

# Pacific Theatre

## Part 2

In which we summarise how the Phoenician Empire  
took the Chrysanthemum Throne of Japan

*by Lestrade*

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*There's no freedom of speech in the UK but I'll say my opinion anyway*



Before I continue to unravel the official narrative of the Pacific campaign of World War 2 I figured it was only reasonable to pause for a moment and clarify the question of Japan. What I mean by this is I can imagine someone reading a careful analysis of the nonsense of Wake Island or Iwo Jima and so on and saying “Well that’s all very well Lestrade, I see what you mean about how this battle or this faked photograph doesn’t add up. But what, you’re saying that Japan was in on it? Come on!”

They’ll scoff and point out that Japan is a notoriously isolated hermit kingdom who had a literal policy for decades of beheading anyone who was unfortunate enough to wash ashore after a shipwreck, let alone trade or speak to them. Kind of a tough crowd to get on board.

I’m aware Miles has made symbolic correlations between Shinto priests wearing purple, or that some Japanese may have large noses, but to me this was not sufficient to justify me looking you in the eye and saying confidently: “Yes, Japan was in on it and playing a game”. I wanted something more tangible.

I’ll break this down in more detail as we go, but for the time-poor I’ll summarise up front: my theory is that the Japanese were “flipped” by the Western Elite to be under their control prior to World War 2 so they could act in a controlled manner, working co-operatively at the highest level. Obviously the vast, vast majority of Japanese would have had no idea of this and be completely programmed by media/education/socialisation to be normal Japanese citizens. This is no different to

the average US soldier in the conflict being a regular guy who is following orders and doing what he thinks is his duty to his country. The flip comes from getting the rulers of Japan to be on board with an agenda. I think that the Japanese elite were initially promised power and glory and a giant empire (for example with the expansion in Chinese territory) so they went along with an agenda.

Later on they were then made to lose a series of staged battles (this is more fiddly to explain so I will go into more detail in another paper) or agree that completely fictional events (e.g. Attu, Hiroshima, Iwo Jima) were real. The Japanese elite were kept safe and protected throughout, so only the common man suffered. Violence then escalated massively – real violence – with the mass incendiary bombardment of Japan by the US Air Force which devastated the nation in the latter years of the war. Now the Japanese Elite had to agree to surrender and endure the installation of a “Gaijin Shogun” in the form of General Douglas MacArthur.

From this...



...to this:



OK, so how did this work? The simplest answer is: the [Boshin War](#) (1868-1869).

A longer explanation is: the Phoenicians did it over stages, or perhaps I should say in waves (more nautical). The first stage was initial trade via a [single port](#) in Nagasaki\*\*, from 1634-1854. Initially this is very chill, just one tiny port walled off where the Portuguese can land and trade.



You can read about the port of Dejima and see how the Portuguese traders are doing their best to speak to the Japanese privately and get any kind of intel or knowledge about the nation on the sly. This stage is a slow burn.

Then in 1853 we have larger scale trade enforced at gunpoint via the [Black Ships](#) of Commodore Perry. This caused quite a stir what with a US military fleet sailing into Edo (Tokyo) bay using steam power, then threatening to open fire unless the Japanese government would meet with them. Commodore Perry hands over a letter (essentially an open threat of “I’ll be back with my fleet in a year and from then on we are trading normally, or else it’s war”) to be given to the Shogun, Ieyoshi Tokugawa.

From the Wikipedia article on the Black Ships:

*“The sight of the four ships entering Edo Bay, roaring black smoke into the air and capable of moving under their own power, deeply frightened the Japanese. Perry ignored the requests arriving from the shore that he should move to Nagasaki—the official port for trade with the outside—and threatened in turn to take his ships directly to Edo, and **burn the city to the ground** if he was not allowed to land. It was eventually agreed upon that he should land nearby at Kurihama, whereupon he delivered his letter and left.”*

Also:

