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How the Taiwanese podcast Bailingguo News framed the 2019 Hong Kong movement: A framing analysis of the anti-Extradition Law Amendment Bill

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How the Taiwanese Podcast Bailingguo News Framed the 2019 Hong Kong Movement:

A Framing Analysis of the Anti-Extradition Law Amendment Bill

by

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of the requirements for the degree of
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ABSTRACT

Nowadays, people can access different types of media to get information. Podcast is one of them and became more popular in recent years. In Hong Kong, the anti-Extradition Law Amendment Bill movement took place in 2019. In this research, we are looking for the frames that Kylie and Ken as the hosts of the Taiwanese podcast - Bailingguo News used when they talked about the movement. The researcher applied framing theory to conduct this study, using textual analysis to analyze five episodes that mentioned the movement on Hong Kong from Bailingguo News. The researcher extracts the themes in the podcasters' conversations and the frames they used on the movement, the protesters, the Chinese and Hong Kong governments, and the message they disseminated to the Taiwanese. The result showed that both the movement and protesters were framed positively. The Chinese and Hong Kong government were framed negatively. There were four main themes in the clips “democracy”, “solidarity and similarity”, “empathy” and “sadness”.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

In 2019, when the Hong Kong government tried to hold the second reading of the Extradition Law, a very unpopular law that would limit the autonomy and rights of the people, Hong Kongese took to the streets to show their dissent. Although this Extradition Law was withdrawn on September 4, 2019 (BBC News, 2019), the Chinese government eventually established the Hong Kong National Security Law¹ on June 30, 2020 (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, 2020). In the largest protest, there were more than one million people on the street showing their disagreement with the Extradition Law Amendment Bill and demanding the autonomy that the Chinese government had promised in The Sino-British Joint Declaration². The Sino-British Joint Declaration was a 1984 treaty between the United Kingdom and China transferring Hong Kong to Chinese control and governance after 1997. China had promised in that treaty to provide autonomy to the Hong Kongese for 50 years but reneged on that treaty early in the day and the Extradition Law Amendment Bill was the most recent example of this. The Hong Kongese strongly protested (Lee, 2019).

Like Hong Kong, Taiwan has a tradition of ongoing conflicts with China. Thus, as the events and movements in Hong Kong progressed, there were news reports all over the Taiwanese media. Taiwanese have been facing threats from the Chinese government for decades. The movement in Hong Kong has also had a serious effect on public opinion in Taiwan (Lee, 2019). What happened in the movement could be a model for the Taiwanese in

¹ Hong Kong National Security Law (Simplify Chinese): <https://reurl.cc/AdR7MZ>

In full: Official English translation of the Hong Kong national security law: <https://reurl.cc/2WoZK9>

² The Sino-British Joint Declaration: <https://www.cmab.gov.hk/tc/issues/joint3.htm>

their future struggles. News of the movement could also affect Taiwanese opinions and voting decisions, as well as its prospects.

With the development of the media industry, there are multiple media to reach out to for news, and podcasts are one of them. Since 2019 the number of podcast channels and listeners in Taiwan has grown rapidly (Ai, 2021). People listen to podcasts while in traffic or when they have free time. Podcasts include a multitude of content; news is one of these categories.

Bailingguo News ranks among the top three Apple podcasts in Taiwan (Future city, 2020). In the podcast, Ken and Kylie, the two hosts, present international news from their perspective. As the top podcast to discuss and comment on international news (Future city, 2020), they have a huge effect on their audiences, exposing them to a diversity of content to which they previously had not paid attention to. This research explores the frames used by Bailingguo News in discussing the Anti-Extradition Law Amendment Bill Movement.

To set the context, in the following review of literature, the relationship between Taiwan and China be explored, as well as that between Hong Kong and China and the relationship between Taiwan and Hong Kong. Alongside this, the researcher will highlight elements of framing theory, which is an appropriate theory to undergird this research. This will be followed by a method section, findings, discussion and conclusion sections.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

The tension between Taiwan and China

After losing the first Sino-Japanese War, China ceded Taiwan to Japan. But, after the surrender of Japan, the Chinese Nanjing government (Kuomintang, KMT-led Republic of China) took back Taiwan (Lee, 1998). KMT is a party in Taiwan and it ruled Mainland China between 1919 and 1949. From 1945 to 1949, there was a civil war between the KMT and the Communist Party of China (CPC, which is the Chinese government now). In August 1949, the KMT retreated to Taiwan where it planned to retreat only temporarily, hoping to regroup, reinforce, and reconquer the mainland (Cheung, 2016). But at that time, the CPC established the People's Republic of China (PRC). In December 1954, the United States of America and the KMT government in the Republic of China (Taiwan) signed an international treaty, the Mutual Defense Treaty, also called the Sino-American Mutual Defense Treaty, to end the conflict between Taiwan and China (Yuan, 1981). After the KMT retreated to Taiwan, the United Nations (U.N.) recognized two Chinese regimes, but the CPC wanted Taiwan and China to be recognized as only one united China. On October 25, 1971, at its 26th General Assembly, the members of the U.N. voted to replace the Republic of China (ROC) with the People's Republic of China (PRC), as the representative for the single country of China in the U.N (The Yearbook of the United Nations, 1971, p.126). At that time, there were 130 members in the U.N., 76 agreed, 34 disagreed, while 17 abstained from voting. At the same time, the CPC asked other members of the U.N. to recognize Taiwan as a part of China.

In January 1979, the U.S. established diplomatic relations with the CPC and terminated the Sino-American Mutual Defense Treaty (Mau, 2003). Soon after this, the U.S. Congress

passed the Taiwan Relations Act³ to replace the Sino-American Mutual Defense Treaty (Taiwan Relations Act, 1979). The act signaled the final step in breaking off diplomatic relations between the U.S. and Taiwan (Republic of China), and the establishment of diplomatic relations between the U.S. and the People's Republic of China (Taiwan Relations Act, 1979). By 1979, 34 out of 54 countries had severed diplomatic relations with Taiwan and established diplomatic relations with China (Plain Law Movement, 2019). The Taiwan Relation Act (1979) maintains commercial, cultural, and other relations through unofficial relations in the form of a nonprofit corporation incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia – the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) – without official government representation and formal diplomatic relations (Taiwan Relations Act, 1979). At the same time, China announced the end of the military conflict with Taiwan. In 1996 Taiwan held its first direct election and the Taiwanese had their first directly elected President Mr. Li, Teng-hui. During the period, the CPC targeted the southeast sea area for testing missiles, forcing the Taiwan military to increase alertness and to increase its preparedness (Behnke, 2007).

In 2000, DPP candidate, Mr. Chen, Shui-bian won the election, leading to the first party rotation. The Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) has advocated that Taiwan be an independent country since 1986 when the party was founded. In 2005, the People's Republic of China passed an Anti-Secession Law to show its disagreement with a statement by Taiwanese President Chen that there should be “one country on each side” (Su, 2014). This was the first articulation of the Chinese “one-China policy” reduced into law. A simple explanation of the conflict between Taiwan and China can be defined by their differing perceptions of the relationship. China saw this relationship as domestic, and the conflict to be within a nation, but the Taiwanese saw the relationship and conflict as being between two nations. Another way of identifying how the Taiwanese perception of the relationship differs

³ Taiwan Relations Act. (1979). <https://reurl.cc/MkLpYm>.

from that of China is that according to the Constitution of Taiwan art. 1⁴, Taiwan is a democracy and nomocracy country while China is a community (Constitution of the People's Republic of China, 2018) and authoritarian country (Myers, 2018). In 2016, the DPP won the presidential election and had its third rotation. As the DPP tended to be anti-China and believe that Taiwan was an independent country, China has consistently imposed economic sanctions to pressure Taiwan since 2016 (Meng, 2016). China has also harshly obstructed Taiwanese efforts to join with international organizations (Hale, 2022).

The tension between Hong Kong and China

After the First Opium War (1840-1842), China and the UK signed the “Treaty of Nanking” ceding Hong Kong to Britain. Therefore, Hong Kong was known as British Hong Kong between January 26, 1841, and June 30, 1997 (British administration). On December 19, 1984, the Chinese Premier of the State Council and the UK Prime Minister signed the Sino-British Joint Declaration in Beijing. In the declaration, the Chinese government is required to implement the policy of “one country, two systems.” Hong Kong was to be a Special Administrative Region and the Chinese government promised to retain the capitalist system and a high degree of autonomy for 50 years. This declaration (1984) protects the rights and freedoms of the person, speech, publishing, gathering, travel, religion, strike, etc. In 2003, the prime minister of Hong Kong tried to push to carry out Article 23 of the Basic Law⁵ of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. According to Article 23, the Hong Kong government was required to establish a new Security Law that would ban secession, subversion of state power, terrorism, and foreign intervention and allow mainland China’s state security agencies to operate in the city (The Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, 2000). However, the Basic Law also protects human rights and the

⁴ Minguo Xianfa art.1 (1947) (Taiwan). <https://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?pcode=A0000001>

Official English version: <https://law.moj.gov.tw/ENG/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?pcode=A0000001>

⁵ Hong Kong Basic Law Act. 23. (1997). <https://www.basiclaw.gov.hk/tc/basiclaw/facts.html>

freedom of person, speech, publication and gathering (The Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, 2000).

On July 1, 2003, more than 500,000 Hong Kongese protested the establishment of the New Security Law (Lin, 2020). In the end, the Hong Kong government retracted the legislative process (Chang, 2021). In 2014, the Umbrella Revolution took place. Between September 26 and December 15 in 2014, people strived for “real“ general suffrage. Although the Basic Law (2000) clearly specified that Hong Kong would gradually give the people general suffrage, this is not the case, after four Chief Executive elections after Hong Kong was returned to China. The candidates in the Chief Executive elections were all dominated by the Chinese government and elected by the Election Committee of Hong Kong and by the Chinese government. The Basic Law was legislated under the principle of the Sino-British Joint Declaration, yet China's Foreign Ministry Spokesperson declared on December 3, 2014, that the Sino-British Joint Declaration had no substantive meaning or binding force between China and Hong Kong (Foreign Ministry of China, 2014).

Taiwan and Hong Kong

During 2018 and 2019, nearly 15% of travelers visiting Taiwan were from Hong Kong and Macau (Tourism Statistics Database of the Taiwan Tourism Bureau, 2019). In 2019, the Taiwanese counted the second largest number of tourists visiting Hong Kong (The Tourism Commission, 2019). It takes less than two hours to travel from Taiwan to Hong Kong by plane which makes Hong Kong a popular destination for Taiwanese tourists. In business, the average annual growth rate in bilateral trade between Hong Kong and Taiwan from 2016 to 2020 was 8.3%. The total trade increased by 20.4% in 2020 (Hong Kong Economic, Trade and Cultural Office, 2021). Taiwan was Hong Kong's second-largest trading partner; the third-largest market for domestic exports; the fifth-largest market for re-exports; and second largest source of imports in 2020 (Hong Kong Economic, Trade and Cultural Office, 2021).

Hong Kong was Taiwan's fourth-largest trading partner, and third-largest export market (Bureau of Foreign Trade, 2021). The above data shows that Taiwan and Hong Kong have a strong relationship in both business and tourism. Before this movement, there were limited relationships in both business and tourism between Hong Kong and Taiwan(Horton, 2019).

In recent years, the Chinese government restricted Hong Kong's freedom greatly and Hong Kongese tried to protect the limited freedom they had. Under these circumstances, Taiwan and Hong Kong both suffered under the threat of China's one country, two systems policy. Taiwan has been fighting back against China's encroachment since the 1950s and only since 1987 did it experience true democracy, a democracy to which Hong Kong has aspired since it was acquired by China (Horton, 2019). Taiwan's foreign minister Joseph Wu mentioned that "Both Taiwan and Hong Kong stand on the line against the invasion of authoritarian" (Chein, 2019). The 2019 protest provided the Taiwanese with a real example of how the Chinese government treated its citizens who asked for autonomy under the one country, two systems policy. According to a Taiwanese opinion poll taken between June and July 2019, the number of Taiwanese who tend to oppose the Chinese government has increased (Chein, 2019).

According to the Institute of Social Sciences of the Academia Sinica's poll of Taiwanese people in 2020, 67.1% of participants support the movement, and only 32.9% opposed the movement. This support was particularly marked among the younger generation ages 18 to 34. In this group, 85% supported Hong Kong. On the other hand, among those between 50 to 64 years, although less supportive, 59% of them still support Hong Kong (Chang, 2020). Many Taiwanese changed their Facebook profile to a blackened Hong Kong flag in the wake of the movement (Horton, 2019).

Since 2011, the Taiwan Foundation for Democracy has carried out research on Taiwanese political attitudes twice every year. The results indicated that Taiwanese support

for democracy has been growing steadily since 2011 (Chen, 2018). In the poll 2021 about Taiwanese Democracy Value and Governance, nearly 80% of participants believed that, although there may be problems, democracy is still the best system (Huang, 2022). Thus, the majority of public opinion in Taiwan is pro-Hong Kong movement and strongly disagrees with the one country, two systems policy (Chu, 2019). Since the Hong Kong National Security Law was passed in 2020, the Mainland Affairs Council in Taiwan warned that anybody who had ever supported Hong Kong or criticized the CPC is at high risk of being arrested by China and should not visit mainland China, Hong Kong and Macao (BBC News, 2020). In 2017, Taiwanese Ming-Che Lee was arrested when he went to visit his friend in China. He was convicted of subverting state power and jailed for five years (BBC News, 2020).

Anti-Extradition Law Amendment Bill Movement

On February 17, 2018, a Hong Kongese male, Chan Puk Kai, killed his girlfriend on a trip to Taiwan and went back to Hong Kong (New York Times, 2019). Since the murder was committed in Taiwan and the suspect returned to Hong Kong, the prosecutors in Hong Kong had no jurisdiction to prosecute him. A year later, the Hong Kong government acquiesced to a long-standing request by China and adopted the amendment of the Extradition Law on February 13, 2019. This law is also known as the New Hong Kong Security Law (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, 2020). This amendment allowed the Chinese government to arrest people in Hong Kong and Taiwan and put them in jail in mainland China. People in Hong Kong did not trust the legislation in China and were afraid that the amendment of the bill would be abused to facilitate political prosecution of locals who opposed the one China policy (BBC news, 2019). The citizens and the legal community were all against the amendment. Even the business community that used to stand with the government had opinions this time (BBC news, 2019). On March 31 and April 28, 2019, the

first two protests against the law took place with 10,000 and 13,000 people participating respectively (The Reporter, 2019). At the end of May, many high schools signed the Anti-Extradition Law Amendment Bill petition, the Pro-Democracy Camp also conveyed its disagreement in Parliament, but the special administrative government still insisted that the amendment was reasonable and planned to have the second reading on June 12 (The Reporter, 2019). On June 9, 2019, one million people joined in the protest, and this protest has been touted as the beginning of the movement. On June 12, protesters surrounded the legislation department to stop the government from holding the second reading of the amendment. To publish a bill in Hong Kong, it has to be given three readings for its passage by the Legislative Council (Hong Kong Basic Law, 2000). There were conflicts with the police. In the end, the police expelled the protestors with pepper spray, rubber bullets and smoke bombs (Lee, 2020). On June 15, Lam Cheng Yuet, the Chief Executive, held a press conference announcing she would temporarily stop the amendment, but not retract the classification of protests as riots, and she said that the actions taken by the police were appropriate. On the next day, the biggest protest in the movement took place. Two million people stood out in the street. They demanded five things from the government, including full withdrawal of the extradition bill for the government and to take responsibility for the police's abuse of power (Wang, 2019). In the months that followed, there were not only large and small protests but also attack incidents such as the 721 Yuen Long incident and the 831 Prince Edward station attack((The Reporter, 2019).

On July 21, Hong Kongese had their sixth protest. At around 10 p.m., a group of people in white, appearing to be gangsters, attacked the citizens and protestors with wooden sticks in the Yuen Long district. They even ran into the Yuen Long train station hitting innocent passengers. They indiscriminately attacked the passengers, protestors, legislators and reporters. People started to call in the police for protection around 9:30 p.m., but the police

did not arrive until 11:20 p.m., by which time the people in white had already gone (Stand News, 2019). This violence lasted for two hours but the police failed to arrive on time to deter it, leaving 36 injured, four seriously injured, and one person near death (Headline News, 2019). In the wake of this, people wondered whether the police deliberately arrived late to allow the violence to go viral (Ming Poo, 2019). The police stated that the people in white did not carry offensive weapons (Chow, 2021, 47:11). On the following day, the Hong Kong government declared that as a federal Society, Hong Kong would not tolerate violence and would launch a serious investigation to get to the bottom of the violence (RTHK, 2019). In the statement, the government portrayed both protesters and gangsters in white as violent, emphasizing that everything the police had done was to prevent the violence and protect the rule of law (BBC News, 2019). As of July 2021, only eight of the people in white had been prosecuted. Moreover, seven of the victims who were beaten by the people in white were brought before the court and found guilty of the offence of riot (Chow, 2021, 47:47).

On August 31 at the Prince Edward station, several citizens were seriously injured by the police. It started with an argument that became a fight between protesters and anti-protesters (HK01, 2019). When the riot police and the special tactical contingent (STC) arrived, they ran into the station indiscriminately hitting the passengers on the train with batons (The Reporter, 2019). Although some people were crying and yelling that they had not joined in the argument earlier, the police and the STC still hit them (Stand News, 2019). The police used pepper spray, arrested people and asked them to kneel and raise their hands (Stand News, 2019). The police officers claimed, repeatedly, that nobody had been wounded in the station (Chow, 2019, 1:03:05) and would not allow medical personnel (paramedics) to enter the station, which violates the International Humanitarian Law (Chow, 2019, 1:01:52).

However, through the live or video uploads from the passengers, people could tell that the police's claim was not the truth. The police also blocked the exit of the Prince Edward

Station so the passengers could not escape (HK01, 2019). In the end, the police denied that they ran into the station and hit the passengers, they claimed that they were only using violence appropriate to subdue the protesters (Citizen News, 2019). In the latter stage of the movement, the situation in Hong Kong was covered by the international media. On June 4, 2019, the Hong Kong executive announced the retraction of the amendment bill which fit one of the five demands requested by the protesters. Nonetheless, the government refused to meet the rest of the demands such as forming an independent investigative team to deal with the police's abuse of power because the Hong Kong government believed that it was in violation to the law (BBC News, 2019). Thus, the protest did not end. The protesters were not satisfied with this result, they asked the Hong Kong government to fulfill the remainder of the four demands (The Reporter, 2019). The U.K. foreign secretary warned that the Chinese government would face serious consequences with inhibited Hong Kong democracy (BBC News, 2019). On October 31, 2019, the Chinese government decided to establish the Hong Kong National Security Law which bans secession, subversion of state power, terrorism, and foreign intervention and allows mainland China's state security agencies to operate in the city (Xinhuanet, 2019). On November 20, 2019, the United States House of Representatives passed the Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act (Now News, 2019). On May 27, 2020, the United States Secretary of State, Mike Pompeo, also pointed out that the New Security Law violated the Sino-British Joint Declaration (BBC News, 2020). On May 28, 2020, the draft of the Hong Kong National Security Law was passed by the National People's Congress in China (The National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, 2020). On June 30, 2020, the Hong Kong National Security Law was passed and implemented at 11 p.m. on the same day (RTHK, 2020). Nancy Pelosi, the speaker of the house, stated that the "United States stands in solidarity with freedom-loving people of Hong Kong and we fully support their fight for freedom." (Chow, 2021, 2:19:24).

The movement continued for 289 days with the youngest protester being 12 and the oldest, 82 (The Reporter, 2019). In 2020, to fight the Covid-19 pandemic, the Hong Kong government established a restriction order prohibiting all demonstrations and protests. On June 30, 2020, the Hong Kong National Security Law was passed and took effect (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, 2020). The Hong Kong National Security Law bans secession, subversion of state power, terrorism, and foreign intervention and allows mainland China's state security agencies to operate in the city which, means that people have to be aware of what they post on social media as well as their public speech. It gives absolute power to the Chief Executive and the National Security Officials to work in Hong Kong to achieve total control and surveillance (Chow, 2021, 2:21:28). After the New Security Law was implemented, those who opposed the law went into exile overseas or were imprisoned (Chow, 2021, 2:28:06). One example is Jimmy Lai, the president of a newspaper Apple Daily, who was imprisoned on August 10, 2020, and is still in jail today (BBC news, 2020). From the Chinese government's perspective, Taiwan belongs to China which means Taiwanese can also be convicted under this law. For now, the Chinese government could not enter Taiwan to arrest people. However, when Taiwanese visit mainland China, Hong Kong and Macao, there is a chance that the Taiwanese, especially those who supported the movement or publicly criticized the CPC, could be convicted under the New Security Law (BBC, 2020). On June 23, 2021, Apple Daily announced that the National Security Bureau had arrested their employee and editors that they would stop operating and the last issue of the newspaper would be released on June 24 (BBC News, 2021).

