



中英社評

日本當局小伎倆背後的扭曲心態

The Mindset Behind Japan's Opposition to Anti-Fascist Commemorations

9月3日是抗戰勝利80周年紀念日，中國將舉行閱兵等一系列紀念活動。然而，日本當局卻抹黑活動具有「反日基調」，意圖阻撓各國領導人出席。如此可笑的小伎倆再次說明，日本當局至今仍未真正反省戰爭罪行，還在千方百計歪曲歷史。日本的軍國主義至今陰魂不散，讓包括港人在內的全體中國人看到，銘記歷史不是可有可無的空話，維護國家安全更非口號，在當前複雜的國際地緣政治之下，具有重大的現實警示意義。

多家媒體報道，日本向歐洲和亞洲國家發出正式或非正式「勸阻」，要求避免出席中國的抗戰紀念活動，藉口是這些活動被用來「宣傳反日情緒」。日本的背後小動作引起全世界正義人們的極大憤慨，中方注意到相關信息，已向日方提出嚴肅交涉。中國外交部發言人昨日指出，中國政府隆重紀念中國人民抗日戰爭暨世界反法西斯戰爭勝利80周年，是為了銘記歷史、緬懷先烈、珍愛和平、開創未來。任何正直坦蕩面對歷史、切實汲取歷史教訓、真正致力於和平發展的國家，都不會對此心懷疑慮甚至提出異議。

事實上，為慶祝反法西斯戰爭結束80周年，許多歐洲國家在5月8日「歐洲勝利日」舉行大型紀念活動。曾經和日本一樣發動侵略的德國，在這一天舉行官方紀念活動，反思戰爭之禍，並慶祝國家的新生。意大利則將4月25日視為「解放日」，慶祝在這一天擺脫法西斯統治和納粹佔領，舉行全國遊行、集會等紀念活動。放眼全球，只有日本非但沒有反省發動戰爭之惡、不向受害者真誠謝罪並作出相應的賠償，反而干擾破壞中國的紀念活動，這不僅是對中國主權的粗暴干涉，也是對國際社會共同紀念反法西斯勝利的否定，是對戰後國際秩序的嚴重挑釁，是對人類文明良知的背叛。

與德國在戰後通過深切反省和真誠道歉贏得歐洲國家和解不同，戰後日本雖然接受了東京審判，但並沒有深切悔過、痛改前非。世人所目睹的是，日本右翼多次修改教科書，淡化其侵略罪行。日本政客至今仍未停止參拜供奉戰犯的靖國神社。日本當局還不斷突破戰後和平憲法的限制，擴大自衛隊行動範圍、增加軍事開支、積極參與各類遏制中國的戰略、插手兩岸關係為「台獨」勢力撐腰。種種行徑令人回想起二戰前日本軍國主義的擴張之路。更加令人憤怒的是，日本當局一方面否認南京大屠殺、「731部隊」等罪行，另一方面年年大肆紀念長崎廣島的核轟炸，將自己由「加害者」打扮成「受害者」，顛倒是非，混淆黑白，向日本年輕一代灌輸錯誤的歷史觀。這次日本阻撓、抹黑中國紀念抗戰勝利80周年，正是這種扭曲心理的體現。

當前，國際地緣政治複雜多變，逆全球化思潮氾濫，霸權主義肆無忌憚為所欲為，這些都在警醒人們，和平並非理所當然，戰爭更非「遙不可及」。日本當局選擇在這樣的時機、做出這樣的小伎倆，顯然是意圖藉機挑撥離間、分化國際社會，「妖魔化」中國，以達到從中漁利的目的。

銘記歷史，不是為了延續仇恨，而是為了避免戰爭悲劇的重演。日本當局如此舉動，是與和平的背道而馳，不僅瞞騙不了世人，反而進一步暴露其野心，強化了世人的警覺，可謂適得其反。事件再一次提醒我們，和平從來不是理所當然，正義必須不斷得到維護。日本一些人「知小禮而無大義」、「重末節而輕廉恥」，小伎倆再多，終究阻擋不了滾滾的歷史大勢，更不可能阻擋得了中國的崛起。

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September 3rd marks the 80th anniversary of the victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan, and China will hold a series of commemorative events, including a military parade. However, the Japanese authorities have **smear**ed these activities as having an "anti-Japan tone" and have tried to **obstruct** the attendance of leaders from various countries. Such ridiculous tactics once again demonstrate that the Japanese government has yet to truly reflect on its wartime crimes and continues to **distort** history by every possible means. **The lingering shadow** of Japanese militarism serves as a reminder to all Chinese people, including those in Hong Kong, that remembering history is far from empty talk, and safeguarding national security is more than a mere slogan. In today's complex international geopolitical environment, this carries important and practical warning significance.