*“Despite years of debate on the isolation policy, Perry's letter created great controversy within the highest levels of the Tokugawa shogunate. **The shōgun himself, Tokugawa Ieyoshi, died days after Perry's departure and was succeeded by his sickly young son, Tokugawa Iesada, leaving effective administration in the hands of the Council of Elders (rōjū) led by Abe Masahiro.** Abe felt that it was impossible for Japan to resist the American demands by military force and yet was reluctant to take any action on his own authority for such an unprecedented situation. **Attempting to legitimize any decision taken, Abe polled all of the daimyō for their opinions. This was the first time that the Tokugawa shogunate had allowed its decision-making to be a matter of public debate and had the unforeseen consequence of portraying the shogunate as weak and indecisive.** The results of the poll also failed to provide Abe with an answer; of the 61 known responses, 19 were in favour of accepting the American demands and 19 were equally opposed. Of the remainder, 14 gave vague responses expressing concern of possible war, 7 suggested making temporary concessions and 2 advised that they would simply go along with whatever was decided.”*

Wait, what was that about the Shogun dying?

*“US Commodore Matthew Perry arrived on June 3, 1853, on a mission to force a treaty opening Japan to trade. **Ieyoshi died on July 27, 1853, before the treaty could be concluded, of heart failure possibly brought on by heat stroke, and was succeeded by his third son Tokugawa Iesada.**”*

How convenient that as Perry is pressuring the Shogun to give in to western military/trade demands the key decision maker for Japan drops dead! He's succeeded by [Iesada Tokugawa](#) though so maybe the son will tell Perry to back off?

*“Iesada became shōgun on the sudden death of his father, Tokugawa Ieyoshi at the height of the Black Ships episode. **Already in poor health, he took no active role in political affairs, leaving negotiations with the Americans in the hand of Abe Masahiro. The Convention of Kanagawa was signed on March 31, 1854. Abe resigned his post shortly afterwards, and was replaced as leader of the rōjū by Hotta Masayoshi.**”*

For shame, why wasn't Iesada able to do more?

*“As most of Ieyoshi's children died in infancy or before coming of age, **Iesada was appointed heir at a very early age, but his interaction with people was very restricted in an effort to prevent contracting any illnesses. Some historians have theorized that he may have suffered from cerebral palsy. He had suffered from smallpox in early childhood, which left his face pockmarked.** On the death of Tokugawa Ienari in 1841, concerns were raised on the fitness of Iesada as heir, with Tokugawa Yoshinobu named as a potential successor. **However, this was strongly opposed by the rōjū Abe Masahiro, and Iesada remained heir.**”*

Oh. He was heavily disabled. Not the ideal choice for a ruler really. Interesting that Abe Masahiro argues to keep an ineffectual Shogun in place and then gets the Kanagawa convention agreed to, then resigns/retires immediately. A pay-off, perhaps? The following year Perry returns and (thanks to the Japanese envoy dying mid-conference) gets what he wants:

*“Perry returned again on February **11**, 1854, with an even larger force of **eight** warships and made it clear that he would not be leaving until a treaty was signed. Perry continued his manipulation of the setting, such as keeping himself aloof from lower-ranking officials, implying the use of force, surveying the harbour, and refusing to meet in the designated negotiation sites. Negotiations began on March **8** and proceeded for around one month. Each party shared a performance when Perry arrived. The Americans had a technology demonstration, and the Japanese had a sumo wrestling*

show. While the new technology awed the Japanese people, Perry was unimpressed by the sumo wrestlers and perceived such performance as foolish and degrading: “This disgusting exhibition did not terminate until the whole twenty-five had, successively, in pairs, displayed their immense powers and savage qualities.” **The Japanese side gave in to almost all of Perry's demands, with the exception of a commercial agreement modelled after previous American treaties with China, which Perry agreed to defer to a later time. The main controversy centered on the selection of the ports to open, with Perry adamantly rejecting Nagasaki. The treaty, written in English, Dutch, Chinese and Japanese, was signed on March 31, 1854, at what is now Kaikō Hiroba (Port Opening Square) Yokohama, a site adjacent to the current Yokohama Archives of History.**”

Things were not going well for the Japanese.

