

〔投影片字幕、圖說〕

1.

サヨンの鐘

### **Sayon's Bell**

2.

台灣日日新報 一九三八年 九月二十九日 第七版

*Taiwan Daily News*, Sep. 29<sup>th</sup>, 1938, page 7

3.

蕃婦跌落溪流 行蹤不明

蕃婦莎勇・哈勇（十七）二十七日早晨五時，由於柿田警手下山之故，與同社十一人一起送行，並為其搬運行李，途中經過溪上架設的臨時木橋時，失足墜落激流中行蹤不明。尚未發現屍體。

### **Aboriginal Female Fell down to River and Went Missing**

At five am, 27<sup>th</sup>, an aboriginal woman named Sayon Hayon (17) saw the police Kakita off with 11 members of her community and carried his luggage. While passing through the temporary wood bridge across the river, Sayon accidentally fell down to the rushing stream and went missing. The body has not been found.

4.

莎勇之鐘 劇照

此劇在「櫻社」拍攝，為台中霧社附近的部落。

### **Film Picture of *Sayon's Bell***

The film was shot in “Yingshe”, which is the tribe close to Wushe, Taichung.

5.

莎勇之鐘 劇照

右為李香蘭。

### **Film Picture of *Sayon's Bell***

The girl on the right is Li, Xiang-Lan.

6.

「愛國乙女サヨン 昭和十六年四月 台湾總督長谷川清」  
“Patriotic Maiden Sayon,  
April, shouwa year of 16,  
Hasegawa Kiyoshi, governor of Taiwan”

7.

立旗の家屋表示家中有高砂義勇軍  
House with a flag indicated that some of the family members there are the Takasago  
Militia

8.

時鐘象徵著現代性進入部落  
The bell represent the modernity has entered the tribe

9.~10.

サヨンの鐘 相關作品

1941 渡邊はま子同名歌曲

1941 鹽月桃甫畫作〈莎勇之鐘〉；鈴木榮三郎畫作〈莎勇〉(1942)

1941.12 村上元三作、劇本《サヨンの鐘 (一幕)》

1943.3 吳漫沙 《莎秧的鐘 愛國小説》

1943.5 映畫脚本《サヨンの鐘 》

1943.7 吳漫沙著・春光淵(張淵福)譯《サヨンの鐘 》

1943.7 長尾和男著《純情物語愛國乙女 サヨンの鐘 》；  
清水宏監督電影「サヨンの鐘 」

1944 國民學校教科書 「サヨンの鐘 」

#### **Related Works of *Sayon's Bell***

1941. Song named after Sayon sung by Watanabe Hamako

1941. Paint *Sayon's Bell* by Shiotsuki Momohajime  
Paint *Sayon* by Suzuki Eizaburou (1942)

1941.12. Script *Sayon's Bell (one scene)* written by Murakami Motozou

1943.03. Wu, Man-Sha, *Sayon's Bell: A Patriotic Novel*

1943.05. Film script *Sayon's Bell*

1943.07. *Sayon's Bell*, written by Wu, Man-Sha,  
translated by Chun Kuang Yuan or En Haruhikari (Chang, Yuan-Fu)

1943.07. Nagao Kazuo, *Sayon's Bell: A Patriotic Maiden's Story*  
Film *Sayon's Bell* directed by Shimizu Hiroshi

1944 National school textbook *Sayon's Bell*

11.

サヨンの鐘 電影背景

- 1943 年 清水宏監督
- 太平洋戰爭時期
- 電影背景設定為第一回高砂義勇軍出征
- 此電影由台灣總督府、滿洲映畫會、松竹株式會社共同製作
- 拍攝地點為霧社附近的櫻社，但實際發生地為宜蘭蘇澳郡的利有亭社

### **Background of Film *Sayon's Bell***

- Directed by Shimizu Hiroshi in 1943
- The particular period of Pacific War
- The background setup was at the first campaign of Takasago Militia
- The film is co-produced by the governor office of Taiwan, Manchou Film Association, and Shouchiku Corporate
- The shooting spot was the Yingshe (Sakura) near Wushe (Musha), but the actual place of occurrence was the Leyoxen tribe in Suao County, Taihoku State (in modern Yilan County)

12.

血的犧牲

1941.6 公佈志願兵制度，隔年正式實施

1942.3 高砂族挺身報國隊、高砂義勇軍

1942.4 陸軍特別志願兵制度實施

1943.5 海軍特別志願兵制度實施

1944.9 徵兵制

1945.4 台灣人徵兵制全面實施

### **Blood Sacrifice**

1941.06. Volunteers program was declared and put into practice in the following year

1942.03. Takasago Country Serving Squad

The Takasago Militia

1942.04. Practice of Army Special Volunteer System

1943.05. Practice of Navy Special Volunteer System

1944.09. Conscription

1945.04. Practice of overall conscription among Taiwanese

13.

