

中英社評

日本鋌而走險 禍及整個亞洲



▲香港僑界社團抗議日本侵佔釣魚台

本報攝

IBERAL STUDIES

作爲當今世界唯一未對二戰侵略歷史作出深刻反省的國家,日本在釣 魚島問題上鋌而走險,不僅重創中日關係,而且會危及整個亞太地區的和 平穩定。日本軍國主義的復蘇,已成爲亞太地區的主要威脅。曾飽受日本 鐵蹄踐踏和蹂躪的亞洲國家,正對此保持高度警惕

日本強佔釣魚島的背後是對二戰後國際格局的否定。釣魚島及其附屬 島嶼自古以來就是中國的固有領土,中方對此擁有無可爭辯的主權。這一 點在二戰結束後的《開羅宣言》和《波茨坦公告》中得到明確確認。作爲 戰敗國,日本的發展要受到《和平憲法》的約束。戰後幾十年來,日本國 內雖然不時爆出不同聲音,但均未形成主流意見,亞太地區的基本格局-直維持至今。所謂的「購島」鬧劇絕不是日本政府一時興起,也絕非中央 政府迫於地方右翼壓力,而是日本試圖通過變更釣魚島「現狀」,挑戰二 戰後形成的國際格局的「紅線」,爲突破《和平憲法》的羈絆,走向帝國

強佔釣魚島的背後是日本軍國主義死灰復燃。日本極右勢力惡性膨 脹,控制了社會民意,綁架了國家政策,已在國內佔據絕對上風。釣魚島 争端實爲日本國內政治生態的縮影。在極右勢力的操縱下,否定反省歷史 的「三大談話」(宮澤談話、村山談話、河野談話)逐漸爲社會所接受, 挑起領土爭端、參拜靖國神社、否定慰安婦問題、否定南京大屠殺、美化 侵略歷史等等醜行也日益獲得容忍。一股爲侵略歷史翻案、擴張軍力和海 權,重振政治軍事大國地位的思潮悄然興起,並快速蔓延。爲在領土問題 上示強,日本四面交惡,與中國、俄羅斯、韓國都爆發激烈衝突

強佔釣魚島反映了日本國內自上而下的焦慮與不安。中國持續幾十年 的快速發展與日本停滯不前形成了鮮明對比,引起了日本的極大恐慌。特 別是中國 GDP 超過日本,成爲全球第二大經濟體,更加增添了日本對中 國的憂慮。在右翼勢力的操縱下,「中國威脅論」甚囂塵上,在社會的認 可度走高,也促使日本在雙邊敏感議題上頻走邊緣

日本右翼勢力的惡性膨脹源於美國的支持。爲了實施對中國的圍堵和 遏制,推行其「巧實力外交」,通過「戰略再平衡」謀求亞洲「領導者」 的地位,美國竭盡所能,挑動中日惡鬥,從中漁利。正是在美國的羽翼 下,日本右翼得到了發展的動力和空間。一旦失控,美國極可能是搬起石 頭砸自己的腳。美已有過無數次慘重教訓,從阿富汗的塔利班,到伊拉克 的薩達姆,從基地組織的本・拉登,到許多被列入「黑名單」的國際恐怖 組織,莫不都是在美的支持下發展壯大起來的。可悲的是,美至今未從中 汲取教訓

今天的日本與戰前何其相似,極端民族主義情緒空前高漲,軍國主義 主張大行其道。如果任其自由發展,日本帶給亞洲的將是又一場人間浩 劫。前車之鑒,後事之師。二戰已經過去了幾十年,但曾經遭受侵略的亞 洲人民依然難以撫平心中的傷痛。日本冒險行徑在時時刻刻提醒人們,日 本已成爲亞洲動盪之源,各國只有採取果決措施予以回擊,才能避免歷史

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Japan's reckless move brings calamity to whole Asia

As the only country which has hitherto never made any profound self-examination on its history of aggression during the World War II (WWII), Japan now rushes headlong into danger by making a reckless move over the Diaoyu Islands issue. This not only causes serious damages on Sino-Japanese relations but will also endanger peace and stability in the whole Asia-Pacific region. The revival of Japanese militarism now poses a major threat to Asia-Pacific region. In regard to this, Asian countries which had suffered to the fullest extent the cruel oppression of Japanese invaders are heightening their vigilance.

Behind Japan's seizure of Diaoyu Islands is its denial of the post-war international configuration. Diaoyu and its adjacent islands are China's inherent territory since ancient times, over which China owns undisputable sovereignty. This is unequivocally recognized in the Cairo Declaration and Potsdam Declaration. As a defeated country, Japan's development must abide by its Peace Constitution. In past decades after WWII, although different voices have been uttered inside Japan, they have never become the mainstream opinion - so much so that the basic configuration in Asia-Pacific has been maintained until today. The so-called "purchase of Diaoyu Islands" absolutely is not a decision on a sudden whim. Nor is it a decision made under pressure of a right-wing local government. Rather it is Japan's attempt to challenge the "red line" of the configuration of international relations formed after WWII by changing the status quo of Diaoyu Islands, so as to shake off the yoke of the Peace Constitution and remove the obstacle to the revival of the Japanese Empire.