The next step was what was effectively a [19<sup>th</sup> century version of a colour revolution](#) with the [Boshin War](#), where the western elite manipulated internal tensions to lead to a take-over of a small western-aligned but ethnically Japanese elite: the Genro, picked from the top ranks of the clans that supported the Western-backed revolution.

As we read in [this article](#):

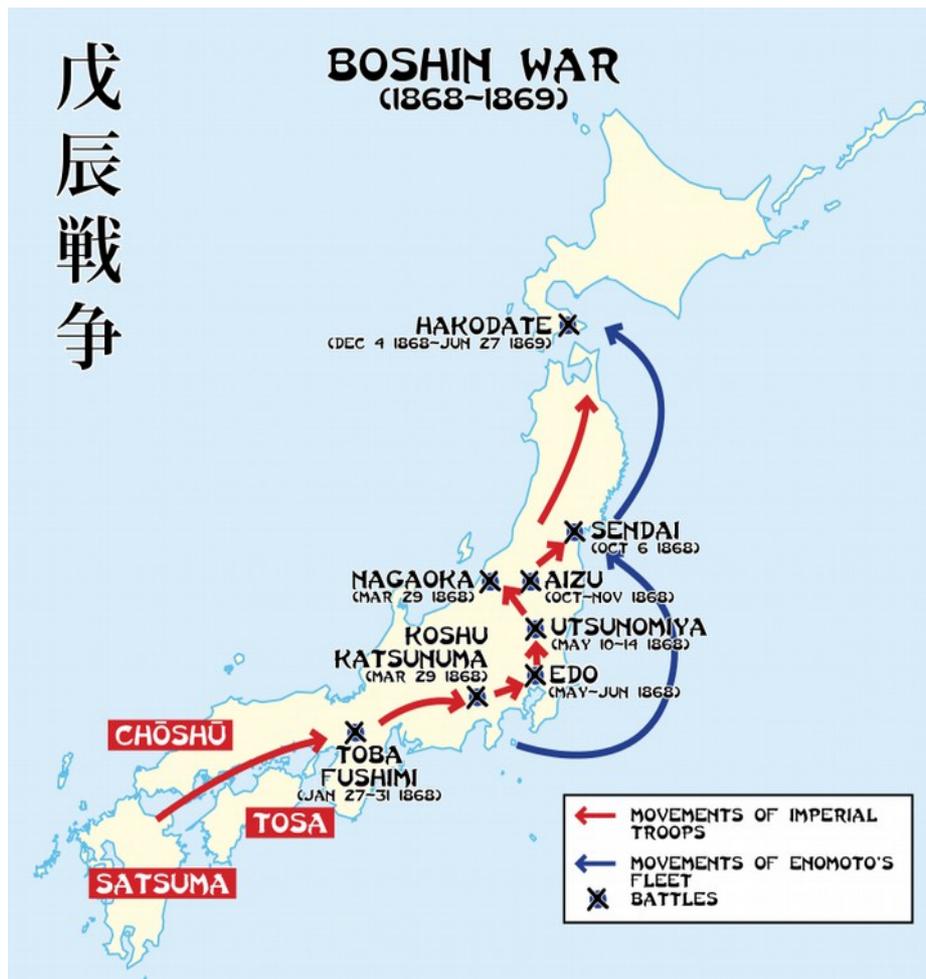
**“When Western powers began to use their superior military strength to press Japan for trade relations in the 1850s, the country's decentralized and antiquated military forces were unable to provide an effective defence against their advances.**

**The fall of the Tokugawa shogunate in 1867 led to the restoration of the Meiji Emperor and a remarkable period of national growth. De facto political and administrative power shifted to a group of younger samurai who had been instrumental in forming the new system and were committed to modernizing the military. They introduced drastic changes, which cleared the way for the development of modern, European-style armed forces.**”

Sure. So the Meiji Emperor is installed after the Boshin War or Japanese Civil War, 1868-1869. The Boshin War article says:

**“The war was founded in dissatisfaction among many nobles and young samurai with the shogunate's handling of foreigners following the opening of Japan during the prior decade. Increasing Western influence in the economy led to a decline similar to that of other Asian countries at the time. An alliance of western samurai, particularly the domains of Chōshū, Satsuma and Tosa, and court officials secured control of the Imperial Court and influenced the young Emperor Meiji. Tokugawa Yoshinobu, the sitting shōgun, realizing the futility of his situation, abdicated political power to the emperor. Yoshinobu had hoped that by doing this, the House of Tokugawa could be preserved and participate in the future government.”**

The bit to get your head around here is the inversion that the faction that took over Japan and installed Emperor Meiji are loudly proclaiming they are anti-Western influence and fighting to install a true Emperor who will properly represent Japanese people... but they are literally the faction supported by the British/Americans and given weapons by the British and funded by the British/Americans. The Choshu, Satsuma and Tosa are all from the south-west of Japan.



You can see in [this article](#):

## List of genrō [\[ edit \]](#)

Name	Origin	Birth	Death
<a href="#">Inoue Kaoru</a>	<a href="#">Chōshū</a>	16 January 1836	1 September 1915
<a href="#">Itō Hirobumi</a>	<a href="#">Chōshū</a>	16 October 1841	26 October 1909
<a href="#">Katsura Tarō</a>	<a href="#">Chōshū</a>	4 January 1848	10 October 1913
<a href="#">Kuroda Kiyotaka</a>	<a href="#">Satsuma</a>	16 October 1840	23 August 1900
<a href="#">Matsukata Masayoshi</a>	<a href="#">Satsuma</a>	25 February 1835	2 July 1924
<a href="#">Ōyama Iwao</a>	<a href="#">Satsuma</a>	12 November 1842	10 December 1916
<a href="#">Saigō Tsugumichi</a>	<a href="#">Satsuma</a>	1 June 1843	18 July 1902
<a href="#">Saionji Kinmochi</a>	<a href="#">Kuge</a>	23 October 1849	24 November 1940
<a href="#">Yamagata Aritomo</a>	<a href="#">Chōshū</a>	14 June 1838	1 February 1922

See? All Choshu and Satsuma elders. They went from being provincial lords in the south west of Japan to the elite rulers of Japan. Imagine the wealth and power!

Another choice quote from the Boshin War article:

***“Despite the bombardment of Kagoshima, the Satsuma Domain had become closer to the British and was pursuing the modernization of its army and navy with their support. The Scottish merchant Thomas Blake Glover sold quantities of warships and guns to the southern domains. American and British military experts, usually former officers, may have been directly involved in this military effort. The British ambassador, Harry Smith Parkes, supported the anti-shogunate forces in a drive to establish a legitimate, unified Imperial rule in Japan, and to counter French influence with the shogunate. During that period, southern Japanese leaders such as Saigō Takamori of Satsuma, or Itō Hirobumi and Inoue Kaoru of Chōshū cultivated personal connections with British diplomats, notably Ernest Mason Satow. Satsuma domain received British assistance for their naval modernisation, and they became the second largest purchaser of western ships after the Shogunate itself, of which nearly all were British-built. As Satsuma samurai became dominant in the Imperial navy after the war, the navy frequently sought assistance from the British.”***

It's funny as well that the Satsuma were onboard with this, as they'd recently had things like the Bombing of Kagoshima, which you can read about [here](#). Also known as the Anglo-Satsuma war, this comes about from some absolute nonsense called the [Namamugi Incident](#) where a merchant called Charles Richardson gets killed (allegedly) for not getting out of the way of a regent and his retinue on a road near Namamugi.

Great photo:



Anyway. Some shots were fired between the British and the Satsuma over this. It all nicely calmed down and we read:

***“Satsuma however later negotiated and paid £25,000 (which they borrowed from the bakufu and never repaid, due to the fall of the bakufu in 1869 and its replacement by the Meiji administration). They never produced or identified Richardson's killers, but despite this, the reparation received was enough to obtain an agreement by Britain to supply steam warships to Satsuma.”***

Because this is all smoke and nonsense to cover for what was actually going on: negotiations between the British and the Satsuma for a build-up of power to eventually overthrow the Shogun.

