

評陳文茜的二二八史觀(上)

無意間看到陳文茜小姐在商業周刊八四二期的一篇有關二二八的短文。

茲引陳文如下：『一九四七年三月七日，蔣介石派遣二十一師登陸基隆港口。依監察院楊亮功公布的二二八事件調查報告，艦隊才開到港口，便接獲情報「島內均亂民」。艦長於是下令「見人就掃蕩」。一九四七年的基隆港，沒有太美麗的走道，時間也非夕陽西下。風有點大、雨飄得細細，不知情的民眾在港灣散步著。機槍掃射初始，打出來的砲彈和太陽一樣亮，穿著拖鞋，老台式短褲的男女老少，只聽聞轟的一聲，倒躺於地，死了。著名的二二八事件，就此開始了最高潮的國家暴力鎮壓。沒有人知道，乘著軍艦開槍的士兵，如今在那裡？他還安在嗎？他的後代還住在台灣？還是中國大陸的某個角落？那艘軍艦，著實實打出了台灣歷史中最重要的第一槍，從此之後的台灣史，悲情且仇恨地發展了五十多年，至今未歇。開槍的軍隊，沒有名、沒有姓，只有二十一師代號。兇手名字未知，本地人只能辨認他們是「外來省分的人」。半個世紀以來，「兇手」被連結一個等同的擴大數萬倍的符號：外省人。』基於君子愛人以德的立場，我不客氣地用歷史證據一一指出錯誤所在，供陳文茜小姐參考。

第一：二十一師是三月九日在基隆港登陸，不是三月七日。
第二：楊亮功當時的身份是監察院開台監察史，奉命來台調查二二八事件，同行還有另一監察委員何漢文。目前我們根據國防部史政局，行政院「二二八事件研究報告」、省政府「二二八事件文獻輯錄」、「大溪檔案」、民國三十六

~武之璋~

年「台灣新生報合訂集」等資料可以看到有關楊亮功的報告資料共有：「楊亮功到台調查之講話」、「楊亮功對台灣全省廣播詞」、「二二八事變調查報告及處理經過」、「二二八事件善後辦法建議案」、「楊亮功、何漢文為請令飭台灣當局不得濫事拘捕致于右任電」，以上是目前我們能發現所有有關楊亮功的資料，在這些資料裡絕對看不到一句類似「艦長於是下令見人就掃蕩」的敘述。

第三：根據楊亮功、何漢文「二二八事變調查報告」：八日下午暴徒五六百人欲衝入要塞司令部，經守兵開槍迎擊死十餘人，是晚復宣佈戒嚴……，搜獲擬炸毀碼頭阻止軍人登陸之炸藥一百餘箱……，計死傷軍警公務人員一百五十三人……，民眾及暴徒死傷一百零參人。基隆事實上八日下午已經發生流血衝突，雙方都有嚴重的傷亡，晚上再度宣佈戒嚴（四日曾宣佈解嚴），試問二十一師在登陸前基隆曾發生激烈戰鬥，又宣佈戒嚴的情形下，可能有一群「男女老少」在街上閒蕩嗎？二十一師登陸前基隆已經淨空了，國軍從九日二時至十一日憲兵二十一團兩營及整二十一師四三八團到達，在基隆並沒遭到任何抵抗，何來機關槍亂掃行人之說呢？陳文茜小姐想像力也未免太豐富了吧！

第四：「開槍的軍隊，沒有名、沒有姓，只有二十一師代號。」；真是錯得離譜了。當年登陸的二十一師（欠工作），師長叫劉雨卿。參加綏靖工作的單位不只二十一師。當年的綏靖部署如下：
台北綏靖區：司令官憲兵第四團少將團長兼台北戒嚴司令張慕陶。
基隆綏靖區：司令兼基隆戒嚴司

