

Mr Shigekazu Sato,

Japanese Ambassador.

Dear Ambassador,

While waiting for your comment below, Taiwan is equally concerned about recent moves by politicians in Tokyo to assert Japanese sovereignty over the disputed

Diao YuTai.

John Lee.

Taipei concerned about Japan's Diaoyutai moves

ISLAND SPAT: The Foreign Ministry has reminded Japan that Taiwan has sovereignty over the disputed isles, after lawmakers in Tokyo urged their government to take action

By Shih Hsiu-chuan / Staff reporter, with AP

Taipei registered its concerns with Japan last week over recent moves by politicians in Tokyo to assert Japanese sovereignty over the disputed Diaoyutai Islands (釣魚台), known as the Senkakus in Japan, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said yesterday.

On Monday last week, half a dozen Japanese lawmakers conducted an unofficial "fishing" trip to waters off the islands and urged the Tokyo government to allow a team of experts to travel there to study development possibilities and environmental issues.

Several Japanese lawmakers have expressed support for an onsite study.

"We need to promote the development of the islands and the possibility of having people living there," Liberal Democratic Party of Japan Legislator Taro Kimura said at a parliamentary meeting on Monday.

In Taipei, the ministry said in a statement that the government had reiterated to Japan that Taiwan has full sovereignty over the islands.

"The Diaoyutai Islands are the inherent territory of the nation. The Republic of China government strongly opposes any infringement of the nation's sovereign territory in the form of words or deeds," the statement said.

Taiwan called on Japan to "refrain from making the move to avoid any harmful impact on the benign relationship between Taiwan and Japan," the statement said.

China, which also lays claim to the islets, also reacted to the latest move by Japan.

The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs protested the lawmakers' visit, calling it an "illegal and ineffective" action.

"Chinese diplomats have already talked to Japanese officials and warned them not to carry on with farces like that," ministry spokesman Liu Weimin (刘伟民) said at a daily media briefing in Beijing.

In recent years, Chinese maritime surveillance and fishing vessels have navigated in waters claimed by Japan in the area, leading to occasional skirmishes and collisions. Although a small number of fishery groups have been vocal in asserting Taiwan's claims over the islets, the administration in Taipei has adopted a low-profile attitude to the dispute.

From: John Lee [mailto:john.lee@minister.com]
Sent: Monday, 11 June 2012 9:40 AM
To: Amassador - Japan (cultural@cb.mofa.go.jp)

Mr Shigekazu Sato,

Japanese Ambassador.

Dear Ambassador,

Professor Kiyoshi Inoue deserves congratulations for telling the truth - **"Japanese Militarism & Diaoyutai (Senkaku) Island"** - A Japanese Historian's View.

Yesterday's action by Japanese lawmakers will only increases tension between the PRC and Japan and because of that I am calling all Overseas Chinese to stop buying all Japanese-made goods as soon as possible. China should also stop selling rare earth materials to Japan until it stops this provocative action.

Would you like to comment?

John Lee.

Lawmakers view disputed Senkaku Islands

Kyodo - Monday, June 11, 2012



Tour participants get a look at the hotly disputed Senkaku Islands ahead of a parliamentary hearing on a Tokyo metropolitan government plan to purchase privately owned land on three of the major islands in the chain. KYODO

ISHIGAKI, Okinawa — Six Japanese lawmakers from both the ruling and opposition parties viewed the disputed Senkaku Islands in the East China Sea on Sunday, ahead of a parliamentary hearing on Tokyo Gov. Shintaro Ishihara's plan for the metropolitan government to purchase privately owned land on three of the major islands in the chain.

The lawmakers took part in a tour organized by a private group and local fishermen with around 120 participants on 14 boats, including Tokyo metropolitan assembly members, officials of the city of Ishigaki, which has administrative jurisdiction over the islets, and reporters.

The lawmakers included Yoichiro Morioka from the ruling Democratic Party of Japan, who serves as an executive of the House of Representatives Committee on Audit and Oversight of Administration, which has summoned Ishihara and Ishigaki Mayor Yoshitaka Nakayama to appear on Monday.

During the tour, in which the vessels circled Uotsuri Island, the largest in the chain, some participants voiced concern over the ecosystem of the islands due to overgrazing by goats. DPJ lawmaker Tsutomu Takamura said, "Research on the ecosystem should be conducted soon by landing on the island."


