

Afterword

This book shows that exaggerations and lies regarding massacres, rape, and other atrocities can be used to justify any war crime, including atomic bombing of civilians.

As mentioned in Chapter 1, the basis for these lies is an extremely racist perception of the Japanese:

"Japan's pathetic solipsism that they were the direct descendants of the gods and ruled by one of them fostered an 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)

Because of this view of the Japanese people, Rigg claims:

"Taking place from July 1937 to March 1938, the Japanese forces unleashed a wave of unspeakable violence, spanning from Shanghai to Nanjing. The scale of the crimes committed is unfathomable, with a minimum of 300,000 Chinese civilians brutally slaughtered and over 80,000 women subjected to rape."

(Japan's Holocaust, Chapter 5, p. 67)

Cities from Shanghai to Nanjing were burned, the residents massacred, and women and children raped. In fact, it was the Nationalist army that burned down towns and committed other atrocities. *New York Times* reporter F. Tillman Durdin repeatedly wrote about this in his articles. Furthermore, Durdin clearly reported that plundering and massacring residents were common practices of the defeated and retreating Nationalist army. The atrocities that Rigg describes as being caused by the Japanese army are completely baseless.

He also chides Japan for their "comfort stations", which were set up to prevent rape by soldiers, and called them "rape centers." As mentioned in Chapter 7, it is now well known that the United States set up military brothels in Italy, Morocco, Algeria, and Libya during World War II. Thus, the United States also used "rape centers." Racist Rigg thinks that military prostitution as carried out by Americans is a good thing, but wails that Japanese

“comfort stations” are “rape centers”. Furthermore, in France, Le Havre Mayor Pierre Voisin was so troubled by shameless American soldiers having sexual relations with prostitutes and ordinary women in public places day and night that he wrote to Colonel Thomas Weed, the American regional commander, requesting the establishment of a comfort station, or “regulated brothel” north of town. This story appears in Marie Louise Roberts' book *What Soldiers Do*. Japan had set up "comfort stations" in advance in preparation to avoid such situations. It is really ridiculous that Rigg calls them "rape centers". In this respect, anyone with common sense would praise the Japanese military for enacting preventative measures.

If the Japanese military massacred ordinary Chinese civilians, I would like to hear Rigg explain why the Japanese military made efforts to rescue Chinese farmers from floods caused by Chiang Kai-shek's army's during the Yellow River breaching operation. The massive deluge caused by this breaching operation submerged 54,000 square kilometers of land in the three provinces, Henan, Anhui, and Jiangsu. The submerged area included 11 cities and 4,000 villages, and productive farmland and crops in these provinces were utterly decimated. It is said that 1 million people drowned and 6 million people were injured. In the midst of this, the Japanese army vigorously carried out rescue operations, rescuing approximately 100,000 residents. This alone renders Rigg's fantastic story of the Japanese army's massacre of Chinese people to nothing more than smoke.

The late Taiwanese author Huang Wen-hsiung wrote: "Instead of plundering, Japan, which occupied China, made production plans, guided and supported production, as it had already done in Taiwan, Korea, and Manchuria, forced landlords to stop extortion and exacting punishment [of farmers], protected farmers from bandit attacks, and worked hard to secure food and rescue farmers." (*Rekishi Tsu*, March 2015 special issue)

Japan had no intention of invading or conquering China, as can be seen from the peace proposals made by the Japanese after the occupation of Nanjing:

1. China should abandon its pro-Communist and anti-Japanese and Manchuria policies and cooperate with Japan and Manchuria in a joint anti-Communist policy.
2. A non-military zone would be created in each required area with a special organization set up there.

3. An economic agreement would be reached among Japan, Manchuria, and China.

4. China would be requested to pay an indemnity to Japan.

[Attachment]

Details of the conditions for Japan-China peace negotiations:

1. China will officially recognize Manchukuo.
2. China will abandon its anti-Japanese and anti-Manchu policies.
3. A demilitarized zone will be established in North China and Inner Mongolia.
4. North China will establish an appropriate organization under Chinese sovereignty to realize the coexistence and co-prosperity of Japan, Manchuria, and China, and will be granted broad authority, especially to achieve economic cooperation between Japan, Manchuria, and China.

Although Japan had already occupied Nanjing, Shanghai, Beijing, and other major parts of China, Japan did not demand even a small piece of territory. Japan's aim was to build a friendly and cooperative relationship with China.

Finally, the end result of Rigg's delusions, based on anti-Japanese racism, is shockingly cheap rationalization for two nuclear attacks on civilians. Therefore, this dark book is not only anti-Japanese but extremely callous.

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Moteki Hiromichi