令史宏憲。

新竹綏靖區：司令官一四六旅少將旅長岳生明。

中部綏靖區：司令官整編二十一師中將師長劉雨卿。

東部綏靖區：司令官二十一師獨立團上校團長何軍章。

南部綏靖區：司令官高雄要塞中將司令彭孟緝，副司令二十師五旅少將旅長凌謙銜。

馬公綏靖區：司令官中將司令史文桂。

上述單位都曾參加戰鬥，司令官都有有名有姓，甚至二十一師的所有軍官都從師長到營長、連長，國防部史政局都有資料，有姓名可查。怎麼會有「開槍的軍隊，沒有名、沒有姓，只有二十一師代號。」這種說法簡直匪夷所思。

我是陳文茜小姐的忠實聽眾，陳文茜小姐對二二八的論述，令人懷疑陳文茜小姐對二二八的基本資料是否看過一遍，以陳文茜小姐的聰明，假如對二二八的資料看過一遍，就不應該發生這麼多離譜的錯誤，更不應該有我們常聽到陳小姐常說的「國家大屠殺」、「軍人殺手無寸鐵的老百姓」、「外省人背負了原罪」之類荒謬的論述。我是外省人第二代，我父親是軍人，我們三十八年來台，我是二二八業餘的研究者，我從來就不覺得我背負了二二八的原罪，我的許多本省朋友也沒有一個人認為我們外省人第二代應該背負二二八的原罪，陳文茜小姐原罪之說不知根據什麼理論？

編者按：本期截稿，正逢二二八這個悲劇日子的前夕，收到二二八史研究學者武之璋先生寄自臺灣的宏文，特此刊登，相信有助於還原歷史的真相。

由於文長，分上下兩期刊出，特此向作者致歉。

大家談春晚

傅建烈：

多年來，春節時我與老伴總會一起觀看央視春節聯歡晚會，經常意猶未盡自早到晚連「重播」都不放過，覺得這綜合節目的水準及娛樂性都很高，歌唱、舞蹈、魔術、小品、演員服裝及舞台設計等等都是一時之選。

今年抱著很大的期望，自除夕起，電視就調到「春晚」的節目，但是奇怪，許多今年的節目就引不起我們的共鳴。是太政治化而沖淡了娛樂性的效果嗎？其實也不盡然，同一題材，只要篇幅得好一樣可以賣座。譬如：小品可以寫得更生活化些，而不像在做政治宣傳。歌詞的涵義當然重要，但不要太露骨。在舞蹈節目中，全體幾十演員穿著紅黃兩色的服裝卻配以紅色背景實在不高明，服裝設計及舞台設計者為何不先坐在觀眾席看看？中國運動員穿著紅黃兩色制服為國爭光，當然是好事，但在舞台上，紅黃兩色襯托以其他顏色會更美些。大部份觀眾所更想要是視覺與聽覺的享受。

「春晚」是我們海外遊子們感情的寄托，雖然今年的節目不如許多人的期待，但希望明年會更好。

佟秉宇：

大約是十年前開始看春晚，感覺節目安排挺不錯，蠻熱鬧，增添了在美國過農曆新年的氣氛。當時網絡技術沒有現在發達，為了不熬夜看春晚特別設置了自動錄像，第二天再看。比較喜歡的節目大多是小品和相聲類的，尤為突出的是趙本山和宋丹丹的搭檔小品，樸實之外實在土的可愛，為喧囂做作的城市生活平添了一抹清新。

但看了三四年後興趣逐漸降低，春晚缺乏新意之外還變得俗氣。過去幾年間甚至有不止一次根本忘了觀看。今年不知怎地心裡又燃起了看春晚願望，也許和習老弟打蒼蠅老虎的作為有關。在網上找到了春晚，並且設置好在洛杉磯時間除夕晚八點開始觀看，與節目時間同步。今年的春晚與往年有相當多不同之處，節目的內容上增添了一些讓人興奮的正能量，製作形式上除了用兩個舞台外還用了很多新技術，如李宇春歌唱節目中她時而一人時而四人。雜技節目似乎借鑑了