Multiple media outlets have reported that Japan has issued formal or informal **"discouragements"** to European and Asian countries, urging them to avoid attending China's commemorative events for the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression. They claimed that these activities are meant to "promote anti-Japanese sentiment." Such behind-the-scenes **maneuvers** by Japan have aroused **indignation** among people of justice around the world. The Chinese side is aware of the situation and has strongly expressed its concerns to Japan.

A spokesperson for the Chinese Foreign Ministry stated yesterday that the Chinese government solemnly **commemorates** the 80th anniversary of the victory of the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War in order to remember history, honor the fallen heroes, cherish peace, and open up the future. Any country that faces history in an honest and frank manner, truly learns lessons from history, and is genuinely committed to peaceful development should not have any doubts about, **much less** raise objections to, such commemorations.

In fact, to mark the 80th anniversary of the end of the anti-fascist war, many European countries held large-scale commemorative events on May 8th, "Victory in Europe Day. (V-E Day)" Germany, which, like Japan, once launched acts of aggression, held official memorial ceremonies on this day to reflect on the **calamities** of war and celebrate the nation's rebirth. Italy regards April 25th as "Liberation Day," commemorating its liberation from fascist rule and Nazi occupation, with nationwide parades, gatherings, and other commemorative activities.

Looking at the world, only Japan has not reflected on the evils of its wartime aggression, nor sincerely apologized or made appropriate reparations to the victims. Instead, it interferes with and undermines China's commemorative activities. This is not only a blatant infringement on China's **sovereignty**, but also a denial of the international community's shared commemoration of the victory over fascism. It constitutes **a grave provocation** to the postwar international order and a betrayal of human civilization and conscience.

Unlike Germany, which achieved **reconciliation** with European nations after the war through profound introspection and sincere apologies, Japan, despite accepting the Tokyo Trials after the war, has never truly repented or made a genuine break with its past mistakes. What the world has witnessed is that Japanese right-wing forces have repeatedly revised textbooks to **downplay** their acts of aggression. Japanese politicians to this day continue to visit the Yasukuni Shrine, which honors convicted war criminals. The Japanese authorities also keep pushing the limits of the postwar pacifist **constitution**: expanding the scope of operations for the Self-Defense Forces, increasing military spending, actively participating in various strategies aimed at **containing** China, as well as interfering in **cross-strait relations** and supporting "Taiwan independence" forces. All these actions evoke memories of Japan's path of militarist expansionism before World War II.

Even more **infuriating** is that, while denying crimes such as the Nanjing Massacre and the atrocities of Unit 731, the Japanese authorities simultaneously make grand annual commemorations of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, casting themselves as "victims" rather than perpetrators. This distorts facts, confuses what is right with what is wrong and mislead

the people. – instilling a false sense of history in Japan's younger generation. Japan's obstruction and smearing of China's activities commemorating the 80th anniversary of the victory in the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression is precisely an expression of this **warped** mentality.

Currently, international geopolitics are complex and ever-changing. The tide of anti-globalization is surging, and **hegemonism** runs **rampant**. These realities remind us that peace is far from guaranteed, and war is never "out of reach." At such a sensitive moment, Japan's authorities have chosen to resort to these petty maneuvers, clearly aiming to sow discord and division within the international community, "demonize" China, and seek profit for themselves.

To remember history is not to **perpetuate** hatred, but to prevent the tragedy of war from being repeated. The actions of the Japanese authorities run counter to the cause of peace; not only do they fail to deceive the world, but instead further expose their ambitions and heighten global **vigilance**—truly the opposite of what they intended. This incident once again reminds us that peace is never taken for granted, and justice must be continually upheld.

Some people in Japan "know politeness but lack a sense of righteousness," and "focus on details while disregarding ethics." No matter how many petty tricks they play, they cannot stop the mighty tide of history, let alone hinder China's rise.