Behind Japan's seizure of Diaoyu Islands is the rise again of Japanese militarism from the ashes. The vicious inflation of the influence of extreme right-wing has enabled it to control the public opinion and hijack state policy, gaining the upper-hand in Japan. The Diaoyu Islands dispute in fact is an epitome of Japan's domestic political eco-environment. Manipulated by the extreme right-wing, the "three major conversations" (by former Japanese prime ministers Kiichi Miyazawa and Tomiichi Murayama, and former Japanese foreign minister Yohei Kono) declining any self-examination on history have become gradually accepted in Japanese society, and disgusting conducts become increasingly tolerable, such as instigating territorial disputes, paying homage to Yasukuni Shrine, denying the forced recruitment of "comfort women", denying the Najing (Nanking) Massacre and beautifying Japanese invasions in history. An ideological trend is quietly on

the rise and spreads fast, which is aimed at reversing the historical verdict, expanding Japan's military and sea power and restoring Japan's status as a political and military power. In order to give the impression of its tough stance on territorial issues, Japan has made many enemies, running into fierce conflicts with China, Russia and South Korea.

The seizure of Diaoyu Islands is a manifestation of nationwide anxiety and uneasiness in Japan. China's sustained fast economic development in past several decades provides a striking contrast to Japan's stagnation, which causes a panic in Japan. In particular, China's gross domestic product (GDP) has surpassed Japan to become the world's second largest economy, which further increases Japan's worry about China. Manipulated by the right-wing, "China threat theory" becomes quite rife and rampant and increasingly accepted by Japanese society, forcing the Japanese government to teeter on the brink (of confrontation with China) when dealing with sensitive bilateral issues.

The vicious inflation of Japan's right-wing influence results from the support of the United States. In order to contain China and keep China in check, to promote its "smart power diplomacy" and to seek its "leadership" in Asia through "strategic rebalancing", the US exhausts its ability to instigate

confrontation between China and Japan so that it can take advantage of it. It is under US wing that Japan's right-wing has gained driving force and space for development. However, if this runs out of control, the US is very likely to backfire on itself. In this regard, the US has numerous bitter experiences. From Afghanistan's Taliban to Iraq's Saddam Hussein, from al-Qaeda's Osama bin Laden to many other now "blacklisted" international organisations, they all have grown up with US support. Sadly, the US has hitherto never learnt a lesson.

The situation in Japan today is very similar to that before WWII: with extreme nationalistic sentiments rising unprecedentedly high, militarist advocates prevail. If it is left unrestricted, what Japan will bring to Asia is another human calamity. A lesson learned from the past can be guidance in the future. WWII ended several decades ago, but Asian people who had suffered the (Japanese) aggression still cannot heal the wounds in their hearts. Once again, Japan's reckless move now reminds people that it becomes the source of unrest in Asia. All countries concerned must take resolute tit-for-tat measures. Only in this way can repetition of the historical tragedy be prevented.

14 September 2012

Words and Usage

Headlong (adv.) - Without thinking; rashly. (莽撞地;輕率地) Examples: 1.Do not leap headlong into decisions. 2.He rushed headlong into marriage.

Peace Constitution-現行的《日本國憲法》是在第二次世界大戰後盟軍佔領時期撰寫 的,於1946年11月3日公布、1947年5月3日起施行,所以又被稱爲《戰後憲法》。其 中第九條規定日本奉行和平主義,包括放棄戰爭、不維持武力、不擁有宣戰權,因而被 稱爲和平憲法

Whim (noun) - A sudden desire or idea. (一時的興致;心血來潮的想法)

Examples: 1. We decided, more or less on a whim, to travel to Africa.

2.Lately, the president has been sacking and picking new ministers at

Yoke (noun) - A wooden bar to be fastened over the necks of two animals such as oxen and connected to the vehicle or load that they are pulling (軛,牛軛,也喻枷 鎖). Shake off the yoke即「擺脫枷鎖」或 「脫離控制」

Examples: 1.In 1783 the American colonies finally shake off the yoke of England. 2.By using the wireless network technology, we can free ourselves by shaking off the yoke of cables and wires and go online wherever we

Teeter on the brink/edge of sth (idiom) - If something is teetering on the brink/ edge of a bad situation, it is likely that the situation will happen soon. (徘徊在……邊

Examples: 1. What we are seeing now is a country teetering on the brink of civil

2. The company teeters on the edge of bankruptcy.

日本現行憲法,即1947年頒布著名的《和平 憲法》,是日本總結戰爭教訓之後向全世界作出 的「公約」。第二次世界大戰之後,日本正是在 這一憲法的指導下走上了戰後重建、經濟恢復、 高速發展、繁榮富裕的和平發展之路