Podcast

The term podcast is a combination of the terms pod (i.e., from the Apple iPod) and broadcast (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 2007). Podcasts are a series of digital audio recordings or videos that you can listen to online. The listener can find a huge

collection of podcasts on many podcast platforms such as Podcasts (iOS app) and Spotify. Podcasts are like a new kind of radio broadcast you can stream, subscribe to and download to listen whenever and wherever you want. A variety of content is available on podcasts. With these podcasts, people can find themes that fit their interests. It is also easy to get started. As long as you have a microphone, editing software and a computer, you can make your podcast and share your experience with others.

According to the 2021 Annual Sound Economy Report from Inside (2021), the number of podcasts and the total content production time in Taiwan showed a steady increase. By looking at the podcasters' content output, and the demand of the listeners, we can tell that the content covered on Taiwan podcasts in 2021 is diverse, therefore, the popular podcasts and the content production time seem to be growing steadily (KOL Rader, 2021). Moreover, the total listening number (from apple podcast) had grown by more than 200% and the average listening number of each show had increased by 160% compared to the beginning of the year (Inside, 2021). Twenty-twenty-one could be seen as the golden year of podcasts (Inside, 2021; Common Wealth, 2021). The most common key words in the podcast content focused on international current events and parenting education such as the U.S., vaccines, teachers, Israel, Afghan, Taiwan, etc, (2021 Annual Sound Economy Report, 2021).

Podcast “Bailingguo News”

Bailingguo News is a podcast in Taiwan, hosted by Ken Young and Kylie Wang (Taipei News, 2021). Ken's family immigrated to Canada when he was in junior high school. He graduated with an MBA from China Europe International Business School. Kylie is an interpreter, host and stand-up comedian. She graduated from UC Berkeley with her bachelor's and from Monterey Institute of International Studies with her master's degree in Interpreting. Ken and Kylie decided to work together after the 318 movements in 2014 (Adm, 2020). They first created a fan page on Facebook in 2015 and started posting international

news (Bios monthly, 2020). In 2017, they were invited to host a show on the radio (Business Next, 2020). After the contract ended, they started managing their podcast channel by themselves. They also have a YouTube channel where all their podcast videos are available - Bailingguo News. They update it three times a week. Tuesday is interviewing day, Thursday is dedicated to the reading club, and Sunday is for international news. They describe themselves as “the freest international news podcast in the Chinese-speaking world” (Bailingguo News, 2020). They are never afraid of having a conversation with people who have different perspectives from theirs (Future City, 2020). They categorized their show as comedy on apple podcast.

318 Sunflower Student Movement

The podcast, Bailingguo News began as a result of the 318 Sunflower Movement. Under the Taiwanese Constitution, political power is divided into five separate bodies - administration, legislation, judiciary, examination and control. The first is administration. According to article 53 of the Constitution⁶, the Executive Yuan is the highest administrative organ of the State. The second is legislation. According to article 62 of the Constitution⁷, the Legislative Yuan is the highest legislative organ of the State. Composed of members elected by the people, the Legislative Yuan exercises legislative power on their behalf (Taiwan's Constitution art. 62, 1947). The third is the judiciary. According to Article 77 of the Constitution⁸, the Judicial Yuan is the highest judicial organ of the State. It tries civil, criminal, and administrative cases and decides on disciplinary sanctions against public employees (Taiwan's Constitution art. 77, 1947). The fourth is examination. According to article 83 of the Constitution⁹, the Examination Yuan is the highest examination organ of the

⁶ Minguo Xianfa art.53 (1947) (Taiwan). <https://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?pcode=A0000001>
Official English version: <https://law.moj.gov.tw/ENG/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?pcode=A0000001>

⁷ Minguo Xianfa art.62 (1947) (Taiwan). <https://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?pcode=A0000001>
Official English version: <https://law.moj.gov.tw/ENG/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?pcode=A0000001>

⁸ Minguo Xianfa art.77 (1947) (Taiwan). <https://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?pcode=A0000001>
Official English version: <https://law.moj.gov.tw/ENG/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?pcode=A0000001>

⁹ Minguo Xianfa art.83 (1947) (Taiwan). <https://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?pcode=A0000001>
Official English version: <https://law.moj.gov.tw/ENG/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?pcode=A0000001>

State. It shall be competent to decide on matters relating to examination, employment, registration, service rating, salary scales, promotion and transfer, security of tenure, commendation, financial assistance to the family in case of death, retirement, and old age pension (Taiwan's Constitution art. 83, 1947). Last is control. According to article 90¹⁰ of the Constitution, The Control Yuan is the highest control organ of the State. It exercises the powers of consent, impeachment, censure, and auditing (Taiwan's Constitution art. 90, 1947).

The Sunflower Movement started with a dispute over the Cross-Strait Service Trade Agreement(CSSTA) in the Legislative Yuan between KMT and DPP on March 17, 2014. Under this agreement, 80 industries, including medical and financial businesses in China, and 64 industries, such as transport and beauty businesses in Taiwan, were given the Most Favoured Nation rights in shipping, taxes and trade (BBC, 2013). The dispute began because the KMT government claimed that this agreement had been under examination by the Legislative Yuan for more than 90 days, therefore it could be treated as having been passed according to the rules of executive order examination (Law Governing the Legislative Yuan's Power Act 61, 1999).

After the KMT, the pro-China, ruling political party at that time, imposed internal measures making dissent grounds for expulsion, the reluctant legislators fell in line and began the process of passing the pact in the legislature (The Diplomat, 2014). However, the DPP, the opposition party, claimed that because the CSSTA was not an executive order, the content had to be looked at by the opposition party before it could be passed by the Legislation Yuan and this had not been done (Liberty Times Net, 2014). The behavior of KMT in passing the law in this manner led to public dissatisfaction. On the next evening, March 18, students, civil groups and people who opposed the CSTTA occupied the Legislation Yuan (Wu, 2015) blocking the entrance (Bloomberg, 2014). There were also a lot of people supporting the

¹⁰ Minguo Xianfa art.90 (1947) (Taiwan). <https://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?pcode=A0000001>
Official English version: <https://law.moj.gov.tw/ENG/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?pcode=A0000001>

occupiers outside of the Legislation Yuan (BBC, 2014). The students declared that the ruling party's lawmakers had violated legislative procedures and the CSTTA would damage Taiwan's economy and allow China to control Taiwan's politics by leveraging threats against its economic independence. This protest ended on April 10 (Liberty Times Net, 2014). The students had occupied the Legislation Yuan for 585 hours. This movement was the largest civil disobedience in Taiwan since the 1980s and the first time that the Legislation Yuan had been occupied (Yahoo News, 2022). It was in the midst of this movement that Bailingguo was started.

Theory

According to Robert M. Entman's definition (1993), a frame is the subjective interpretation and thought of people or organizations toward an event or issue. Entman (1993) also said that framing has two main functions: selection and salience. To frame is to select some aspects of reality perception and make them more salient in a communicating text to promote a specific problem definition, causal interpretation, moral evaluation and/or treatment recommendation for the issue described (Entman 1993:52). Therefore, it could also be a noun "frame" and a verb "shape". It could be a result, as well as a dynamic process (Tsang & Tsai, 1999). In other words, the transformation process between different realities is framed in a way to shape the reality frame (Tsang & Tsai, 1999). When people say something is framed, it means that something has been selected and paid attention to while the others have been neglected and bias can be treated as an effect of framing (Peng, 2010).

The framing theory could be one of the common theories that apply in the media field, especially when it comes to news media (Tsai, 2017). When a journalist is reporting on an issue, he/she may use different aspects to depict the news and we can find the particular frame by analysis (de Vreese, 2005). Goffman (1974) defined a "frame" as the definition of the situation that was built up by the principles of organization that govern events and our

subjective involvement in them. Other fields have applied this concept in their research, including the fields of linguistics (Tannen, 1979), communication (Tuchman, 1978) and political communication (Gitlin, 1980). In the communication field, framing is how people see, explain and think about things, events and issues and what the media presents could affect audiences' thoughts and the receivers will also use the personal frames to explain a news event (Tsang & Tsai, 1999). Framing theory is an important research pathway to identify how news media use news frames to influence how viewers experience real society, to discuss the embedded frames in the news and how media reports affect public opinions (Tsai, 1995; Entman, 1993; Gitlin, 1980; Goffman, 1974; Reese et al, 2001). News reports were created and composed by the journalists according to their choices of frames (Tsang & Tsai, 1999), they choose a part of the full facts and subjectively write it, making salient a specific aspect through framing (Scheufele, 1999), raising people's attention to specific depictions of the reality and ignoring other aspects of depictions (Entman, 1993).

The author is a Taiwanese who has lived in Taiwan for 28 years, most of her life. Growing up in a country where China has consistently threatened democratic processes, the author is naturally empathetic to the Hong Kong movement. Some Taiwanese and Western countries choose not to see the threat to freedom and democracy in the world that China poses, because of China's role as a huge market with huge economic growth and ever-increasing power. However, Hong Kong has been asking for democracy for years, and this movement could be the most direct way to know China's attitude toward those who do not obey them. The way in which Taiwanese see and consume this movement may affect their attitude toward China. Therefore, it is important to know how the media frames and presents this movement to the audiences. The purpose of this research is to identify the frames used in the podcast. Therefore, the research question is:

RQ: How do Kylie and Ken frame the anti-Extradition Law Amendment Bill Movement in their podcast?

CHAPTER THREE: METHOD

This research utilizes textual analysis to review how Kylie and Ken, the hosts of Bailingguo News, frame the issues of the Anti-Extradition Law Amendment Bill movement in their podcast. In each episode, they talk about their views on the issue, why they select a particular news story and their impression of the issue after reading it. Frames are built based on the communicator's knowledge and cultural norms. Thus, it is important to see if the frames fit the target audiences' stands on an issue by analyzing the frames that the communicator used in the speech (Hickman, 2011). The research will analyze their speech or their narrative in the five episodes to ascertain how they present the information about the movement, how they interpret and disseminate it to their audiences and to identify both the frames and the themes within the presentation.

Textual analysis is a method used to evaluate the meanings of texts and the research focuses on how the words people wrote, the visuals, or the language used help to create societal beliefs or contemporary conventions. Kuypers (2009) further expands on the purpose of frames, stating that they operate in a manner to "define problems, diagnose causes, make moral judgments, and suggest remedies." The textual analysis takes texts as the research sample and is a way that researchers understand how others interpret the world by collecting information. The texts could be books, newspapers, magazines, advertisements and transcribed speech and researchers could find relationships between media, culture and society by analyzing them. McKee (2003) indicated that when researchers use textual analysis, they can provide the most reasonable interpretation. Peräkylä (2005) also declared that there may not be a specific way to do textual analysis, but researchers can try to figure

out the theme by continuously reading the text or data and portraying the text built by the culture (Chung, 2022). As mentioned above, textual analysis is a method that analyzes the picture or text data created by society and focuses on depiction and interpretation. In this research, the researcher will work on the analysis with original language transcripts, which is in Traditional Chinese to avoid missing the original meaning of the words during the translation. The author will then translate the original version and provide an English version of the original pieces.

To conduct this research, the texts were transcribed using a Traditional Chinese transcription app - Yating: audio transcription. In the process of finding the frames and themes, the author used different colors of highlighters to mark the depictions of different topics, so as to identify and isolate emerging themes and frames. For example, the color green was for opinions from Hong Kongese, while blue was for the movement and purple was for the government. After the document was color coded, the researcher started to try to identify the stands of these narratives to determine whether positive or negative frames were being used and also whether there were recurring themes in these texts.

Sample

Bailingguo News not only uploads podcasts online but also uploads videos on its YouTube channel. In the channel, there are 10 videos that include discussions about the anti-Extradition Law Amendment Bill movement. From the 10 videos, five of episodes were eliminated because they did not include enough content about the movement. The researcher chose the other five episodes. Four of the clips chosen were released in 2019 while the movement was still ongoing, and one in 2021. The chosen episodes are as follows:

1. The episode released on June 16, 2019, the day after the first and second big protest took place (see Appendix A A1: p.54, translation: p.64);
2. the episode that was released on July 7, 2019, in the wake of the protesters running into the

Legislative Council (see Appendix A A2: p.75, translation: p.85);

3. the third episode was aired on September 8, 2019, the day after the chief executive announced a full withdrawal of the extradition bill (see Appendix A A3: p.96, translation: p.106), and

4. the last episode in 2019, was aired on November 24, 2019, and features the hosts talking about the situation in Hong Kong more recently (see Appendix A A4: p.117, translation: p.125).

The episode in 2021, released on June 27, 2021, is more retrospective with the co-hosts talking about the aftermath of the passage and implementation of the Anti-Extradition Law (see Appendix A A5: p133, translation: p.138).

The length of these clips ranged between 8 to 16 minutes.

Table 1: Samples

Bailingguo News	Video Title	Date	Time
A1	不要犯罪，就不會被送去中國啊 不要那麼緊張(Just don't do things against the law and you won't be extradited to China. Don't be nervous.)	2019/6/16	12:57
A2	香港人被台灣人帶壞了，居然衝入立法會 (Hong Kongese ran into the Legislative Council. They must be influenced negatively by Taiwanese.)	2019/7/7	16:29
A3	特首撤回送中條例 皆大歡喜 (The Executive retracted the Extradition Law Amendment Bill. Happy ever after?)	2019/9/8	(02:08-16:48) 16:53
A4	香港現況 (The situation now in Hong Kong.)	2019/11/24	15:12
A5	0627 郭台銘 x 完川普下一個是誰、香港的蘋果日報、不想打疫苗的人不要打，推薦：Unorthodox (0627 Terry Gou Fxxxed Trump and who will be next, the Apple Daily in Hong Kong, don't get vaccinated if you don't want, recommendation: Unorthodox) (The researcher only transcribes the "The Apple Daily in Hong Kong" part.)	2021/6/27	(23:22-31:53) 8:33

CHAPTER FOUR: RESULTS

To understand how the co-hosts frame the anti-Extradition Law Amendment bill movement in their podcast this research focused on their discussions after they read the news of the movement. In the podcast, they expressed their own opinions, balanced against the opinions of others and popular thought about the developing movement.

Whether it is at the beginning of the movement or after the law had been implemented, in the clips, both Ken and Kylie used descriptors such as, “I’m so sad.” (A1, A3, A5), “I can’t sleep.”(A1), “ I want to cry.”(A1, A5), “ It is scary.” (A1, A3, A4, A5), “Speechless.”(A5), “That’s too sad.”(A1, A3), “serious”(A2, A3), “dangerous”(A3) and “crazy”(A3, A5) to describe the movement after reading the news. Despite the negative connotations of words such as “dangerous” and “sad”, it is clear that the frames used to discuss the protest are positive and supportive painting the Hong Kong and Chinese government as behaving in a “crazy” and “dangerous” manner and displaying feelings of sorrow, fear and disbelief at the government’s behavior.

They also used the descriptors “brave” (A2), “They know it is dangerous but they still chose to stand out.”(A4), “They know they may not change anything but they still want to protest which is impressive.”(A1), “They know if they don’t stand out now, they may not have a chance anymore.”(A1) and “There must be a reason why they stand out.”(A1, A4) to describe the protesters. Protesters were framed as “brave” people who fought during a dangerous situation. Thus, they are framed positively as people who persist in the face of a seemingly hopeless situation.

“Sad” is the word the co-hosts used most frequently in the podcast. After reading the news

and messages from Hong Kongese and seeing the videos and pictures, they felt sad for the protesters, for the movement and Hong Kong.

On June 4, 2019, the Hong Kong executive announced the withdrawal of the amendment bill in response to one of the five demands requested by the protesters (BBC News, 2019). However, the government refused to meet the rest of the demands, such as forming an independent investigative team to deal with the police's abuse of power to determine whether it violated the law (BBC News, 2019). During their talk, Kylie and Ken disagreed with the Hong Kong government's announcements with the words "I don't agree."(A2) "That's completely lying through their teeth."(A3), "What are you talking about?"(A3). Again, their disenchantment with the Hong Kong government is clear.

In the beginning, Kylie guessed that the government would not immediately have a serious reaction, such as police suppression of the protesters. Ken guessed that China would do whatever it could to stop the movement. In the podcast, they accused the Chinese government of "shrinking the political speech"(A1), they also framed the government using words such as "They don't care."(A1), "You are not a democracy country."(A1), "unfair"(A2), "authoritarian"(A2), "inhumane"(A1), "not pro-democracy"(A3), "unbearable"(A3) and "crazy"(A3). Most descriptions of the Chinese government are presented in a negative frame.

As for their stands as Taiwanese, they promoted the perspective that Taiwanese were generally supportive of Hong Kong, "Most of the Taiwanese care about this."(A1, A2), "We are here for you."(A5), and "Please be safe."(A1, A2). They also declared that Taiwan and Hong Kong have a similar context that "We all have been colonized, we have richer than China when the colony ends, we both do undergo freedom and even democracy" (A1, A3, A4). Ken said in the show that, after the national security law was implemented, his Hong Kongese friends told him, "Taiwan must remember what happened in Hong Kong!"(A5). Kylie expressed that "Since Hong Kong can't grieve for the Tiananmen Square Massacre

anymore, Taiwan has to grieve for that every year because Taiwan could be the last place that can grieve for Tiananmen Square Massacre.”(A5). On June 4, 1989, the Chinese army shot at students who gathered for a demonstration at Tiananmen Square, but the related information was withheld from the Chinese citizens at the time and, even today, is not available on the internet in China (Hutzler & Wong, 2019). Hong Kongese had been holding an annual June 4 Candlelight Vigil to grieve the Tiananmen Square Massacre at Victoria Park since 1990 (Yang, 2022). However, after the Security Law was passed, they were no longer able to do this. The frame positively associates Taiwan with Hong Kong on a historical level, promoting support and empathy.

Kylie and Ken mentioned multiple times that, while recognizing that democracy might not be the most efficient regime, it could give people a legal way to do things and preserve their rights and so they supported the Hong Kongese’s fight for democracy (A1, A2, A4, A5). In their back-and-forth discussions, it is clear that their ideology is pro-democracy and that they fully support this movement.

Notwithstanding this, they also discussed opinions that were opposite to theirs. In the A2 clip, Ken noted that a Hong Kongese friend told him that there are a few people who thought the protest should be ended because it made life extremely difficult for everyone and that the younger generation was too easily instigated to protest. There is a perspective that the protest was a selfish movement because participants were just trying to achieve their own goals and not caring about the effects of the protest on others. But Kylie disagreed with this perspective, saying people who fight against dictatorships and pursue democracy and nomocracy are the ones who truly care for others. Nonetheless, the two take into account the reported views of the other side of the argument.

In clip A4, Ken said that he received two opposite opinions on the movement from his Hong Kongese friends. Some of his friends believe that protest is needed and necessary to

fight for democracy. The others stated, “No, we gonna take it back, Hong Kong is good the way it was.” These friends said, they would rather have a steady economy, instead of fighting for democracy. Although the hosts understand why some people think like this, Kylie replied that, even in a chaotic and dangerous situation, these people were willing to join the movement and they must have a reason for doing so. In this clip, however, Ken also acknowledged that he was not personally affected by the movement and so should not be dismissive of the view from the other side. He said, after seeing so many things happening during the movement, he felt that “Maybe it’s not the right place for us to talk about our support or encouraging the local people to go on the street.” (A4) and “I want to voice my support but I am not the one dealing with the consequence right now so I don’t know if it’s my place to say anything.” (A4). Kylie then replied that “but you do hope Hong Kong could have their autonomy.” She added, “Our generation enjoys the fruit of democracy therefore we cherish it and so do Hong Kongese. You may not say they have democracy because they were colonized yet they did have freedom of speech. Even though it’s dangerous they still went on the street, why? There must be a reason.” (A4).

Besides the frames, four themes can be identified - democracy, empathy, solidarity and similarity, and sadness. First, the main theme in these clips is “democracy”. Kylie and Ken not only positively framed democracy, but also the frame around preserving or gaining democracy seems to be at the heart of their conversation. They support Hong Kong in the pursuit of democracy, they disagree with the forced suppression of the movement by the government, and they cherish the democracy currently in Taiwan(A4). In a democratic country, people can stand for what you support (A2).

The second theme is “empathy”. Kylie and Ken are willing to listen to different opinions, even though they don’t agree with them. They want their audiences to know there are other perspectives. In the clips, they talked about different stands and provided different

ways of thinking about the movement and its impact (A2, A4). They acknowledged this perspective, while they also restated their support for the movement and protesters with a pro-democracy rationale (A2, A3, A4). What makes democracy so important is that people respect and understand others' opinions even though they are opposite from their own. People are willing to have conversations with others instead of fighting with them (A2, A4).

The theme of empathy not only showed when they talked about opposite opinions but also showed when they related the sorrow and hopelessness Hong Kongese felt during the movement (A4).

