

日本下卷

JAPAN II

WORLD WAR II
DOCUMENTARY PHOTOGRAPHY

二战纪实影像图典

主 编
张海星



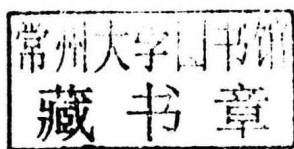
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帝国与国民

出生于 1901 年的裕仁注定了会成为一个乱世君主，从他出生到亲政，日本眼花缭乱的扩张与胜利，使得深居皇宫的天皇对国际政治和军事手段充满了不切实际的幻想。而与此同时，天皇对绝对权力的向往，与他的决断力和对下属的控制力之低下，却形成了鲜明的对比。

1931 年 9 月 19 日，当关东军擅自挑起“柳条湖事件”并进一步扩大事端的消息传到裕仁天皇耳边时，他甚至不能在国内纷争的派别与观点冲突面前做出明确的判断。他起初表态要惩处制造事端的关东军军官；但随着战局的顺利展开，裕仁的态度又极其模糊，甚至对部分参与事变的军人与文职人员给予褒奖。正是因为天皇在政治决策中若即若离的存在和态度含混的影响，日本军界与政界的强人们形成了一种打着天皇旗号干着先斩后奏勾当的惯性。从“九一八事变”到“卢沟桥事变”的中国问题就是如此演进的，而日本国内为军国主义思潮推波助澜的“五一五事件”与“二二六兵变”也是沿着这种模式进行的。即便是在 1939 年挑起日苏冲突的关东军惨败于诺门坎草原，被激怒的天皇在说了几句负气的话之后，也对事件的责任追查不复过问。

这并不意味着裕仁天皇与战争的挑起和决策毫无关系或者说关系较小。事实上，在裕仁的心理上，从对权力的掌控到对国内外政局的操控，裕仁都含有强烈的愿望。但日本的社会状态和国家体制却不需要他如同其他法西斯国家元首那样走向历史前台去扮演魅力领袖的角色，这也注定了他缺少作为一个 20 世纪绝对独裁者所接受的必要训练。正如普利策奖获得者赫伯特·比克斯所言：“他的存在显示了现代日本政治上极其深刻的进退维谷的状态。他不是阴谋者也不是独裁者……他是 20 世纪日本主要的政治、军事事件的重要参与者，同时也是了解这些事件的关键所在。”所以，当日本国家在最需要他作出明智决断的时候，他却把自己的意志与政客和军人的利益联系在一起，既践踏了世界的和平也毁灭了日本的繁荣。

然而，天皇的过失也与日本国民的盲从和迷失有密不可分的关系。自明治维新伊始，“尊王攘夷”便成为日本维新力量的口号与纲领。幕府政治的结束则又意味着天皇专制的开始，虽然 1890 年宪法让人看到了日本现代性的特点，但是给予天皇超越法律之上的权力保障则又埋藏下专制的祸根。而明治天皇时代的社会变迁与政治伟业，使得刚从中世纪迈入近代社会的日本臣民尚无意识消受近代人权与民主政治的硕果。相反，明治天皇的开明与大正时代政客的卑劣又形成鲜明对比，关东大地震、经济危机、日本国内贫富分化等接踵而来的社会问题深刻反映了大正及昭和时代日本社会缺乏应对危机的现代性措施。全日本上下反倒是在传统的狭隘民族

主义和强烈的岛国危机意识之下，不由自主地走向军国主义狂热。不可否认，日本也有一些头脑清醒、视野开阔的民主主义者和社会活动家，但是绝大多数日本人及其社会精英依然保留着中世纪日本那种强烈的专制意识和愚忠盲从心理。因此，当裕仁踌躇满志地站在代代木练兵场校阅一队队狂热兴奋的日本军人时，全体国民所表现出的正是一种病态的兴奋与陶醉。因为，那个时代的日本几乎没有一个臣民能深刻地理解托马斯·杰斐逊那句话：“异议是最高意义上的爱国精神。”

