

Chapter 1: The Author's Surprising View of Japan

30 million terrible massacres

"According to extensive research, Japan committed the horrifying mass murder of at least 30 million from 1927 through 1945, giving it eighteen years to exterminate 'inferior peoples.'"

Japan's Holocaust, Chapter 16, p. 190.

Rigg, a scholar, states this ghastly and fantastic fairytale in his book, *Japan's Holocaust*

Rigg restates the claims of Japanese atrocities by uncritically stating documents which supposedly show atrocities committed by the Japanese. These same documents have been circulated worldwide many times over.

He shows us (p. 19) a photograph of himself standing in front a monument at the Nanjing Massacre Memorial Museum. He writes that he trembles with anger after viewing the numerous exhibits on display in the museum “demonstrating” Japanese atrocities, including faked photographs.

First of all, he does not realize that he was tricked even before he entered the museum. Before the monument was erected, in that very spot the Chinese Communist Party built the "Yúhuàtài Martyrs' Mausoleum" in 1949. The monument to Communists martyrs reads: "The Kuomintang government once captured 300,000 Chinese Communist martyrs, sent them to Nanjing, and slaughtered them in this scaffold." Mao Zedong solemnly memorialized his comrades with his calligraphy;: "Long live the martyrs."

In 1985, when the "Nanjing Memorial Museum" was built in the same place, the notation, "300,000 Communist Party members had been slaughtered by the Kuomintang" was quietly changed to "300,000 people in distress," killed by the Japanese army.

Rigg though is completely unaware or ignores a fundamental fact, that China, especially the Communist regime, rewrites its history without the slightest compunction.

The Nanjing Massacre will be discussed in detail in Chapter 4, but this alleged massacre is in fact propaganda and not at all true. Not even Mao Zedong mentioned a “massacre” at Nanjing (Nanking). He did write about the 1937 battle of Nanking. On May 26, 1938, he gave a lecture on guerilla warfare at the Yen-an Association for the Study of the War of Resistance Against Japanese. In it, Mao Zedong chided the Japanese for “encirclement of large, but annihilation of small, numbers.” He noted that the Japanese army in Nanking did not totally destroy the Kuomintang army. The Kuomintang army fled and, eventually, successfully counterattacked and this was because the Japanese army did not annihilate them in the first place. This lecture was later compiled into a book, *On Protracted War*, one of Mao’s widely read works.

Here is one clear piece of evidence that the “Nanjing Massacre” is propaganda. On November 29, 1937, as the Japanese army approached Nanjing, foreigners (most of whom were American missionaries) living in Nanjing established the Nanjing Safety Zone International Committee and a so-called safety zone was established as an area to which residents can evacuate. At that time, Wang Gupan, the Nanjing chief of police, announced to the press that “there are currently 200,000 ordinary citizens in Nanjing.” The ordinary citizens were ordered to gather into the safety zone by Kuomintang Commander Tang Shengzhi. Therefore, there were 200,000 civilians when Japanese army entered Nanjing.

Documents from the International Committee were later published as “Documents of the Nanjing Safety Zone,” by Kelly & Walsh in Shanghai under the supervision of the Kuomintang. It stated in four places that the population in Nanjing was 200,000 during December, and on January 14, the population increased to 250,000.¹ A massacre of 300,000 with a population of 200,000 is pretty much laughable, but more bizarre is that the population increased in January. Yet the Chinese Communist Party repeatedly bleats that 300,000 people were massacred. The key fact on whether or not there was a “massacre” is the official census. What is clear from the census is that not only was there

¹ “Documents of the Nanking Safety Zone”, Edited by SHUHSI HSU, PHD., sometime advisor to Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Prepared under the Auspices of Council of International Affairs, Chungking, Printed by Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Sganghai-HongkongSingapore, 1939.

no massacre of “300,000” people but an even smaller scale “massacre” is not even possible.

Rigg also states that the Japanese military massacred 20 million people in China. However, in 1946, just after the war finished, the Kuomintang government announced that 1.32 million Chinese military deaths had occurred. The following year, in 1947, it announced that there were 4.39 million civilian deaths. This number for civilians would be also are greatly exaggerated and I will explore this in detail in Chapter 6.

Anyway, 40 years later, in 1985, General Secretary Jiang Zemin stated that 20 million civilians and soldiers died, a nearly 10-fold increase of the Kuomintang’s figure. Ten years later, this figure rose to 35 million. It is pretty easy for the Chinese Communist Party to change numbers whenever it wants. Since there is no free press, the CCP can say and do whatever it pleases. Anyway, based on such completely unreliable numbers, Rigg claims that the Japanese military massacred 20 million people. He is essentially doing the bidding of the Chinese Communist Party.

In short, Rigg did not verify anything and took whatever he found in “official” document, including wartime propaganda documents, at face value. He concludes that the Japanese army was brutal and mercilessly committed massacres. He speculates on the nature of Japanese army brutality based on the ramblings of Brian Victoria, a Buddhist scholar from the University of Hawaii.

In the end, Rigg paints a horrible picture of the Japanese people.

For example, he writes this with complete ignorance of Japanese history:

"To ensure the Shinto and Zen-Buddhist creeds of emperor worship took hold, between 1870 and 1884, 10,000 evangelists were “employed in a massive campaign to promulgate” this renewed focus on the emperor and sacred country in a large-scale proselytizing operation.”