This brings us to the third theme--solidarity and similarity. When it comes to the message that the co-hosts sent to the Taiwanese, the theme is the need for solidarity with Hong Kong and the similarity between the plight faced by Taiwan and Hong Kong (A3, A5). As previously mentioned, Taiwan has a similar historical background to Hong Kong and both are facing the threat to democracy posed by the Chinese government. What happened in Hong Kong provides an example to Taiwan (A5). The hosts encouraged the Taiwanese to defend their democracy (A2). Thus, the Taiwanese should be in solidarity with Hong Kong (A1, A5).

The fourth theme is sadness. It showed up as the most commonly used word throughout the clips. Sad, or you can say sadness, is the theme you can easily find in every clip of the podcast that is focused on Hong Kong. The hosts are not just sad for the protesters because they were hit, shot and harmed by the police. They are also sad because Hong Kongese were forced to initiate protests and fight against their government to protect the limited democracy they had (A1). Sadly, Hong Kong used to be a place with freedom of speech, but the independent media were forced to close or move overseas one by one after the Hong Kong National Security Law was passed (A1, A5). It is also sad that Hong Kong's future is not as bright as before (A4). This movement overall is sad which doesn't mean it is bad, but it let

others see Hong Kongese's struggle and the difficulty they experienced during that time (A4, A5). Many Hong Kongese knew that there was only a slim chance that they would be successful, but, nonetheless, they chose to protest because they might not have a chance to protest in the future. Social movements are a way to express your disagreement with the government. According to ARTICLE 19¹¹, under any regime, people have the right to protest. Nevertheless, it is hard to achieve this human right in Hong Kong now.

As stated above, Kylie and Ken, the hosts of Bailingguo News, framed the movement and the protesters positively and are on the same side as Hong Kongese in the fight against the Chinese government's invasion because Kylie and Ken believe democracy is a better system than authoritarianism (A1, A2, A3, A4). Instead of blaming the Chinese and Hong Kongese government and praising the movement, the hosts chose to focus on the opinions of the Hong Kongese, Hong Kong's future and the Taiwanese perspective. By seeing the incidents happening in Hong Kong and how hard they defended their democracy, although they still failed, the Taiwanese could cherish the democracy more and have a further understanding of the Chinese government as a non-nomocracy and realize that the "One country, two systems" policy is not going to work out (A3). Even though the Hong Kong National Security Law was passed, the Taiwanese should still be devoted to guarding the democracy that they have now.

¹¹ The Right to Protest: Principles on the protection of human rights in protests. §ARTICLE 19, International Standards Series released from the UN Human Rights Council session.
<https://www.article19.org/>

CHAPTER FIVE: DISCUSSION

Podcasters, like the mainstream media, have the ability to affect their listeners by the frames they use in their channels. Kylie and Ken select certain frames to present the issues that they believe are important in relation to the movement. They use these frames as messages to indicate their ideology that they feel positively to the protesters and the movement but have a negative impression to the Hong Kong and Chinese government.

As mentioned in the theory part, media use framing to influence the viewers' opinions and how they experience the society (Tsai, 1995; Entman, 1993; Gitlin, 1980; Goffman, 1974; Reese et al., 2001). With the development of technology, people have new types of media from which they choose to receive information and podcasts are one of them. You can listen to the podcast while driving in traffic. You can download episodes and listen to them whenever you are free which gives audiences a more flexible schedule to consume information. It is important to learn new information or news and to take a leaf out of other's books. With this accessibility, News programs on podcasts such as Bailingguo News provide a space for people to congregate and learn information about the world.

After analyzing five clips talking about the 2019 movement from the podcast Bailingguo News, the result of the textual analysis showed that the hosts framed the movement with negative words such as "sad"(A1, A3, A5) and "dangerous"(A3) and also sadness for the future and democracy of Hong Kong. At the same time, they framed the protesters positively as "brave"(A2), "impressive"(A1) and "Although they are aware that nothing may change, they still have no choice but to protest for change." (A1). Although some of the words used to frame the movement such as "sad", "dangerous" and "speechless"(A5) appear to be negative,

the context in which they were used, made them positive. In the wake of police brutality against the peaceful protesters, people asked the government to investigate and punish the police, yet the Hong Kong government said that the police's behavior was non-lethal and legitimate, thus, there was no need for an investigation. The people were put in a place where they were forced to protest. This was what was "sad" and "dangerous."

The framing of the Chinese and Hong Kong government is negative. They are portrayed as lying(A3), acting in bad faith and doing crazy things to stop the movement at any cost. When it comes to the messages to the Taiwanese, the movement is framed positively and it is suggested that the Taiwanese should take a leaf out of Hong Kong's book. They mentioned the similarities between Taiwan and Hong Kong, including their historical backgrounds(A3), and acknowledge the value of democracy(A1, A2, A3, A4) and the need to support it(A1, A5). They framed it as a warning to the Taiwanese. However, they also report opinions that are opposite to theirs to let their audiences consume different stands(A2, A4), instead of remaining in their filter bubbles. While supporting the Hong Kong movement, people should realize that, for some, the movement is scary because of the potential impact on people's economic interests, they suggest. It is important to have conversations with others, understand that there are multiple stands and not to be radical while supporting your stand(A2).

The themes that emerge in the whole discussion also indicate why the podcasters chose these frames, they clearly strongly support and anti-authoritarianism. Because of the similarity between Taiwan and Hong Kong, they strongly encourage solidarity with several statements that speak to the need to support Hong Kong and maintain empathy for both the movement(A1, A3) and different opinions(A2, A4) and the theme "democracy" (A1, A2, A3, A4) runs through the paper as the reason why they are supportive of the movement in Hong Kong.

With millions of views in one month on the Taiwanese podcast platform (Yahoo News, 2021), Kylie and Ken are in a position to influence their audiences view of the events in Hong Kong through the frames that they use. They can either change listeners' ideas or reinforce their perspectives toward positive feeling about the movement. Also, as the self-described "freest international news podcast in the Chinese-speaking world" (Bailingguo News, 2020), they can influence people in other countries where they also speak Chinese or Mandarin such as Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, etc., to let them understand the struggle and threaten to democracy that Hong Kong and Taiwan are facing.

The movement, in the short term, was effective in derailing the passage of the Extradition Law Amendment Bill, but in the long term, the protesters were no match for the authoritarian Chinese government. Taiwan and Hong Kong are both struggling to maintain their democratic status amid the encroachment by China, so studies like this are important because they speak to how the Taiwanese view the movement. Since the podcast is mainly in Chinese, people who don't speak Chinese might not have a chance or find it more difficult to consume the perspective of the Taiwanese and the situation in Taiwan and Hong Kong. This research helps people understand the tension between Taiwan and China, Hong Kong and China and the similarity as well as the connection between Taiwan and Hong Kong and the solidarity and empathy from Taiwanese toward Hong Kongese during the movement. Also, this research showed the plight that Hong Kong and Taiwan face in their attempts to protect their democracy from China as an authoritarian country (Myers, 2018). The research matters because it provided an understanding that the threat from an authoritarian country toward democracy is real and is happening. It provides a sense of sadness when seeing the democratic system extinguished in Hong Kong.

CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSION

The podcast Bailingguo News provides a perspective that helps Taiwanese listeners engage and relate to Hong Kongese's struggle for democracy, empathize with the different stands and promote solidarity with the movement among listeners. It also provides a needed outlet for the natural feeling of sorrow that the Taiwanese must, of course, feel as they, too, struggle with the Chinese encroachment and the slights to their independence and democracy. The researcher found that certain frames and themes were recurring in the podcast, such as the positive frame on the protesters and the empathy toward both the protesters, the people with opposite opinions or democracy as the ideology of the hosts, these reflect the strong feelings of the podcast toward democracy principles in Taiwan and Hong Kong and their disdain for China as an autocracy.

The limitation of this research is that there was only one researcher coding, thus, the research result may not be replicated. In future studies, the researchers can look at the content quantitatively by counting the dominant words used to identify themes and frames. Similarly, a mixed method approach would be useful to reinforce the findings.

Also, the research only analyzed five clips from one podcast channel and the data may not be a generalization. In the future, the researcher could collect more data, examine different podcasts from different countries and do comparative research to see how other podcasters frame the movement.

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APPENDIX A: TRANSCRIPTS

Transcript A1 不要犯罪，就不會被送去中國啊 不要那麼緊張 20190616

Ken 00:01

你長大了，我什麼都不會。

Kylie 00:03

你少來。

Ken 00:05

我要靠你了，以後都要靠妳養了。

Kylie 00:07

你少來。

Ken 00:08

好，準備了。

Kylie 00:14

歡迎回到全國廣播 FM106，您現在收聽的是 Bailingguo news，我是 Kylie

Ken 00:19

This is Ken.

Kylie 00:22

我們會用 bilingual 雙語的方式，與大家聊聊世界各地有趣的新聞

Ken 00:25

We would be using both English and Mandarin to talk about interesting news happening around the world. Second news.

Kylie 00:30

Alright! It's not interesting at all. It's really sad.

Ken 00:34

你有看到哭嗎？

Kylie 00:36

我沒有哭但我睡不著，我就睡不著

Ken 00:39

跟我們那時候認識的契機感覺很像，對不對？我們是透過，因為那時候的反服貿運動

Kylie 00:48

沒有，我們沒有啦。我們原本就認識但互相討厭，我們是因為一些契機才變熟，好，先來跟大家講我們第二則新聞是

Ken 00:58

是香港餉。 Hong Kong authorities fired rubber bullets, tear gas and high-pressure water hoses at demonstrators who had gathered outside the city's headquarter on June 12th to process a controversial extradition bill that is widely seen as Beijing's encroachment over the semi-autonomous territory.

Kylie 01:17

6月12號的時候，香港民眾聚集在市中心，金鐘抗議具有爭議性的送中條例，認為一旦與罰案通過，通過之後，香港政府就可以直接把犯罪的在港人是引渡到中國去審判，也被認為是侵犯香港自治的權益，那警方呢開始對 對抗 抗議的民眾使用橡膠子彈、催淚瓦斯及高壓水柱

Ken 01:44

The escalation of force came out after the government postponed the debate on the bill until later this month.

Kylie 01:52

即使在香港政府宣布法案二讀的議程暫延，暫時延到月底，即使如此，仍然發生許多的衝突

Ken 02:04

The crowd of mostly young demonstrators dressed in black filled nearly street overturn barriers, and toss the police and tassel sorry, and tassel with police outside the government, headquarter and offices of the legislative council.

Kylie 02:18

抗議群眾大部分為年輕人，身著黑色上衣，在立法會的外面街道上聚集，抗議群眾推到路障，並且與警方爆發衝突

Ken 02:33

Some protesters, some protesters threw rocks, bottles, metal barricades and umbrellas at police. police have reportedly warned the protesters that they would use force after some protesters appear to have reached a police barricade around office around offices please responded by firing nonlethal projectiles.

Kylie 02:53

部分抗議的群眾向警方丟擲石塊、瓶子、路障，以及雨傘等物件，警方也警告，群眾可能會使用武力驅離，那部分的群眾，也突破了警方的拒馬的警方，以非致命性的投擲物回擊。

Ken 03:10

非致命性的投擲物是哪些？ Robert bullets? Tear gas?

Kylie 03:15

我不知道耶。因為其實一開始他已經講到了，所謂的非致命性、其實也是很有可能會致命

Ken 03:22

對啊，我記得之前就是我，我忘記是哪一次的 demonstration 就是有一些人被這些橡膠子彈打到眼鏡就失明了

Kylie 03:32

就瞎了。對啊。因為所謂的橡膠子彈，雖然好像比較不會突破你的肌膚，到身體裡面，不像一般的子彈，但是因為如果他打到要害的話，對出的部位的話，其實會造成嚴重的內出血，還是可能會可能會死亡。另外，有一個很嚴重的事情是，因為他是橡膠子彈，所以很難瞄準

Ken 03:49

所以它就會亂飛

Kylie 03:50

也會誤傷群眾，

Ken 03:53

那它打到地會彈起來，

Kylie 03:54

I don't know. probably. 不然呢因為，他也不會，就子彈打到地也會彈起來啊。你說會變成流彈， Maybe? I don't know.

Ken 04:06

我真的不知道會發生什麼事，我今天有問我香港的朋友，他有沒有上街，他剛好這幾天的不在香港，他去，他去中國辦事

Kylie 04:14

是哪一個朋友？是那個原原本本就應該不會上街的朋友，

Ken 04:17

不是，是整天在上街的、之前雨傘的時候，他就會上街了

Kylie 04:23

你也有這樣的朋友

Ken 04:26

那他是說，如果他在的話，他也會上，不過我就跟他說他要去的話安全第一，絕對要小心，因為他有小孩，

Kylie 04:36

好啦我我看了真的非常難過耶。因為晚上、我晚上都睡不著覺啊，因為我一直覺得我覺得是不是會出事？

Ken 04:44

你覺得會死人是不是？

Kylie 04:46

對

Ken 04:47

其實我，真的死人我...我不會意外，

Kylie 04:51

因為我覺得他們對抗的是中共，而且現在中共的、你看他們緊縮政治言論成這樣，代表習近平自己一定也遇到了很多問題，他想要緊縮他的權利，你在這個刀口上、

Ken 05:04

這麼敏感的時間

Kylie 05:05

這麼敏感的時候

Ken 05:06

而且在六四之後，對不對

Kylie 05:07

對，然後爆發這麼嚴重的、群眾運動，而且不是幾十萬學聲撐撐雨傘上街，這麼簡單，你有看到你那個空拍照片

Ken 05:16

我有看到照片很扯耶。數據最後是我們，那時候在國際狗語日報，我分享的時候是 50 萬人，可是後來最後最終統計是 100 萬人

Kylie 05:27

我不知道到底有沒有到 100 萬這麼多、但我從來沒有看過這麼多人擠在同一條街上，等於是那個空拍機從頭拍到尾要好久好久，你就會覺得是不是假的人也太多了吧？重點是香港人口，是不是也才七八百萬人

Ken 05:42

才七百萬啊

Kylie 05:44

如果真的，好不要 100 萬啦。70 萬好了，這是每 10 個人左右就有一個人上街，我覺得這是一個很誇張、很誇張、很誇張的數字，

Ken 05:57

那可是我，我看到有一些外媒在訪問香港人，就是，尤其是那些，那些年輕的上街，民眾說，你覺得這次上街，你覺得有效嗎？然後那些香港人寫說，我沒有效，他說什麼為什麼要上？他們說，現在不站出來以後都站不出來，

Kylie 06:19

Yah but still

Ken 06:20

他們，我覺得最厲害的地方是，我覺得他們知道出來，不會改變什麼，可是他們還是寧願要站出來，尤其是面對現在世界上的大魔王之一，中國，我覺得這件事情很了不起，

Kylie 06:36

而且其實因為我們不知道在在在這個一集播出以後，到底會不會出什麼事？

Ken 06:42

我希望，所以我們不敢開太多玩笑

Kylie 06:45

其實我心裡已經有很多玩笑，但是我都不敢講，因為萬一萬一出了一很重要的事情就會不好笑，so I'm not gonna say it. 那我今天去，我今天去卡米地講好了，所以我自己覺得非常難過的是，因為今天的狀況是已經有非常多，就是那個叫很多人受傷，很多人、那叫什麼，很多人受傷，然後也有非常多，也非常多人就是發起大家去突破、突破拒馬，即使如此，你覺得這個法案會過嗎？

Ken 07:22

我覺得還是會，因為他們很今天中午、禮拜3中午，他們就已經把這個法案說我們延後再審

Kylie 07:32

但是還是會過啊

Ken 07:33

對，我覺得延後再審 so what

Kylie 07:35

因為中共如果妥協的話，那新疆怎麼辦？

Ken 07:38

對啊，他怎麼可以妥協，中國不能妥協

Kylie 07:37

西藏怎麼辦？拉不下臉，

Kylie 07:41

他們不能妥協，他們一妥協，我覺得就是一個，我覺得就像當初辛亥革命一樣就是會

Ken 07:47

真的嗎？你覺得會這麼嚴重？

Kylie 07:48

我覺得會大家

Kylie 07:51

就是會響應

Kylie 07:55

我不知道，當然，如果你在中國內部，你可能接收不到這麼多元的訊息嗎？

Ken 08:00

我的是很希望 things won't go that wrong. I really hope it will be a peaceful resolution.

Kylie 08:09

好那我問你，until now 現在還沒有出太嚴重的事情，至少我們還沒有得到消息，只是
一些零星的受傷的狀況，你覺得中共敢像六四那樣鎮壓嗎？

Ken 08:21

我覺得他敢， they don't care.

Ken 08:24

因為全世界都要買他的單，

Kylie 08:26

Yah, 但是香港，它是一個曾經非常自由的地方，他在英國殖民下其實是有自由的，

Kylie 08:33

他們沒有民主但是有自由

Ken 08:34

你有沒有發現？五毛都會說他沒有民主啊。你現在憑什麼要民主？我看到很多人講這
種話的時候，我理智就會斷掉，

Kylie 08:40

他們沒有民主但是有自由，他們可能沒有辦法決定英國誰來，他也有，對他們有言論自由

Ken 08:45

對啊

Kylie 08:46

他們有網路，他們不用翻牆，所以曾經，還有他們其實是個法治的國家，所以理論上嘛，對不對？那所以你曾經 曾經都享受過，這些自由人瞬間被拿掉，而且是一個非常開放的地方，你想以前有多少多少外媒的總部，全部都是設在香港，是一個言論自由跟媒體自由的象徵象徵早期在東亞地區嗎？對啊。那在這樣的一個地方，還有這麼多的有這麼多的外商，他們敢鎮壓嗎？我覺得跟當初六四的狀況是不一樣的耶。

Ken 09:17

可是那時候北京也是有外商，我們不知道，我覺得還是會有，

Kylie 09:22

I mean thirty years ago. thirty years ago 我覺得差很多

Ken 09:24

我覺的還是會，他們沒有在怕，我覺得現在就是因為他們在 trade war，他們不能 back down，他們 have to show off force. 乳果真的出什麼事我覺得，他們會

Kylie09:26

即使人人有手機

Kylie 09:36

你說他們真的沒在怕，即使人人都有手機，然後影片、照片一定會傳出來，不像六四是很難，因為以前是底片嘛。六四那個時候數位照相機台剛開始，所以大部分，只要把記者底片抽掉，他們就完了，他們什麼都沒有

Ken 09:49

那你怎麼知道？香港他們不會順瞬間讓你網路連不上

Kylie09:54

That's what I was thinking too.

Ken 09:54

對不對？ 他瞬間讓你網路連不上就好了， it's not impossible.

Ken 09:59

對，然後突然對香港的斷水斷電，因為我的朋友，他們最恨的一件事情就是香港要跟中國買水，然後就是超越原本的價格，比以前的價格高很多倍，

Ken 10:12

然後他說為什麼要花多花那麼多錢買那麼多，我們用不到的水跟買用不到的電，

Kylie 10:20

其實今天就是有，會有跟長輩聊到天，那對我的其中一個長輩，因為他就是商人，他就會覺得香港，這這樣完蛋了，

Ken 10:28

是什麼樣的完蛋是……經濟嗎？經濟上不好嗎？

Kylie 10:32

就是經濟上，對就是

Ken 10:34

外商都會離開了

Kylie 10:35

應該是說，你這樣一鬧可能鬧很久

Ken 10:36

還是說國家的就不會再把錢弄過去

Kylie 10:39

一方面是國家，他可以停止支援你，就像你剛剛講的，不管是水啊電啊，或是資源的國家就不給了，那香港已經算是就是停滯蠻久了嗎？不像以前佔中國這麼大的 GDP 所以他覺得香港這樣一鬧，那完蛋了，中國就不鳥你，就死定了，因為你們其實香港人是非常高度依賴中國的經濟的，

Ken 11:02

現在是這樣，房價也是

Kylie 11:04

對另外一位長輩，我原本以為他也會支持，這樣的論點，就是他竟然說，因為我不知道是他常聽百齡果，所以小小的被潛移默化，他竟然就說會不會他們，其實我根本就不想要

Ken 11:17

回歸這件事情，

Kylie 11:18

對，他們其實根本不想，一國兩制，他們就是想要他們有一點，他們寧願窮一點，他們也想要不想要被這樣的壓制，就是，當然我覺得那邊長輩，他並沒有講這麼清楚

Ken 11:30

講得跟反服貿的言論有點像

Kylie 11:33

對，很不像他講的話，但是我聽了有一點感動，我就覺得 aww, thanks
即使他們一定還是會投給，但 thanks，那我就不要說是誰啦

Ken 11:48

我其實有看到其他國家的一些新聞，像是的德國的國會就開始討論說，因為德國跟香港其實是也有簽引渡條款，就是如果香港人在德國犯罪的話，會他們到香港，可是他們現在在討論說以後，香港的罪犯要不要引渡回香港，因為他說，怕引渡會香港之後，他就是會被弄去中國，會致死，這樣是不人道的，所以以後他們可能在考慮要取消或跟香港年度條款。這很有趣，對不對？就是一種另外....

Kylie 12:22

你有沒有看到很多人也講到講到說你不要犯法就好啦。

Ken 12:27

可是你在這種沒有法治的國家.....

