

「祖國」的政治試煉： 陳逸松、劉明與軍統局*

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摘 要

本文透過大量的一手檔案，探討陳逸松與劉明兩人在戰後初期的活動、二二八事件中的角色及事後的遭遇，並透過兩人在政治上的起落浮沉，分析戰後國民黨政府在臺的統治特性。

研究發現，戰後最早進入臺灣的情治機關軍統局，利用黑道監控臺灣社會。二二八事件爆發後，政府當局以各種方式滲透二二八事件處理委員會以掌握情勢發展。陳逸松與劉明為二二八處理委員會的主要成員，新出土的檔案卻證實，他們與軍統特務機關密切合作。這些發現有助於了解國民黨政府的統治權術，並重新評價二二八事件處理委員會。

與國民黨政府當局合作的陳逸松和劉明在事後遭到迫害，他們的遭遇呈現了中國政治文化的幾個特色：中國政府之間不同的派系，以嚴厲的手段互相鬥爭。甚至，同一派系內部，也因自成朋黨、拉幫結派，具有競爭關係。統治當局對追隨者的賞罰並無一定標準法則。更驚人的是，特務人員為了個人利益陷害民眾，以非法的手段打擊對手，完全缺乏法治的觀念。

對中國政治文化陌生的陳逸松與劉明，政治生涯因此遭遇巨大挫折，無路可退。陳逸松最後出逃、投向中國共產黨，作為報復。劉明歷經牢獄之災後，投入反對運動，表達對國民黨政府的抗議。

關鍵詞：軍統局、軍統、政治文化、陳逸松、劉明、二二八事件

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Political Trial from China: Chen Yi-song, Liu Ming and Bureau of Investigation and Statistics

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ABSTRACT

With reference to abundant first-hand archives, this article explores the activities of Chen Yi-song and Liu Ming in the early post-WWII era, their roles in the 228 Uprising, and what befell them afterwards. Analyzing their rise and fall in the political arena would shed light on the characteristics of the Kuomintang (KMT) rule in post-war Taiwan.

The analysis revealed that the Bureau of Investigation and Statistics (BIS) was the first institution of KMT government entered into Taiwan. The BIS maintained surveillance of Taiwan society using underworld gangsters. With the outbreak of the 228 Incident, the KMT government penetrated the 228 Settlement Committee in various ways to control the development of the situation. Both Chen Yi-song and Liu Ming were key members of the Committee; and according to newly discovered archives, they cooperated with the KMT secret service. These findings shed new light on the governing tactics under Chen Yi and led to re-evaluation of the 228 Settlement Committee.

Despite being collaborators of the KMT rule, Chen and Liu eventually suffered persecution. Their tribulations brought to light several characteristics of Chinese political culture, including ruthless power struggle among different factions within the government, severe infighting and keen competition among cliques within the same faction, and those in power having no clear standards for reward or punishment. Most frightening of all, the spirit of rule of law was non-existent; hence, secret agents would frame innocent people for personal gain or use illegal means against opponents.

Being unfamiliar with the Chinese political culture, Chen and Liu faced harsh setback in their political careers. In retaliation, Chen fled Taiwan to Communist China; while Liu, upon release from imprisonment, became very active in the opposition movement in protest against the KMT government.

Keywords: Bureau of Investigation and Statistics (BIS), Juntong, Political Culture, Chen Yi-song, Liu Ming, 228 Uprising.