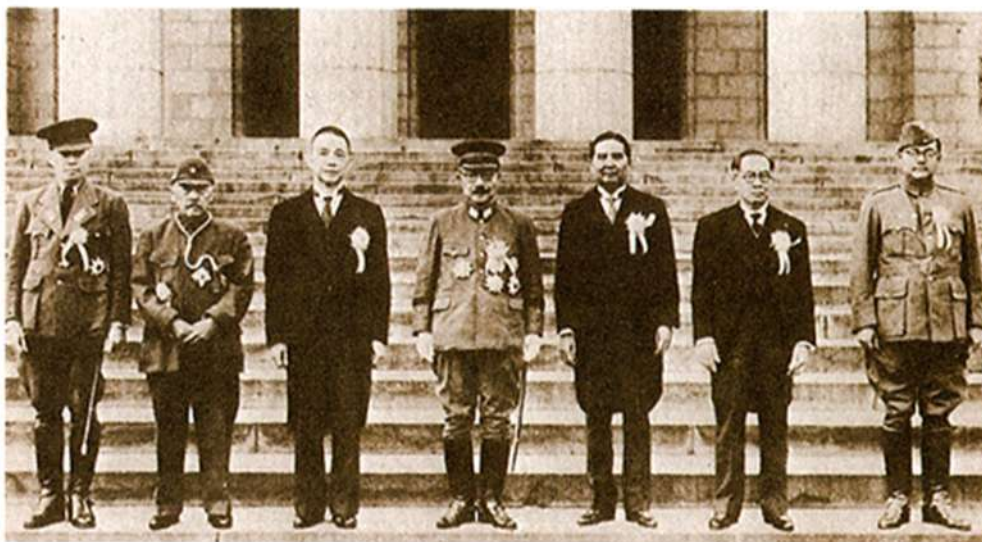
Japan's Holocaust, Chapter 1, p. 25.

He concludes:

"The Japan's pathetic solipsism that they were the direct descendants of the gods and ruled by one of them fostered extreme egotism that helped create an unforgiving citizenry willing to commit some of the most grotesque atrocities any modern power has ever performed precisely because they believed they had divine permission to do so."

Japan's Holocaust, Chapter 1, p. 26.

This is really well beyond the comprehension of Japanese people. Rigg's thinking transforms Japanese people into a group of people unimaginable to the Japanese. He also writes this without hesitation, as if the Japanese are stupid people who uncritically follow orders. This is just plain ignorant. Have the Japanese ever sought to exterminate "inferior races"? Rigg likely does not know, but on February 13, 1919, at the Paris Peace Conference, the Japanese representative made the world's first "proposal to abolish racial discrimination." The proposal received a majority vote, of 11 in favor and 5 against, but



大東亜会議に参加した各国首脳（帝国議事堂玄関での記念撮影、昭和18年11月5日）

左から バー・モウ（ビルマ）、張景惠（満洲）、汪兆銘（中華民国）、東條英機（日本）、
ワンワイタヤコーン（タイ）、ホセ・ラウレル（フィリピン）、
チャンドラ・ボース（自由インド仮政府）

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chairman President Woodrow Wilson ignored the outcome, stating that the vote was not unanimous. Ever since, Japan has continued to labor for the abolishment of racial discrimination. On November 6, 1943, a joint declaration was adopted at the Greater East Asia Conference, attended by six independent Asian countries (Japan, China (Wang Jingwei), Manchuria, the Philippines, Thailand, and Burma) and the Provisional

Government of India. It stated:

1. The countries of Greater East Asia through mutual co-operation will ensure the stability of their region and construct an order of common prosperity and well-being based upon justice.
2. The countries of Greater East Asia will ensure the fraternity of nations in their region, by respecting one another's sovereignty and independence and practicing mutual assistance and amity.
3. The countries of Greater East Asia by respecting one another's traditions and developing the creative faculties of each race, will enhance the culture and civilization of Greater East Asia.
4. The countries of Greater East Asia will endeavor to accelerate their economic development through close cooperation upon a basis of reciprocity and to promote thereby the general prosperity of their region.
5. The nations of Greater East Asia will cultivate friendly relations with all the countries of the world, and work for the abolition of racial discrimination, the promotion of cultural intercourse and the opening of resources throughout the world, and contribute thereby to the progress of Mankind.

(Collection of Speeches of the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, 1943)

Please note paragraph 5. It states for all to see: elimination of racial discrimination. It is the world's first international declaration of the elimination of racial discrimination. Chandra Bose, representative of the Provisional Government of India, delivered a very dignified and persuasive speech at the conference, in which he said the following about the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration:

"I pray to God that this Joint Declaration which this historic Assembly has unanimously adopted this afternoon may prove to be a charter for the nations of East Asia and, what is more, a charter for the suppressed nations of the whole world. May

this Joint Declaration prove to be in the world's history, a charter, the new charter of liberty for the year 1943 and after."

(Collection of Speeches of the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, 1943)

Bose says that this declaration should be a charter for the rest of the world. Incidentally, after the war, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1965, and it came into force in 1969, 50 years after Japan first proposed the abolition of racial discrimination at the Paris Peace Conference.

It is disgusting to see such racism and terrible lies in Rigg's book, that Japan was trying to "exterminate an inferior race" when Japan in fact stood up for the abolition of global racial discrimination.

I will say that Rigg, ignorant, biased, contemptuous and hateful towards Japan, is after all, racist.

Since he views the Japanese and Japan through a racist lens, it really does not matter how many documents you offer him--there is no way Rigg will fair or impartial. Again, the fundamental flaw in Rigg's book is that none of his citations have been verified at all.

Hereafter, I will show how his racist view of Japanese people is really beyond the pale and demonstrate how his book is full of lies and not only anti-Japanese bigotry but just bigotry in general.