



透过《真相》再探真相

九一八事变是近现代中日关系发展史上重要的节点性事件。近年,某些日本右翼学者在九一八事变研究中,刻意抹杀历史事实,篡改历史记忆,在国际学界产生了恶劣影响。因此,依据新史料对九一八事变进行实证研究,依然是中日关系史、抗日战争史的一个重要课题。近来笔者由于研究工作的需要,接触到由张洁等主编的《真相——TRUTH 史料汇编与研究》^①(以下简称“《真相》”)一书,翻阅之后感觉该书对研究九一八事变、伪满洲国等问题有无可替代的史料价值。

TRUTH 是九一八事变发生之后沈阳“爱国小组”的九位知识精英冒着生命危险搜集、整理并费尽周折转交到国联调查团的一份珍贵资料。这份资料揭露了日本侵略者阴谋策划与发动九一八事变和扶植成立伪满洲国的事实,其实证性、系统性以及递交过程中体现出来的国际性和法理性独一无二,因此对国联调查团报告书关于九一八事变和伪满洲国定性结论的形成发生了重要影响。TRUTH 作为国联报告书的附件存放于日内瓦联合国图书馆,2009 年作为国联档案的一部分,被联合国科教文组织列入“世界记忆遗产”名录。遗憾的是,这部极为珍贵的孤本档案尘封于日内瓦图书馆 80 余年无人知晓,更遑论被研究者利用了。好在经过当年“爱国小组”成员后人的多年努力,TRUTH 于 2010 年得以面世。2013 年,在中央有关领导和中宣部的支持督促下,TRUTH 史料发掘、整理和研究,作为国家社会科学基金特别委托项目予以立项,此后,以辽宁社会科学院张洁为核心的研究团队开始了艰苦细致的整理研究工作。经过几年的努力,《真相》一书作为这一项目的系列成果之一出版问世。

《真相》由四部分组成:第一部分对 300 余页的 75 条史料按着原始照片、中英文翻译及编者说明梳理介绍,条分缕析,脉络清楚。第二部分是史料的原始英文说明,是当时“爱国小组”成员为便于国联调查团理解亲自写就。英文说明包括三方面内容:1. 日本阴谋策划和发动九一八事变的事实和证据;2. 日本关东军侵犯中国东北主权和领土完整的事实和证据;3. 日本军事当局策划扶植伪满洲国的事实和证据。此外,这部分英文说明还包括“爱国小组”观点鲜明的陈述和结论。第三部分,收录了课题组成员的部分研究成果,这些成果对史料的内容、特点和价值进行了初步分析,对研究者使用该史料具有引导作用。第四部分,作为史料的佐证和补充,增加了在世当事人的回忆、与调查团联络的英文信件以及对史料回归面世曲折经历的介绍,有助于研究者多角度、全方位解读史料。

该资料汇编与研究,内容涵盖当时东北的军事、政治、经济、交通、教育诸方面,可以说是研究这

^① 张洁、王建学、刘长江主编,井晓光主审:《真相——TRUTH 史料汇编与研究》,辽宁教育出版社 2017 年版。

一时期涉及东北诸多问题的小“百宝箱”。然而由于宣传和推介不够,新近问世的这部史料汇编和研究专著,未能引起相关领域学者的关注,其他相关或相近领域里学者的新著还少有引用,这不能不说是一个缺憾。

以笔者对该资料的了解,至少对如下几个问题的实证研究,能够起到充实佐证乃至填补空白的作用。

第一,中日之间有关历史问题认识上的差异是影响今日中日关系发展的重要因素,某些日本右翼学者在九一八事变问题上依然在“被动性”“偶然性”上做文章。虽然无论是从长时段的历史发展趋势看,还是从那一历史节点的事实真相看,日本蓄意制造侵华事件是个不证自明的问题。然而这个笔墨官司在中日学者之间成为“缠讼”,*TRUTH* 资料恰好为我们的研究提供了新的佐证,希望相关研究者使用新史料结合旧史料,把九一八事变、伪满洲国等问题办成“铁案”。

