

关于殖民主义遗留问题对享受 人权的负面影响大会发言

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我是陕西省爱国主义志愿者协会代表，倡导爱国不能损害他国利益。

2009 年德班审查会议成果文件“强调绝不能忘记第二次世界大战期间的那场大屠杀。”作为对日本入侵罪行感受最深的中国人，有责任提醒国际社会警惕日本军国主义复苏可能对世界人权的威胁。

70 多年前，面积不到38 万平方公里的国家，敢对包括英美法中等大国宣战，其殖民扩张欲望多么根深蒂固，给周边国家人民造成的伤害至今还在流血。

战后的日本，在《和平宪法》禁护下，赢得了经济和国力的快速发展。

近十多年来，随着右翼政客主政，修宪的脚步愈来愈近，向外扩张的气息越来越明了。

2021 年10 月日本首相岸田文雄，就计划将“对敌基地攻击能力”写入《国家安全保障战略》。12 月再次表态“将集全党之力实现修宪。”

2022 年7 月10 日，在电视节目中宣扬：“我们将尽快发起动议，然后将其付诸公投”。次日下午又在自民党总部记者会上说，将继承遭枪杀身亡的前首相安倍晋三遗志，致力于解决修宪等难题。

8 月21 日，日媒爆出：日本政府正考虑在西南诸岛到九州为中心部署1000 枚以上巡航导弹，最大攻击可覆盖朝鲜、韩国和中国东部沿海地区1000 公里范围。

种种迹象表明，日本数十年来参拜靖国神社、修改教科书、篡改历史、修宪的行为，就是为日后的扩军再战做准备。

希望理事会，铭记日本二战期间给周边国家人民带来的灾难，更要警惕日本军国主义死灰复燃将对世界人权带来灾难。

撰稿：李仕汇

2022 年9 月27 日

Panel discussion on the negative impact of the legacies of colonialism on the enjoyment of human rights

Speaker: Shaanxi Provincial Patriotic Volunteer Association

Xu Yaping

I am the representative of Shaanxi Provincial Patriotic Volunteer Association. I advocate that loving one's own country cannot harm the interests of other countries.

The outcome document of the Durban Review Conference (2009) "emphasizes that the Holocaust during the Second World War must not be forgotten" As the Chinese who feel most deeply about the Japanese invasion crime, we have the responsibility to remind the international community of the possible threat to world human rights caused by the return of Japanese militarism.

More than 70 years ago, countries with an area of

less than 380000 square kilometers dared to declare war against major countries, including the United Kingdom, the United States, France and China. How deeply rooted was their desire for colonial expansion, and the harm caused to the people of neighboring countries is still bleeding today.

After Japan's defeat, under the protection of the Peace Constitution, it won the rapid development of its economy and national strength.

In the past decade or more, with Japanese right-wing politicians presiding over the political power, the pace of amending the Constitution is getting closer and closer, and the atmosphere of outward expansion is becoming clearer and clearer.

In October 2021, Japanese Prime Minister Kishida Fumio had just taken office and planned to write "attack capability against enemy bases" into the National Security Guarantee Strategy. In December, he said again that "the whole party will be mobilized to implement the constitutional amendment."

On July 10, 2022, it was publicized in the TV program: "We will launch the motion as soon as

possible, and then put it to the referendum". In the afternoon of the next day, at the press conference at the headquarters of the Liberal Democratic Party, he said that he would inherit the legacy of Shinzo Abe, the former Prime Minister who was shot dead, and was committed to solving the problems such as amending the Constitution.

On August 21, Japanese media reported that the Japanese government was considering deploying more than 1000 cruise missiles from the southwest islands to Kyushu, and the maximum attack could cover the 1000km range of North Korea, South Korea and eastern coastal areas of China.

All kinds of signs show that Japan's decades of visits to the Yasukuni Shrine, textbook revision, history tampering, and constitutional amendment are just preparations for the future expansion of the army and the re war.

It is hoped that the Council will bear in mind the disaster that Japan brought to the people of neighboring countries during World War II, and be more alert to the disaster that the resurgence of

Japanese militarism will bring to world human rights.

Written by: Li Shihui

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