Japanese Militarism & Diaoyutai (Senkaku) Island - A Japanese Historian's View

"The Tiaoyu Islands (Senkaku Island) are China's Territory"

by Kiyoshi Inoue
Professor of History department
Kyoto University, Japan

"Proceeding from the Japanese people stand of opposition to militarism, one should reject the name Senkaku Islands, which was adopted by Japanese Militarism after seizing them from China. Use the only correct name in history, namely, the Tiaoyu (Diaoyutai) Island"

----- Japanese historian Kiyoshi Inoue. For more info, refer to his 278 pages book "Senkaku Retto".

In June 2004, another Japanese professor Tadayoshi Murata of Yokohama National University, published "[Senkaku Islands vs the Diaoyu Islands Dispute](#)" ([some info is here](#)) and supports that "Since the Ming Dynasty, Chinese maps and documents of many kinds marked Diaoyu Islands, Huangwei Islands, Chiwei Islands as being lying within the territory of China" . [What does the view of some Japanese scholars tell us ?](#) . [Small islands](#)  [C Big problem: Senkaku/Diaoyu](#)

Professor Murata said, "We tend to take the opinion of the government, political parties and media as being the correct views and accept them readily; however, those opinions do not necessarily represent the truth. To us scholars, what is important is what is real, what is true, not the national interest; over this point, political parties and media have the same problem."

The islands which are being called the Senkaku Islands in Japan and to which the Japanese Government claims title have historically been definitely China's territory. As the victor in the **1894-95 war with Ching (China)**, **Japan seized these islands along with Taiwan and the Penghu Islands and incorporated them into Okinawa Prefecture as Japanese territory.** *The Cairo Declaration jointly issued by China, the United States and British during World War II stipulates the return to China by Japan of all the territory she had stolen from China* during and after the Japan-Ching war, including Taiwan and Manchuria. The Potsdam Proclamation issued by the allies stipulates that Japan must carry out the clauses of the Cairo Declaration. *These islands have been automatically reverted to China as its territory just as Taiwan has been automatically returned to China from the time Japan unconditionally accepted the Cairo Declaration and the Posdam Proclamation and surrendered to the allies including China.* It follows that these islands are territory of the People's Republic of China, the only authority over the entire China.

But in collusion with U.S. imperialism, the reactionary rulers and militarist forces of Japan are making a clamour that the Senkaku Islands are Japanese territory in an attempt to drag the Japanese people into the militarist, anti-China whirlwind. This big whirlwind is sure to become fiercer after the **return to Japan of the so-called "administrative right over Okinawa" by the U.S. armed forces on May 15 this year.** We who are truly striving for the independence of the Japanese nation, Japan-China friendship and peace in Asia must smash in good time this big conspiracy of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries. As a weapon for use in this struggle, I will give a brief account of the history of the so-called Senkaku Islands. For detailed and special historical research, please refer to my article published in the February 1972 issue of *Historical Research* magazine.

The so-called Senkaku Islands were recorded in Chinese documents in the middle of the 16th century at the latest, under the names of Tiaoyu Island (Diaoyu Island, Diaoyu Tai), Huangwei Yu, etc. (Yu means islet). In 1532 when the emperor of the Ming Dynasty of China bestowed the title King Chungshan of Ryukyu on Shang Ching, the ruler of Ryukyu at that time, his envoy Chen Kan travelled between Foochow and Naha. According to the *Records of the Imperial Mission to Ryukyu*, Chen Kan's ship set sail from the mouth of the Minkiang River on the 8th of the 5th moon, 1532, on a south-southwest course towards Keelung of Taiwan. (According to the preface of Chen Kan's *Records of the Imperial Mission to Ryukyu*, his trip to Ryukyu was made in the 13th year of China Ching, i.e. 1534. - Ed.) It turned eastward leaning a little to the north on the waters off Taiwan and passed by the Tiaoyu Island (Diaoyutai) on the 10th of the 5th moon. He wrote in his diary : On the 10th, the ship sailed swiftly with a strong south wind the Pingchia Hill (now called Pengchia), Tiaoyu Yu (now called Diaoyutai), Huangmao Yu (now called Huangwei Yu) and Chih Yu (now called Chihwei Yu) were left behind On the evening of the 11th, the Kumi Hill (now called Kume Island) was in sight. It belongs to Ryukyu. The aborigines (Ryukyu people) on board were elated, happy to be home."

