爱与和平占领中环”提出者; 要求港人直选行政长官、真正的普选, 推动香港基本法和人权宣传。

3-7-3 Dai Yaoting (1964.7-), an elite; an associate professor at the University of Hong Kong; the author of “Let Love and Peace Occupy Central”; required Hong Kong people to directly elect the Chief Executive, true general election, and promoted Hong Kong's Basic Law and human rights declaration.





3-7-4 岑子杰：（出生年月？），精英；香港民间人权阵线召集人，组织 2018 年七一大游行和 2019 年反修订《逃犯条例》大游行，提出港人对法治、人权、民主等的“红线”，不容中共践踏！使香港抗共引发世界性抗共合作。

3-7-4 Chen Zijie: (Year of Birth?), the elite; the convener of the Hong Kong Civil Rights Front; organized the July 1st Parade in 2018 and the 2019 Anti-Revision of the Fugitive Offenders Regulations; proposed Hong Kong people's "red lines" on the rule of law, human rights, and democracy which will not be trampled by the CCP; made Hong Kong fight against the CCP a focus of worldwide anti-communist cooperation.



3-8 台湾英杰 Heroes in Taiwan

龍應臺



2019. XOTEM

廖志平  
Haimin Liang

3-8-1 龙应台（1952.2—），精英；台湾作家，近年来民主启蒙、传播真理、促进两岸民主意识传播，对大陆影响较大的良知精英。

3-8-1 Long Yingtai (1952.2-), elite; Taiwanese writers; a conscience elite with greater influence on the mainland in recent years, who performed democratic enlightenment, dissemination of truth, promotion of cross-strait democratic awareness.





*廖正兴* *Liao Zhengxing*

3-8-2 吴敦义 (1948.1-), 精英; 国民党主席, 政治家, 被誉为台湾最能干的行政院长, 擅于处理各方矛盾; 与中共相比, 映射出民国各党党魁、高官真正做到“以人民为念”、“为人民服务”; 有节操!

3-8-2 Wu Dunyi (1948.1-), the elite; the Kuomintang Chairman, politician; known as the most capable President of Executive Counsel of Taiwan; good at handling the contradictions of all parties; compared with the CCP, it reflects the party leaders and senior officials of the Republic of China really "thinking of the people" and "serving the people". High moral integrity!





3-8-3 连战 (1936 年 8 月 27 日-), 民国英杰; 曾任中华民国副总统、行政院院长、国民党主席; 被视为台海桥梁人物, 向习近平提出在大陆设国民党支部的“梦想”, “与虎谋皮”!

3-8-3 Lian Zhan (1936.8 -), Hero of the Republic of China; former Vice President of the Republic of China, President of the Executive Council, Chairman of the Kuomintang; regarded as a bridging character in the Taiwan Strait; proposed to Xi Jinping the "dream" of setting up the Kuomintang branch in the mainland; "asking tiger for its skin"!





3-8-4 马英九 (1950.7 - ), 民国英杰; 国民党前主席, 第二次政党轮替任民国总统; 主张一国一制, 民选政府; 呼吁中共正视“六四”、改善人权; 大胆!

3-8-4 Ma Ying-Jiu (1950.7-), Hero of the Republic of China; the former Chairman of the Kuomintang, the President of the Republic of China in the second election rotation; advocated one country, one system, elected government; appealed to the CCP to face the "June 4th" truth and to improve human rights. Daring!





3-8-5 蔡英文 (1956.8 -), 民国英杰; 民进党主席, 中华民国首位女总统, 勇怼习近平, 严正否认民国政府对中共的“九二共识”、“一国两制”, 严正主张应在中华民国宪政体制下统一中国; “弱女子”? 民国英杰!

3-8-5 Tsai Ying-Wen (1956.8-), Hero of the Republic of China; the Chairman of the Democratic Progressive Party, the first female President of the Republic of China; bravely criticized Xi Jinping, and solemnly denied the CCP's "1992 Consensus" and "one country, two systems"; strictly advocated unification of the whole China under the constitutional system of the Republic of China. "weak women"? Hero of the Republic of China!



## 结 语

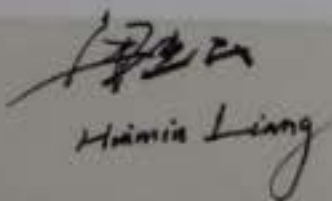
今年正值民国成立 107 年，中共建政 70 年，习近平上台 7 年胡作非为、内外侵害，已造成大陆经济萧条、政局囹圄的“伟大成就”。对此习中共却扬言“不能改的坚决不改”，他恐惧遭到清算而警示全党防范“惊涛骇浪”，把维稳升级为战时安保，他下令“宁可山河破碎，血流成河”也要保住中共政权。看中共历次残害国民还披着伪装，习连底裤都脱掉，凶相毕露，所有和平、法律的互动通道都被堵死，只剩动粗和杀人了。习暴政必将引发人民起义。习活必将有千万人死！中共本质贪婪，不可能放弃独裁学蒋经国、国民党；中共本质邪恶，其崛起不可能不祸害世界！大陆人民和民主社会应抛弃私利和幻想，携起手来铲除人类共同的强敌——中共政权！

中华民族的出路——光复民国，学习美欧日韩，融入世界文明！

## Conclusions

This year marks the 107th anniversary of Republic of China, and 70th anniversary of the founding of the CCP government. Xi Jinping, in his seven years in throne, acted absurdly, and encroached both domestically and internationally, which made economic depression and political obscurity in the mainland "Great Achievement". In the meantime, the CCP led by Xi vowed "never change what should not change". He feared being held accountable so warned the whole party to prevent "stunning waves" and upgraded security to wartime level. He ordered to defend the CCP regime even "break the mountains and rivers" and "shed blood like water". In the past, the CCP mutilated its people repeatedly while trying to pretend otherwise. Xi takes off even his underwear, appears thoroughly ferocious. All legal, peaceful communication channels are blocked so the only option left is taking matters by force and killing. Xi's evil politics will inevitably lead to people's riots, and millions will die if Xi is alive! The CCP is fundamentally evil, and it is impossible for them to give up the dictatorship voluntarily, like what Chiang Ching-Kuo and the Kuomintang did. The CCP is inherently deceitful, and its rise definitely will harm the whole world! The mainland people and the democratic world should abandon their self-interests, fantasies and join hands to eradicate the common enemy of mankind, the evil CCP regime!

The way out for the Chinese nation - to restore the Republic of China, to learn from the United States, Europe, Japan and South Korea, to integrate into the world civilization!

  
Haimin Liang