***“The conflict actually became the starting point of a close relationship between Satsuma and Britain, which became major allies in the ensuing Boshin War. From the start, the Satsuma Province had generally been in favour of the opening and modernization of Japan. An interesting historical footnote to this incident was that a teenage Tōgō Heihachirō was manning one of the cannons used to defend the port, and is reported to have attributed his future career as head and “father” of the Imperial Japanese Navy to this moment.”***

See, even the future head of the Imperial Japanese Navy was influenced by this profound incident. How many British died in the incident you ask? **Thirteen**.

We also have the French involved. [Here is a link](#) to an article about the first French mission to Japan in 1867. Basically the French were liaising with the Japanese (overseen by Japanese spook-master [Shibata Takenaka](#)) to turn the Japanese military into a modern fighting force. You can also read [this article](#) about Jules Brunet (as one example) who was overseeing things from the French side all the way up to the Republic of Ezo (short lived as it was) at the end of the Boshin war. You had the British and the French working together to upgrade Japan to have an army that could effectively deploy around the Pacific, if they hadn't done this you would never have had Imperial Japan invading China or the wider Pacific region. The only real question here was whether the French-backed faction or the British-backed faction would end up dominating.

[This link](#) about the Japanese battleship Fuji talks about how the vessel was built by the British, via Thames Ironworks. We read:

*“Fuji, named after Mount Fuji, was ordered as part of the 1894 Naval Programme and the ship was laid down by **Thames Iron Works at their Blackwall, London shipyard** on 1 August 1894. The ship was launched on 31 March 1896 and completed on 17 August 1897. The work was supervised by a team of over 240 engineers and naval officers from Japan, **including future Prime Ministers Saitō Makoto and Katō Tomosaburō**. While fitting out at Portland, she participated in the fleet review marking Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee on 26 June 1897 at Spithead before departing for Japan via the Suez Canal.”*

So that's a nice quote because not only is it talking about how the British are literally building the Japanese fleet for them, we see that the future pre-selected Prime Ministers are there to. As naval officers of course. If the British Navy are creating the Imperial Japanese Navy from scratch, do you think there might have been opportunity to train up the right men to be assets/spooks working for British Naval Intelligence? The same with the Japanese Army of course. The top generals / admirals can be loyal to the western establishment.

You can read about the [First Sino-Japanese War](#) where it admits that the Japanese had no real navy to speak of, but was built from scratch by the west (under the section “Status of Combatants – Japan”):

*“The Imperial Japanese Navy was modelled after the British Royal Navy, at the time the foremost naval power. **British advisors were sent to Japan to train the naval establishment, while Japanese students were in turn sent to Britain to study and observe the Royal Navy. Through drilling and tuition by Royal Navy instructors, Japan developed naval officers expert in the arts of gunnery and seamanship.**”*

And:

*“Many of Japan's major warships were built in British and French shipyards (eight British, three French and two Japanese-built) and 16 of the torpedo boats were known to have been built in France and assembled in Japan.”*

And:

*“The Meiji government at first modelled their army after the French Army. French advisers had been sent to Japan with two military missions (in 1872–1880 and 1884), in addition to one mission under the shogunate. Nationwide conscription was enforced in 1873 and a Western-style conscript army was established; military schools and arsenals were also built. In 1886, Japan turned toward the German-Prussian model as the basis for its army, adopting German doctrines and the German military system and organisation. In 1885 Klemens Meckel, a German adviser, implemented new measures, such as the reorganization of the command structure into divisions and regiments; the strengthening of army logistics, transportation, and structures (thereby increasing mobility); and the establishment of artillery and engineering regiments as independent commands. It was also an army that was equal to European armed forces in every respect.”*

So again, you see that the Imperial Japanese military is literally created from scratch by the western powers going over and training them and showing them the blueprints and the systems and teaching them specifically what to do. This didn't happen naturally, it was completely artificial.

Imagine if aliens landed in Pyongyang and gave them all sci-fi laser weapons and energy shields. Then the North Koreans start empire building. It would be entirely predictable because of the technology upgrade.