An imperial envoy was first sent to Ryukyu by the Chinese emperor in 1372. Since then, ten imperial envoys had travelled between Foochow and Naha before Chen Kan. They took the same route as Chen Kan, heading for Keelung and the Pengchia, Tiaoyu (Diaoyu), Huangwei and Chihwei Islands respectively, arriving at the Kume Island and finally entering Naha Port through the Kerama Islands. (In their return trips, they sailed northward directly from the Kume Island without passing the Tiaoyu (Diaoyu) Islands.) Therefore, if the records by the imperial envoys before Chen Kan were available, they would surely have mentioned the Tiaoyu (Diaoyu) and other islands. But regrettably those records have been lost. Those by Chen Kan are the oldest in existence. From

the absence of any explanatory notes on the Tiaoyu (Diaoyu) and other islands, **it can be concluded that the locations of these islands had been known long before, and that they had not only been given Chinese names, but had also been actually used as marks on navigation routes.** What is particularly important is that in his records. Chen Kan described how he started from China's territory Foochow and passed by several Chinese islands, and not until he had arrived at the Kume Island did he write: "It belongs to Ryukyu". The records pointed out specifically that lying ahead of the Kume Island was Ryukyu. This **clearly shows that the islands he passed by before reaching the Kume Island were not Ryukyu territory.**

Kuo Ju-lin, the imperial envoy following Chen Kan, set sail from Foochow on the 29th of the 5th moon in 1561. In his *Re-engraved Records of the Imperial Mission to Ryukyu*, he wrote: "On the 1st of the intercalary 5th moon, we passed by Tiaoyu (Diaoyu) and arrived at Chih Yu on the 3rd. Chih Yu is a hill bordering on Ryukyu territory. Another day of favourable wind, the Kumi Hill (Kume Island) will be in sight". In other words, what Chen Kan had written - the area beyond the Kume Island was Ryukyu territory - was presented by Kuo Ju-lin in the description that Chihwei Yu was the boundary between the Ryukyu region and China's territory.

It is clear from the above two documents that Ryukyu territory began from the Kume Island, whereas the Chih Yu Island and the area west of it were China's territory. But Toshio Okuhara, Associate Professor of International Law of Kokushikan University, argued that the records of Imperial Envoys Chen Kan and Kuo Ju-lin only mentioned that Ryukyu territory began from the Kume Island and the area they covered before reaching there did not belong to Ryukyu, but that the records did not say explicitly that Chihwei Yu and the area west of it were China's territory. Therefore, he held that they were *nullius* or land without owner ("Title to the Senkaku Islands and the 'Ming Pao' Article" by Okuhara, *Chugoku magazine*, September 1971).

This is but to explain ancient Chinese writing by interpretation of international law of the modern times. It is sheer sophistry. True, the Imperial Envoys Chen Kan and Kuo Ju-lin had not written explicitly that all were Chinese territory as far as Chih Yu. But they set sail from China's Foochow, passed through waters off Taiwan's Keelung which self-evidently is Chinese territory, and then passed by Pengchia Yu which again self-evidently is also Chinese territory; and finally upon arriving at Chihwei Yu after passing by Tiaoyu (Diaoyu) and Huangwei, they wrote that it was the boundary with Ryukyu. Moreover, when they came in sight of the Kume Island they added that it belonged to Ryukyu. From the structural coherence of such Chinese writing, is it not explicitly clear that to them, from Taiwan and Pengchia to the Tiaoyu (Diaoyu), Huangwei, Chihwei and other islands to the east all were Chinese territory ?

Okuhara also argued that since the records of Imperial Envoys Chen Kan and Kuo Ju-lin are the oldest in existence and since there are no similar records by imperial envoys after them, it would be valueless to take such ancient records as evidence for current issues. This also is utterly groundless and runs counter to the facts. Among the records by imperial envoys after Chen and Kuo, the *Chungshan Mission Records* written by the Imperial Envoy Hsu Pao-kuang in the 58th year of Kang Hsi during the Ching Dynasty (1719) cited passages from *A Geographic Guide in Outline* written in 1708 by Cheng Shun Tse, the most renowned scholar of Ryukyu in his time, which described the navigation route from Foochow to Naha, and when referring to the Kume Island, called it "the Chen Hill at the southwest border of Ryukyu." *Chen* means garrisoning the state frontier or a village border.