The Empire and Its People

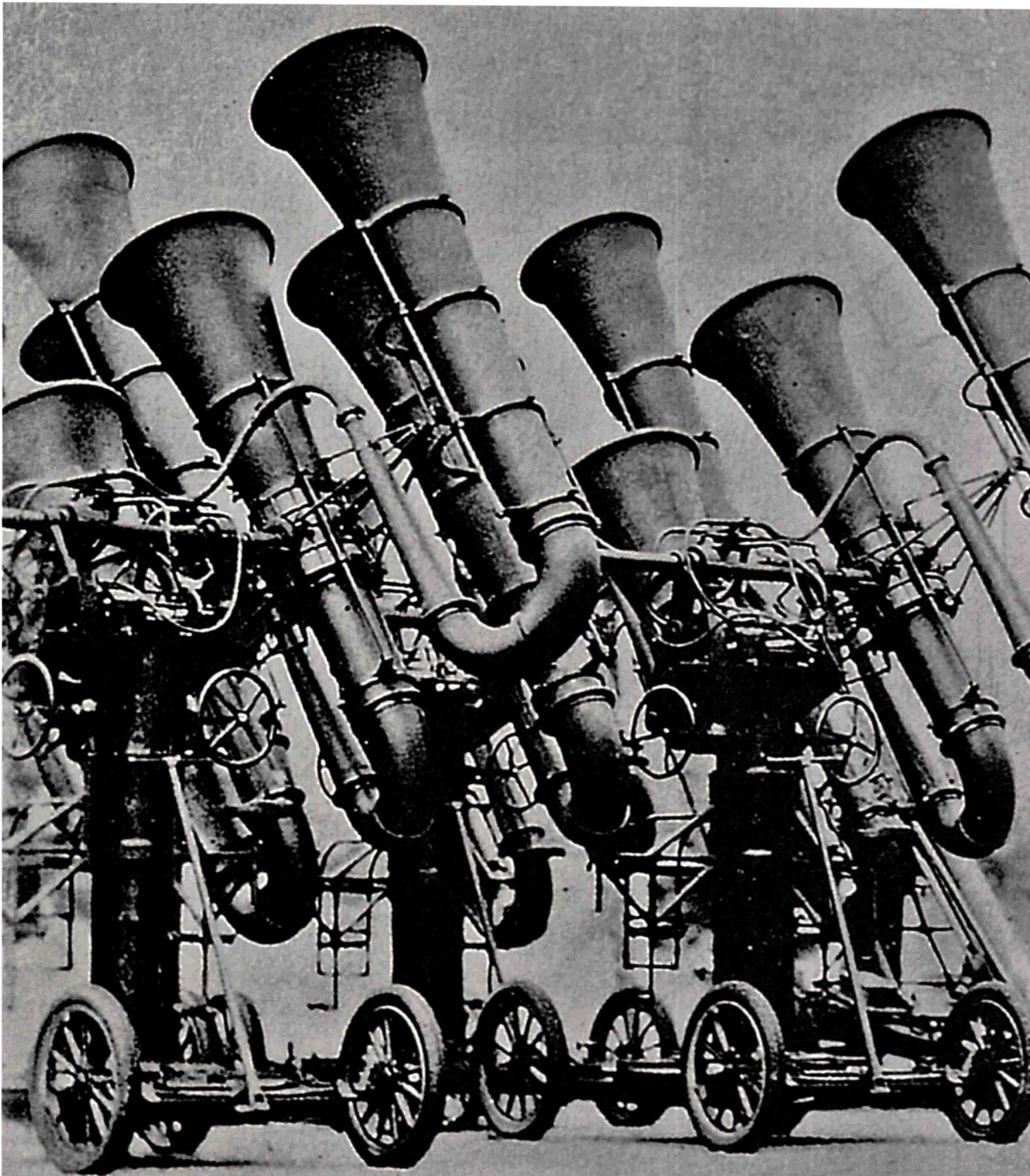
Born in 1901, Emperor Hirohito was destined to be a monarch of the troubled times. Though living a secluded life in his palace, the emperor was deeply illusioned with unrealistic fantasies for international politics and military means, under the influenced of the victories in expansion won by the imperial Japan from his birth to coronation. Nevertheless his desire for absolute power was sharply contrasted by his impotent capability of decision and control over his subordinates.