第二,第一次世界大战后诞生的国际联盟,在 20 世纪二三十年代经历了一个复杂的演变过程。在调停—绥靖的主旋律下,对个别国家或地区的政治势力也曾出现过由绥靖到遏制的局部调整。对国际联盟的研究是抗战史研究的重要内容,过去我国学界一直对国联的评价持基本否定态度,认为国联只是维护既有国际秩序的工具。学者通过研究该史料汇编,了解当时资料的搜集、转交过程,对照国联报告书结论和 *TRUTH* 内容,甚至对照之后开罗宣言和波茨坦公告的内容,会对国联有一个客观全面的评价,看到当时的国联在适度妥协换取利益均沾的同时,对日本已经由绥靖转向遏制,可以发现国联报告书对国际社会了解事实真相、遏制日本起到了积极作用。

第三,研究日本与国联关系的演变也是抗日战争史研究的重要内容。*TRUTH* 的搜集和转交、国联报告书定性结论的形成,以及日本退出国联挣脱束缚逐步走向既与中国人民为敌又与西方列强对抗的过程,需要深入研究,处于这个过程始端的 *TRUTH* 在历史转变中起到重要作用,这也正是其作为重要史料的价值体现。

除此以外,该史料汇编对东北人民抗日战争史、伪满洲国史、日本东北殖民史等课题的研究,都能起到补充佐证作用,期待该史料汇编尽早在上述诸课题研究中发挥作用。

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Chengdu. However, the careless omissions and mistakes of the Nationalist government in the process of disposal reflect the problems in its ruling logic and ability to deal with emergencies.

Wang Jingwei's Visit to Japan and the Internal Disputes in Japan in 1941 *Zhang Zhan* (68)

After recognizing the Wang Jingwei puppet government, the Japanese government, in order to reduce the war consumptions, decided to give priority to obtaining war resources in the occupied areas. This policy brought great practical pressure to the Wang puppet government. Wang Jingwei was eager to visit Japan and required the Japanese central government to adjust its policy towards Wang, but it was repeatedly rejected by the Japanese authorities. The main cause of Wang Jingwei's visit to Japan in 1941 was that Japanese military and political organs in China reached a consensus out of their own interests and jointly pressed the Japanese central government. This process also shows the complexity of internal interests competitions in Japan. The Japanese authorities decided to give Wang high-standard treatment, but did not make substantive adjustments to its policy. Wang Jingwei's visit to Japan eventually evolved from a political event expected by him into an ordinary ceremonial visit, which was also the result of a balance of disputes within Japan.

The Sino-British Negotiations around the Detention by the British-Myanmar authorities to the Foreign Loan Materials for China during the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression *Zuo Shuangwen, Ye Xin* (81)

The Distribution, Reception and Use of Japan's Compensation Materials shipped to Shanghai after the World War II, 1947 - 1958 *Xu Kun* (99)

After the end of World War II, the Compensation Commission of the Executive Yuan of the Nationalist Government decided to accept Japanese compensation materials in advance and to bear the costs of transportation, storage, unloading and reloading. Facing multiple restrictions on funds, capacities and technologies, the Commission, with the help of concerned Ministries and Committees, reluctantly shipped all the first and second batches of Japanese compensation materials to Shanghai Port. However, after being handed over to the concerned units, they were unable to be repaired, reloaded and used. In 1949, when the Kuomintang's defeat was inevitable, it began to demolish and transfer compensation materials and even destroy materials that could not be transported away. With the liberation of Shanghai, the new established government began to take over the deployment, reloading and use of Japanese compensation materials. The government of the people's Republic of China made overall plans and effectively used these materials to concentrate on the development of the textile machinery manufacturing industry during the three-year economic recovery period, and to strengthen the iron and steel smelting and machinery manufacturing industries during the first five-year plan period.

Studies on the History of Chinese Revolutionary Base Areas in Japan *Qi Jianmin* (114)

Liu Danian and the Study of the History of the War against Japanese Aggression *Zhang Zhenkun* (134)

A Work of Ultimate Rescue and Standardization—Comment on *The Memory of War: The Oral History of 100 Veteran Soldiers of the War of Resistance* *Li Jifeng* (138)

Re-exploring the Truth through *Truth* *Zhang Jingwei* (142)

A New Exploration of the Studies on the History of the War of Resistance from the Regional Perspective—A Summary of the Second Symposium on Regional Research of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression and the Resistance in Hunan *Luo Yunsheng* (144)

A Summary of the Seminar on the Study of the Resistance History in South China *Li Hao* (149)

A Summary of the Sixth Young Scholars' Conference on China's War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression *Yang Siji* (153)