The *Chungshan Mission Records* also dealt in detail with the territory of Ryukyu, which comprised the 36 islands of Ryukyu including the Okinawa Island. Chihwei Yu and the area west of it were not included. Furthermore, at the end of the explanatory notes on the Ishigaki and eight neighbouring islands of the Yaeyama Archipelago, it was written that the eight islands were "the southwestern most boundary of Ryukyu" (the Iriomote Island of the Yaeyama group among the Ryukyu Islands being the nearest to the Tiaoyu (Diaoyu) Island).

The *Chungshan Mission Records* were based on writings by the great scholar Cheng Shun Tse and many other Ryukyu people as well as talks between Hsu Pao-kuang and high-ranking officials of the court of the Ryukyu king. Therefore, the above-mentioned descriptions of the Kume Island and Yaeyama Islands **are actually the views not only of the Chinese but also of the Ryukyu people at that time.**

Noteworthy is a description from the *Records of the Imperial Mission to Ryukyu* written in 1683 by Wang Chi, and imperial envoy before Hsu Pao-kuang. It said that when the ship passed beyond Chihwei Yu, a sacrificial

ceremony was held to pray for safety on the sea. That area was referred to as *chiao* (outskirts) or *kou* (trough) and was clearly defined as the "boundary between China and foreign land." **Here, Okuhara's wish was met; it was explicitly written down as the boundary between China and Ryukyu.**

Concluding from the above-mentioned, Ryukyu territory began from the Kume Island and the area east of it, whereas Chihwei Yu and the Huangwei Yu and Tiaoyu Yu (Diaoyutai) to the west were Chinese territory. Obviously, this was defined in clear terms after the middle of the 16th century at the latest. **There are no records or documents whatsoever by the Ryukyu side or the Japanese expressing disagreement or doubt. Moreover, there are not even legends, not to say documents about contacts of the Ryukyu people with the Tiaoyu Island (Diaoyutai) and Huangwei Yu in ancient times.** Sailing from Ryukyu to the Tiaoyu Island (Diaoyutai) was particularly difficult because it was against the wind and the tide. In the middle of the 19th century, that is, the closing years of Japan's feudal period, the Ryukyu people knew the Tiaoyu Island (Diaoyutai) as Yokon (or Yokun), the Huangwei Yu as "Kubashima", and the Chihwei Yu as "Kumesekishima". This was confirmed by the records of the last Chinese imperial envoy. These in no way affect the title to these territories. The map and explanations about Ryukyu Kingdom in the book *General Illustrations of Three Countries* by Shihei Hayashi were completely based on the *Chungshan Mission Records*. The *Chungshan Mission Records* had found their way to Japan long ago and there was even a Japanese edition. This document was the most comprehensive and authoritative source of knowledge about Ryukyu for the Japanese people in the late Edo period.

After the Meiji Reform, in the period 1872-79 (from the 5th to the 12th year of Meiji), the **Tenno government forcibly carried out the so-called "Ryukyu disposal", conquered the centuries-old Ryukyu Kingdom, and turned this former colony of the feudal lord Shimazu into a colony of the Tenno system under the name "Okinawa Prefecture". Naturally, the area of Okinawa Prefecture did not exceed the territorial limit of the former Ryukyu Kingdom.**

The year when Ryukyu was turned into Okinawa Prefecture was also the year when the conflict between the Ching government of China and Japan concerning the title to these territories reached a climax. **Shimazu conquered the Ryukyu in 1609 and turned it into a colonial dependency. But all the successive kings of Ryukyu pledged allegiance to the Chinese emperor as vassal, first to the emperors of the Ming Dynasty, then to those of the Ching Dynasty, and accepted titles from them.** From the point of view of the Ching Dynasty of China, the whole Ryukyu was its dependency and claimed title to it against Japan's claim.

As to the dispute between Japan and the Ching government concerning the title to Ryukyu, **the democratic revolutionaries of Japan at that time held that it should be decided by the Ryukyu people themselves whether Ryukyu should belong to Japan or to Ching (China), or become independent. If the Ryukyu people wanted independence, Japan should be the first to recognize and support it,** and should tell the world at large the principle that big countries should not encroach on small countries. They declared that this was also the road for Japan to win full independence from the Western powers. Isn't this an idea that we should take over and develop today ?