He could not make any clear judgement in the internal conflicts of political factions and viewpoints when, on September 19, 1931, he was informed of Liutiao Lake Incident and its escalation. At first he declared to punish those Kwantung Army officers who provoked the incident, then his attitude became obscure, and he even awarded the officers and civil personnel who participated the incident, when the war developed in Japan's favor. It was because of the emperor's weak existence and ambiguous attitude in political decision-making, Japan's military and political strongmen often took the liberty to take actions in the name of the emperor, such things were repeatedly seen not only in problems concerning China such as the September 18 Incident and Marco Polo Bridge Incident but also in those matters that advocated and pushed forward Japan's militarism in the country such as May 15 Incident and February 26 Mutiny. Even in the case of Japan's total failure in Nomonhan where the Kwantung Army provoked the Japanese-Russian conflict, the emperor let go the whole thing after uttering only a few angry words.

This does not mean that Emperor Hirohito had nothing to do with or was only slightly responsible for the start and decision of the war, as a matter of fact Hirohito had, mentally, a strong desire for control of power and control of internal and external political situations. But Japan's social formation and state system were different from the other fascist countries that their dictators appeared as charming leaders on the political stage, the emperor usually stayed off the limelight and thus lacked in the necessary training as an absolute dictator of the 20th Century. Just as was put by Herbert P. Bix, winner of Pulitzer Prize, his existence showed the extremely difficult status of contemporary Japanese politics. He was neither a conspirator nor a dictator...he was an important participant in the major political and military events of the 20th century Japan, as well as the key to understand those events. So when he was needed to make a wise decision for Japan, he chose not only to tread on world peace but also to destroy Japan's prosperity by combining his will with the interests of the politicians and military.

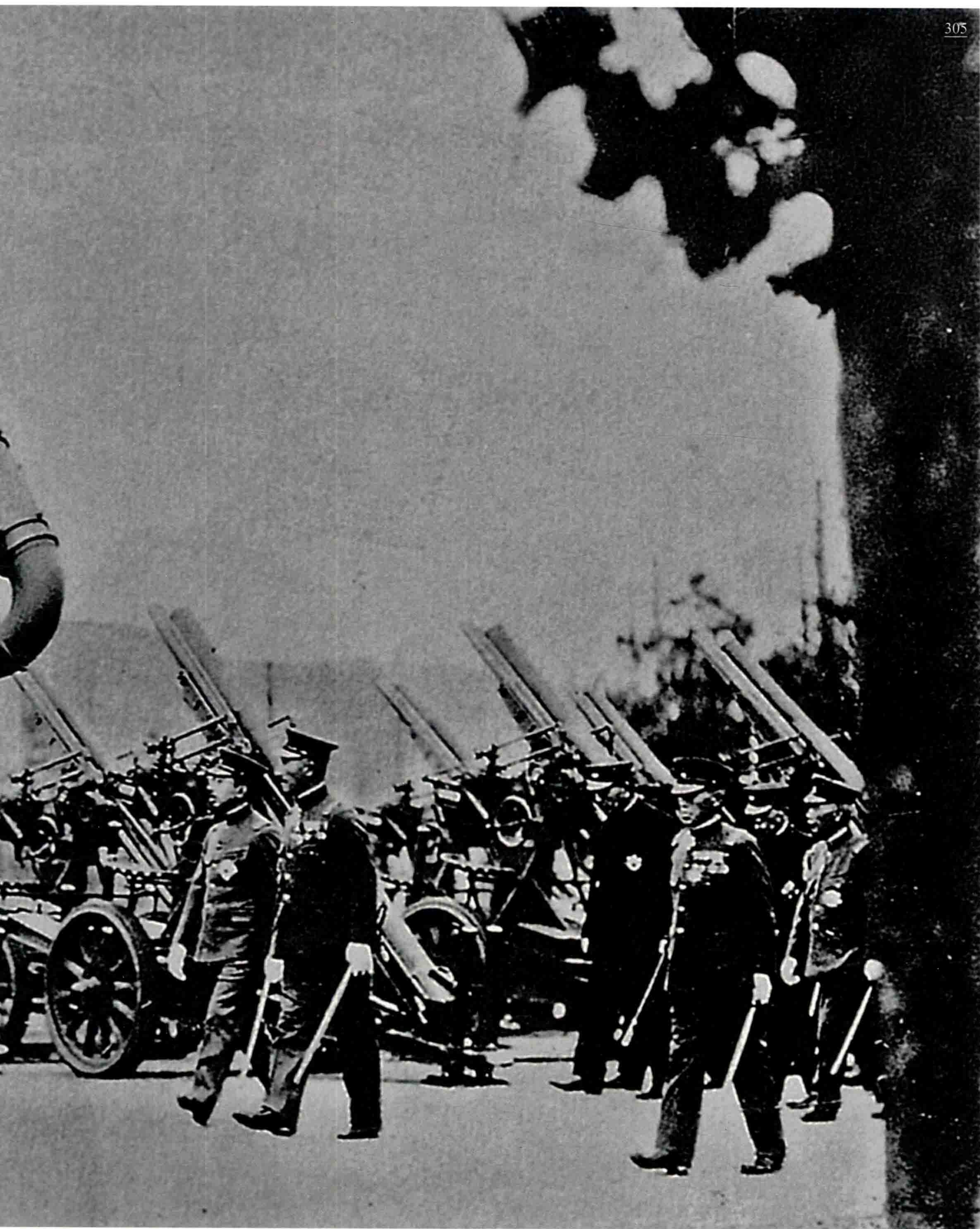
Nevertheless, the fault of the emperor of Japan was closely relevant to the sequaciousness and disorientation of the Japanese people. Ever since the start of Meiji Restoration, "honouring the king and driving off the barbarians" had become the slogan and creed of the restoration. The end of shogunate politics meant the start of the emperor's dictatorship—though Japan's constitution of 1890 showed the sign of the country's modernity, it also rendered the emperor the power beyond law, thus

