

戰後初期臺灣人的認同轉變

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摘要

戰後之初中國統治臺灣，極短期間後即發生全島性的反抗行動。學者多從「文化衝突論」的觀來點解釋，認為是臺灣與中國的近代化程度不同有以致之。本文從政治與文化兩方面檢視，指出戰後國民黨政府在臺灣的統治邏輯與差別待遇與舊殖民者無異，對臺灣人而言，「祖國光復」只不過是「同族的再殖民」，才是反抗的主要原因。

日治中期以來臺灣人投入反殖民運動，已在政治與文化面確立鮮明的追求目標。在政治上，臺灣人共同體意識形成，反對殖民統治，追求以全島為範圍的臺灣人自治。在文化上，主張多元價值與文明進步為目標。

從民族主義的角度來看，方甫脫離日本殖民統治時，臺灣人懷抱中國民族主義熱情，以為中國都是最好的歸屬，長期以來努力追求的理想將可以實現。但短期的祖國統治經驗，使人們強烈感受到再次被殖民，祖國官員已非手足同胞，而是壓迫榨取的「他者」。

臺灣人知識份子重新思考臺灣前途問題，主體意識再度出現，日治時期所追求的政治與文化目標再度被喚起。人們重新評價日治遺產，正視與認同自己混雜與多元的文化面貌。同時各種臺灣前途方案被提出，自決與獨立主張也被討論，顯示在二二八事件前，臺灣人的中國認同已出現轉變。

關鍵詞：再殖民、國族認同、中國化、自治、自決

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The Identity Transition of the Taiwanese during the early Postwar Period

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Abstract

Although the Chinese assumed rule over Taiwan during the early postwar period, a Taiwanese revolt broke out after only a short time. Previous scholars have tended to explain this from the perspective of “cultural conflict”, arguing that different degrees of modernization between Taiwan and China caused this event. This article examines this problem from political and cultural perspectives, discussing patterns of dominance and maintaining that the Kuomintang government was the same as Japanese colonial authorities in terms of discrimination against the colonized. To Taiwanese, the idea of “restoration to the mother country” ended up being “recolonized by compatriots”. This was the main reason for Taiwanese resistance.

Since the period of Japanese rule, Taiwanese intellectuals had endeavored to organize an anti-colonial movement, and established definite goals in political and cultural dimensions. Politically, Taiwanese consciousness was formed, with people opposing colonial rule and pursuing self-governance for Taiwan. Culturally, they advocated plural values, civilization, and progress.

These Taiwanese welcomed the Chinese government following their escape from Japanese colonization, and assumed that all of their ideals would be realized. However, Chinese domination caused strong antipathy among the people, who felt that officials from the mother country were not compatriots but oppressors who represented “the other”.

Taiwanese intellectuals soon awakened and reconsidered the future of Taiwan. Culturally, they reevaluated the legacy of Japanese rule, identifying hybrid and plural cultural features. Politically, they proposed plans about Taiwan’s future, with the options of self-determination and independence also being discussed. This shows that the national identity of Taiwanese had been transferred prior to the 228 Uprising.

Keywords: recolonization, national identity, Chinesization, self-governance, self-determination

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