Cirque du Suleil 的一些做法，觀賞性大為提高。總的來說大部分節目畫面美觀，服裝高雅。就整個春晚來說一個讓人遺憾的節目是"把心交給你"，似有搞個人崇拜之嫌，不知節目製作組為何不從小品裏馬晶晶科長討好上司被革職的劇情裏學到教訓？

范湘濤：

春晚是中國政府為了春節期間全民同樂的一項服務，為了適應那麼龐大觀眾的要求，節目的內容和安排的確不是一件容易的事，今年的春晚也不例外，有人叫好，有人洩氣，這是必然的後果，大家不要驚奇。

今年的春晚強調反腐倡廉，在相聲和小品的節目中要他們表演出來，這就有點像要婊子去打籃球，想要贏球（觀眾的掌聲和笑聲）的確不是容易的事。

談到小品，大家一定不會忘記趙本山，雖然他趨炎附勢，巴結權貴，生活不檢點，但他創造小品的天才是不容忽視的。不能因為林彪而否定遼省戰役的勝利，不能因為江青而否定樣板戲，同樣的，我們不要因為趙本山的人品而否定了他的小品。

張一飛：

海外華人對中國農曆年的感覺是大不同的，因各人居在地的不同，周遭華人的多少對中國年的慶祝活動和方式可大有不同。離中國越近，到海外時間越短，慶祝中國農曆新年的可能性就越大。但是離中國或中國城遠的，來海外久的雖慶祝的機會少，但不見得思念中國新年的心就淡了，相反地，大家對過年都有深深的記憶和濃濃的感情。中國每年的新春晚會電視直播，轉播或複播對海外華人比國內居民就更有吸引力和影響力。每年的春晚節目都很好看，今年的也非常好并給我留下了很深的印象。第一是給了我真正的喜氣洋洋的感受，第二是節目都很貼心與現實切近，第三是服裝的新穎和進步，男女表演者和主持人都很美和大方，第四整個節目表現了中國和中國人的自信。新春晚會真是值的看。如果要吹毛求疵的話，那就是女主持人都比男主持人高，這在女人求強的時代和

高跟鞋升高的潮流中，男人可就委屈了。

周固猷：

至於春晚，我也是每年都不會錯過，總的印象是：十三億個腦袋，除掉尚未成長發育完全的，不管是鄉土還是尖端，至少有一半是知識、經驗、思路運轉靈活的腦子。試問去徵求六、七億個人去琢磨娛樂界的一個晚會，豈能點子不夠？所以早期歷年的春晚都有引人入勝，令人耳目一新的節目出現。可是不可避免的，腦子再多，施展的舞台只有一個，長期在 " 娛樂標新範圍 " 上找點子，再加上題材受情法，以及政治因素的限制，於是可發揮的空間和新點子，就逐年變少變難，最後的發展就是現在的結果 ----- 盛極而衰。想當年，對春晚的節目是褒多於貶，而目前，撻閱之聲，隨節目的枯竭而日甚，尤其馮鞏等小品之抄襲行徑，更令觀眾失望。今年雖有大變動，把舞台一分为二，快、

省、有餘、多、好、則不足。另一角度，事實可見，中國大陸文藝界的演變，由早期的教條八股，為黨喉舌，開放到今天的逐漸自由化，雖然依然偶聞黨之氣息，但和當年相比，進步有加。但願其他各種媒體，也能亦步亦趨，減少箝制，暢所欲言，善莫大焉。

張文基：

自從洛杉磯華語電視臺開始轉播 央視春晚以來，我就不間斷的收看這個節目，它一方面滿足我對春節的依戀和故國情懷，另一方面提供我瞭解大陸社會的追求和中共中央的價值取向，因為春晚不僅僅是一個全球收視觀眾人數最高的一個綜藝娛樂節目，也是中共宣導施政理想的平臺。