Kylie 12:28

我的重點沒有法治，你今天買一本禁書

Ken 12:33

對啊。你就出版社就賣書，或者是書店老闆，在家裡沒事，還不是一樣，被抓過去被自首。而且你還是瑞典公民，我覺得這才是最扯的，

Kylie 12:45

可是因為他也是中國公民嗎？好吧？真的希望

Ken 12:50

希望沒事，是真的希望，沒事

Ken 12:53

Let's hope everything will be ok.

We will be right back.

Transcript English version

A1 Don't against the law then you won't be extradited to China. Don't be nervous. 20190616

Ken 00:01

You have grown now. I can do nothing.

Kylie 00:03

Stop it.

Ken 00:05

I am counting on you.

Kylie 00:07

Stop it.

Ken 00:08

Okay, get ready.

Kylie 00:14

Welcome back to M-Radio FM106, you're now listening to Bailingguo News. This is Kylie.

Ken 00:19

This is Ken.

Kylie 00:22

We would be using both English and Mandarin to talk about interesting news happening around the world. Second news.

Ken 00:25

We would be using both English and Mandarin to talk about interesting news happening around the world. Second news.

Kylie 00:30

Alright! It's not interesting at all. It's really sad.

Ken 00:34

Did you cry after you seen the news?

Kylie 00:36

I didn't cry but I couldn't fall asleep. I just couldn't fall asleep.

Ken 00:39

That's really similar to the opportunity that we met, right? We met each other through the 318 sunflower movement.

Kylie 00:48

Nah, not really. We knew each other way before that and we hated each other at first. We get along better because of some opportunities. Okay, let's talk about our second news.

Ken 00:58

It's Hong Kong. Hong Kong authorities fired rubber bullets, tear gas and high-pressure water hoses at demonstrators who had gathered outside the city's headquarter on June 12th to process a controversial extradition bill that is widely seen as Beijing's encroachment over the semi-autonomous territory.

Kylie 01:17

It's Hong Kong. Hong Kong authorities fired rubber bullets, tear gas and high-pressure water hoses at demonstrators who had gathered outside the city's headquarter on June 12th to process a controversial extradition bill that is widely seen as Beijing's encroachment over the semi-autonomous territory.

Ken 01:44

The escalation of force came out after the government postponed the debate on the bill until later this month.

Kylie 01:52

The escalation of force came out after the government postponed the debate on the bill until later this month.

Ken 02:04

The crowd of mostly young demonstrators dressed in black filled nearly street overturn barriers, and toss the police and tassel sorry, and tassel with police outside the government, headquarter and offices of the legislative council.

Kylie 02:18

The crowd of mostly young demonstrators dressed in black filled nearly street overturn barriers, and toss the police and tassel sorry, and tassel with police outside the government, headquarter and offices of the legislative council.

Ken 02:33

Some protesters, some protesters threw rocks, bottles, metal barricades and umbrellas at police. Police have reportedly warned the protesters that they would use force after some protesters appear to have reached a police barricade around office, around offices, police responded by firing nonlethal projectiles.

Kylie 02:53

Some protesters, some protesters threw rocks, bottles, metal barricades and umbrellas at police. Police have reportedly warned the protesters that they would use force after some protesters appear to have reached a police barricade around office, around offices, police responded by firing nonlethal projectiles.

Ken 03:10

What are the nonlethal projectiles? Rubber bullets? Tear gas?

Kylie 03:15

I don't know. Because in the beginning they said that nonlethal projectiles actually could be lethal.

Ken 03:22

Yeah, I remember uh, last time I forget which demonstration it was. Some people was hit on their glasses by the rubber bullets and they went blind

Kylie 03:32

lost his sight. Yeah, he's blind. Like generally, the rubber bullet doesn't penetrate your skin into the body like the normal bullet but if it hits the vital part, seriously, it could cause internal bleeding or even death. The other serious thing is that a rubber bullet is hard to aim the target.

Ken 03:49

So it could shoot any other way

Kylie 03:50

and hurt the crowd.

Ken 03:53

bounce off when it hits the floor.

Kylie 03:54

I don't know. probably. Normal bullet could bounce off too. Or maybe become stray bullet? Maybe? I don't know.

Ken 04:06

I really don't know what's going to happen. I asked my Hong Kongese friend today did he go on the street? He's not in Hong Kong these days. He visited China for business.

Kylie 04:14

Which friend? The friend that will not join the protests originally.

Ken 04:17

No, the one who always joins the movement. Like previous the Umbrella Movement he had joined the protest.

Kylie 04:23

Oh, you have this kind of friend.

Ken 04:26

So he said that if he were in Hong Kong, he will walk on the street. But I told him that if you're going, please be safe. Safety is the best policy because he has a child.

Kylie 04:36

Okay, I really felt sad after seeing this. I just couldn't sleep at night, because I was thinking, Well, Is there anything going to happen?

Ken 04:44

You think there will people die? Right?

Kylie 04:46

Yeah...

Ken 04:47

Actually, I wouldn't be surprised if there were people died.

Kylie 04:51

Cause they're fighting against the Chinese government. Do you know now the Chinese government they're shrinking the political speech and the President Xi is also facing a lot of problem too. So he tried to shrink others rights, and then you start the movement at this time..

Ken 05:04

This sensitive time.

Kylie 05:05

This sensitive time.

Ken 05:06

Right after June 4th (Tiananmen Square Massacre).

Kylie 05:07

Yeah, and this kind of serious protest, movement happened. This is not similar to the Umbrella Movement with hundreds of thousands of people supporting on the street. You see the picture taken by the drone?

Ken 05:16

I did, that picture was crazy. So they said that there were 500,000 people when we shared on our Facebook. And in the end, it was 1 million.

Kylie 05:27

I don't know if there's 1 million that much but I have never seen so many people gathered on one street which means the drone have to film for so long. Which makes you think that is it fake? That is too much. The point is the population of Hong Kong is just like 7 million or 8 million.

Ken 05:42

Yeah, it's just 7 million.

Kylie 05:44

if it's true, okay, let's not say one million. We said we say if it's 700,000. Then there's one person on the street every 10 person, this is a really insane.

Ken 05:57

I did see some on foreign media interviewing the Hong Kongese, like those younger people on the street asking that do you think this protest will make any change? And those Hong Kongese replied I don't think so. The reporter asked then why? They answered that if we don't stand out now, we can't stand out in the future.

Kylie 06:19

Yah but still.

Ken 06:20

What was most impressive is that they know they may not change anything if they stay stand out to the street but they are still willing to stand up to face one of the big bosses in the world, China, Chinese government. I think this very impressive.

Kylie 06:36

We don't really know what will happen after this episode is out.

Ken 06:42

I hope.... So let's not make too many jokes.

Kylie 06:45

I already have so many jokes, but I just don't dare to say it. Just in case if something serious happened. That's not gonna be funny so I'm not gonna say it. I guess I will go to comedy club

and try to say those jokes. I felt really sad because the situation right now is that there were already a lot of people got hurt and a lot of people trying to take down the portable barriers. Do you think the bill passed?

Ken 07:22

I think yeah. It still will because this afternoon this noon Wednesday noon, they already said that they will adjourn this bill.

Kylie 07:32

But still

Ken 07:33

Yeah, adjourn this bill, so what?

Kylie 07:35

If the Chinese government compromise, then what about Xinjiang?

Ken 07:38

Yeah, he can't compromise. China cannot.

Kylie 07:37

Yeah, how about Tibet? They can't hold back.

Kylie 07:41

They can't compromise. Once they compromise, I think there will be another Xinhai Revolution(1911 Revolution).

Ken 07:47

Really? You think that's going to be that serious?

Kylie 07:48

I think people will

Kylie 07:51

will rejoin.

Kylie 07:55

I don't know. If you're in the initial of China, you may not receive multiple messages.

Ken 08:00

I really hope things won't go that wrong. I really hope it will be a peaceful resolution.

Kylie 08:09

Okay let me ask you, until now, there haven't happened anything serious yet. At least we have not had any information. Only a few harms. Do you think CPC will suppress like the Tiananmen Square Massacre?

Ken 08:21

I think they do. They (Chinese government) don't care.

Ken 08:24

Because they think all the world have to take it.

Kylie 08:26

Yah, but it is Hong Kong , it was a place with freedom. It had freedom under the British colonized.

Kylie 08:33

They don't have democracy but have freedom.

Ken 08:34

Did you notice, the Chinese used to say that Hong Kong does not have any democracy. On what grounds does Hong Kong ask for democracy? When I saw this kind of comment, it just blew up my mind.

Kylie 08:40

They (Hong Kong) don't have democracy but they have freedom. They may not decide who is going to come from the British, yet they do. They have freedom of speech.

Ken 08:45

Yah.

Kylie 08:46

They have Internet, they don't need to "flip the wall" therefore, technically, they were democracy country, right? Thus, you used to live with freedom yet suddenly take away by others. Not to mention, it is an open place. Think about how many foreign media

headquarters were in Hong Kong. It was a symbol of freedom of speech and media in south east Asia, right? A place like this, and there are so many international companies. Does China still dare to suppress them? I think it is a different situation with Tiananmen Square Massacre.

Ken 09:17

But there were a lot of international companies in Beijing at that time. I don't know. I still think China will...

Kylie 09:22

I mean thirty years ago. thirty years ago. I believe there is a different.

Ken 09:24

I still think China will. They are not afraid. They are now under the trade war. They can't back down , They have to show off force. If anything happened, they will...

Kylie09:26

Even though everyone now has a phone?

Kylie 09:36

Do you mean they're not really afraid even though everyone now has a phone and videos and pictures can be sent to the media unlike the Tiananmen Square Massacre. It's difficult during the Tiananmen Square Massacre because they used films. If you take away the films... They just take away the journalists' films and they got nothing at all.

Ken 09:49

how do you know? Maybe they could suddenly cut off Hong Kong's internet, right?

Kylie09:54

That's what I was thinking too.

Ken 09:54

Right? They (Chinese government) could suddenly cut off Hong Kong's internet. It's not impossible.

Ken 09:59

Yeah and suddenly cut off Hong Kong's electricity and water. My friend, what he hates the most is that Hong Kong has to buy water from China with the price a few times higher than original price.

Ken 10:12

And he said that he doesn't know why they have to pay so much money to buy so much water electricity that they could barely use up.

Kylie 10:20

Actually, I did talk with elders today and one of the elder, he's a businessman and he think that Hong Kong is screwed.

Ken 10:28

What kind of screwed... the economy? The economy is bad?

Kylie 10:32

Yeah, just economically.

Ken 10:34

The international companies all left.

Kylie 10:35

I would say um, once you start a protest, the protest will process a very long time.

Ken 10:36

Or you mean the country will no longer bring the money (the fund).

Kylie 10:39

On the other hand, the country was stopped to fund you. Just like you said, the water, electricity and the source. The government would stop offering. You can see that Hong Kong has been stagnate for a while. they no longer own the top GDP in China. Thus, he thinks that with this protests, Hong Kong is screwed because Hong Kong' economy highly relies on China.

Ken 11:02

It is still right now, even the price of the house price.

Kylie 11:04

Yeah, and the other elder who I thought he will support this kind of perspective. Yet he said that. I don't know if he was affected by our show. Because he listens to Bailingguo News very often. He said that maybe, maybe the Hong Kongese doesn't want to

Ken 11:17

doesn't want to return to China.

Kylie 11:18

Yeah, maybe they just don't want one country two system policy. They're like they would rather be poor but they don't want to be suppressed like that. The elder did not make it that clear but....

Ken 11:30

His words are similar to the Sunflower Movement perspective.

Kylie 11:33

Right, this is not what he normally will say. I felt very touching. I was like aww, thanks but you know they will still vote to the opposite party compare with us.

Ken 11:48

I did see some countries' news like the congress of Germany is starting to discuss about, because there is extradition law between Hong Kong and Germany. If Hong Kongese does anything against the law, they will be extradited back to Hong Kong but now they're discussing that whether they still want to extradite the Hong Kongese criminals back to Hong Kong because they're afraid that if they actually extradite them back to Hong Kong, they will be arrested by China and could cause death and that's inhumane. Therefore, they're thinking to cancel the extradition law with Hong Kong. Interesting, right.

Kylie 12:22

Did you see that? There are a lot of people said that you just don't do anything against a law.

Ken 12:27

Yeah, but you're in a non-nomocracy country.

Kylie 12:28

Yeah, my point is, you don't have rule of law. You bought a banned book.

Ken 12:33

Yeah, right. You are a publisher sell books or you are a bookstore owner. Doing nothing at home but still you were arrested and turn yourself in the police. And you're even a Swedish citizen. That's what makes me feel so insane.

Kylie 12:45

Well, but he's also as Chinese citizen right. Really hope...

Ken 12:50

Hope everything will be ok. Really hope everything be fine.

Ken 12:53

Let's hope everything will be ok.

We will be right back.

Transcript A2 香港人被台灣人帶壞了，居然衝入立法會 20190707

Ken 00:01

等我一下喔，你開始了嗎？

Kylie 00:10

歡迎回到成功全國廣播 FM106，您現在收聽的是 Bailingguo news，我是 Kylie

Ken 00:14

This is Ken

Kylie 00:16

我們會用 bilingual 雙語的方式，與大家聊聊世界各地有趣的新聞

Ken 00:23

We would be using both English and Mandarin to talk about interesting news happening around the world. okay, the second news.

Ken 00:27

我們今天剛剛有跟大家預告了，我們第二個新聞就是聊香港，其實這是我們連續 3 週內第二次聊香港，我覺得香港人真的

Kylie 00:35

因為香港最近真的發生很多事

Ken 00:37

而就香港人好勇敢。Okay let's start.

Ken 00:41

Hundreds of protesters in Hong Kong swarming to the legislator's main building Monday night. Turning down portraits of legislative leaders as spray paint pro-democracy slogans on the walls of the main chamber. Frustration was mounting over a lack of response from the administration to a position demand.

Kylie 01:00

香港有數百萬抗議者在週一晚間闖入立法會的大樓拆除領導的頭上在大廳的牆上噴上民主的宣言抗議民眾認為要港府沒有積極回應他們的訴求

Ken 01:15

Police move in shortly after midnight to clear surrounding streets by appear to have paws outside the legislative building. The spokesman had earlier broadcast of warning that appropriate force would be using this clearance operation, but there was no immediate word on any arrest or injuries.

Kylie 01:34

警方在午夜後迅速將周邊的街道清空，但並沒有立即進入立法會的大樓，警方發言人警告民眾將會以合適的武力進行清場的行動，但警方沒有提到任何改不是會讓人受傷的字眼

Ken 01:54

police advance clearing road blocks in responding with tear gas as retreating protesters through bricks, eggs and umbrellas at them. By 1 AM, It was off by over and Police had taken back to the entry area around the legislature.

Kylie 02:08

the entire area

Ken 02:09

the entire area. Sorry not entry, entire.

Kylie 02:12

警方的清場行動了包含了清楚路障，釋放催淚瓦斯，而抗議民眾則是回以磚塊雞蛋及雨傘的用品。到凌晨一點的時候，清場行動結束，警方取得立法會大樓區的控制權

Ken 02:30

The shop escalation in tactics came home the anniversary of the former British colonies return to China, a city holiday, reflected, mounting frustration with Hong Kong's leader for not responding to the protesters' demand after several weeks of demonstration

Kylie 02:44

而這一次進入立法會大樓的抗議行動，那正好是 7 月 1 號也就是香港回歸中國的紀念日，此次抗議行動的升溫反映出抗議民眾對香港特首在經過了數週的遊行抗爭之後仍然缺乏行動而感到非常的失望

Ken 03:03

今天我看到最新的新聞是香港警察開始使用指紋 DNA 驗證啊開始已經抓人了，他們目前已經抓到 10 個左右的民眾

Kylie 03:17

我想說，其實闖入立法會大樓的人，應該都已經已經有這樣的覺悟，因為太多攝影機在拍了嗎？而且還有多直撥，我想要抓到的人真的不難，我覺得他們很有，很勇敢，我當下想說天啊。竟然衝立法會大樓。

Ken 03:35

那天晚上我妹妹一直有最新的新聞給我，然後我有很多朋友有看，然後他們其實都有在分享，那其實我看了一下那些直播的影片，或新聞的連結下面，大部分的台灣人其實都是非常關心，說你們很勇敢加油，可是拜託不要有任何的傷亡發生，因為再怎麼說，我知道我香港的朋友最討厭，聽到，我說這句話，H Hong Kong is China. It is. 所以 when it is China you don't know what it will do to you. So it's always best to be safe.

Right?

Ken 04:14

因為我朋友其實 7 月一號他也有上街，我有朋友 7 月一號有上街，那我問他說他不會衝進去，因為他有兩個小孩，我就跟他說，拜託你，不要做任何恐怖的事情求你了，

Kylie 04:25

那他怎麼說？他在外面聲援這樣

Ken 04:27

對。她說她在外面聲援，他說 I might go I might not, 我說 don't do anything crazy

Kylie 04:34

我想要問的是這是香港人他們心裡其實已經有覺悟，就算被抓，被坐牢也沒關係，反正也一定會放出來，是他們是這樣的想法嗎？

Ken 04:44

我沒有朋友，沒有去衝我沒有問她的想法，所以我 I can't speak for all the people, but my guess will be that I don't think they think anything will happen though

Kylie 04:57

Really?

Ken 04:58

Or even anything happens it won't be that serious.
最多就像之前的那個？

Kylie 05:03

還是會放出來

Ken 05:04

像黃之鋒一樣嘛。對

Kylie 05:07

我想他們還是覺得香港還是是個有法治的社會

Ken 05:12

Yah, in their mind Hong Kong is still like kinda like part of British colony left. You know like the culture, 法治的觀念

Kylie 05:23

Rule of law

Ken 05:23

Rules of law still left but i think that what they wish but I don't think it's still there.

Kylie 05:28

Or if they think that they don't do anything, its gonna change dramatically, maybe.

Ken 05:34

對，我有問我朋友說為什麼你要去，然後因為反正你都是中國的一部分的，你知道你上去不會改變任何東西，他說如果大家都這樣想的話，then nothing will ever change. 那所以他的說法是跟我們之前訪的

Kylie 05:48

賀大哥，跟賀大哥講得很像嘛？你要把時間長遠來看，如果沒有任何人做出任何反抗的行動的話，我們人類社會永遠都不會改變。

Ken 06:00

不會進步

Kylie 06:01

Ever ever 永遠都不會進步

Ken 06:05

就保守派..

Kylie 06:06

我們今天其實是想討論是，別的觀點對不對？我想我們的聽眾都很熟悉我們的觀點，我們當然是比較支持民主跟法治，但我們今天要討論另外一種觀點，最近是不是有跟朋友討論到？

Ken 06:18

我們昨天好像有講到一點，對不對？

Kylie 06:22

沒有吧

Ken 06:23

好，那我有朋友，他其實他他的另外一半其實是香港人，他們在其實之前香港佔中的時候，我就知道他們的立場其實是跟大部分的，我們至少接收到的觀點是不一樣的，所以這一次反送中事情發生的時候，我最想要的就是跟他們聊一下，我想要知道他們的事情這件事情的想法是怎麼樣，他們的想法其實都是他們覺得這些人不要再不要再鬧了，因為他們這樣第一讓所有的人都很難繼續做生意，第二是，他們再這樣鬧下去，中國只會更加的 punish 香港讓大家都很難活下去，那第3，他就是說，中國一直都想要讓上海取代香港，只是他們是慢慢來的，所以你們這樣鬧下去以後，他們加速

以後，香港是不是以後什麼都沒有了？你為什麼要這樣子做？他們說他們的想法是這樣子，說 don't do

Kylie 07:19

或許有，maybe，有一半的人是想要好做生意的

Ken 07:25

因為他說他有，也有許多香港朋友，所以有的是 hedge fund manager，有的是就是有看到開連鎖餐廳的他，如果開連鎖餐廳的超討厭，這些人在街上因為他說那些人，就是再把他的許多店家的玻璃都打破了，進去偷他們的錢什麼的，他說是他說就是 yah there's looting but news don't talk about it

Kylie 07:48

可不一定是抗爭的人啦沒比就是 maybe, you never know

Ken 07:51

因為有 200 萬人的時候，you can't expect everyone is right

Ken 07:57

他說，而且他們這些人的想法，其實說，這些年輕人，他們容易被煽動來，they don't have to work 他們就是一些只有理想主義的人，然後他說了一句話，讓我印象蠻深的，然後讓我們的然後讓我最近一直在想這句話，他說，其實這些人都非常多有理想 very idealize 可是他說 idealism, having ideal or being idealistic, is the most selfish thing that you can do it because you're only thinking about yourself. You're only accomplishing something for yourself.

Kylie 08:29

No, I don't agree.

