

祭奠亡灵 警示千秋

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在南京大屠杀爆发 77 周年、抗日战争胜利 69 周年之际，我们迎来了首个“南京大屠杀死难者公祭日”。2014 年 2 月 27 日第 12 届全国人大第 7 次常务会议决定，将每年的 12 月 13 日设为“南京大屠杀死难者公祭日”。

中华民族胸怀博大，中华文明海纳百川。几千年来，中国一直生活在世界文明的中心，以德报怨，“遍施皇恩”成为中国“民族性”特征之一。然而，以鸦片战争为标志，“华夷秩序”崩溃，中华民族成了任人宰割的羔羊。在近代殖民主义者入侵中国的过程中，尤以日本的侵略给中国造成的伤害最大，而中华民族反抗日本侵略者的战争也最为惨烈。触目惊心的历史画面至今历历在目，惨绝人寰的大屠杀将日本民族的劣性表现的淋漓尽致。中华民族的子孙永远不会忘记这刻骨铭心的历史，也希望大和民族的后代铭记这一给他们带来耻辱的教训。

1972 年中日邦交恢复，中国放弃了以政府形式对日本要求的索赔。《中日联合声明》提到“战争”和“反省”，却没有日本“侵略”字样。进入 80 年代，随着日本走向“政治大国”诉求的提出，日本右翼势力挑起“历史教科书问题”，企图推翻历史定论。但是，当时的日本和平主义势力还很强大。1995 年 8 月 15 日，时任日本首相村山富市在“村山谈话”中承认，日本进行“殖民统治和侵略”给“亚洲人民造成了极大的损害和痛苦”，并“表示深刻反省和由衷的歉意”。这是战后日本领导人第一次明确承认日本对亚洲的侵略，并为此向亚洲人民道歉。“村山谈话”成为日本改善与邻国关系的基础，是日本政府取信于民、取信于亚洲的保证。

冷战结束后，日本民族也面临着国家发展战略的选择。美国对日本的占领虽然结束了半个多世纪，但是，日本仍然不是个民族完全自立的国家。美国“重返东亚”与日本走向“军事大国”的战略目标似乎在遏制中国这一点上找到了默契。于是，日本配合美国的东亚战略，美国纵容日本搞军事化。日本国内右翼势力猖獗，包括首相在内都在否定侵略历史。

现实给亚洲敲了警钟，邻国要重新审视日本的历史与未来。“南京大屠杀死难者公祭日”的设定，既是国际惯例，也是现实需要，更是中国政府对人民进行历史教育的课堂。祭奠活动是对民族危机历史记忆的一次唤醒，它警示国人奋发图强，掌握自己民族的命运。同时，这也是对殖民主义侵略者的又一次声讨，它告诫那些企图否定侵略历史的日本右翼势力停止自己无知无耻的叫嚣。事实胜于雄

辩，历史无法抹杀。一个 13 亿人口的大国所举行的公祭，其影响是世界范围的。它无疑会对日本右翼势力起到震慑作用，同时，也应该引起安倍政权对其错误历史认识的反思并重新思考其亚洲外交战略的缺憾，尽快恢复与邻国关系的正常化。

中国以国家立法形式祭奠南京大屠杀死难者，既是对逝去生命的尊重，也是对国际公德的倡导。牢记历史，不是为了延续仇恨。举国公祭，更非“警告罪孽深重又不愿悔改的邻国”那么简单。劫后重生的中华民族应该成为负责任的大国，饱受殖民侵略的中国更应该懂得如何测量“文明尺度”。中国外交已经站到一个新的起点，亚太新秩序的形成须要中国助一臂之力。公祭的目的不是为了撕开疮疤来回顾那不堪回首的一段耻辱岁月，也不是为了培养一个耿耿于怀的受害者。我不将公祭看成“培养国家意识的新符号”，而将其视为中国参与构筑区域新“公共精神”的契机。“王道”总比“霸道”好，繁荣共生才是亚洲的未来。这是逝者的祈盼，也是生者的追求。

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Nanjing homage day not to plant hatred

By Wang Ping (China Daily)

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(A symbolic total of 1,213 soldiers remember the deaths of Nanjing Massacre victims at the memorial hall on Wednesday. On Dec 13, 1937, the Japanese army occupied Nanjing and killed more than 300,000 Chinese civilians and unarmed soldiers, according to Chinese historical documents. CUI XIAO / FOR CHINA DAILY)

This Saturday China will observe the first National Memorial Day for Nanjing Massacre Victims following the decision made by the country's top legislature on Feb 27.

China's top leaders are scheduled to attend a state memorial ceremony on Saturday morning at the memorial hall for the victims of the Nanjing massacre.

On Dec 13, 1937, the invading Japanese army occupied the city in Jiangsu province and killed more than 300,000 Chinese civilians and unarmed soldiers, and raped tens of thousands of women in the following six weeks. This year also marks the 69th anniversary of the Chinese War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression (1937-1945). China, known for its peace-loving role throughout human history, long suffered from imperialist aggression which began with the first Opium War in 1840. Among all the invaders, the Japanese caused by far the greatest damage to China and its people, with the notorious Nanjing Massacre being the worst example of their brutality. Rapprochement between China and Japan was within easy reach after the normalization of their diplomatic ties in 1972, especially because Beijing relinquished its claim for wartime compensation from Japan and the China-Japan Joint Statement that followed avoided the word "aggression" in describing Japan's wartime history.

In 1995, the then Japanese prime minister Tomiichi Murayama issued a statement expressing remorse over Japan's wartime invasion and atrocities on neighboring countries. His words helped Japan to improve its relations with its Asian neighbors, including China and the Republic of Korea.

But the end of the Cold War in the early 1990s was also a tipping point in Japan's strategic diplomacy. Although the United States ended its postwar occupation of Japan in 1952, it has maintained its military presence in Japan. As a result, Japan cannot be called a totally independent nation, and rightist forces have kept agitating for stronger military muscle and whitewashing of the country's militarist past. And Washington's "pivot to Asia" policy has served the interest of Japan's hawkish Prime Minister Shinzo Abe.

It is this not-too-tacit cooperation between the US and Japan, obviously aimed at containing China, that should serve as a wake-up call for whole of Asia.

By designating the National Memorial Day, China has not only followed an international practice, but also paid tribute to the victims of the Nanjing Massacre. And by commemorating the death of more than 300,000 people, it wants to remind its people of the past, and urge Japan's rightist forces to stop denying history however shameful it might be.

The Abe administration should reflect on its Asia policy, which neither admits the country's wartime atrocities nor abides by previous agreements on peace and cooperation. Tokyo's recent moves such as the re-investigation into the 1993 Kono Statement – the apology rendered by former Japanese chief cabinet secretary Yohei Kono for the use of "comfort women" by the Japanese army during World War II – will only worsen its ties with Beijing and Seoul. Since China has no intention of spawning hatred against Japan by reminding its people of the bloody past, the National Memorial Day should not be merely seen as a warning to Japan. Instead, the observation of the memorial day reflects China's willingness to rebuild public spirit in East Asia, because regional prosperity cannot be achieved without peaceful co-existence and full awareness of the past.

http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/opinion/2014-12/12/content_19070187.htm