Anyway, so then while the Satsuma and Choshu and Tosa are scheming to take over you have the [Emperor Komei](#) die:

*“In January 1867 the Emperor was diagnosed with smallpox, which caused surprise because Kōmei had allegedly never been ill before. On 30 January 1867 he suffered a fatal violent bout of vomiting and diarrhoea, and had purple spots on his face. Emperor Kōmei's death was distinctly convenient for the anti-bakufu forces whom Kōmei had consistently opposed. It was rumoured at the time that he was assassinated either by radicals from Choshu, or radical officials in the court. British diplomat Sir Ernest Satow wrote, “it is impossible to deny that [the Emperor Kōmei's] disappearance from the political scene, leaving as his successor a boy of fifteen or sixteen [actually fourteen], was most opportune”*

So they poisoned him, obviously. The timing is way too convenient and purple spots on the face is not specifically a symptom of smallpox.

[This](#) article states:

*“A few days later, flat red sores or spots will begin to appear on your face, hands, and arms, and eventually on the trunk of your body. Within a few days, many of the sores will begin to turn into small blisters filled with fluid. The fluid will then turn into pus. Over time, the sores will scab and fall off, leaving deep, pitted scars.”*

[This](#) article states:

*“Blood spots on skin can occur due to a variety of reasons, such as, a bleeding disorder (like haemophilia, thrombocytopenia, etc.), intake of medicines (like blood thinners and certain pain relievers), inflammation and swelling in the blood vessels, deficiency of certain vitamins and minerals in the body resulting in malnutrition, **build up of toxins in the blood** due to an infection, certain cancers (like multiple myeloma and leukemia) and certain diseases which affect clotting (like lupus and cirrhosis)”*

My money is on they poisoned Komei to pave the way for the new Emperor, [Meiji](#). Hence the “Meiji Restoration”: getting a “true” Japanese Emperor on the throne, none of this wishy-washy Komei/Tokugawa government letting the Europeans impose on the Japanese. Miles: the other possibility is that they simply relocated him and made up this story about spots and toxins. As we have seen many times, they don't need to kill people [and usually don't](#). They actually prefer not to.

We learn:

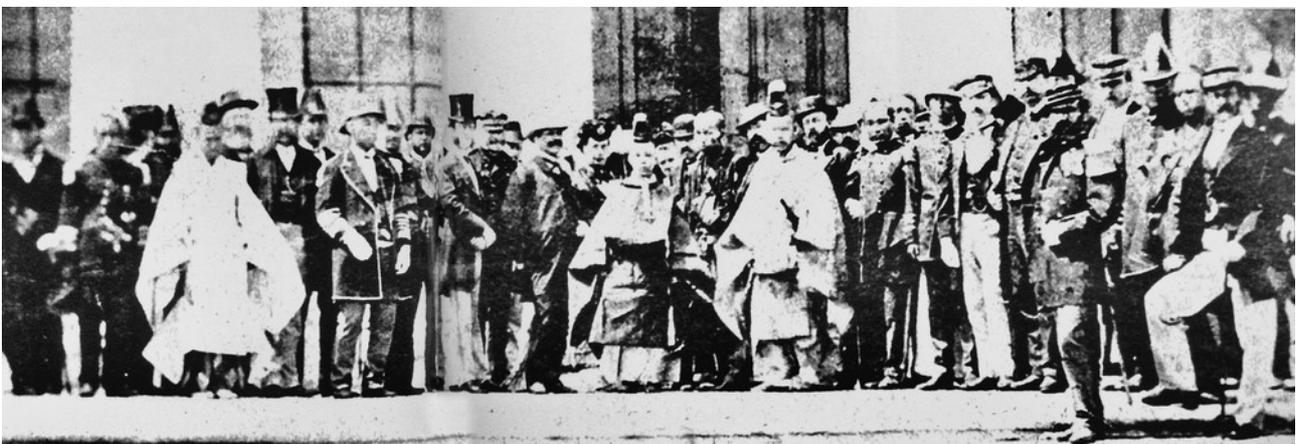
*“Consanguineous marriages are common in the early history of Japanese upper class as a way to protect the ideal or royal bloodline; however, this came with unexpected consequences. Unknown to him at the time, **Meiji also had hereditary diseases that were the result of inbreeding. These genetic defects included but were not limited to mandibular prognathism and spinal deformation, which could also be found in his children.**”*