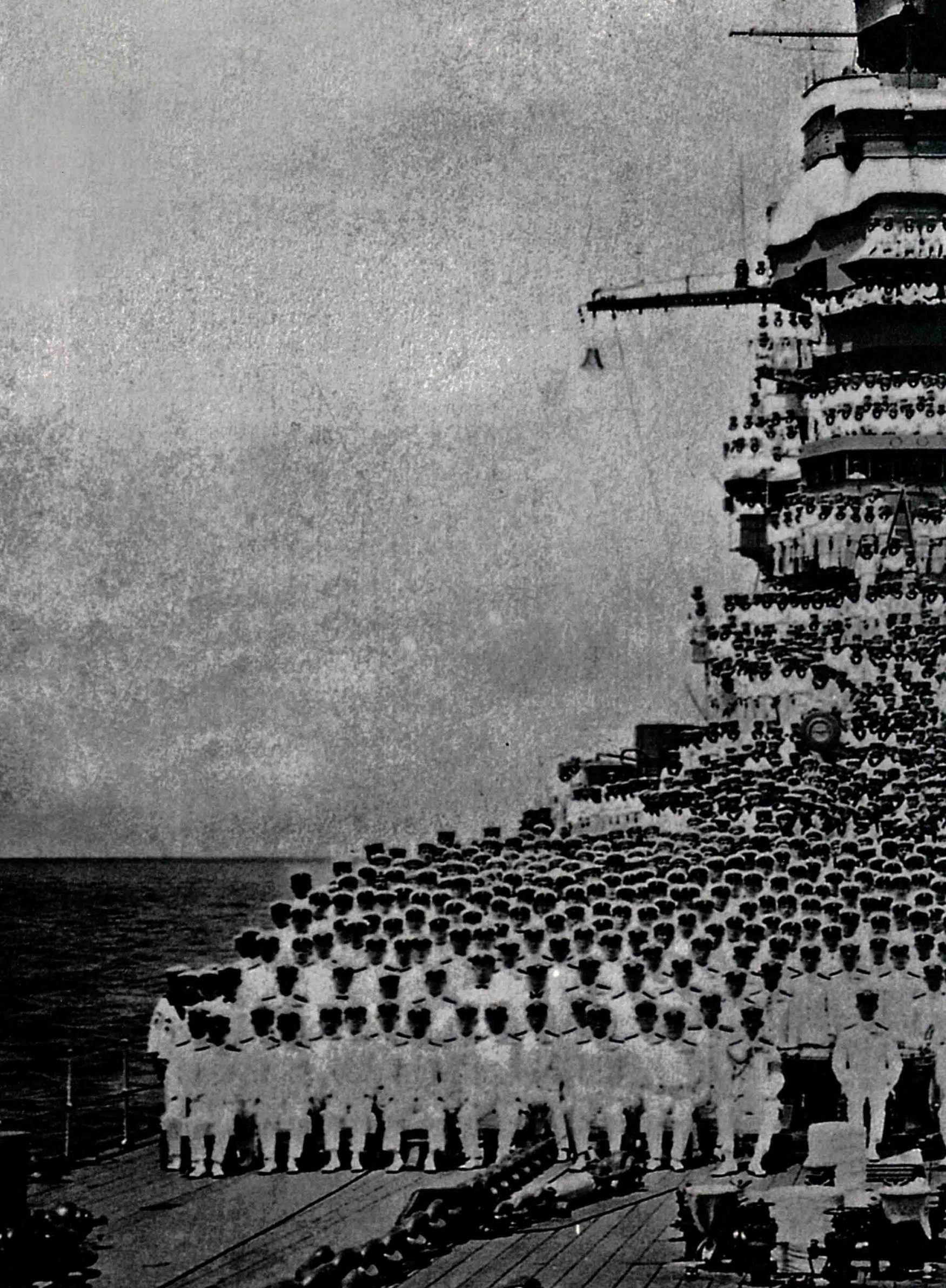
sowed the seeds for tyranny. Furthermore, the social change and political achievement made during the reign of the Meiji Emperor(November 3, 1852-July 30, 1912)were so tremendous that the Japanese subjects were not conscious enough to enjoy. The enlightened policies of Meiji Emperor sharply contracted with the mean actions of the Taisho Period(1912-1926), the Great Kanto Earthquake in 1923 and serious social problems such as economic crises and polarization between the rich and the poor in Japan clearly reflected Japan's lack of modern means to cope with crises during the reigns of Taisho and Showa periods. The whole country, spurred by its traditional narrow ultranationalism and strong crises awareness as an island country, marched to the craze of militarism. Though there were some clear-minded democrats and social activists, most Japanese and social elites still held fast to the strong conscientiousness of dictatorship, foolish loyalty and sequaciousness of the Middle Ages. All Japanese people showed a morbid excitement and intoxication when the ambitious emperor stood inspecting agitated Japanese military goose-stepping in Yoyogi Parade Grounds. At that time, almost none of the Japanese could understand the true meaning of Thomas Jefferson's words: Dissent is the highest form of patriotism.