高砂義勇軍

The Takasago Militia

14.

開頭的字幕

- 台灣，常夏的華麗島
- 那同時也是大東亞戰爭之下前往南方的前哨基地
- 曾經在這個島上被稱為化外之民，現今被稱為生蕃的高砂族們
- 今天也都沐浴在皇民化的風潮之中，作為天皇的子民在前線、在後方奮戰著
- 謹以此片，獻給皇民高砂族的愛國心，以及獻身於理蕃政策的警察官之的熱忱。

#### **Subtitle at the Beginning**

- Taiwan, the gorgeous island of summer
- Which is also the outpost base to the South during Great East Asia War
- The race of Takasago who used to be called the barbarians, now is called aborigines
- Has also soaked in the trend of Kominka nowadays, and as the citizens of our almighty emperor, they are fighting at the frontline and the rear
- This film is dedicated to the patriotism of the loyal Takasago and the enthusiasm of the police officers who devoted themselves into the policy of managing the aborigines

15.

電影裡的台灣表象

- 觀眾以日人與漢人為主，以宣揚國策為目的。
- 片頭近十分鐘的漢人與泰雅生活紀錄
- 水牛、椰子樹、香蕉、水田耕作情形
- 人類學視角：原住民形象、裝扮、生產、習俗
- 耕作、飼養與餵奶→生產報國的隱喻

#### **Image of Taiwan Presented in the Film**

- The major audiences are Japanese and Han people, and the purpose is to advocate national policy
- 10 minutes of documentary of Han people lives and Atayal tribe at the beginning of the film
- Buffalos, coconut trees, bananas, and cultivation on paddy fields

- Anthropological angle: the image of aborigines, clothing, birth, and customs
- Cultivation, breeding, and breast-feeding
  - The metaphor of producing to serve the country

16.

人物形象

日人：警察、醫者、教員、教官、土木監督

→帝國勢力的展現，在「南方」的建設

馴化與規訓：「天皇的赤子」

塑造原住民非野蠻而是純真的形象

### **Image of Characters**

- Japanese: police, doctor, teacher, instructor, construction supervisor
  - The express of power of empire and the construction in the South
- Domestication and regulation: the baby of Emperor (Mikado)
- Build the image of aborigines as innocency instead of brutality

17.

原住民青年（們）：

三郎：留學內地的原住民知識青年

莫那：渴望至內地留學的原住民少年，之後加入高砂義勇軍→為國效力的夢想

個人情感被國家之愛收編的過程

眾青年對報國的熱血沸騰→全日本帝國

「開化」的原住民青年 vs. 部落老人

### **The youth(s) of Aborigines**

- Saburo: well-educated youngster studying in Japan proper
- Mona: aboriginal youngster who yearned for studying in Japan proper, and joined Takasago Volunteers afterward → dream of serving the country

### **Process of Personal Emotions Brought into the Fold of Patriotism**

- Youngsters' passions of dedicate themselves to the country
  - The whole Japan Empire
- The “civilized” aboriginal youngsters versus the elders in the tribe

18.

關於 李香蘭

李香蘭（1920年2月12日－），生於奉天省撫順市（即今遼寧省撫順市），祖籍日本佐賀縣，為歌手與演員，後曾以日本名山口淑子（やまぐち よしこ）成為日本參議院議員。

1937年，滿洲映畫協會（簡稱「滿映」）成立，李香蘭進入滿洲電影界，並成為紅牌女星。拍攝多部電影，有東亞第一影星之稱，曾與周璇、白光齊名。其中多以中國女子身份扮演崇尚日本侵略軍的角色，後為其行為道歉。

### **Li, Xiang-Lan**

- Li, Xiang-Lan (Feb, 12<sup>th</sup>, 1920- ) was born in the Fushuen city, Mukden province (today's Fushuen city, Liaoning province) whose ancestral home was in Saga, Japan. She was a singer and an actress, later had been the senator in Japanese Senate as the name of Yamaguchi Yoshiko.
- After the Manchu Film Association (or Man-ei) was established in 1937, Li entered the film industry of Manchu and became a famous actress. She participated in many films and became known as “The First Movie Star in the East Asia”, having enjoyed equal fame with Chou Hsuan and Bai Guang. She often acted as a Chinese woman who admired the Japanese invasion army. Afterwards, she apologized for her acts.

20.

淑子的父母

Yoshiko's Parents

21.

童年時期

Her childhood

24.

電影：蜜月快車

*Honeymoon Express* (film, 1938)

25.

電影：熱砂之誓

*Vow in the Desert* (film, 1940)

26.

電影：萬世流芳

*Immortal* (film, 1943)

29.

第一任婚姻

Her first marriage

30.

第二任婚姻 大鷹弘

Her second marriage with Hiroshi Otaka

31.

1970 中東採訪

Visiting the Middle East, 1970

32.

84 歲時 接受訪問照

Being interviewed at the age of 84