Ken 08:33

他的說法就是這樣。他說有理想這種事情，尤其是有理想、有抱負很好，可是這種事情是，他說有這種想法，其實都是非常自私的，因為你在做的事情到最後，只是 self actualization 在完成你的自我我的夢想而已，並不是完成所有人的夢想，

Kylie 08:50

No 我覺得其實願意去冒著風險去實現法治，或是民主追求法治民主的人其實才是真正的，會願意為別人著想的，為什麼？因為這些人？其實他們大部分可能都是菁英份子，大部分的社會，社會運動的領袖，大部分是菁英份子，

Ken 09:15

這一次是嗎？

Kylie 09:18

我說不是所有站上街的人，大部分的領袖在社會運動上面

Ken 09:23

向蘇丹現在在蘇丹發生的事情，

Kylie 09:26

那為什麼這些人要這樣做？這是為什麼？為什麼需要民主？民主一定是最沒有效率的，最沒有辦法迅速發大財的方式，那是因為如果今天你被受到政府迫害的時候，你是有辦法有一個，尋一個門路，或是法律可以為自己發聲的，我覺得這是非常重要的，很多時候大家都說你們這些人很吵，這些人很愛胡鬧，這是因為政府正好沒有迫害到你，並不是說你一定要做壞事，政府才會迫害你，任何事情你記不記得？之前，在中國有些省份發生不管是有人衝進幼稚園，殺了一堆小孩子，去貴族學校，然後老師對對小孩子性騷擾，或者是

Ken 10:11

我以為你，你要講的是因為是因為現在天主教基督信任何教在中國都是都是被禁止的事情，所以現在光是信教，你都有可能被抓去關嘛

Kylie 10:21

Yah, religion is another story. 我現在想的是那些覺得，我只是奉公守法的好公民我有錢我根本不用去對抗政府的這些人，其實你就算進一個貴族學校，你的小孩如果被霸凌，這個人正好，可是官二代，你在一個完全不民主的，法治的社會你是沒有任何能力可以發聲的，所以為什麼人會這麼想要追求、法治追求公平，因為你會希望至少有一個門路可以去發聲，我覺得這個是

Ken 10:51

對啊。可是理論上會有這樣想，可是你這樣講，剛剛講的時候，他們會說習近平，就是在做這件事情，他都會打貪啊。

Kylie 11:00

No, 他只是用他的方式

Ken 11:01

理論上。Yah exactly.

Kylie 11:03

肅清異己

Ken 11:04

No But that's not the way they see it

Kylie 11:06

You mean you are talking about Chinese people?

Ken 11:08

Yah or the supporters of the community party, they don't see it that way.

他們覺得一切都只是為了是為了人民的富強在做基礎，所以他在剷除這些貪官

Kylie 11:20

No, like thing about all those people who don't have registration right in the cities

Ken 11:28

你說民工嗎？

Kylie 11:30

移工還有所有的 micro workers，他們有一個詞叫做

Ken 11:34

就是民工

Kylie 11:35

喔是嗎，就是被趕回家鄉的這些人他們，沒有任何權利因為，他們連遷徙的自由都沒有沒有

Ken 11:42

戶籍、沒有戶籍的人，沒有戶籍的人在大都市的

Kylie 11:46

邊緣人口，這樣他們的權益是，完全沒有機會被發聲的，雖然台灣也有很多的弱勢族群，可是在台灣，你任何人都可以站出來，支持然後為你想你支持的 for the good cost 你是可以做些什麼的

Ken 12:00

這樣子你就變成 you are not believing in the party, right? Cuz by believing in the party, the communist party they supposed to take care of everyone but it just never a fair

Kylie 12:09

It's not economic party. What are you talking about?

Ken 12:10

No, I'm talking about China. The communist party.

Kylie 12:15

他們是資本主義社會啊。

Ken 12:20

They are still based on communist idealist 可是他們是

Kylie 12:21

就是獨裁啊

Ken 12:22

不是他們是共產，你不能說獨裁(dictatorship)，他不是獨裁，因為他不是一人獨大，因為你這樣子想的話，其實是就是錯的方式，

Kylie 12:31

應該是政黨獨大、

Ken 12:32

對一黨獨大，所以他們其實是 authoritarian

Kylie 12:38

Not dictatorship

Ken 12:38

Yah, you're talking about dictatorship. 他們要講的是非洲的，那些人都要非洲的，那些

Ken 12:46

authoritarian 是一黨獨大的、那種感覺的、可是就變成說，一黨獨大，現在的，至少他們在，再給大家在做的形象方面，在中國，他們做的其實是說我們，we are still trying

to lead China toward a good direction. There might be sacrifices the middle.

Kylie 13:06

A lot of sacrifices.

Ken 13:13

But it is the pain that we are all going to take together. By together 他們是說中下階級的

Ken 13:17

所以就是 there will be sacrifice, 可是 the people who believe in this system 那些對這個系統是非常的信任,

Kylie 13:28

真的大家會信任這個系統, 我認同, 在一黨獨大的就是, 其實老實, 你不是民主政治你是比較有效率啦。

Ken 13:37

可是我要跟你說, 因為這是一件大家都沒有, 這是我朋友在講的, 那我其實也一直在想這件事情, 他說, 其實其實不管怎麼樣, 我們都要理解一件事情, 就是中國的強大是一件無法阻止的事情, 無法被擋下來的事情, 這是 inevitability 就像薩諾斯一樣, 是無法抵擋的事情, 所以變成說我們怎麼樣來想中國? 還有怎麼跟中國對抗也好, 合作也好, 這是變成一個課題。

Kylie 14:09

如何跟他共處

Ken 14:11

怎麼跟他共處對。這是一個課題, 就像

Ken 14:15

我跟他們聊的時候, 也聊到, 說貿易戰怎麼辦? 中國本來貿易戰對中國是對的, 可是如果你真的, 對他的貿易戰太嚴重的時候, 其實傷到所有的人, 所以是要有適可而止, 或者是要貿易戰, 要卡在對的地方, 讓中國會痛, 讓他們知道說他們要做某些改善, 可是我一直覺得說有時候我們一直在想的就中國, 就是一個邪惡的帝國, 或者是一個邪惡的生命體, 我們一直想要對抗他, 其實變成說要有一個什麼共存的方式, 其實這就是我以前想的方法

Kylie 14:55

你說兩手策略對，可是一個地方、現在最像在做兩手策略，檯面上的人是誰，你應該知道，對不對？但是你不認同他，

Ken 15:07

因為我不信任他，

Kylie 15:08

這就是問題，因為民主政治人物就是要對人民負責，他就是要溝通他的政策。兩手策略就是要不公開、不透明，這就是跟小英，你支持的，他目前的一些好的政策嘛。對不對？他就是走公開、透明，都告訴都告訴你的路線，

Ken 15:25

她以前不公開、透明，大家，我們就很不爽嘛

Kylie 15:26

大家，我們就很不爽嘛，對不對？所以他現在會很努力的想跟跟群眾溝通，大家就會比較喜歡他，但這跟你覺得，台灣是應該做的事情背道而馳，而且小英在做的事情，就是一直挑釁中國，也跟你剛剛講的理念、背道而馳，so what do you want?

Ken 15:44

我只是是把某一個想法、一個思路提出來，我希望大家是多少用多一點角度來想中國，可是我不希望、the last thing I want 就是大家走入一個台灣只剩一條路的這種死角，我不希望，大家只覺得說台灣一定要怎樣，怎麼樣？i think there many possibilities 就是我只是希望大家就是多想一下，不要一直走到，走到光譜的極端，因為走到極端的時候，你就會變，

Kylie 16:15

人一極端就腦殘，這是沒有錯的，好啦。那今天我們對於對，香港、中國的評論其實也講了蠻多不同的觀點，那希望不管你是認同的什麼樣的觀點，也歡迎大家，謝謝。讓我們知道。State tune, we will be right back.

Transcript English version

A2 Hong Kongese ran into the Legislative Council. They must be influenced negatively by Taiwanese. 20190707

Ken 00:01

Just a sec, did you start?

Kylie 00:10

Welcome back to M radio FM106, you're now listening to Bailingguo News. This is Kylie.

Ken 00:14

This is Ken.

Kylie 00:16

We would be using both English and Mandarin to talk about interesting news happening around the world. Second news.

Ken 00:23

We would be using both English and Mandarin to talk about interesting news happening around the world. okay, the second news.

Ken 00:27

We did notice earlier that our second news will talk about Hong Kong. This is our second time talk about Hing Kong in three weeks. I felt that Hong Kongese is really...

Kylie 00:35

Because there were a lot happened in Hong Kong.

Ken 00:37

And they are so brave ◦ Okay let's start.

Ken 00:41

Hundreds of protesters in Hong Kong swarming to the legislator's main building Monday night. Turning down portraits of legislative leaders as spray paint pro-democracy slogans on the walls of the main chamber. Frustration was mounting over a lack of response from the administration to a position demand.

Kylie 01:00

Hundreds of protesters in Hong Kong swarming to the legislator's main building Monday night. Turning down portraits of legislative leaders as spray paint pro-democracy slogans on the walls of the main chamber. Frustration was mounting over a lack of response from the administration to a position demand.

Ken 01:15

Police move in shortly after midnight to clear surrounding streets by appear to have paws

outside the legislative building. The spokesman had earlier broadcast of warning that appropriate force would be using this clearance operation, but there was no immediate word on any arrest or injuries.

Kylie 01:34

Police move in shortly after midnight to clear surrounding streets by appear to have paws outside the legislative building. The spokesman had earlier broadcast of warning that appropriate force would be using this clearance operation, but there was no immediate word on any arrest or injuries.

Ken 01:54

police advance clearing road blocks in responding with tear gas as retreating protesters through bricks, eggs and umbrellas at them. By 1 AM, It was off by over and Police had taken back to the entry area around the legislature.

Kylie 02:08

the entire area

Ken 02:09

The entire area. Sorry not entry, entire.

Kylie 02:12

Police advance clearing road blocks in responding with tear gas as retreating protesters through bricks, eggs and umbrellas at them. By 1 AM, It was off by over and Police had taken back to the entire area around the legislature.

Ken 02:30

The shop escalation in tactics came home the anniversary of the former British colonies return to China, a city holiday, reflected, mounting frustration with Hong Kong's leader for not responding to the protesters' demand after several weeks of demonstration.

Kylie 02:44

The shop escalation in tactics came home the anniversary of the former British colonies return to China, a city holiday, reflected, mounting frustration with Hong Kong's leader for not responding to the protesters' demand after several weeks of demonstration.

Ken 03:03

I saw the latest news is that Hong Kong police are arresting people with the finger prints, like

ten people were arrest.

Kylie 03:17

I believe people who run into the legislative council building should have the consciousness because there are monitors and lives. I think it is not hard to arrest people. They are brave. I was like "OMG, they ran into the legislative council building".

Ken 03:35

That night my sister kept sending latest news. Many of my friends were reading and sharing. I gave a look at the live video or the comments under the post of the news link. Most of the Taiwanese are really care about it, saying "you are brave. Hang in there but please don't get hurt." I know my Hong Kongese friend hates to hear I say that Hong Kong is China. It is. Therefore, when it is China you don't know what it will do to you. So it's always best to be safe. Right?

Ken 04:14

Because my friend did go to the street on July 1st. I asked him not to run in because he has two children. I said "Please, don't do anything scary. I beg you."

Kylie 04:25

Then what did he say? He stayed at outside and support?

Ken 04:27

Yah, he said he support at outside. He said, "I might go I might not". I said, "don't do anything crazy."

Kylie 04:34

I would like to know are Hong Kongese fine being arrested or putting into jail? They believe they will be release anyway? Do they think like that?

Ken 04:44

I did not ask his thought. My friend did not run in it so I can't speak for all the people, but my guess will be that I don't think they think anything will happen though.

Kylie 04:57

Really?

Ken 04:58

Or even anything happens it won't be that serious. It would be similar to before?

Kylie 05:03

They will still be released?

Ken05:04

Like Joshua Wong, right?

Kylie 05:07

I think they still feel that Hong Kong is a place with rule of law.

Ken 05:12

Yah, in their mind Hong Kong is still like kinda like part of British colony left. You know like the culture, the concept of rule of law.

Kylie 05:23

Rule of law

Ken 05:23

Rules of law still left but I think that what they wish but I don't think it's still there.

Kylie 05:28

Or if they think that they don't do anything, its gonna change dramatically, maybe.

Ken 05:34

Right, I asked my friend why you went on the street because they are a part of China anyway. Your kwon that you could not change anything even you went on the street. He relied "if everyone all has this thought, then nothing will ever change." His statement is similar to the person we previous interview.

Kylie 05:48

Just like Mr. He, right? In a long run, if nobody takes any action, the society will never change.

Ken 06:00

Will never improve.

Kylie 06:01

Ever, ever, will never improve.

Ken 06:05

Conservative

Kylie 06:06

Actually, today we would like to talk about another perspective, right? I believe our audiences are really familiar with our perspective. Of course, we are more pro-democracy and pro-nomocracy but today we would like to discuss another perspective and recently we discuss with friends, right.

Ken 06:18

We did talk a little yesterday, right?

Kylie 06:22

I don't think so.

Ken 06:23

OK so my friend, his partner is Hong Kongese. While the Umbrella Movement, I knew that they have a very different stand with most of others. At least the perspective I receive is very different, so this time when the anti-Extradition Law Amendment Bill movement took place, I would like to talk with them the most. I would like to know what are their thoughts on this movement. Their thoughts are that they think these people should stop protesting, because that really made everybody had a hard time for leaving, for running their other business. Second, if they keep protesting, China is going to punish Hong Kong more to let everybody suffered and third, he said that China has always want to replace Hong Kong with Shanghai. They just do it they gradually. If people keep having protest like this, China will just accelerate the process and then Hong Kong would be nothing. "Why would you do that?" that's how they said.

Kylie 07:19

Maybe, maybe like there are half of the people just want to continue their business.

Ken 07:25

Yah, because he said that he has a lot of Hong Kongese friends and some of them are hedge fund managers. Some of them are opening restaurants. Those who operating chain restaurants really hate those protesters like there are people shattered their window, steal their money. Yah there's looting but news doesn't talk about it.

Kylie 07:48

Well, they may not be the protesters. Maybe, you never know.

Ken 07:51

When there's 2 million people, you can't expect everyone is Right?

Ken 07:57

He said that these younger generations are so easy to be instigated. They don't have to work. They are just a bunch of people who are idealism and he said somethings gave me a strong impression and I kept thinking about his words. He said that those people who are very idealism but having ideals or being idealistic is the most selfish thing that you can do it because you're only thinking about yourself. You're only accomplishing something for yourself.

Kylie 08:29

No, I don't agree.

Ken 08:33

That's how he said. He said that having ideal is fine but the truth is people who have this kind of thoughts are very selfish because you're just doing your own thing you're fulfilling your own goal. You're just self-actualization, but you didn't care about other and you're not people's goals.

Kylie 08:50

No, people who fight against dictatorships, pursue democracy and practice nomocracy are the ones who truly care for others. Why? Because most of these might be elites. The leaders of most of the social movements are elites.

Ken 09:15

Does this one count?

Kylie 09:18

I mean not all the protesters but most of leaders in the social movements.

Ken 09:23

Like things happened in Sudan.

Kylie 09:26

Why do those people do this? Why? Why do we need democracy? Democracy is the least effective regime or the least way to be rich immediately, but it could give people a legal way to do things and preserve their rights. I think this is very important. Most of the time, people say that you these protesters are annoying and love to mess around that's because the government did not suppress you or did not damage your rights. we're not saying that you had to do something wrong so the government will prosecute you. Anything... Do you remember there was a person who ran to kindergarten in some states in China and killed a bunch of kids. You went to exclusive school and teachers have a sexual harassment to the children or...

Ken 10:11

I thought you're going to say because now Catholicism and Christianity are banned in China. Any religion is banned in China, so just having your own religion you could be put in jail.

Kylie 10:21

Yeah, I religion is another story. What I am thinking right now is that I'm just a citizen who is rich and follow the rules and does not have to opposed to the government. Those people even though in exclusive school, your child could be bullied, and bully could be a second generation of a political family. If you're in a non-democracy and -rule of law society, you have no ability to rise your voice that's why people are pursuing equality pursuing rule of law because at least you have a legal way to preserve your rights.

Ken 10:51

Right, theoretically, you should think about that when you say that, there will be people replied that president Xi is solving this problem now. He did something like fighting corruption.

Kylie 11:00

No, he's just using his own way.

Ken 11:01

Theoretically, yah exactly.

Kylie 11:03

Eliminate dissidents.

Ken 11:04

No But that's not the way they see it.

Kylie 11:06

You mean you are talking about Chinese people?

Ken 11:08

Yah or the supporters of the community party, they don't see it that way.

People believe that all the things the party did are building a foundation to make people, strong and rich that's why the government is eliminating those corrupt officials.

Kylie 11:20

No, like thing about all those people who don't have registration right in the cities.

Ken 11:28

Do you mean the civilian workers?

Kylie 11:30

Migrant workers and all the micro workers, they have a term...

Ken 11:34

That's civilian workers.

Kylie 11:35

Oh really, they are those who were turfed out back to their hometown. They don't have any rights because they barely have the right to migrate.

Ken 11:42

Household register, people without household register in the big city.

Kylie 11:46

Marginal population. Thus, their rights absolutely could not be heard. There are a lot of minorities in Taiwan but anybody can stand out and support what you want to support for the good cost. You can do something for that.

Ken 12:00

Then you turned to be not believing in the party, right? Cuz by believing in the party, the communist party they supposed to take care of everyone but it just never a fair.

Kylie 12:09

It's not economic party. What are you talking about?

Ken 12:10

No, I'm talking about China. The communist party.

Kylie 12:15

They are now capitalism society.

Ken 12:20

They are still based on communist idealist, but they are...

Kylie 12:21

Dictatorship

Ken 12:22

No, they are communist. You can't say dictatorship. he is not dictatorship because hie is not autocracy , you are thinking in the wrong way.

Kylie 12:31

It should be one-party dominant system.

Ken 12:32

Yes, one-party dominant system, so they should be authoritarian.

Kylie 12:38

Not dictatorship

Ken 12:38

Yah, you're talking about dictatorship. That could be in Africa . Those people in Africa.

Ken 12:46

Authoritarian is one-party dominant that could be like... now , at least they are trying to frame an image that we are still trying to lead China toward a good direction. There might be sacrifices the middle.

Kylie 13:06

A lot of sacrifices.

Ken 13:13

But it is the pain that we are all going to take together. By together they meant the middle class.

Ken 13:17

Then, there will be sacrifice, but the people who believe in this system is a high trust on it.

Kylie 13:28

People really trust the system. I understand that one party dominant system is frankly speaking more efficient than democracy rulings.

Ken 13:37

But still, I have to say something that people did not... My friend told me and it's also the thing that I have been thinking all the time. He said that no matter what, we have to understand one thing that you cannot stop China to be stronger. This is something inevitability. Just like Thanos, you can't stop it and which turns out that we have to think about China whether to confront or cooperate. This could be an issue.

Kylie 14:09

How to coexist with China?

Ken 14:11

Right, coexist. This is an issue like

Ken 14:15

I chatted with my friends about the trade war, so it was supposed to be correct to fight against China with trade war but if you push too hard you could harm everybody so you have to stop at some places or the trade war should stop at the appropriate timing to let China hurt, to let them know they should make a change, but one thing that kept in my mind is that China is an evil empire or an evil life form. We keep trying to fight against China, but it turns out that there should be a way to coexist. This is what I thought long time ago.

Kylie 14:55

You are saying two-pronged strategy, right? But a place now having a two-pronged strategy... you know who I'm talking about, right? However, you just don't agree with him.

Ken 15:07

Because I don't trust him.

Kylie 15:08

This is the point cause democracy politicians are supposed to take responsibility for the citizens. They need to communicate their policies instead of using the two-pronged strategy which is not transparent and public. That is how the president Tsai did and you support it, right. She has some good policies and she processes publicly and transparently.

Ken 15:25

She was not transparent and public and people were mad.

Kylie 15:26

Right, we were mad. She tried very hard to communicate with the public and peoples likes her better but it seems that you think Taiwan should do something opposite. However, What Presidents Tsai is doing right now is provoking China it's totally different based on the concept you just said, so what do you want?

Ken 15:44

I just bring up an idea, a train of thought. I hope people use more perspectives to think about the issue of China. I don't want... the last thing I want is everybody walks in a blind corner that Taiwan only left one way to go. I don't want people believe that there is only one way we can do. I think there are many possibilities. I hope everyone to have a sense that don't walk to the extreme of the political spectrum. When you become the extreme of the political spectrum, you will be...

Kylie 16:15

One people go to extremes, they will become brainless. Okay. That all for today. We talked different perspectives on Hong Kong and China. You are welcome to share your thoughts with us whether you agree or not. Thank you. State tune, we will be right back.

Transcript A3 特首撤回送中條例 皆大歡喜(02:08-16:48)20190908

Kylie 02:08

歡迎回到成功全國廣播 FM106, 您現在收聽的是 Bailingguo news, 我是 Kylie

Ken 02: 12

This is Ken.