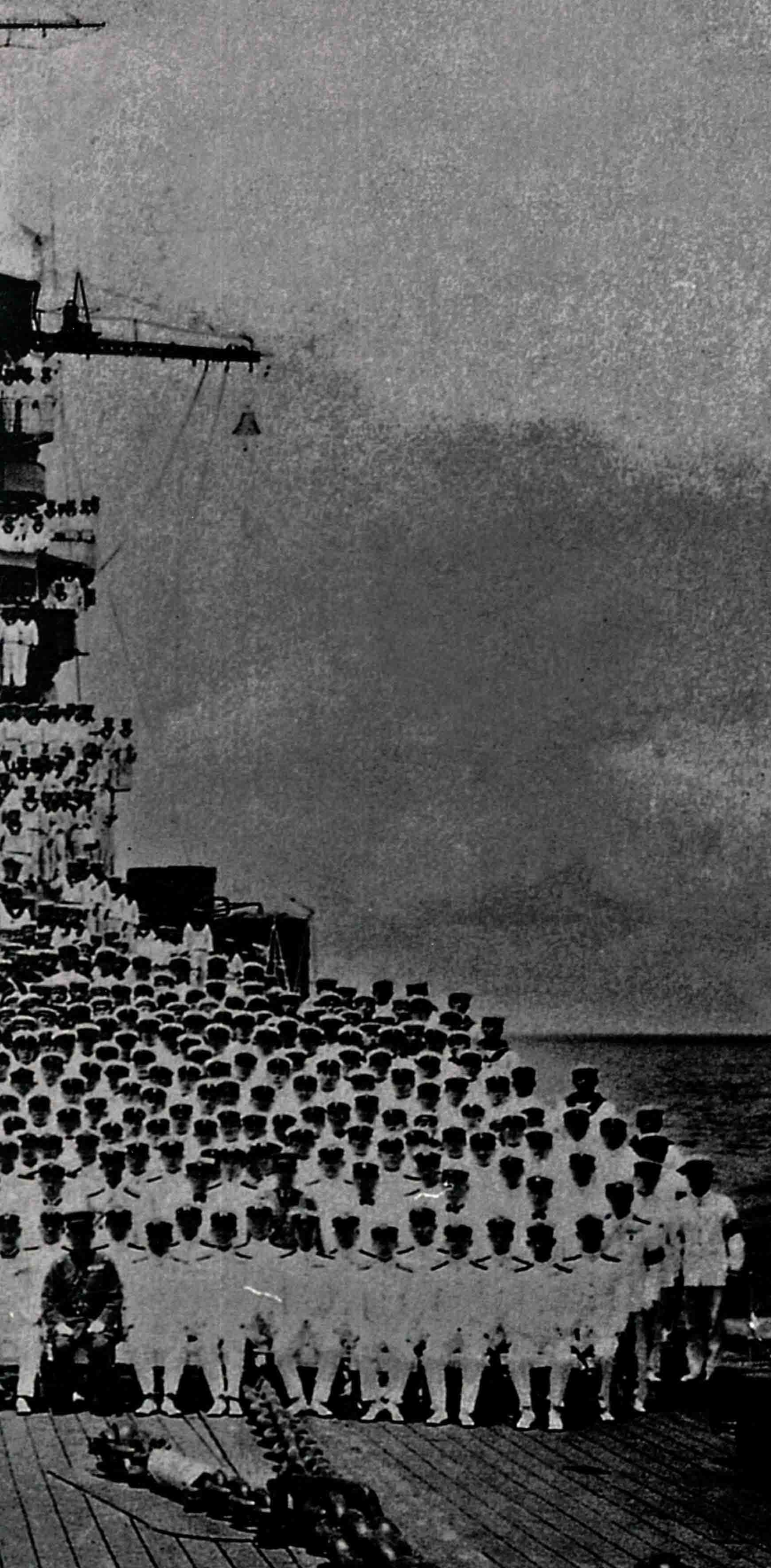


305. 1933年1月7日，天皇（走在前者）视察东京城市防空用的巨大警报播音器。

305. On January 7, 1933, the emperor (in the front) inspected the huge air-raid alarm broadcasters in Tokyo.

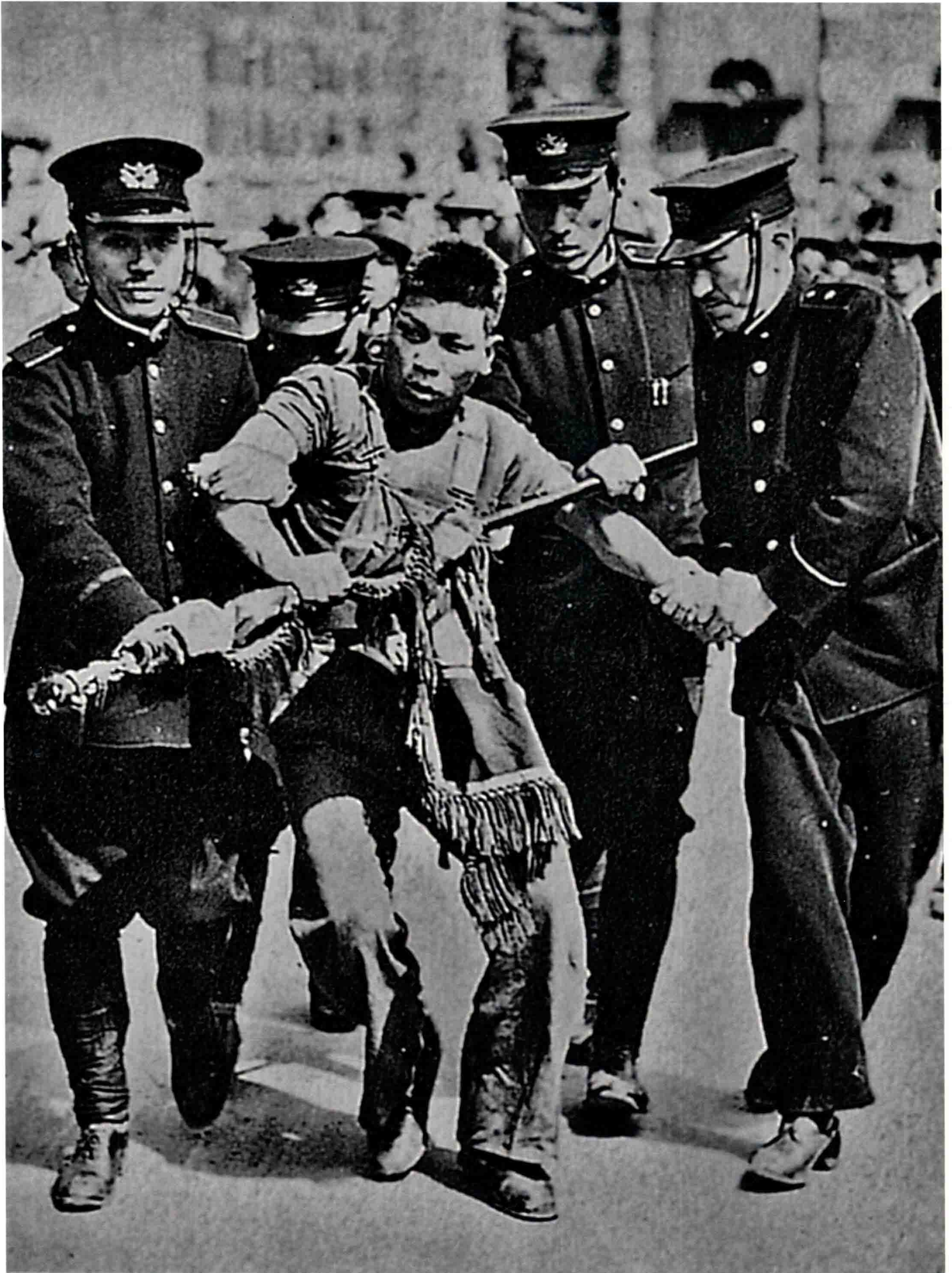






306. 1936年8月,天皇(前排中央)视察战列舰“比睿”号,参观海军特别大演习后与官兵合影。“比睿”号在作为练习战列舰期间,由于舰内空间相当余裕,亦因没有所属舰队和日程安排,所以被昭和天皇从1933年到1940年多次作为御召舰使用。

306. In August 1936, the emperor took a group photo with the officers and soldiers of Battleship Hiei at the end of his inspection of the ship and a marine parade. From 1933 to 1940, Battleship Hiei was often used as Emperor Showa's royal ship because of its large inner space.





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307. 1933年5月1日，在神户电话局前被拘留的劳动者。

308. 1936年10月24日，天皇亲自观看海军特别大演习后，傍晚在神户新城镇举行“比睿”号战列舰进入神户港的欢迎仪式。图为街头热闹景象。

307. On May 1, 1933, a labourer was arrested in front of Kobe telephone station.

308. On October 24, 1936, the emperor took part in the welcome ceremony of Battleship Hiei's entry into Kobe Harbour, after his watch of a large-scale marine parade. The photo shows the busy streets at the time.