Vocabulary

- **smear** (玷污，誹謗 v./n.) However, the Japanese authorities have smeared these activities as having an "anti-Japan tone"...
- **obstruct** (阻礙，妨礙 v.) ...tried to obstruct the attendance of leaders from various countries
- **distort** (扭曲，歪曲 v.) ...continues to distort history by every possible means
- **discouragement** (氣餒，挫折；勸阻 n.) Multiple media outlets have reported that Japan has issued formal or informal "discouragements" to European and Asian countries...
- **maneuver** (操縱，策略 v./n.) Such behind-the-scenes maneuvers by Japan...
- **indignation** (憤慨，憤怒 n.) ... have aroused indignation among people of justice around the world.
- **commemorate** (紀念 v.) ...the Chinese government solemnly commemorates the 80th anniversary...
- **calamity** (災難 n.) ...held official memorial ceremonies on this day to reflect on the calamities of war...
- **sovereignty** (主權 n.) This is not only a blatant infringement on China's sovereignty...
- **reconciliation** (和解，調解 n.) Unlike Germany, which achieved reconciliation with European nations after the war...
- **downplay** (輕描淡寫，淡化 v.) What the world has witnessed is that Japanese right-wing forces have repeatedly revised textbooks to downplay their acts of aggression...
- **constitution** (憲法；組成 n.) The Japanese authorities also keep pushing the limits of the postwar pacifist constitution:...
- **contain** (包含；遏制 v.) ...actively participating in various strategies aimed at containing China...
- **infuriating** (令人極為憤怒的 adj.) Even more infuriating is that...
- **warped** (扭曲的，變形的 adj.) ...is precisely an expression of this warped mentality.
- **hegemonism** (霸權主義 n.) Currently, international geopolitics are complex and ever-changing. The tide of anti-globalization is surging, and hegemonism runs rampant.
- **rampant** (猖獗的，氾濫的 adj.)
- **perpetuate** (使持續，使長存 v.) To remember history is not to perpetuate hatred, but to prevent the tragedy of war from being repeated.
- **vigilance** (警覺，警惕 n.) he actions of the Japanese authorities run counter to the cause of peace; not only do they fail to deceive the world, but instead further expose their ambitions and heighten global vigilance...

Phrases

● The lingering shadow 【陰魂不散，陰影未散】

例句：The lingering shadow of Japanese militarism serves as a reminder to all Chinese people, including those in Hong Kong, that remembering history is far from empty talk, and safeguarding national security is more than a mere slogan.

中文：日本的軍國主義至今陰魂不散，讓包括港人在內的全體中國人看到，銘記歷史不是可有可無的空話，維護國家安全更非口號，在當前複雜的國際地緣政治之下，具有重大的現實警示意義。

● a grave provocation 【嚴重挑釁】

例句：It constitutes a grave provocation to the postwar international order and a betrayal of human civilization and conscience.

中文：這是對戰後國際秩序的嚴重挑釁，是對人類文明良知的背叛。

● cross-strait relations 【兩岸關係】

例句：The Japanese authorities also keep pushing the limits of the postwar pacifist constitution: expanding the scope of operations for the Self-Defense Forces, increasing military spending, actively participating in various strategies aimed at containing China, as well as interfering in cross-strait relations and supporting "Taiwan independence" forces.

中文：日本當局還不斷突破戰後和平憲法的限制，擴大自衛隊行動範圍、增加軍事開支、積極參與各類遏制中國的戰略、插手兩岸關係為「台獨」勢力撐腰。

● Much less 【更不用說】

例句：Any country that faces history in an honest and frank manner, truly learns lessons from history, and is genuinely committed to peaceful development should not have any doubts about, much less raise objections to, such commemorations.

中文：任何正直坦蕩面對歷史、切實汲取歷史教訓、真正致力於和平發展的國家，都不會對此心懷疑慮甚至提出異議。

長句分析

Any country ❶ [that faces history in an honest and frank manner, truly learns lessons from history, and is genuinely committed to peaceful development] should not have any doubts about, ❷ [much less raise objections to], such commemorations.

主幹：Any country (...) should not have any doubts about (...) such commemorations. 任何國家都不應對這樣的紀念活動有所懷疑。

其中，主語為「任何國家」Any country，謂語為「不應對……有所懷疑」should not have any doubts about，賓語為「這樣的紀念活動」such commemorations.

現象❶：定語從句，修飾主語："...that faces history in an honest and frank manner, truly learns lessons from history, and is genuinely committed to peaceful development..."

三個動詞短語並列連接，表示主語「country」的三個特徵。

現象❷：插入語作謂語補充說明

"..., much less raise objections to, ..."