Kylie 02:13

我們會用 bilingual 雙語的方式，推薦大家有趣的新聞

Ken 02:19

We would be using both English and Mandarin to talk about interesting news happening around the world. 你馬上就跳到第 3 段了，

Kylie 02:23

沒有我轉回來了

Kem 02:25

你是歸心似箭嗎？ 跟我錄音有這麼痛苦嗎？

Kylie 02:30

沒有，我轉回來，我覺得我轉得漂亮結果你竟然沒有接球，我很失望，

Ken 02:33

我有看到你轉回來，我就繼續正常，好嗎？第二段，其實這是今天剛發生的新聞，我們一定一定要講，因為我不知道接下來會發生什麼事情，我們先這樣，

Ken 02:49

Hong Kong Hong Kong Chief Executive Carrie Lam has announced a formal withdrawal of a controversial extradition bill the spark months of protest. The Beijing in fact, leader made announcement in a pre-recorded televisive statement on Wednesday.

Kylie 03:03

香港特首林鄭月娥在週三的預錄影片上宣布，將正式正式撤回引發數個月抗爭的送中條例。

Ken 03:11

The scrapping of the bill was one of the main demands of the pro-democracy movement in the semi-autonomous Chinese territory. Demonstrators have been also calling for an independent inquiry into the alleged police brutality and claims resignation, as well as for her stop sorry, as well as for her to stop describing the protest as rioting.

Kylie 03:36

撤回送中條例是這一次香港民主派運動的主要訴求之一。示威抗議者也要求要對暴警展開獨立的調查，並成立獨立的調查小組，並要求林鄭月娥下台，呼籲他不應該這樣

抗議遊行定調為暴動。

Ken 03:54

But in her remarks, Lam said the government would not accept other demands, including the independent inquiry. Protesters have also called for the release of those detained without charges but Lam said this was unacceptable.

Kylie 04:08

林鄭月娥在影片中也表示，政府不會接受其他的要求，比如說成立獨立調查警察暴力的委員會，以及要求要釋放被捕的抗議者等，政府是不會接受的。

Ken 04:22

I can't believe this happened.

Kylie 04:25

Why? 你說撤回這件事嗎？ The formal withdrawal?

Ken 04:30

對 I can't believe this actually happened.

Kylie 04:31

因為這等於是讓步了對不對？

Ken 04:35

對，就是其實事實上，北京滿丟臉的一件事情嗎？

Kylie 04:38

真的嘛？

Ken 04:40

Yah, 北京 want something and cannot get it from their own territory. It's a slap in the face.

Kylie 04:47

So you are humiliating a nation that doesn't want to be humiliated.

Ken 04:51

Yah exactly.

Kylie 04:54

我沒有，我沒有這樣想，我想說，因為這次真的是鬧得很嚴重、

Ken 05:00

Yah it been drag in and forth for like... how long? Eighty days? Ninety days?

Kylie 05:02

真的已經非常多而且我覺得這一段

Ken 05:02

快要三個月了

Kylie 05:04

時間我看到蠻多新聞，有講到這個外資出逃，然後還有就是金融運作的問題，還有 run on the bank

Ken 05:13

對，我很驚訝你居然會傳那一篇文章給我看

Kylie 05:15

我傳的哪一篇？

Ken 05:16

就是你傳了那篇文章，是講說，現在在香港的外資資金外流非常嚴重，是你丟的嗎？還是我們的朋友在群裡面丟，應該是我們的朋友。

Kylie 05:28

應該是我，就是我

Ken 05:29

不然別人丟，你不會讀，

Kylie 05:32

我想應該是我丟的，因為我有看到這個，還有大家會比較擔心的，就是擠兌的，就是 run on the bank，如果大家對已經金融市場沒有信心了之所以會發生一些擠兌的風波。

Ken 05:45

今天其實這個新聞一出來，我就看到新台幣馬上漲

Kylie 05:50

為什麼

Ken 05:52

It's interesting. I don't know. 就是可能資金大家回流到別的地方去，把我也太知道

Kylie 05:58

好吧。好啦。我覺得這樣子算是等於是示威抗議者的主要訴求之一，應該算是最大的起火點，引爆點算是達到了，對不對？所以他們

Ken 06:13

可是現在還有 5 大訴求，裡面只有其中一項達到，其實還有其他四項，我背不出來，對不起，

Kylie 06:20

對，有講到一些獨立調查，還有因為很多人被抓嘛。所以也希望這些人可以被釋放

Ken 06:26

然後他們也希望有真普選這件事情，那所以其實林鄭她在發表這聲明的時候有說到我們的撤回反送中，可是其他你們要的東西我不會給，因為這是犯法的。他說，在香港是一個法治國家，你們要的這些東西在法理上是說不通的，還有其他守法的、香港居民的、是不願意看到的。

Kylie 06:47

What?

Kylie 06:53

Ok, wow! 真的是睜著眼說瞎話到一個極致耶，真的是什麼話說得出口。但是我跟 ken 剛剛其實有討論過我們，覺得因為算是一個主要訴求達到，會不會其實民眾會希望好那示威抗議者就應該應該要先停止，會不會？應該要讓步？

Ken 07:13

我覺得理論上，就是中間然後偏一點點支持的，現在看到這件事情是算是到告一段落，

Kylie 07:23

那至少是一個初步的、

Ken 07:25

初步的，一個休息的點，該怎麼說？ take a break

Kylie 07:35

是有一個理由讓大家，以可以先喘口氣， I don't know，因為我沒有辦法想像，如果每天周末都要上街而且那個上街是有生命的、危險的，我沒有辦法像想那個壓力耶

Ken 07:47

你有看到有一些就是 rumor floating round regarding to October 31st riots, no, I'm sorry, not riots..

Kylie 07:53

October 31st?

Ken 07:54

August

Kylie 07:56

August 31st，所以就是 8 月 31 天晚上的事，是不是很多人，警察上街去抓癩去地鐵站打人然後抓了很多人

Ken 08:03

在地鐵站在那邊打人

Ken 08:06

他有可能被打死。結果新聞說，他沒有打死，他只是脊椎受傷，現在還在昏迷沒有醒，所以可是我沒有，沒有，我只是說我看到的一些新聞，然後有人， this could be fake, i do know 就是有人在他們的 telegram 群裡面說說他們當天很多人受傷，進醫院、進醫院就是就是還是活著的。可是，他們說，隔天香港突然有很多不具名的浮屍打撈起來，他們說那些可能就是跳河自殺的之類的。可是他們說，那些人的身體上有很多，很多的棍棒痕跡，我不想我不願意相信，我說的不願意相信，因為

Kylie 08:48

No way. No way!

Ken 08:55

That's too sad.

Kylie 08:56

That's too crazy.

Ken 08:58

That's too sad.

所以這邊我就會想要講說，其實我上一個周末有去二二八博物館，因為剛好我們，之前有做一個讀書會叫陳澄波密碼裡面就提到了，叫做陳植棋，植棋是陳澄波的好朋友，那同時也是一個畫家

Kylie 09:17

英年早逝的畫家

Ken09:19

他 6 歲就去世了，所以現在在 228，有一個，有一個植棋生平展

Kylie 09:24

Oh, right now? 現在還有嗎?

Ken 09:25

對，九月一號開始到 12 月一號，他的展沒有很大，因為他是在實在太早，太年輕就過世了，而且很多畫其實可是找不到，找不到，不過去那邊的時候，我除了看到看成植棋的話之外呢？我也有到他的話，在二樓二樓的左邊，那、二樓的右邊就是在展一些二八，再講一些 228 事件的起源，然後過程，還有中間受到影響的人

Kylie 10:03

是不是有很多資料跟照片

Ken 10:02

對看了其實蠻令人難過的，那可是因為

Ken 10:07

因為我覺得它那個博物館弄的很好的地方，其實是他不是很濫情，是那個字嗎？矯情，對，就是很故意，就是要把你的心揪住

Kylie 10:23

Not to try to appeal your emotion 這樣子

Ken 10:27

其實它就是把史實這樣子講出來其實就夠了，其實是這樣子，就讓我很難過啊。

Kylie 10:33

不用特別用力，就已經讓人覺得滿難過的，

Ken 10:37

我在一邊看，其實就是他們從一開始講說，就是台灣的當初的人民大家很歡迎，因為就是日本戰敗，所以當然歡迎國民黨過來想說，漢人終於可以給漢人統治，我們大家是一個國嘛，就是歡迎他們進來，結果因為國民黨當時的腐敗，還有他們在進來以後，因為台灣的當初是算是相對富裕，所以就是他們收刮了很多台灣的民脂民膏，所以讓台灣的人民生活變得非常辛苦，所以後來就是衝突加劇然後導致後來的 228 事件發生，我看到這邊的時候，我覺得突然就讓我想到香港在發生事情，因為你看香港之前也是一樣被殖民，對不對？被殖民 100 年，所以香港被指的時間比台灣久很多，大家的語言的同時變成可能，台灣當初變日文，香港變成是英文，對那大家國籍也都有變，可是相對來說，你的環境跟當初的中國來比也是富裕，像台灣，對當初的中華民國，還有香港回歸前的中國，其實是非常的，都是非常富裕的。所以大家還是還是說沒關係，回歸我們都漢人這樣子，血濃於水都是一家人，對不對？大家一家親，結果大家就是在一起久了，結果發現說

Kylie 12:18

跟原來想象的不一樣。

Ken 12:18

跟原來想像的不是那麼像，就像陳澄波，當初也是很歡迎國民黨回來，他還加入議會，對嘉義市議會結果出事了，所以就第一個，那個，水上機場想要把那些衝突給消滅

Kylie12:36

和平使者

Ken 12:38

對，和平使者，結果 he scarified his life for what he believed in. 那我想就是很多東西，我覺得跟香港發生的事件有很多平行的事件，只是現在沒有到那麼血腥，所以我覺得這是一件比較好的傾向，該怎麼說嗎？可是就是剛好讓我突然有有這種感受，就有點難過，所以為什麼？如果你都一直說我們自己家人為什麼還會發生這種事？

Kylie 13:08

其實這讓我想到

Ken 13:09

可是就真的，大家的價值觀就不一樣了，雖然說是一家人，可是真的大家在背景和香港的價值觀是 pro- democracy

Kylie 13:21

中國就不是啊，對啊我。曾經曾經跟就是也是中國同學，然後在網路上筆戰，然後很諷刺的是在臉書特地翻牆來出來，跟我筆戰

Ken 13:30

等一下，他住哪裡，

Kylie 13:32

對他現在其實住美國

Ken 13:33

所以他沒有翻啊。

Kylie 13:35

但是他下面的朋友，應該都是，好吧，你想要說什麼，有沒有，我就發現，因為他其實就是知識然後在中國受教育，後來就是很幸運的，當然能力很強，去美國工作，然後他就是會說，你知道是最後，大家其實就是希望可以安居樂業、有口飯吃，其實不管任何的抗爭，都是這樣的，which I agree 其實是民生的問題嘛，對不對。抗爭很多的時候是民生問題，民主是其次，但他講到最後就是說到最後，你還是會變成看你是要對你的前殖民者磕頭？還是你要對中國中國磕頭，他用磕頭這個英文字，因為我們是用英文在吵，然後就覺得 what are you talking about....

Ken 14:18

就是為什麼你要磕頭，所以你就是寧願，就是

Kylie 14:22

他覺得就是血濃於水的概念，

Ken 14:25

所以都要磕頭，他寧願磕中國人，

Kylie 14:27

因為我們都是一家人

Ken 14:29

可是就算是中國，是暴政也 ok 這樣子

Kylie 14:32

他們，可能不覺得中國是暴政，因為他們覺得中國讓這麼多人富有起來，所以有一些比較比較獨裁的地方就是必要之惡，我發現他們的邏輯好像是這樣，我聽了就非常想要翻白眼

Ken 14:42

對對對，我的所有人，我遇到的所有的朋友都覺得這是必要之惡，所以這個國家的說這就是國家這麼大，不然你要怎麼管理，我說

Kylie 14:51

What, no way!

Ken 14:53

What are you talking about?

Kylie 14:55

對然後，我就會覺得講必要之惡的人就會，讓我非常非常難以忍受，因為民主或許不是最好的體制，他可能沒有辦法做這個最有效率的事情，可是他最大的優點，其實就是當有人被 suppressed 的時候，不管那個人是什麼樣的人，你能有有一個管道可以，不管是宣洩或者是你可以，有一個管道可以提出你的訴求？那會不會被採納？結果怎麼樣？是另外一回事？可是你在獨裁的體制裡是完全沒有辦法做到這件事情，今天政府要你有，給你有錢就有錢，要你死就去死

Ken 15:31

啊。就像最近有一篇，養豬場的文章不知道，有沒有看到、

Kylie 15:36

沒有，

Ken 15:37

因為現在中國的豬肉價格非常的高，因為豬瘟的關係，還有在現在中國在做改革，要讓整個國家變得更美麗、更乾淨、所以就把養豬這種地下產業，他們都在關，所以中

國的豬肉

Kylie 15:54

那中國要吃什麼豬？

Ken 15:56

沒錯，尤其是中國的豬肉、消耗量是全世界第一名，而且這是一半的豬肉，都是中國的，

Kylie 16:02

這是人民的主食

Ken 16:04

對沒錯，所以現在豬肉超貴，然後現在連黨中央都說 oh shoot, we made a mistake on forcing them to close. 所以他們現在就是想說我們要開了，所以那個養豬的文字就想說，我現在是不是又有機會可以開養豬場了呢？可是我現在是市委書記跟我說再緩緩，我們還沒收到收到正式的命令，那可是他就是突然一聲令下，她就是她養了十六萬隻豬喔，一聲令下他就要關掉，

Kylie 16:37

蛤那那些豬怎麼辦？

Ken 16:38

就是一就賣掉就賣掉了，就是員工重點，是重點，是他的員工啊怎麼辦
It's crazy right?

Kylie 16:48

We are running out of time. Stay tune, we will be right back.

Transcript English version

**A3 The Executive retracted the Extradition Law Amendment Bill. Happy ever after?
(02:08-16:48)20190908**

Kylie 02:08

Welcome back to M radio FM106, you're now listening to Bailingguo News. This is Kylie.

Ken 02: 12

This is Ken.

Kylie 02:13

We would be using both English and Mandarin to talk about interesting news.

Ken 02:19

We would be using both English and Mandarin to talk about interesting news happening around the world. You skipped to the third part.

Kylie 02:23

No, I did make up for that mistake.

Kem 02:25

You want to go home as soon as possible? Is recording with me suffering?

Kylie 02:30

No, I did make it up. I think I did it quite smooth and you did not catch that. I am disappointed at you.

Ken 02:33

I did so I followed up just like usual, okay! Second part, this is today's news. We have to talk about it because we don't know what will happen in the following days. Okay let's start.

Ken 02:49

Hong Kong Chief Executive Carrie Lam has announced a formal withdrawal of a controversial extradition bill the spark months of protest. The Beijing in fact, leader made announcement in a pre-recorded televisive statement on Wednesday.

Kylie 03:03

Hong Kong Chief Executive Carrie Lam has announced a formal withdrawal of a controversial extradition bill the spark months of protest. The Beijing in fact, leader made announcement in a pre-recorded televisive statement on Wednesday.

Ken 03:11

The scrapping of the bill was one of the main demands of the pro-democracy movement in the semi-autonomous Chinese territory. Demonstrators have been also calling for an independent inquiry into the alleged police brutality and claims resignation, as well as for her stop sorry, as well as for her to stop describing the protest as rioting.

Kylie 03:36

The scrapping of the bill was one of the main demands of the pro-democracy movement in the semi-autonomous Chinese territory. Demonstrators have been also calling for an independent inquiry into the alleged police brutality and claims resignation, as well as for her stop sorry, as well as for her to stop describing the protest as rioting.

Ken 03:54

But in her remarks, Lam said the government would not accept other demands, including the independent inquiry. Protesters have also called for the release of those detained without charges but Lam said this was unacceptable.

Kylie 04:08

But in her remarks, Lam said the government would not accept other demands, including the independent inquiry. Protesters have also called for the release of those detained without charges but Lam said this was unacceptable.

Ken 04:22

I can't believe this happened.

Kylie 04:25

Why? You mean the withdrawal? The formal withdrawal?

Ken 04:30

Yah, I can't believe this actually happened.

Kylie 04:31

This is a concession, right.

Ken 04:35

Yes, it is actually an embarrassing thing to Beijing.

Kylie 04:38

Really?

Ken 04:40

Yah, Beijing wants something and cannot get it from their own territory. It's a slap in the face.

Kylie 04:47

So you are humiliating a nation that doesn't want to be humiliated.

Ken 04:51

Yah exactly.

Kylie 04:54

I did not, I did not think like that. I was thinking the movement is really serious this time.

Ken 05:00

Yah, it been drag in and forth for like... how long? Eighty days? Ninety days?

Kylie 05:02

Right, it has been a long...

Ken 05:02

Almost three months,

Kylie 05:04

During this time, I read a few news. One mentioned that foreign-funded outflow and the finance operating problem as well as run on the bank.

Ken 05:13

Exactly, I am pretty surprised you sent that article to me.

Kylie 05:15

Which one?

Ken 05:16

The one wrote about the foreign-funded outflow is critical right now. Is that you? Did you share it in the group chat or is it our friend? It should be our friend.

Kylie 05:28

It should be me. It's me.

Ken 05:29

Otherwise, you won't read.

Kylie 05:32

I think it's me because I did read it. People has been worried about the bank run, run on the bank. People are losing faith in the finance market so the bank run problem happened.

Ken 05:45

After this news was release, the New Taiwan dollar appreciates immediately.

Kylie 05:50

Why?

Ken 05:52

It's interesting. I don't know. Maybe the fund flows to other countries. I don't really know.

Kylie 05:58

Okay. Back to the news, I think it fits one of the main demands that the protesters request or we should say the tipping point has solved...?

Ken 06:13

But the government only fulfills one of the five demands, there are the other four. I cant remember them...

Kylie 06:20

Yeah, they mentioned the individual investigation and there were a lot of people were arrested right or they hope those people could be released...

Ken 06:26

And they also want true suffrage. The Chief Executive, in her announcement, said that they can withdraw the amendment, but the other demands the protesters asked for are not acceptable because those are illegal and in violation of the law. She said that Hong Kong is place with nomocracy those demands are not allowed based on the law and the other Hong Kongese who follow the rules would not like to see that happen either.

Kylie 06:47

What?

Kylie 06:53

Okay, wow! This is totally lying through their teeth. How dare they said that? What Ken and I just discussed because the withdrawal could be seen as one demands completed. Maybe there are Hong Kongese hoping that the protesters should make a concession?

Ken 07:13

I believe generally I'm most people whose stand is neutral with a bit more supportive will see these as a break of the movement.

Kylie 07:23

At least a preliminary...

Ken 07:25

Preliminary, a break? How do you say that uhm, take a break?

Kylie 07:35

A reason let everyone to catch the breath. I don't know. I can't imagine if I have to go on the street every weekend and that could be lethal danger. I really can't imagine the pressure.

Ken 07:47

Did you notice some rumors floating round regarding to October 31st riots, no, I'm sorry, not riots...

Kylie 07:53

October 31st?

Ken 07:54

August

Kylie 07:56

August 31st. The incident happened at the night of August 31. There were a lot of people were arrested and beaten in the train station by the police.

Ken 08:03

Beat those people at the train station.

Ken 08:06

There is one person who could be beaten to death, but the news reported that he's not dead. He just hurt his spine and it's still not awake yet. I just saw the news said that there are people... That could be fake, I don't know. There are other people chatted in the telegram said that there were a lot of people hurt on August 31. They went to the hospital while they were still alive but the next day there were a lot of anonymous floaters found y on the river.

They said those could be suicide, but they had a lot of stick marks. I don't, I don't want to believe it.

Kylie 08:48

No way. No way!

Ken 08:55

That's too sad.

Kylie 08:56

That's too crazy.

Ken 08:58

That's too sad.

So I want to sit that less we can I visit the 228 Memorial Museum, and in previous episode we talk about the book called Chen Cheng-Po Code and we also mentioned another guy Chen Chih-Chi who is Chen Cheng-P's friend, and he is also an artist.

Kylie 09:17

An artist died really young.

Ken09:19

He died when he was 25 and in the museum there's an exhibition about his life.

Kylie 09:24

Oh, right now? Is the exhibition still available?

Ken 09:25

From September 1 to December 1. It is not a big exhibition because he died too young so there were a lot of paintings that were not found but I not only saw his works. On the second floor, there is another exhibition about the 228 incident which talks about the origin, what's been through and people affected by the incident.

Kylie 10:03

A lot of the incidence information and pictures?

Ken 10:02

Yah, it's quite sad but...

Ken 10:07

They curate the museum pretty well because it is not What is the word? Fussy, right. They did not make you feel heartrending intentionally.

Kylie 10:23

Not to try to appeal your emotion.

Ken 10:27

It just directly presents the true of the history which is sad enough.

Kylie 10:33

You don't have to emphasize the harm because it is sad already.