我對今年春晚的最大感受是它擺脫了過去的奢華和崇洋媚外之風，努力接地氣。過去很長的一段時間，許多軍旅女歌唱家穿著西式晚禮服，濃妝豔抹，頭上身上戴

著金銀珠寶唱主旋律歌曲和淳樸民歌，給人一種時空錯位、格格不入的感覺，這種表演如何能有感染力！難怪這類政治歌手在民間毫無市場影響力，而大多數的主旋律歌曲走出了官方主辦的場地就被人民拋棄。為什麼中共早期的主旋律歌曲能廣泛流傳經久不衰？因為真，因為它們貼近人民！這次春晚的主持人和歌唱演員們都以比較樸實服飾參加演出，這是正確的一步。

第二個感受是春晚強調反腐倡廉，回歸為人民服務，而非僅是個人悶聲發大財的理想。第三個感受是透過現代科技，很好的將中國民族元素在舞臺上展現。

隨著娛樂事業的多元化，春晚的收視率不可能保持過去的高度，然而包括直播和網路觀眾的總人數一定超過7億，仍然是世界最有影響力的節目，因此，節目所傳達的理想和資訊是最重要的，因為它對廣大人民有潛移默化的作用。當然，如何用最能為民眾接受的方式傳達資訊也是非常重要而需要不斷改進的。

From Abenomics to Abelomacy - Japanese People Ought to Know

After I commented on Prof. Paul Krugman's NY Times article(10/29/2014), "apologizing to Japan", I was looking forward to read his future writings about Japan's economy. On November 2, 2014, Krugman wrote an article, "Business Vs Economics" and then another Op Ed column on November 16, 2014, "Japan Through the Looking Glass." I read them both. The articles reiterated the idea of stimulating Japan's economy by printing more yens to support a deficit spending fiscal policy. Krugman basically faulted Japan's tax hike last year for the ensued economic contraction. Although Abe delayed the second tax hike to the second half of 2015, Krugman's view on Japan's economy is negative and has expressed his disapproval of the eventual tax hike to lessen Japan's budget deficit. Since only five of the nine bank board members supported the Japanese Central Bank's decision of printing more money to cover Japan's fiscal deficit, Krugman vented his opinion that business leaders often give bad economic advice especially in troubled times. Krugman credited his peers like Ben Bernanke, Janet Yellen and Mervyn King for "they had the courage to defy all those tycoons demanding that they stop printing money." I especially have problem agreeing with his concluding remarks: "the liquidity trap puts you on the other side of looking glass: virtue is vice, prudence is folly, and central bank independence is a bad thing."

What triggered my decision to write this column were the comments posted to his articles. To my surprise, many of the commentators are quite knowledgeable, most appearing as business people rather than academicians in economics. One pointed out that "the opponents to Abenomics (and Krugman) in Japan are left leaning liberals opposite to the conservative Republicans in the U.S." criticizing Krugman and Obamanomics. Another commented: "the more Keynesian Japan gets, the quicker their economy is imploding and the sooner the world will see Japan as an example of money-printing and deficit-spending not leading to economic recovery.unlike the U.S. dollars, the Japanese yen does not have the luxury of being able to buy time for Abe." Another commentator named Skeptonist stated that "QE has been tried three times (between Japan and the U.S.) and there is no sign that it has ever increased inflation." One commenter, Chanson de Roland, who paraphrased James Carville, "it is the growth, stupid!", finally stroke a chord in my mind. Indeed, I agree that growth is what Japan needs to get her out of deflation and recession. The Abenomics so far with its three arrows have failed to stimulate Japan's growth. Not so obviously, this is really Abe Shinzo's fault, if not completely. I would characterize this fault as Abelomacy which affected Abenomics, crippled

Mainstream and Organic Dr. Wordman

it in the womb. Let me explain.