We still leave this aside for the moment. Former U.S. President Ulysses S. Grant had in a private capacity mediated negotiations between Japan and the Ching government on the dispute. During the negotiations, the Chinese side put forward a formula to divide Ryukyu into three parts, stipulating the Amami Islands (which also belonged to the Ryukyu Kingdom before Shimazu conquered Ryukyu) as Japanese territory; Okinawa and its surrounding islands as the territory of an independent Ryukyu Kingdom; and the Miyako and Yaeyama Islands in the south as Chinese territory. As a counter-measure, the Japanese side proposed to divide Ryukyu into two parts: from the Okinawa Islands and to the north were to be Japanese territory and the Miyako-Yaeyama Islands Chinese territory. Since the Tiaoyu Islands (Diaoyutai) were beyond Ryukyu territory, they naturally were not treated as objects of negotiation either in Japan's or in the Ching government's proposal.

The Ching government finally compromised and in September 1880 the plenipotentiaries of Japan and the Ching government signed a treaty dividing Ryukyu into two parts in accordance with the Japanese formula. However, the Ching emperor refused to approve the treaty and instructed his government to continue the negotiations with Japan. The Japanese side then broke off the negotiations. In 1882 when Shinichiro Takezoe assumed office as consul in Tientsin, he resumed negotiations with the Ching government on the partition of Ryukyu, but no agreement was reached. The question was thus shelved by the Japanese and Ching governments until the Japan-Ching war broke out.

In other words, even after the Meijin Reform, until the outbreak of the Japan-Ching war, Japan had not even thought of claiming title to the Tiaoyu (Diaoyutai) and other islands or challenging Ching's title to the islands. It goes without saying that all people in the world regarded the islands as territory of Ching (China).

During that time, in 1884 (the 17th year of Meiji), Tatsushiro Koga, a native of Fukuoka Prefecture who lived in Naha since 1879 and made a living by catching and exporting marine products, found innumerable albatrosses on the Tiaoyu Island (Diaoyutai) and sent his employees there to collect albatross feathers on the island and marine products in its vicinity. His business grew from year to year. One month in 1894, the year when the Japan-Ching war broke out, he applied to the Okinawa prefectural government for a lease of land to develop his business on the Tiaoyu Island (Diaoyutai). But according to reports published in the *Okinawa Mainichi Shimibun* (January 1 to 9, 1910), which lauded the merits of Koga, the prefectural government did not grant his application because "it was not clear at the time whether the island belonged to the (Japanese) empire". So Koga directly applied to the minister of the interior and the minister of agriculture and commerce in Toyko. In an interview with the ministers, he gave them an account of the island and begged their approval. His request was again turned down on the grounds that the title to the Tiaoyu Island (Diaoyutai) was "uncertain".

As the (Japan-Ching) war of 27th-28th year of Meiji had ended and Taiwan was incorporated into the (Japanese) empire, and as the Senkaku Islands were proclaimed our territory by Imperial Decree No. 13 in the 29th year of Meiji (1896)", Koga immediately applied to the Okinawa prefectural governor again for a lease of land. It was only in September of the same year that his request was approved. (*Okinawa Mainichi Shimibun*)

This is important, decisive information. Whether Koga's application to the Okinawa prefectural and central governments for a lease of the Tiaoyu Island (Diaoyutai) was made before or after the outbreak of the 1894 Japan-Ching war remains unknown, but both the prefectural and central governments had declared that title to that island was uncertain. Had the Japanese Government regarded the island as *res nullius* in accordance with international law, there would have been no reason why it should not have promptly approved Koga's application. **The Japanese Government was not in a position to approve Koga's application precisely because the island was clearly Ching territory, not a piece of land the title to which was uncertain.**

As victor in the Japan-Ching war, Japan seized the Penghu Islands, Taiwan and other islands appertaining to it from Ching. At the same time, she also regarded as Japanese territory the Tiaoyu (Diaoyu), Huangwei, Chihwei and other islands - Chinese territory linking Taiwan and Ryukyu.

Despite the allegation that the Senkaku Islands had become Japanese territory by virtue of the 1896 (29th year of Meiji) Imperial Decree No. 13 as mentioned above, the fact remains that this imperial decree was issued on March 5 with regard to the formation of various districts of Okinawa Prefecture and said nothing about incorporating the Tiaoyu (Diaoyutai) and other islands into Okinawa Prefecture. The "Views Concerning the Title to the Senkaku Islands and Sovereign Right Over the Development of Resources of the Continental Shelf" made public by the Ryukyu civil government in September 1970 said that these islands "have been made Japanese territory on April 1 in the 29th year of Meiji under the administration of Ishigaki Village, Yaeyama District, Okinawa Prefecture, after the cabinet decision of January 14 of the 28th year of Meiji and on the basis of Imperial Decree No. 13". But the Imperial Decree No. 13 is just as it is described above. Probably, the Tiaoyu (Diaoyutai) and other islands were incorporated into Ishigaki Village of Yaeyama District on April 1 in accordance with an order issued by the interior minister to change the boundary of the Yaeyama District, an order based on Article 2 of the March 5 imperial decree.