*Apart from the congenital diseases, **Meiji also suffered from beriberi caused by malnutrition, particularly a deficiency of thiamine (vitamin B1). The imperial family had a poorer diet than that of average people due to religious reasons. Due to beriberi, he could barely walk.***

*He had fifteen children with his concubines. **Ten of them died prematurely. Prince Yoshihito (later Emperor Taishō) was the only male heir who reached adulthood, but his body and mind were weak, and suffered from meningitis, diabetes, cerebral thrombosis and mental illness.**”*

Interesting that the royal Japanese, allegedly isolated for millennia, had the same problems as their Phoenician cousins in the West, including a Habsburg jaw.

So you have a literal inbred 14 year old placed on the Chrysanthemum Throne due to Komei getting whacked. You couldn't make it up, right? The Emperor is the ultimate leader of the Japanese of course but the tradition/model was that the Emperor was the spiritual leader, leaving the mundane day-to-day running of the country to the Shogun. Of course now they get rid of the Shogun and we have a western style government to run things by consensus but as we will see, the real power was in the hands of a tiny oligarchy.



This picture is captioned: “A teenage Emperor Meiji with foreign representatives at the end of the Boshin War, 1868–1870”.

Who do you think has the power in this situation? It isn't the teenager in the centre.



This picture is captioned: “Emperor Meiji in later life. Emperor Meiji wore a large beard in his later years, which is his well-known image. **Having the beard was to cover his facial defects of mandibular protrusion caused by genetic diseases.**”

Miles: The photo is another fake, being heavily repainted. Why would the far side of his face be in black shadow, while the far side of his dark jacket is in gray shadow? And of course he has an extremely long face for a Japanese man, even without the beard.

[We read on:](#)

**“The successful revolutionaries organized themselves into a Council of State, and subsequently into a system where three main ministers led the government. This structure would last until the establishment of a prime minister, who would lead a cabinet in a western fashion, in 1885. Initially, not even the retention of the Emperor was certain; revolutionary leader Gotō Shōjirō later stated that some officials “were afraid the extremists might go further and abolish the Mikado”. Japan's new leaders sought to reform the patchwork system of domains governed by the daimyōs. In 1869, several of the daimyōs who had supported the revolution gave their land property to the Emperor and were reappointed as governors, with considerable salaries. By the following year, all other daimyōs had followed suit.”**

Translation: they won the war and paid off the officials and governors. A lot of the old bigwigs simply retire from politics:

*“In 1871, as Japan was organized into 72 prefectures the Emperor announced that domains were entirely abolished. The daimyōs were compensated with annual salaries equal to ten percent of*

their former revenues (from which they now did not have to deduct the cost of governing), but were required to move to the new capital, Tokyo. **Most daimyōs retired from politics.**”

Of course the Samurai class had to be dealt with:

“The new administration gradually **abolished most privileges of the samurai, including their right to a stipend from the government.** However, unlike the daimyōs, many samurai suffered financially from this change. Most other class-based distinctions were abolished. Legalized discrimination against the burakumin ended. However, these classes continue to suffer discrimination in Japan to the present time.”

We read:

“Throughout Japan at the time, the samurai numbered 1.9 million. For comparison, this was more than 10 times the size of the French privileged class before the 1789 French Revolution. **Moreover, the samurai in Japan were not merely the lords, but also their higher retainers—people who actually worked.** With each samurai being paid fixed stipends, their upkeep presented a tremendous financial burden, which may have prompted the oligarchs to action.

**Whatever their true intentions, the oligarchs embarked on another slow and deliberate process to abolish the samurai class.** First, in 1873, it was announced that the samurai stipends were to be taxed on a rolling basis. Later, in 1874, the samurai were given the option to convert their stipends into government bonds. **Finally, in 1876, this commutation was made compulsory.**

To reform the military, the government instituted **nationwide conscription** in 1873, mandating that every male would serve for four years in the armed forces upon turning 21 years old, followed by three more years in the reserves. **One of the primary differences between the samurai and peasant classes was the right to bear arms; this ancient privilege was suddenly extended to every male in the nation.** Furthermore, samurai were no longer allowed to walk about town bearing a sword or weapon to show their status.