Most people have a reasonable understanding of the Abenomics but not on Abelomacy since it is the first time appearing in print. Just like the word economics associated with Abe Shinzo has been coined as Abenomics, the word diplomacy associated with Abe is being called Abelomacy here. Abelomacy is basically Abe Shinzo's diplomacy including his foreign policies. I have said before, it is common sense that economics is never independent of politics; for any export dominated nation (like Japan), the world politics and her foreign policies have direct impact on her economy. I will present my observations below to show that the failure of Abenomics is due to Abelomacy. Mainstream and organic media reports on Japan's foreign activities and relations give a clear picture of Abelomacy. We can analyze them to make the correlation with Japan's economic outlook:

- A. Abe is leading Japan to return to Japan's Past Glory through aggressive promotion of nationalism which is amply demonstrated by his domestic and foreign activities. For example:
1. Attempt to revise Japan's peace constitution to permit Japan to be a "normal" country, allowing Japan to increase her military forces and use them on behalf of her 'allies'.
 2. Eager to be the principal partner of the U.S. Pivot to Asia policy, taking advantage of 'Pivot' policy to realize the goal of 'normalizing' Japan - Abe's speech, "Japan Is Back" at the Central Strategies and International Studies (February 22, 2013), clearly signaled his goal for Japan.
 3. Followed Junichiro Koizumi's footsteps to worship the WWII criminals at the Yasukuni Shrine. This provocative action froze the Sino-Japan relation and created a strain Abe could not repair even with a humble meeting with Xi at the APEC Beijing conference. The 'purchase Daiyou Islands (Senkaku)' saga dishonorably broke the promise PM Tanaka made to China's leader Zhou Enlai in 1972.
 4. Crisscrossing Asia visiting neighboring countries trying to form military alliance treaty permitting Japan to send military forces to allies - in the absence of any invasion to Japan, these treaties could only be interpreted with foul intentions.
 5. Knowingly sacrificing two Japanese citizens to get beheaded by the Islamic State - Abe offered \$200 million dollars aid for fighting the

ISIS and caused ISIS to demand the same amount as ransom. Abe's remark after the beheading was "we must revenge." Abe's aggressive foreign actions, desiring to play a big nation role on the world stage, have essentially cost the lives of the two Japanese citizens.

6. Instead of diplomatically refusing, Abe is considering the U.S.'s invitation to Japan to send naval forces to patrol the South China Sea - Again, another provocative diplomatic proposal played to Abe's militant ego. This will give Japan no obvious benefit other than straining further the tension with China.

B. Abelomacy not only has a direct impact on Abenomics but essentially can destroy Japan's economy and Japan's long term outlook. The evidential examples are:

1. Japan tried internal quantitative easing with monetary policy but failed. Growth is the basic element for Japan's economic recovery. Japan depends on export in turn on global demand, but the world demand is contracting, even China is showing a small contraction. Japan obviously depends on China market, yet Abelomacy is working aggressively to destroy the China-Japan relationship, not only hurting export but also making the Japanese people uneasy hence exhibiting a drag on Japan's internal consumption.
2. The faulty diplomatic play on the Diaoyu Islands created a clear incidence - The Chinese can mobilize a serious boycott of Japanese goods, if the Chinese government would let her people vent their long constrained anger with Japan's denial of atrocities against China during and before WWII. China as the no. 2 world economy depends less on Japan, different from decades ago. A broken relationship would be bad for China but far worse for Japan. This is making the Japanese business people nervous hence placing a damp on Japan's economy.
3. The beheading of the Japanese was a tragedy but could otherwise be avoided, if Abe would not play his faulty Abelomacy at the wrong time with the wrong message to send to Middle East - It was not wise for Koizumi to send troops to Iraq and Japan did not have to play a macho role. It was again the faulty Abelomacy that dragged Japan into a tragedy and dilemma.

The Japanese people, aging with low birth rate, are content with a 'normal' peaceful life. They should realize that Abelomacy is killing their chance of an economic recovery and creating too many stressful incidences causing the Japanese people to worry about Japan's future. The above discussion is pure common sense. The Japanese people with common sense should understand the problematic Abelomacy and should correct it before it is too late. Abe is seeking an opportunity to speak to the U.S. Joint Congress this year, the 70th anniversary of WW II Victory. The Japanese, the Americans and the Chinese must all evaluate the message of Abelomacy - a genuine remorseful Japan or a resurgent militant Japan defying a troubled Abenomics!