How was the afore-mentioned January 14, 1895 cabinet decision worded? And why was it enforced 10 months after the Japan-Ching war had ended, the peace treaty had become effective (May 1895) and Japan had actually taken possession of Taiwan and other islands (June)? I have not yet completed my investigations into these problems. **But one thing perfectly clear now is that, as recorded in the afore-said *Okinawa Mainichi Shimibun*, the Tiaoyu (Diaoyutai) and other islands were regarded as Japanese territory only after Japan had seized Taiwan and other places from Ching through the Japan-Ching war as part of a series of territories wrested from Ching.**

Four years afterwards, that is, 1900, Tsune Kuroiwa, a teacher of the Okinawa Prefecture Normal School, explored the Tiaoyu Islands (Diaoyutai). He gave the Tiaoyu (Diaoyutai) and Chihwei Islands and the group of reefs between them the name of Senkaku Islands, and published his report under the title of "Exploration of the Senkaku Islands" in the 140-141 issues of the 12th volume of the *Geographic Magazine*. It was **only since then**

that these islands have been called the Senkaku Islands by Japan. The group of reefs between the Tiaoyu (Diaoyutai) and Huangwei Islands was called the Pinnacle Group in British naval and navigation charts at that time, a name adopted after the contour of the group. This **British name was translated as the "Sento Islands" in the navigation charts of the Japanese navy. It was also translated by some as "Senkaku Islands". It was from this enlightenment that Kuroiwa had chosen the name.** As the Tiaoyu Island (Diaoyutai) also looks like a rocky hill above the sea, it was given together with the Sento Islands and the Huangwei Yu, the general name of the Senkaku Islands.

Noteworthy here is that the Senkaku Islands, named by Kuroiwa and now claimed by the Japanese Government to be Japanese territory, do not include the Chihwei Yu. **Probably the Japanese Government considers that the point at issue with China lies in the Tiaoyu Island (Diaoyutai) and intends to treat the inclusion of the Chihwei Yu in Japanese territory as self-evident. Thus, it tries to get away with it by mentioning only the "Senkaku Islands" represented by the Tiaoyu Island (Diaoyutai) while keeping quiet about the Chihwei Yu.**

But geographically, the Chihwei Yu is one of the islands such as the Tiaoyu Island (Diaoyutai) and the Huangwei Yu on the verge of the Chinese continental shelf. As mentioned in detail above, it was recognized as Chinese territory simultaneously with the Tiaoyu (Diaoyu) and other islands in history and this was recorded in documents. **Therefore, one should not be concerned only about what Japan calls the "Senkaku Islands" but forget the Chihwei Yu.**

Proceeding from the Japanese people stand of opposition to militarism, one should reject the name Senkaku Islands, which was adopted by Japanese militarism after seizing them from China, and use the only correct name in history, namely, the Tiaoyu Island (Diaoyutai) or the Tiaoyu (Diaoyu) Archipelago represented by the Tiaoyu Island (Diaoyutai) and including Chihwei Yu to the east and all the islands in between. This is the only correct name.

The history of the Tiaoyu Islands (Diaoyutai) being as the above-mentioned, it follows that the People's Republic of China alone has title to them, as pointed out at the beginning of this article. **There can be no other historical conclusion !**

**◆@是惨不忍睹的照片! 如果您已看, 我不想您再看.
请立即◆D◆o◆e 的朋友, ◆x◆x.**

It's serious ◆◆用沉重的心去正◆◆◆@件事.

Japanese Ambassador bet that this email will not reach more than four million people within two weeks. Otherwise, he would apologize to Chinese.

After reading this email, please forward it to all your friends & relatives if your conscience demands it.

Please open the attachment and see a few photos taken during the

Japanese invasion

Don't cry ! BUT MADLY ANGRY !!

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哈日👤👤?

