

國際文藝研究

戰敗？凱歌？少女以什麼理由來記憶？

戰後美國對日本的“寬待佔領”及其真相

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摘要：今年是反法西斯戰爭勝利 80 周年，回顧歷史是為了更好地理解現在和未來。日本史學界有觀點認為，美國的對日佔領是歷史上罕見的“寬待佔領”。但是通過閱讀日本戰後史會發現，1945-1952 年進駐軍進駐期間美國的對日本佔領暴力屢見不鮮。日本當代女性作家乃南亞沙 2015 年刊行的小說《星期三的凱歌》曾獲日本第 66 屆藝術選獎文部科學大臣獎。講述了 1945 年 8 月 15 日日本戰敗後 14 歲的少女二宮鈴子跟隨母親輾轉各地為進駐軍慰安所做翻譯時的所見所聞，意在揭示當時女性的創傷遭遇和進駐軍佔領暴力的真相。鈴子“冷眼”凝視戰後日本女性突如其來的孤絕、淒慘的“戰爭”遭遇並使之浮出歷史地表。尤其是，鈴子與母親之間產生的精神罅隙折射出戰後日本人對待戰爭與創傷的複雜態度和記憶方式。鈴子對自己的誠實追問，引領讀者將國家與人權、戰爭與和平等問題推向更深層次的思考場域。

關鍵詞：GHQ；戰爭記憶；創傷敘事；身份認同；佔領暴力

Abstract: This year marks the 80th anniversary of the victory of the Anti-Fascist War. Looking back on history is the way to better understand the present and the future. There has been a view in Japanese historical circles that the US occupation of Japan was a rare "lenient occupation" in history. However, after reading Japan's post-war history, the reader will find that the violence by occupying forces at that time was rather common. *Wednesday's Triumph* written by Nonami Asa, a renowned contemporary Japanese female writer, won Japan's 66th Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology Award for Fine Arts. The book is about what was seen and heard by 14-year-old girl Ninomiya Suzuko who traveled with her mother, an interpreter for the Recreation and Amusement Association (RAA), to various places after Japan's defeat on August 15, 1945, aiming to reveal the truth of the violence by occupying forces. Suzuko coldly gazed at the sudden and tragic "war" experiences of postwar Japanese women, bringing them to the surface of history. Particularly, the spiritual rift between Suzuko and her mother reflects the complex postwar Japanese attitudes toward war and trauma as well as their modes of collective remembrance. Through Suzuko's sincere self-interrogation, the narrative guides readers into a deeper contemplative space regarding critical questions of nationhood and human rights as well as war and peace.

Keywords: GHQ; War memory; Trauma narrative; Identity; Violence by occupying forces

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