Ken 10:37

In the exhibition, they showed that in the beginning Taiwanese were very welcome to the KMT party because Japan fail World War II and the Han Chinese can finally rule by Han Chinese. we were finally back together again to be one country. However, the KMT party had serious corruption problem after they started to rule Taiwan. At that time, Taiwan is comparatively richer than China. Thus, the government extorted Taiwanese's possessions which let a lot of people been through a really tough day and these conflicts aggregated by time. In the end, it caused the 228 Incident. When I saw this, it let me think of Hong Kong because they were colonized as well, right. They were colonized for 100 years, which is longer than Taiwan was. During that time people's language could be changed. Taiwan was using Japanese and Hong Kong was using an English so did people's nationality. At the same time, Taiwan is richer than China. when Hong Kong returned back to China, they had the same situation. Hing Kong was very rich at the time, but people still said that it's fine. We were fine returning back to our home country. Blood is thicker than water, and we are all one family. However, after a period of time, people would figure it out that...

Kylie 12:18

It is not the same as their original imagination.

Ken 12:18

It is not the same as their original imagination. Such as Chen Cheng-Po, he was happy that KMT party was going to rule Taiwan and he even joined the parliament yet the parliament went viral in the end. He ran to the airport trying to put an end to the conflicts.

Kylie12:36

To be the peacemaker.

Ken 12:38

Right, the peacemaker yet eventually he scarified his life for what he believed in. these things are the parallel events to Hong Kong just less crazy. I don't know how to depict the feeling but I felt sad. you said we are one family but why this still happened?

Kylie 13:08

This let me think of...

Ken 13:09

Maybe it's because people had different ideology. Although they said we are a family, the ideology in Hong Kong is pro-democracy.

Kylie 13:21

That's not China's. I used to fight on the Net with my Chinese classmate. What is ironic is that he has to use VPN to fight with me on the Net.

Ken 13:30

Wait, where does he live?

Kylie 13:32

He lives in the States now.

Ken 13:33

Then he does not have to...

Kylie 13:35

But his friends who left a comment should be... well I don't know. What I realize is that even though they are well-educated in China and luckily find a job in the states. They will eventually say that they would rather have a better living condition than to join a protest, any kind of protest, which I agree because you have to consider the livelihood issues. When there is a protest, it will cause livelihood issues. Democracy is not the priority, but he mentioned in the end that if he has to kowtow (prostrate) he would rather prostrate to China than other previous colonizers. I was thinking that what are you talking about....

Ken 14:18

Why do you have to kowtow (prostrate) and you rather ...

Kylie 14:22

Blood is thicker than water.

Ken 14:25

Since he has to prostrate, he would rather prostrate to Chinese.

Kylie 14:27

Because we are a family.

Ken 14:29

Even though the country like China, it is okay even though it is tyranny?

Kylie 14:32

They (Chinese) don't think China is tyranny. They believed China made people rich so authoritarian could be a necessary evil. I found that's their logic yet I just wanted to roll my eyes when I heard this.

Ken 14:42

Exactly! All my friends there believe that it is a necessary evil. Otherwise, China is so big, how are you going to rule it?

Kylie 14:51

What, no way!

Ken 14:53

What are you talking about?

Kylie 14:55

Right, I really can't bear with those people who said that it's a necessary evil. Democracy may not be the best system. It cannot arrange things very efficiently, but the biggest advantage of democracy is that when you are suppressed whether who you are, and whether who that person is, you have a legal way to do things and preserve your right. The result and the process would be another story, but if you're in an authoritarian system, you are completely unable to do these things. Today the government let you be rich and you'll be rich. The government asks you to die and you have to die.

Ken 15:31

Ah, there is one article about the hoggeries, did you see that?

Kylie 15:36

No.

Ken 15:37

Due to the hog cholera, the price of pork in China is extremely high and Chinese government wants to reform to make the city cleaner and prettier. Therefore, they shut down the hoggeries.

Kylie 15:54

Then how can the Chinese eat pork?

Ken 15:56

Exactly! Especially the consuming of Chinese pork over the world is number one. Half of the pork is from China.

Kylie 16:02

People's main food.

Ken 16:04

Right, pork is very expensive in China now. even the party said that oh shoot, we made a mistake on forcing them to close and also said that they are thinking to reopen the hoggeries. In the article, the owner of the hoggeries wonders if there is a chance to operate the hoggeries again yet he has not received the official order. He had 160 thousand pigs and was forced to close the hoggeries right away when he received the order.

Kylie 16:37

Then what about the pigs?

Ken 16:38

It is what it is. The point is the employee. What should the employees do? It's crazy right?

Kylie 16:48

We are running out of time. Stay tune, we will be right back.

Transcript A4 香港現況(1:55-15:11)20191124

Ken 01:55

好，那我們剛剛伊朗之後，其實我們想要的接另外一個新聞

Kylie 02:01

今天不講電影不講旅遊景點，今天要講一個很嚴肅的議題

Ken 02:05

今天要講嚴肅一點的議題，那其實我想我講很久了，

Kylie 02:10

其實我們一直避這個話題很久了，

Ken 02:12

其實一開始我們有講過，然後中間就跳掉，因為我們一直覺得讓那個 let that settle a little bit 可是 it's not settling, it's getting out of hands.

Kylie 02:26

I think so. 今天跟大家講一下，the elephant in the room

Ken 02:30

其實有很多有很多聽眾都有寫私訊來說，可不可以請你們聊一下香港，想聽我們的見解，那其實呢 I am very torn on this issue. 尤其是這禮拜他們的香港理工大學，其實我們現在在錄音的時候，還是有超過 50 多個學生還是在香港理工大學

Kylie 02:49

Even right now?

Ken 02:51

Even right now.

Kylie 02:52

沒有出來，我以為很多人已經出來了

Ken 02:53

大部分都出來了，還有一些些，they want to stay till the end.還有 50 個沒出來，

Kylie 02:59

裡面據說，狀況已經非常不好，而且天氣又冷，有些人又會被

Ken 03:03

對啊，有些人就是 hypothermia

Kylie 03:05

對啊，脫水啊失溫

Ken 03:07

因為他們政府，他們是會用那個藍色的水車，他說那個水其實除了，是那個有顏料，讓你就是被 mark 其實裡面還有，你就把它想像成是液態的催淚彈

Kylie 03:22

真的喔。所以不是一般的水珠，

Ken 03:24

那是液態的催淚彈，所以那個味道是非常嗆的，然後很多人說被噴到了之後，你的皮膚會一直散發水分，所以到最後每個人身體就缺水，然後就變成會將你的溫度會降低，所以變得 hypothermia 不然的話正常來說，不會說水噴一噴，衣服乾了就好了，或是其實是個因為那個水裡面有一些化學成分，會讓你失去很多水分，一直以來，其實我有很好的朋友，他們其實都是都是香港人，其實他們對香港的意見也是非常的兩極化，

Kylie 04:02

真的嗎？你兩邊的意見你都看的到

Ken 04:04

對我兩邊意見都看的到，那其實我的真的都可以理解，有人就是可以支持、會支持，說現在就是要上街，要爭取民主，然後另外一邊就是說，no we gonna take it back, Hong Kong is good the way it was 因為你這樣 fight 又沒有用，他們的意見就是說，反正 like Hong Kongese people need to understand that we are a part of China. 然後你這樣做，is doing going against to China 那這樣子香港的穩定的那些利益也好，就是穩定的一些經濟狀況也好，只要上街了，一切都不付存在，

Kylie 04:47

應該說上街不會啦。It was because the situation was escalated.

Ken 04:53

對，那一開始他們的想法是這樣，可是他們最近又那些朋友，有些朋友、他們住的台灣，然後偶爾會回香港，他們回了香港，回來以後，他們就是很難過，然後他們看到香港的樣子，他們就在哭了，因為他們說，他們很喜歡的香港以前漂亮的街道，然後都跟以前的印象中完全不一樣的，就是到處都是火燒過的痕跡，到處都是磚頭，然後地被挖空，因為他們說很多的磚頭是把地打爆，然後從地裡面，把地裡面的磚拿出來來當他們那些武器，對，所以他們就非常的生氣說，為什麼我們的香港會變成這個樣子。

Kylie 05:35

Okay

Ken 05:36

那這其實就是

Kylie 05:41

我想問這樣子的人，那就是這樣想的人，其實一開始，他們從頭到尾都支持，香港這半年來的抗爭運動嗎？

Ken 05:49

其實沒有，可是他們的一開始沒有那麼反，就是 *soon or later it will stop*，所以就算了，

Kylie 05:58

他們還是不支持，因為對我來說我可以理解，如果今天台灣因為抗爭，然後都到處，都是火燒有人受傷，我一定也會覺得很難過，因為這是我們家鄉，但是我覺得很大原因是，你知道現在狀況非常的混亂，其實是很危險的，那為什麼這些人會願意冒著生命危險去上街， *there must be a reason behind it*.

Ken 06:22

可是因為現在的狀況是那麼的混亂對不對，可是我們這些我自己現在的想法啦。

Ken 06:29

那當然 *of course* 我知道我一定會被譙到死了，但是我還要我一定要說我的看法其實因為剛剛我有跟那個，我們

Kylie 06:40

不要講的他是誰，不要把她拉進來，

Ken 06:43

然後他的看法跟我很像，其實就是這是香港人的事情，然後 we can support them in our hearts 可是我們一直叫人家上街這件事情說 yah fight to the end 這件事情我覺得是不公道的，因為我在我們在支持人家 fight to the end 的時候，有很多住在那邊的人 are the one who are dealing with the consequences of fighting to the end. 所以這些事情應該應該要讓那些人來自己決定，我自己的想法是說， yah, maybe it's not the right place for us to talk about our support or encouraging the local people to go on the street.

Kylie 07:28

但其實有時候很困難因為你心裡是希望香港人還是有他的自主權嘛。對不對？

Ken 07:34

可是這就是最大的問題，因為香港如果真的要自主權的話，就是香港獨立，我們都知道港獨地是不可能的，

Kylie 07:43

或者中國政治改革

Ken 07:45

Yah, that's also impossible.

Kylie 07:48

How do you know its impossible?

Ken 07:50

因為 if you want that to

Kylie 07:51

因為他可能性很低

Ken 07:52

對， but if you want that to happen, the consequence is even bigger than what Hong Kong is dealing with right now. 如果真的，中國政治改革的話，那影響的範圍更大了，受到影響的人又更多，那

Kylie 08:05

你說這個過程必須要革命，所以他的影響很大？還是指中國政治改革會造成中國各地的混亂，

Ken 08:13

對這兩個都是，兩個都是，所以直到那天發生之前，

Kylie 08:18

哪一天？

Ken 08:19

就是真的你說的，中國政治改革，或者是 they change, before that happened 我真的認為說 I want to voice my support but I am not the one dealing with the consequence right now so I don't know if it's my place to say anything 這是我自己的想法

Kylie 08:38

我懂但是我知道就是比較理想主義就是如果這些，一切都沒有發生的話，中國永遠不會有政治改革

Ken 08:50

其實

kylie 08:51

以長遠來看，我並不是說犧牲是必要，或是我就該去犧牲，no

Ken 08:55

對，因為我就會想到，是因為一開始就一開始那些香港的朋友在再跟我講的時候，還沒有情況還不是這個樣子，之前我就說你要你想想啊。其實廣東人一直以來都是最威的那一群，你看所有的革命，你看孫中山哪裡人？廣東人嘛。對不對？然後之後他逃到哪裡？就是逃到香港那邊，就是廣東那邊，其實大家都是，非常熱血的一群人，and they fight for what they believe in 那所以你看清朝那時候，就是這些廣東人出來，把它推翻了，可是當時那些人出來推翻清朝的時候，整個清朝人也是不爽啊。你看之後，他就把我們帶進去那個戰亂時代，那我們這邊推薦一下我們的讀書會，紅，大家對紅有興趣的話，想要瞭解中國的清朝被推翻之後，發生什麼事可以上網搜尋紅這本書，我們超級推薦大家來看。

Kylie 09:53

要搭配百靈果的讀書會，自己看...也很好看啦

Ken 09:57

但是所以就是說 see at the time 所有人整個中國，那麼多人命就這樣消失了，所以現在我們現在正在享受著民主的結果，可是我們沒有在那個過程，你看我們，那時候都聊到了嗎？如果在當初那個過程的時候，凱莉可能就是變成共產黨

Kylie 10:16

對，我馬上就被批鬥，一定啊馬上被批鬥致死

Ken 10:22

所以就是 it's crazy 我真的不知道說我們現在要不是...

Kylie 10:29

你知道嗎？就是因為我們這一帶就是享受民主的果實的一代，所以我們很珍惜，所以你要想想香港也是，不能說民主，他們因為以前是殖民地，但是他們以前享受，就是自由，對不對，言論自由，經濟獨立，他們在這一代，他們還上街，然後這麼的危險為什麼？there must be reason 我覺得我先不管到底有沒有人就是可能砍去，然後誰受傷比較多，我覺得這就是就不用再比了，我覺得真的要知道，

Ken 11:03

因為常常兩邊都會說，因為你們丟這些東西，所以另外一邊才會 escalate 因為兩邊的說法我看了

Ken 11:10

完全不一樣，

Ken 11:12

不是，是完全一模一樣的，對，因為都是說因為你先怎樣，我們才怎樣，可是兩邊都這樣講啦。所以你們不上街，我們警察都不會出來，那你就會說警察不這樣打，我們就不會 escalate，那兩邊都是一直比下去就沒有沒完沒了

Kylie 11:26

所以那你有沒有想過？可能是，因為當然我們也不是香港人，但是有沒有可能是他們的生活當中，實在是被這些 China factor 搞到最底層的人活不下去，然後年輕人看不到未來，

Ken 11:40

Yah,可是

Kylie 11:41

才有可能會凝聚到這個，就

Ken 11:43

See, 這是我覺得說 maybe it's not my place to say anything , maybe it's time for Hong Kong to have a referendum, 公投說他們現在到底要不要上街之類的, I don't know I don't know. 這個絕對是錯的, 這絕對是錯的。

Kylie 11:54

我覺得以社會運動來說, 最終如果可以以體制方式解決, 像太陽花學運, 也算是某種程度以體制解決嘛, 很多人進入的我覺得這當然是最理想的狀況, 那我自己、我自己當然是支持我希望香港可以更像以前那樣子, 然後我覺得那是香港的, 香港最大的競爭力, 如果香港的法治消失了, 他就馬上就被上海取代, 馬上就被其他的港口取代, 這是香港人。他們自己知道, 他們在消失的東西, 就是就是他們賴以為生存的東西,

Ken 12:30

我有看到一個陰謀論, 然後我覺得講的好的、我們用這個做結尾, 好了, 那個陰謀論, 其實在講說, 其實香港會變成現在這個樣子其實有很大的原因, 這是陰謀論喔。你們不要再繼續, 我知道, 我常常被你們譏

Kylie 12:45

沒關係, 他們越譏越愛聽,

Ken 12:47

好, 這個陰謀論是在講說, 其實背後的推手其實都是中國的, 就是中國, 就是要你繼續這樣弄下去、弄到說國家要介入, 然後就開始, 他們要把香港變成 part of 深圳, create greater bay area 就是弄進來, 然後讓現在現在你只要上街, 我們就是要羞辱你, 這些香港人就是要打你, 要對你性侵也好, 或者是做很多恐怖的事情也好, 我就是要让全中國人看, we are setting Hong Kong as an example, 讓以後的人都不敢站出來

Kylie 13:22

太陰謀論了啦, 可是我覺得中國現在已經沒有人敢站出來了啦。

Ken 13:27

對中國是的確沒有辦法, 因為最近這禮拜、這禮拜又有新疆的新聞出來嘛

Kylie 13:33

我自己覺得我覺得至少我不知道, 因為我也不是中國的那些高層。但我覺得如果是他

們，我會覺得香港這件事很麻煩，沒有人想要這樣弄以最高領袖來看，你看中美貿易戰，談到現在，

Ken 13:48

可是美國有，現在也在退步，他一直說要增加關稅的，他們就是再延九十天，再延九十天

Kylie 13:54

對。我的意思是，香港變成一個不確定因子，那搞的大家現在都不知道怎麼辦因為我真的不覺得中國感覺讓香港就讓它爛掉，然後讓很多的外資，因為很多的外資，畢竟還是要靠香港比較可以預期跟法治，所以他們還是會把總部設在香港，他們覺得比較可預期性，那如果香港這個這個沒了的話，那外資都出逃，我不覺得中國跟全世界的經濟有辦法承受的、

Ken 14:19

我其實，我不覺得，我覺得大家一直高估了這些國外企業想要賺錢的決心，你說他們會逃嗎？他們逃到哪裡？他們只是搬回去上海，他們就是說
fine, we gonna do what we gonna do, let's just set our headquarter in Shanghai then.
這些人就是要賺錢嘛，要賺錢他們有在 care 人權嗎？沒有，所以到最後他們還是會把 headquarter 一到中國去。

Kylie 14:48

還是會想辦法，那香港就沒了啦，簡單講就是這樣

Ken 14:51

對，don't over estimate

Kylie 14:57

That's true. Alright, 亂七八糟的討論，我們要結束了，我們超時的啦。這樣廣播廣播沒有辦法播歌。

Ken 15:03

沒關係啦。他們剪一剪就有了

Kylie 15:08

See you next week, bye bye.

Transcript English version

A4 The situation now in Hong Kong. (1:55-15:11) 20191124

Ken 01:55

OK, after the Iran news, we would like to talk about another news today.

Kylie 02:01

Today we don't talk about movies or attraction spots. We are going to talk about a serious issue.

Ken 02:05

We're going to talk about a serious issue which I wanted to talk for a long time.

Kylie 02:10

We actually skipped this issue pretty long, a period of time.

Ken 02:12

We did talk when it began and we skipped a bit in the middle because we were thinking to let that set up a little bit but it's not settling. It is getting out of hands.

Kylie 02:26

I think so. Today we're going to talk about the elephant in the room.

Ken 02:30

Actually, a lot of audiences sent messages to us asking if we could talk about Hong Kong. They want to hear our perspective and actually I'm very torn on this issue. Especially this week the Hong Kong Polytechnic University, right now, while we are recording, they are more than 50 students still in the Hong Kong Polytechnic University.

Kylie 02:49

Even right now?

Ken 02:51

Even right now.

Kylie 02:52

They did not come out? I thought it might a lot of people came out.

Ken 02:53

Most of the people were, but there're still some people. They want to stay till the end. Around 50 of them.

Kylie 02:59

Some people said that the situation in the university is not really well and the weather is cold and they're like people.

Ken 03:03

Right, some of the people have hypothermia.

Kylie 03:05

Right, hypothermia and dehydration.

Ken 03:07

Cause the government used the sprinkler with blue water. The water with color which could not only mark people, but... You can think of it as a liquid tear bomb or tear gas.

Kylie 03:22

What really? So it's not like normal water?

Ken 03:24

That's liquid tear gas and the smell is really irritated people said that if you were sprayed by the water, your skin will transpiration in water, and in the end, your body will be dehydration, and then you will lose your temperature and become hypothermia. Otherwise, normally, if your body get wet, just let it dry and will be fine but there's some chemical in that water so your skin will lose a lot of hydrations. Actually, I have really good friends. They are all Hong Kongese. However, their opinions about Hong Kong are really polarized.

Kylie 04:02

Really? You saw both sides' opinions?

Ken 04:04

Yes, I saw both opinions which I do both understand. there are people support, saying that we are going to protest and to fight for democracy. However, the other people would say no, we're gonna take it back. Hong Kong is good the way it was because even though you fight it is not gonna work, their opinions are like Hong Kongese need to understand that we are a part of China and if you do this is doing going against to China. In this situation, Hong Kong's

benefits or stability like stable economic situation are not going to come back as long as people go on the street.

Kylie 04:47

I assume that this won't happen if they go on the street, it was because the situation was escalated.

Ken 04:53

Right, that their thought in the beginning. Some of my Hong Kongese friends live in Taiwan and go back once in a while. Recently, they went back and they said they felt sad and they cried after seeing how Hong Kong look like right now. They like those beautiful streets back in Hong Kong and there were bricks and full of bumps and holes everywhere. They were really mad and said that why Hong Kong has become like this.

Kylie 05:35

Okay

Ken 05:36

And this...

Kylie 05:41

I would like to know these people were support from the beginning? During this half year? Or do they disagree....

Ken 05:49

Not really, they were not that oppose in the beginning. They thought that soon or later it will stop.

Kylie 05:58

They don't support the movement. I get it. If Taiwanese were hurt and the streets were a mess because of the protest I will be really sad as well. Because this is my hometown. However, I believe there's a reason that people know the situation is really a mess and you know it is dangerous, but why there are still people willing to take this risk to go on the street. There must be a reason behind it.

Ken 06:22

The situation is really a mess, right? What in my mind right now...

Ken 06:29

Of course, I know if I bring this idea up people are going to hate me, but I still have to say my own opinions. Just like previous we talk with...

Kylie 06:40

Don't tell everybody who it is. Don't put him in.

