

「外地」的沒落：臺灣代表們的第一次大東亞文學者大會

柳書琴

國立清華大學台灣文學研究所

日據末期，臺灣曾兩度受邀出席大東亞文學者大會。總督府官方積極介入，進行諸多參與和指導，整體派遣和宣傳作業前所未見。然而，現有研究尚未指出，有意藉此推進文藝統制的官方營造而備受島內矚目的這個大會，在臺灣代表置身日本會場之際，事實上只是聊備一格。這種落差現象產生的歷史背景與深層意義，值得我們注意。筆者將借助非主流文獻發掘外地代表的底層聲音，同時從殖民地逆視帝國的角度分析臺灣代表在大會中的視線。藉此說明在日本帝國「殖民地帝國體制」轉換為「大東亞帝國體制」的過程中，外地的地位及殖民地文學的走向都連帶受到了影響。具體分析將包括：一、出發前臺灣代表如何被要求從「地方作家」向「日本一份子」的新角色進行調適？抵達日本後他們的觀點又產生了什麼改變？二、在大東亞共榮圈被視覺化的議事場合，什麼攫獲了臺灣代表的目光？在非正式場合的交流中，臺灣代表又窺見了什麼？三、外地代表的從屬地位因何產生？臺灣代表對共榮圈體制下外地作家次等地位的體認，對文學史的發展帶來哪些影響？

關鍵字：外地、大東亞文學者大會、西川滿、濱田隼雄、張文環、龍瑛宗、滿洲國、朝鮮

The Decline of “Gaichi”: Taiwan Representatives’ First Greater East Asia Writers’ Conference

Liu Shu-Chin

Institute of Taiwan Literature, National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan

At the end of Japanese colonial period, Taiwan had been twice invited to the Greater East Asia Writers’ Conference. The officials in the Governor’s Office intervened actively, got involved in many activities, and gave instructions. The whole dispatching and propagating work was unprecedented. However, the current studies fail to point out that when Taiwan representatives placed themselves in this highly anticipated conference through which the official promoted cultural domination, they were actually of little importance in this Japanese venue. The historical background and its deep meaning produced by this gap are worth noticing. This paper aims to explore the inner voice of the Gaichi representatives through non-mainstream documents and analyze Taiwan representatives’ perspective at the conference in the viewpoint of the colony looking back at the empire. In this way, it illustrates how in the process of the Japanese empire transforming from “the system of colonial empire” into “the system of the Greater East Asia empire” the position of Gaichi and the orientation of colonial literature are accordingly affected. This paper will specifically examine: 1. How Taiwan representatives adjusted themselves with the new role from “local writers” to “part of the Japanese community” before they went to the conference? How did their viewpoints change after they arrived in Japan? 2. At this occasion, where Greater East Asian Co-Prosperty Sphere was visualized, what caught Taiwan representatives’ attention? In the communication at this informal occasion, what did Taiwan representatives catch a glimpse of? 3. How did the Gaichi representatives’ subordinate position arise? What influence did Taiwan representatives’ understanding of the Gaichi writers’ inferior position under the system of co-prosperty sphere bring to the development of literature?

Keywords: Gaichi, Greater East Asia Writers’ Conference, Nishikawa Mitsuru, Hamada Hayao, Chang Wen-huan, Long Ying-zong, Manchukuo, Korea