1889年,明治天皇「御賜」《大日本帝國憲 法》,即《明治憲法》。其中對人民基本權利規 定甚少,卻把軍權推到最高地位,使日本最終走 上了軍國主義道路

1945年9月2日,日本在投降書上簽字,世界 反法西斯戰爭落下帷幕。 盟國佔領日本後,逐步 對日本進行改造,以清除日本軍國主義分子賴以 發動戰爭的土壤。首要問題即是制定一部符合近 代西方君主國家模式的新憲法。

1947年5月3日,經千多處文字修改,《日本 國憲法》正式生效。新憲法共11章103條,其中 第二章第九條規定「日本放棄以戰爭作爲解決國 際爭端的手段」,俗稱《和平條款》。從此圍繞 它的鬥爭拉開序幕。

1955年,自民黨第一任總裁鳩山一郎組閣後 立即開始修憲,但在國會遭失敗。

1957年,修憲派代表岸信介出任首相,提出

日本《和平憲法》誕生及演變

「爲了自衛,即使在現行憲法下也允許擁有核武 器 | ,激起本國和國際社會強烈抗議,日本國民 掀起戰後最大規模抗議活動,1960年6月岸信介

1982年11月,中曾根康弘出任日本首相。認 爲「日本必須修改美國所給予的和平憲法,這是 我一貫的信念」。但因國民強烈反對不得不放棄

1990年8月,日本右翼藉海灣戰爭以「協助 聯合國維持海灣和平」爲由,向國會提出派自衛 隊出國參加維和部隊的法案,未果。

2001年「9・11|後,打着「反恐|大旗,日 本戰艦終能游弋於印度洋。

2002年自衛隊參與了阿富汗戰爭後的維和任 務;2004年1月開始駐紮伊拉克協助其重建與安

近來日本國內因應周邊局勢呼籲適當修改 《和平憲法》第九條,及將自衛隊「升格」成

《和平憲法》條文

日本國民基於國際和平和維持國際秩序。將永遠放棄宣戰權力、武力恐嚇來解決國際紛爭,即永久放 棄國家主權發動戰爭

為了達到前述目的,不保持軍隊,只擁有基本防禦武力,航空自衛隊,陸上自衛隊,海上自衛隊

不承認交戰權

天皇僅是國家象徵 權利歸屬國民



舊中國飽受屈辱,山河破碎,弱國無 外交。中國政府和人民比任何人都珍惜來 之不易的國家主權和民族尊嚴,即使在極 其艱難困苦的情況下,也是錚錚鐵骨。釣 魚島是中國固有領土,在主權和領土問題 上,中國政府和人民絕不會退讓半步。

> 中國國家總理 溫家寶 中國政府和軍隊捍衛國家領土主權的

決心和意志是堅定不移的。我們正密切關 注事態發展,保留採取相應措施的權力。

中國國防部新聞發言人 耿雁生 今天每一個代表的國家,也可同樣回 想過去,假如他的良心告訴他有過錯誤, 他就應當勇敢地承認過錯而懺悔

1945年代表當時中國政府接受日本 投降的國民黨高級將領 徐永昌



▲日本民衆集會抗議修改和平憲法

網絡圖片

上回提到,英國人在6月熱烈慶祝英女王登基 鑽禧紀念;8月,倫敦奧運更將英國人的熱情推至

於本屆奧運,中國及香港都取得不錯的成績。 香港單車代表李慧詩更在凱琳賽中勇奪亞軍!凱琳 賽的英文「Keirin」,源自日本的競輪比賽。競 輪,顧名思義,是單車的競賽。參賽者在跑道,以 最快時間衝往終點。後來,競輪比賽在歐美漸受歡 迎。當地朋友就取用Keirin作爲比賽項目的名稱, 中文音譯爲「凱琳」。

除傳統項目外,中國游泳項目成績驕人。如葉 詩文在女子400米個人混合泳決賽中獲金牌,並打 破世界紀錄。游泳四式「背蝶自蛙」的英文是什

背泳的英文是Backstroke。Back代表背部, Stroke 指游泳的划法,因此,當「Back」及 「Stroke」合爲一字,就解作背泳。不過,蝶泳並 非Butterfly Stroke,而是Butterfly Style。自由泳則 是Free Style。相反,蛙泳卻是Breaststroke,而非 Breast Style。可見 Stroke 及 Style 並沒有統一的用 法。有趣地,狗仔式則是 Doggy Paddle,而非 Doggy Style。由此可見,這是英語人約定俗成的

比賽總有贏輸,我們更欣賞運動員的拚搏及堅 持。世界各地的健兒,公平地交流及比拼,發揚體 育精神(Sportsmanship)。在此,希望每位運動健 兒繼續爲自己的夢想努力!

撰文:港專語言傳意學部主任李慧慈、副主任李慧 文(兩位身兼香港電台 Teen Power《型英營》 (TE-EN-GERS) 節目主持)

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