Ken 06:43

OK, so he has a similar opinion with me. The movement right now is actually the Hong Kongese's issue and we can support it in heart but we keep saying that you should go on the street like "yeah fight to the end." this thing is unfair. We keep support others to fight to the end but people who live in Hong Kong are the one who are dealing with the consequences of fighting to the end so I think these things should be decided by those people. What I'm trying to say, is that yah, maybe it's not the right place for us to talk about our support or encouraging the local people to go on the street.

Kylie 07:28

Sometimes you feel struggles because you truly hope Hong Kongese have their autonomy, right?

Ken 07:34

Yet the biggest problem is that if Hong Kong has autonomy that will be Hong Kon independence which we know is impossible.

Kylie 07:43

Or China politic revolution.

Ken 07:45

Yah, that's also impossible.

Kylie 07:48

How do you know it's impossible?

Ken 07:50

If you want that to.

Kylie 07:51

There is little possibility.

Ken 07:52

Right, but if you want that to happen, the consequence is even bigger than what Hong Kong is dealing with right now. if China is having a political revolution, it will affect a bigger range of people and that...

Kylie 08:05

You mean to be through the process it needs revolution and will affect a lot? Or you saying that Chinese politic revolution will affect every state in China?

Ken 08:13

Yah, both. Until “the day” comes.

Kylie 08:18

Which day?

Ken 08:19

Like you said, Chinese politic revolution to they change, before that happened. I have to say, I want to voice my support but I am not the one dealing with the consequence right now so I don't know if it's my place to say anything. This is my thoughts.

Kylie 08:38

I understand but it seems to be too idealism. If nothing happens, there is never going to have politic revolution in China...

Ken 08:50

Actually,

kylie 08:51

in a long term, I'm not saying sacrifice is necessary or I am supposed to sacrifice, no.

Ken 08:55

Yah, this let me think of that at first, when those Hong Kongese friends talked with me, the situation was not this worst. I said that Cantonese has always been the strongest group of people in every revolution. Sun Yat-Sen is also Cantonese, right. They are a bunch of people with spontaneous and they fight for what they believe in. During the Qing dynasty, the Cantonese overthrew it yet people at that time were very mad that they were bring into a war era. By the way, recommend our book club, previous we talked about the book, Wild Swans:

Three Daughters of China. If you are interesting to understand what happened after the Qing dynasty was overthrew, please go and read this book. I strongly recommend.

Kylie 09:53

Read with our book club. If you read by your own... it will still be nice.

Ken 09:57

See, at the time, a lot of people died in China and we are now enjoying the fruit of the democracy yet we did not experience the procedure. In the book club, we discussed that if we were born at that time, Kylie might join the communist party.

Kylie 10:16

Right, I would be denounced immediately. Be denounced to death.

Ken 10:22

it's crazy. I really don't know if we are...

Kylie 10:29

Do you know what curse we are the generation that enjoy the fruit of democracy, therefore, we cherish it and same as Hong Kong. we might not say democracy, because they were colonized, but they did enjoy freedom, freedom of speech and economy independence in this generation. It is dangerous, but they still walk on the street. Why? There must be a reason. Let's pass by that who hurts more or is there anybody harm other people. I believe we have to know that...

Ken 11:03

Because both sides used to say that your throw these therefore, we escalate our defense vice versa. read both sides' comments.

Ken 11:10

Totally different.

Ken 11:12

No, totally the same. the all stated that because you do something first then I escalate. Both sides said the same thing. If you don't go on the street, the police will not come out. If the police didn't shoot the protesters, we won't escalate. It's not going to stop a if they keep arguing like this.

Kylie 11:26

Have you ever thought of... maybe in their lives, there are too many China factors that people who live underclass can't bear it anymore and the young generations could not see the future.

Ken 11:40

Yah, but

Kylie 11:41

And rally them like this.

Ken 11:43

See, this is what I am saying. Maybe it's not my place to say anything, maybe it's time for Hong Kong to have a referendum to vote if the protest should stop. I don't know I don't know. This is wrong. This is totally wrong.

Kylie 11:54

In terms of social movement, if the problem can be solved by the system in the end, it can be the best result, such as 318 sunflower movement. For me, I definitely support Hong Kong back to the days that they have freedom because that's Hong Kong's biggest competitiveness. If Hong Kong lost it, they will be replaced by Shanghai very soon. Hong Kongese, they know the missing thing is what they rely on for living.

Ken 12:30

I saw a conspiracy theory. Let's use this as our end. People were saying that the reason why Hong Kong had become like this... just a reminder, this is just a conspiracy theory, stop blaming me.

Kylie 12:45

It's oaky. The more they blame the more they love to listen.

Ken 12:47

The backstage driving force is China. China wants Hong Kong to keep protesting and lets the government intervene in and makes Hong Kong a part of Shenzhen city to create greater bay area. As long as people walk on the street, they will humiliate you, beat you, rape you or do things scarier and let all the Chinese see it. We are setting Hong Kong as an example and let others be afraid of standing out.

Kylie 13:22

This is too conspiracy, but I think right now people in China are not dare to stand out.

Ken 13:27

Yah right. There is news about Xinjiang this week.

Kylie 13:33

At least I don't really know because I am not those C-levels in China. However, if I were them, I would be thinking that Hong Kong is a big problem right now. Nobody wants things turn in to this plight, especially for the head of a country. Like the trade war between China and the States.

Ken 13:48

But the States is making a concession. He kept saying that they will increase the costumes, but they just kept postpone for 90 days and another 90 days.

Kylie 13:54

Yeah, I mean Hong Kong could be an uncertain factor makes everybody doesn't know how to deal with it. I don't really think that China wants to let Hong Kong be like this because there are a lot of foreign funds and they still rely on Hong Kong's rule of law. That's why they set their headquarters in Hong Kong, if they lost Hong Kong and the foreign funds left, I believe this is something that China and the whole world can't afford.

Ken 14:19

No, I don't think so. I believe people overestimate the foreign enterprises' determines of earning money. Do you think they're gonna run? Run to where? They will just move to Shanghai. They will say fine, we gonna do what we gonna do, let's just set our headquarter in Shanghai then. These people, they just want to earn money, right. If they want to earn money, do they care about human rights? No, in the end, they will still bring their headquarters into China.

Kylie 14:48

They will figure out. Briefly speaking, Hong Kong is done.

Ken 14:51

Right, don't over estimate.

Kylie 14:57

That's true. Alright, we talk too much. It's time to end. We are overtime. They don't have time for the music.

Ken 15:03

Never mind, they will edit it.

Kylie 15:08

See you next week, bye bye.

Transcript A5 0627 香港的蘋果日報(23:22-31:53)20210627

Ken 23:22

沒關係，我們有準備，香港，就是香港這禮拜，對不對？那個蘋果他們就是停業了，對吧？ it's so sad. 好多人排隊去拿那些

Kylie 23:38

其實很難過耶

Ken 23:39

拿報紙，我很難過，我超難過，我香港的朋友私訊我，他說他

Kylie 23:43

他們還好嗎，

Ken 23:44

他就覺得說，他的家被人家侵佔了，東西被就被搶光了，然後你還不能做什麼，你也不能說什麼的感覺，

Kylie 23:54

好像巴勒斯坦人

Ken 23:58

就是他講完以後，真的是，我真的覺得超級難過的，然後他說他真的不知道，我就想說你家境算 ok 嘛，你非常的非常 ok 嘛，那你應該有 back up plan，你要搬到美國嗎？還是你要搬到哪裡？

Kylie 24:18

她怎麼說？

Ken 24:19

然後他說他，其實他不知道，因為因為他就是現在內心非常的難過，因為他很愛香港，所以他說他現在沒有辦法想的這麼多，然後他又傳了一個 twitter 給我，他說有人就是在機場看到的說，其實現在香港機場非常多的人就攜家帶眷大包小包，一看就知道不是去旅行的，那行李一看就知道是要移民的行李，現在飛往歐美

Kylie 24:50

這樣其實留下來的很多人，很多人是沒有辦法走的，那你就只能留在然後更悲傷，我自己那個那個蘋果日報，然後我覺得，如果我今天是在蘋果日報裡面工作尤其這幾年，這種這麼中國政府對香港的媒體這種肅殺氣息，我覺得在裡面的工作感觸一定更深

Ken 25:12

對啊，上禮拜還一堆警察衝進去。對不對，抓人然後蒐證什麼的？有看到嗎？我覺得超恐怖的，fuck.

Kylie 25:19

我有看到啊，那些人還敢待在那的他媽的超了不起耶。要是我一定會嚇死了，如果有人衝進百靈果錄音室，然後把蛇編抓走，就是我可能會說再找一個新的，應該做了怎麼辦？他是不是作弊啊，沒有啦。開玩笑，蛇編最生氣最討厭作弊的人了，I know I know.

蛇編 25:42

不會寫就是不會寫

Kylie 25:48

蛇好生氣，蛇你已經畢業了，所以已經畢業了，我知道有點不公平，但你已經找到，你看看你的同學他們有你的好工作嗎？

蛇編 25:59

是沒有拉

Ken 26:00

你講的好像我們真的很好，我覺得我不錯啦，至少時間上是滿彈性的，

Kylie 26:08

對啊。對不對？好

Kylie 26:11

我看到的是，就是他們有發一個特別篇，就是你知道就是就是跟所有香港人說拜拜的一個特別篇，然後他們裡面也有裡面有在講那個社論，然後他就講，他們就拿。當初香港蘋果日報、第一期的首篇社論來做一個原點去告別，那時候是 1995 年，就是在香港回歸的前兩年，然後那時候，第一篇的社論就講說，距離主權移交只有兩年的生於動盪，我們選擇留下來，跟香港人一樣一起面對前景不明，但我們仍然抱著希望，因為我對這片土地這個家不放棄，我們怕但我們不願意被恐懼所威脅，這是 1996 年第一期一篇的評論。

Ken 27:00

天啊我眼匡泛淚

Kylie 27:01

對啊。然後我就覺得天啊。這我覺得這個媒體精神，當然我知道大家對蘋果有一些，你知道意見，還有一些腥羶色，它有 paparazzi 的問題

Ken 27:10

對對對

Kylie 27:11

但是他們在調查報導這一塊，真的也很很大膽的，在中國媒體不敢做的時候，去報導、去調查中國的一些官員的一些醜聞啦，這樣好，我就我那時候看到的時候，我就想就是台灣有現在，而不是以前在現在，現在有什麼樣的媒體萬一遭到這種迫害，會讓台灣人民這麼的我們年輕一代這麼的感傷？

蛇編 27:40

報導者

Kylie 27:44

但報導者確實是因為他們的想說是，我現在看到報導者的報導是會讓我很平靜的，因為真的我覺得很焦慮，就是大家吵來吵去嘛，我都有看報導者，因為我會知道他的東西，我可以信而不是各說各話這樣，可是台灣有其他媒體嗎？

Kylie 28:05

以前的中國時報，最早期的...

Ken 28:07

我覺得他就說不一樣啊。我真的覺得不一樣了，因為香港大部分都是被某一個集團買

走，但假設台灣被一個極權這樣子，一個鯨吞蠶食下去以後，最後一個消失的，那個就是你印象最深的，

Kylie 28:23

你說我們要到那個時候，我們我們才會

Ken 28:26

我們才會有，因為我們不會有一個，就是蘋果日報，因為我們現在就是百花齊放對吧？所以我們不會有單一是這樣子啊。Right? 所以你現在怎麼想都不會想到有一個是這樣的媒體，因為你要現在講起來，好像說蘋果是高大尚，No

Kylie 28:44

也沒有，我沒有

Ken 28:43

They do shitty shit, too. Right?

在那邊跟拍跟得大家都煩好嗎？對，所以我不會這樣子，glorify what they have done 可是 what they represent it means a lot. You know what I am saying? It's what they represent is not who they are. Is not what they represent.

Kylie 29:03

所以宗翰有講到一點，我還蠻喜歡的耶。他說他說因為香港已經不能悼念六四了，對不對？都被抓了被取消，他說台灣就一定要，每年都要悼念六四因為台灣是最後一塊有辦法紀念六四

Ken 29:21

你知道台灣為什麼一定會嗎？

Kylie 29:25

因為那是日本爸爸送我們疫苗的日子

Ken 29:27

沒錯，124 萬，到現在還記得

Kylie 29:33

你還記得好厲害喔。今天的消息說好像又會有 100 萬。

Ken 29:37

對啊。這很重要的，對啊。今天又多 100 萬在，對啊。對啊。對啊。我剛剛就講

Kylie 29:43

台灣真的很幸運耶。台灣拿到好多，我看到其他國家還有，我們還有馬來西亞的聽眾嘛，對不對？也有一直寫信給我們，他們真的很多還在等。或者是我最近跟一些東南亞的朋友們，最近認識一些新的東南亞朋友，他們都說大家也都在吵啊，因為選擇最多的就是科興，可是他們也分兩派，就是寧可打嘛，對不對？至少一個這個疫苗，有疫苗就是好疫苗 including 科興，可是，另外一派就是他們會害怕中國的疫苗就是不是，是不是有疑慮這樣

蛇編 30:17

你朋友是泰國人，對不對？

Kylie 30:20

對對，沒錯，那就是泰國人

蛇編 30:24

他們拿到超多中國疫苗

Kylie 30:27

對，所以我覺得可能是世界都是這樣，

Ken 30:31

不過，這次蘋果日報被 shut down 有沒有就是世界很多蠻多國的領袖都有出來說話，像 Joe Biden 就直接出來講

Kylie 30:41

哦，他說什麼？

Ken 30:43

他說 it's a sad day for media freedom in Hong Kong. 然後後面他講了很多，就是說，因為北京在那邊一直壓迫香港，然後再那邊讓大家人民沒有 freedom speech，又有一個就是 bull shit national security law, bull shit 是我自己加的啦

Kylie 30:00

我就想說他真的不會有這個

Ken 31:06

讓大家其實是沒有自由這件事情，他非常的難過之類的，然後蔡英文也有講，她說我很遺憾的看見，蘋果日報被迫停止營運，那她說的自由的台灣會一直支撐著香港的自由對。她說有朝一日能讓東方之珠再次璀璨，其實我也跟我香港的朋友跟他說 it's ok, we are here for you. 然後他就說你們台灣人那個最好的朋友，他就跟我講說，你們台灣一定！要記得香港發生什麼事情！

Kylie 31:41

幹，不要講這種話，好可怕喔

Ken 31:42

他跟我講兩次，他是我很好的我朋友可能還跟我講兩次，這個我真的是 fuck...yeah

Kylie 31:51

Ok. 好吧。

Ken 31:53

Stay tune, we will be right back.

Transcript English version

A5 0627 香港的蘋果日報(23:22-31:53)20210627

Ken 23:22

Okay. We prepared news about Hong Kong. Hong Kong this week, right. The Apple Daily shut down. it's so sad. a lot of people queued up to take...

Kylie 23:38

It is really sad.

Ken 23:39

To take the newspaper. I am so sad. I am extremely sad. my Hong Kongese friend texted me, he said that ...

Kylie 23:43

Are they alright?

Ken 23:44

He said that he felt like his home has been invaded and property has been robbed but he can do nothing and you can't say how you feel.

Kylie 23:54

Like Palestinian.

Ken 23:58

After he said that I feel so deflated. He said he has no idea what should do next. His family financial situation is okay so I asked do you have back up plan, are you moving to America or other places?

Kylie24:18

What did he say?

Ken 24:19

He said he doesn't know because he felt really depressed and he loves Hong Kong so much so he can't think that far yet. He also sent me a twitter that people saw that there are a lot of people carrying almost everything with their families in Hong Kong airport. You can tell that they are not for travelling. They are going to emigrate.

Kylie 24:50

A lot of people who stay are those unable to leave. You can only stay in with sadness. And the Apple Daily, there employee can definitely feel the pressure in recent years. The way China government's bleak attitude towards Hong Kong media.

Ken 25:12

Sure, there were police ran into the office last week to search for evidence and arrest people. Did you see that. That's scary. Fuck.

Kylie 25:19

I did. Those people who stay in the office are so impressed. If it was me, I will freak out. If someone run into our office and take away Snake(one of their employees)..... I may look for a new one thinking that maybe she did something wrong such as cheating. Nah, I was joking. Snake hates cheating people the most. I know I know.

Snake 25:42

You know if you know.

Kylie 25:48

She is so mad. Snake, you already graduate. I know it is unfair but you also found a job better than your classmates.

Snake25:59

Yah, I did.

Ken 26:00

You're saying that we are a great company. Well, we are not bad. At least quite flexible on time schedule.

Kylie 26:08

Right, okay.

Kylie 26:11

I saw the Apple daily announced a special. You know the one they say goodbye to all the Hong Kongese. In the newspaper they reused the editorial which was the first editorial in their first issue to say farewell. In 1995, which is two years before Hong Kong handover. At that time, the first editorial said that "Two years before Hong Kong handover. Living in this turmoil, we choose to stay and face the uncertainty in the future with Hong Kong. We still remain with hope. We won't give up this land our hometown. We are scared but we are not willing to be threatened by fierce." This is the first editorial and the first issue in 1996.

Ken 27:00

Oh my god! My eyes are filled with tears.

Kylie 27:01

Exactly and I felt oh my god . The spirit as media. I know people had argument with Apple daily. you know the sensational and the problems of paparazzi.

Ken 27:10

Right.

Kylie 27:11

But in investigated research or report they are really bold. A lot of topic and scandals of the Chinese government officials that the Chinese media wasn't dared to report and research. This is good. When I saw this, I couldn't help but thinking is there any media in Taiwan let people feel the same way if they were forced to shut down especially for younger generation like us.

Snake27:40

The Reporter.

Kylie 27:44

Well, yeah, The Reporter. Well, I would like to say I felt really peaceful when I'm reading The Reporter's news. I was anxious recently because everybody is arguing with each other and I do read The Reporter's news because I know I can believe what they wrote in their reports, but do we still have other media like this?

Kylie 28:05

The China Times in previous... like the earliest of them?

Ken 28:07

I feel like it's different, because most of the media were bought by a company in Hong Kong but if Taiwan is ruled by authoritarian and the last vanished media would be the one you have the most impressive.

Kylie 28:23

You mean we can only figure out when we reach the time.

Ken 28:26

Yeah, we will feel only when we're in the situation because we have multiple media to choose so we're not in a situation that we only have a single option right. You want to feel like there will be a specific media let people feel sad if it disappears. It seems like you're saying that the Apple daily is marvelous. No.

Kylie 28:44

No, no I didn't.

Ken 28:43

They do shitty shit, too. Right? They stock people which let people feel really annoying right so we won't say glorify what they have done but what they represent it means a lot. You know what I am saying? It's what they represent is not who they are. Is not what they represent.

Kylie 29:03

Since Hong Kong can't grieve for Tiananmen Square Massacre anymore, Taiwan has to

grieve for that every year because Taiwan could be the last place that can grieve for Tiananmen Square Massacre.

Ken 29:21

You know why Taiwanese definitely will?

Kylie 29:25

Because it was also the day that Japan gave us vaccines.

Ken 29:27

Exactly, 1.24 million. I still remember.

Kylie 29:33

Cool, you still remember. I saw there is news that there will be another 1 million today.

Ken 29:37

Yeah, this is so important. Yes, today there will be another 1 million. That's what I'm saying.

Kylie 29:43

Taiwan is really lucky. We receive a lot from other countries. We have audiences from Malaysia and they keep writing to us that they are still waiting and a few friends of mine, they are from Southeast Asia. They are saying that everybody is arguing that the most available vaccine is the Sinovac COVID-19 Vaccine from China. There are two opinions, one is I will take any vaccine as long as it's a vaccine and the other is that they don't want to take Chinese vaccine. They have hesitations.

Snake 30:17

Your friend is Thai, right?

Kylie 30:20

Yah right he is Thai.

Snake 30:24

They got so many Chinese vaccine.

Kylie 30:27

Yeah, I think this is how it happen all over the world.

Ken 30:31

But like this time, the apple daily force to shut down. A lot of leader of the country over the world public their opinions like Joe Biden directly said that

Kylie 30:41

Oh, what did he say?

Ken 30:43

He said that it's a sad day for media freedom in Hong Kong. He said something more in the following lie because Beijing is cape surprising Hong Kong, and you let people have no freedom of speech, and now there's another bull shit national security law, bull shit is on me.

Kylie 30:00

No wonder, I was thinking that it is impossible for him to say that.

Ken 31:06

He's really sad because there's no freedom in Hong Kong anymore. And the presidents Tsai said that she is sad to see that the Apple Daily was forced to shut down and she said that Taiwan with freedom will always support Hong Kong's freedom and hope one day Hong Kong could be as bright as before. I told my Hong Kongese friend "It's okay. We are here for you." and he said that you Taiwanese please, must, have to remember what happened in Hong Kong.

Kylie 31:41

Shit! don't say that. It's horrible.

Ken 31:42

He told me twice. We are really good friends but he said it twice. I really...fuck...yeah...

Kylie 31:51

Ok.

Ken 31:53

Stay tune, we will be right back.