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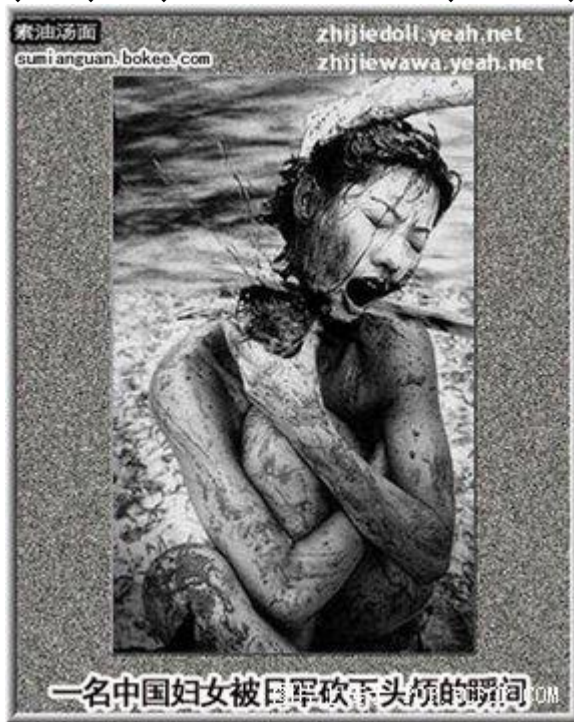
bayoneting of 3 year old baby
活着的 鹞 勒 话 光 腿 上 的 肉



Carving out the leg muscles of a Chinese soldier
日本 人 17. 撕 枚 暖 瞬 抛 匏 剑 涸 陬 掉 的 一 瞬 拍 下



Falling off of a beheaded head. Numerous such shots had to be taken to obtain this picture 母
✦H手✦Y抱✦o孩子。。。可。。。✦@能有什✦N用



Chinese mother still clutching on her baby after her head was chopped off by Japanese soldier.

✦髡f中的毒✦✦✦✦✦✦



The notorious poisonous gas experiment

孩子有💎💎💎



What crime had the children committed?!

我不知道💎💎能再💎f 什💎N了



What else could I say? They were all innocent children!

人心下酒，也就日本人能喝下去。环球网论坛<<http://bbs.huangqi.com/>>



Only Japanese soldiers could wash down the heart of a martyr with sake 硫酸💎💎人?

💎💎💎?



Scalding with acid. Torture? Experiment? 那是娃娃



This was only a baby of three! 那是孩子



Chinese woman mutilated after raped. (intestine pulled out)

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Young girl tied up & raped.

革命烈士



Another female martyr

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I cannot understand why young Chinese girls still crazy for Japanese actors nowadays!

oZ

The proud accomplishment of the Japanese soldier!

◆@些可是良民，他◆◆不相信自己◆◆死



They never realized they were to be used as life targets!

良民被作◆榛畎凶邮褂◆



Practicing on life Chinese civilians as targets!

看，@就是武士道环球网论坛<<http://bbs.huangqi.com/>>

索油汤面 sumianguan.bokee.com



This was Japanese Bushido!

拍影，用真人



图片上传于 POP.PCFOP.COM

For movie scenes---use real Chinese corpses

20 世 的 中 人 是 一 悲 哀



Real Chinese tragedy of the 20th century

他 的 望 是 : 佛 不 是 中 人 !



Her last wish was not to be a Chinese in her next life

你心里在想



What are you thinking, soldier?

只有拿中官的头才能



Only the head of a Chinese officer could exchange for money

朋友，别哭



Don't cry. This is only bayonet practice!

人展示 1



Head show 1

人^展示 2 只恨我是中人人



Head show 2---how I hate to be Chinese!

特



Even a cut off head could smoke?!下面那不是土，全是人



Bodies of Chinese civilians piled along the Yangtze River River (4) 顺 榛 T



Japanese soldiers enjoyed watching kill, burn, pillage & rape 他 死 一 f 遍 够 慢 浚 环 球 网 论 坛 <<http://bbs.huangniu.com/>>



Executing these war criminals 10,000 times would not atone for their sins. In fact many Japanese nowadays still honour them as their national heroes. Until they acknowledge the war crimes of these criminals as the Germans did, the gulf between Japan & China can never be bridged!

人^展示 3



Head show 3

大家看完後D1o 别的群w。@没有任何 睢<粹是一N 良知。大家接力
下去。After reading this email, please forward it to all your friends & relatives if you conscience
demands it.