

## 什麼是第 79 號法案？（中文翻譯見下）

### Fact Sheet - Bill 79, the Nanjing Massacre Commemorative Day Act, 2016

#### What is Bill 79?

- If passed, Bill 79, the Nanjing Massacre Commemorative Day Act, would declare December 13th of each year to be Nanjing Massacre Commemorative Day in Ontario.
- The Nanjing Massacre, or the Rape of Nanjing, was a six-week massacre initiated by Japanese imperial forces on December 13, 1937 in the then-capital of China, Nanjing. More than 200, 000 Chinese soldiers and civilians lost their lives during the massacre and tens of thousands of women in Nanjing were sexually assaulted during the capture of the city.

#### Why support Bill 79?

- The Bill focuses on global humanity issue that is affecting Ontarians.
- As an inclusive society, Ontario acknowledges that global human rights and injustices have an impact in our diverse communities.
- Bill 79 will promote re-dress and reconciliation amongst communities in Ontario impacted by the atrocities and tragedies during WWII in Asia.
- Ontario already recognizes a number of genocides and human rights atrocities, including Holocaust Memorial Day (Bill 66, 1998), Holodomor Memorial Day (Bill 147, 2009), and the Armenian Genocide Memorial Day (Bill 189, 2007). The Armenian genocide has also been recognized by the Government of Canada (Resolution passed in 2004).
- Enables Ontarians to have a day to remember and honor the victims of the atrocities and related tragedies during WWII in Asia.
- Educates Ontarians and raise awareness of the atrocities and tragedies during WWII in Asia.

#### What are some of the false arguments against Bill 79?

- **Myth:** Bill 79 will lead to tensions between Japanese-Canadian and Chinese-Canadian communities in Ontario. **Fact:** Bill 79 focuses on a day to remember and honour the victims of the atrocities and related tragedies during WWII in Asia. Many Japanese-Canadians are supporting the bill, as recognition of the past wrong would bring closure and reconciliation between the two ethnic groups.
- **Myth:** The passing of Bill 79 will lead to sanctions against Ontario by the Japanese government. **Fact:** In the past, similar threats were made by Turkish government against the federal government when it recognized the Armenian Genocide.
- **Myth:** Bills passed at its 2<sup>nd</sup> reading would easily get passed at 3<sup>rd</sup> reading. There is no need to launch the 100,000 signature petition.
- **Fact:** Bill 79 is a Private Member's Bill tabled by MPP Soo Wong. Lots of PMB will not be recommended to 3<sup>rd</sup> reading unless it is recommended by all three House Leaders. The petition is a way to tell the house leaders the support to and significance of the Bill.
- **Myth:** Reports on the Nanjing Massacre are false or exaggerated. **Fact:** Documents of Nanjing Massacre" are accepted in UNESCO Memory of the World program. A death toll of 200,000 was estimated at the Tokyo War Trials held between 1946 and 1948.

## **Who supports Bill 79?**

- To date, over 60,000 Ontarians from multi-cultural and multi-ethnic groups across the province have signed petitions in support of Bill 79.
- Tabled by Liberal MPP Soo Wong, Bill 79 is supported by MPPs of three political parties including Ontario Leader of Opposition Party Patrick Brown, Ontario NDP Leader Andrea Horwath. More than 10 MPPs spoke in support of the Bill during its 2<sup>nd</sup> reading session at Queen's Park on December 8, 2016.
- Bill 79 is supported by numerous organizations and individuals, including Toronto Association for Learning and Preserving the History of WWII in Asia, the Chinese Professionals Association of Canada, The Confederation of Toronto Chinese Canadian Organization, the Japanese Canadian Young Leaders group, Chinese-Canadian business associations, Veterans for Peace, the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Day Coalition of Toronto, the Honorable Bob Rae, former MP Olivia Chow, award-winning author Erna Paris and many prominent Ontarians like Hughes Eng.

## 什麼是第 79 號法案？

第 79 號法案，即“南京大屠殺紀念日法案”，如順利通過將宣布每年 12 月 13 日為安大略省的南京大屠殺紀念日。南京大屠殺是指 1937 年 12 月 13 日侵華日軍在當時中國首都南京發動的為期六週的慘無人道的大屠殺。在大屠殺期間，有超過二十萬名中國士兵和平民喪生，南京城有成千上萬的婦女在城市被佔領期間受到性侵犯。

## 為什麼支持第 79 號法案？

- 本法案著重關注安大略省的全球人道主義問題。
- 作為一個包容性社會，安大略省承認世界人權和社會存在的不公正對來自不同背景的社區存在影響。
- 第 79 號法案的通過將促進安大略省各個社區對亞洲在二戰期間遭受到的暴行和悲劇重新了解與及建立一個族裔和解的平台。
- 安大略省已經確認了一些種族滅絕和違反人道的暴行，包括通過法案設立猶太大屠殺紀念日(66 號法案, 1998)，烏克蘭大饑荒死難者紀念日(147 法案, 2009)和亞美尼亞種族滅絕紀念日(189 法案, 2007)。亞美尼亞種族滅絕也得到加拿大政府的官方認可 (2004)。
- 使安大略省民眾能夠在這紀念日向亞洲二戰期間遭受暴行的受害者致敬。
- 教育並提高安大略省民眾對二戰期間在亞洲曾發生的暴行和悲劇的認識。

## 反對第 79 號法案的一些捏造的論據是什麼？

**論點：**79 號法案如通過將導致安大略省加拿大的日裔與華裔社區之間的緊張局勢。

**事實：**79 號法案著重於紀念和向亞洲二戰期間遭受暴行的受害者致敬。許多加拿大日裔人士也積極支持推動這一法案，目的是希望大家能面對過往的錯誤，攜手締造和平的未來。

**論點：**79 號法案的通過將導致日本政府對安大略省的抵制。

**事實：**在過去，土耳其政府對加拿大承認亞美尼亞種族滅絕事件時亦曾向聯邦政府提出了類似的威脅。

**論點：**二讀通過的法案通常都會三讀通過，所以根本沒有需要推動十萬人簽名運動。

**事實：**由安省議員黃素梅提出的 79 號法案是一私人法案。很多私人法案在二讀後便終結，除非得到三位黨領的認可和推薦。十萬人簽名運動就要讓省府明白這法案的重要性。

**論點：**關於南京大屠殺的報導是虛假的或誇張的。

**事實：**有關南京大屠殺的檔案已被列入聯合國教科文組織的世界記憶項目。還有，二戰後的東京審判已確認南京大屠殺的存在和大約超過二十萬死亡數字。