

# 戰後在日台籍日本兵的戰爭記憶敘事\*

—— 以磯村生得的相關文本為例

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## 摘要

本論文以磯村生得（本名：柯生得）在日以「日語」書寫的戰爭記憶文本《失落祖國的人》和《少年上戰場》為題材，探討他如何借用「日語」重述個人的生命記憶和建構台籍日本兵參戰的集體記憶。首先，介紹說明戰後台灣社會有關台籍日本兵返台的相關報導。其次，釐清磯村的日語寫作與在日台籍日本兵求償、訴訟運動的關聯性，可知個人的參戰記憶在不同的文本，複述的方式皆有差異。最後，探討磯村生得《少年上戰場》與高宮亨二《消失在呂宋》內容的重疊性，共構戰爭記憶的問題。同時，指出這本非虛構寫實的小說，如何重構台灣殖民地戰中世代南洋參戰的集體記憶及其特殊性。肯定它在戰後台灣日語文學裡作為戰中世代見證性的意義，與其完成階段性任務的價值，是台灣後殖民的記憶政治論述中，不可忽略的文化記憶。

關鍵詞：台籍日本兵、日語、戰爭、集體記憶、建構、文化記憶

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# Post-war Narratives of Taiwanese-Japanese Soldiers' War Memories in Japan:

A Case Study of Ishimura Ikuru's Relevant Texts

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## Abstract

This paper focuses on the works of 磯村生得 (Isomura Seito) (real name: 柯生得 (Ke Seito)), written in Japanese, titled “People of the Lost Homeland” (われに帰る祖国なく—或る台湾人軍属の記録) and “Youth on the Battlefield,” (少年達の戦場—台湾人元軍属の挽歌) in order to explore how the writer employs the Japanese language to re-construct the personal and collective memories of Taiwanese soldiers from World War II. Firstly, it introduces and explains related reports from post-war Taiwan regarding the return of Taiwanese soldiers from Japan. Secondly, it clarifies the relationship between Isomura's Japanese writing and the movement for compensation and litigation by Taiwanese soldiers in Japan, revealing the differences in the narration of personal war memories across different texts. Finally, it examines the overlap between Isomura Seito's “Youth on the Battlefield” and 高宮亭二 (Takamiya Teiji)'s “Disappeared in Luzon” (ルソンに消ゆ) to discuss the issue of constructing war memories. Additionally, it highlights how this non-fictional realistic novel reconstructs the collective memory of the Taiwanese generation who participated in the war in the South Seas and emphasizes its significance as a testament of the wartime generation within Taiwanese Japanese literature.

By affirming its value within the discourse of post-colonial memory politics in Taiwan, it underscores a crucial aspect of cultural memory that cannot be overlooked.

**Keywords:** Taiwanese Soldiers in World War II, Japanese, War, Collective Memories, Construction, Cultural Memory