**This led to a series of riots from disgruntled samurai. One of the major riots was the one led by Saigō Takamori, the Satsuma Rebellion, which eventually turned into a civil war. This rebellion was, however, put down swiftly by the newly formed Imperial Japanese Army, trained in Western tactics and weapons, even though the core of the new army was the Tokyo police force, which was largely composed of former samurai. This sent a strong message to the dissenting samurai that their time was indeed over.** There were fewer subsequent samurai uprisings and the distinction became all but a name as the samurai joined the new society. The ideal of samurai military spirit lived on in romanticized form and was often used as propaganda during the early 20th-century wars of the Empire of Japan.”

So the Genro are dismantling these major aspects of traditional Japanese society (by the way, I'm not saying having samurai is necessarily a good thing, I'm just pointing out the Genro were anything but traditionalists).

We have the admission that the new regime (of puppet Emperor and fake government) was a front for an oligarchy, the *Genrō*:

“The 1889 constitution created a new parliament, **although it had no real power. Power had passed from the Tokugawa into the hands of those daimyōs and other samurai who had led the Restoration. Japan was thus controlled by the Genrō, an oligarchy which comprised the most powerful men of the military, political and economic spheres.**”

You can read more about the *Genrō* and the Oligarchy [here](#) and [here](#).

Finally the article on Meiji says:

*“The Japanese take pride in the Meiji Restoration, as it and the accompanying industrialization allowed Japan to become the pre-eminent power in the Pacific and a major player in the world within a generation. Yet, Emperor Meiji's role in the Restoration, as well as the amount of personal authority and influence he wielded during his reign, remains debatable. He kept no diary, wrote almost no letters (unlike his father) and left "no more than three or four" photographs. The accounts of people who had met or were close to him usually contain little substantial information or are mutually contradictory.”*

Sure. Because he's a gibbering loon sitting in a padded cell at the Imperial Palace. He can barely move around and dress himself, let alone do anything. He's a figurehead.

*“Emperor Meiji, suffering from diabetes, nephritis, and gastroenteritis, died of uremia. Although the official announcement said he died at 00:42 on 30 July 1912, the actual death was at 22:40 on 29 July.”*

If we briefly skip ahead in time focusing on the tainted blood of Japanese royalty we have one of the surviving offspring of Meiji, who is Prince Yoshihito, later [Emperor Taisho](#):

*“As was common practice at the time, Emperor Meiji's consort, Empress Shōken, was officially regarded as his mother. He received the personal name of Yoshihito Shinnō and the title Haru-no-miya from the Emperor on 6 September 1879. His two older siblings had died in infancy, and he too was born sickly.*



*Prince Yoshihito contracted cerebral meningitis within three weeks of his birth. (It has also been rumoured that he suffered from lead poisoning, supposedly contracted from the lead-based makeup his wet nurse used.)”*

So another fine figure of a man, ready to rule. And another long Jewish-looking face. The Phoenicians must have been supplying Jewish wives for these people.

*“From March 1885, Prince Yoshihito moved to the Aoyama Detached Palace, where he was tutored in the mornings on reading, writing, arithmetic, and morals, and in the afternoons on sports, but **progress was slow due to his poor health and frequent fevers.**”*

We learn:

*“On 30 July 1912, upon the death of his father, Emperor Meiji, Prince Yoshihito ascended the throne. **The new emperor was kept out of view of the public as much as possible, having suffered from various neurological problems.** At the 1913 opening of the Imperial Diet of Japan, one of the rare occasions he was seen in public, he is famously reported to **have rolled his prepared speech into a cylinder and stared at the assembly through it, as if through a spyglass.**”*

There's more but you get the point, he can barely speak or think. He doesn't last long, either:

*“In early December 1926, it was announced that the emperor had pneumonia. **He died of a heart attack at 1:25 a.m.** in the early morning of 25 December 1926, at the Hayama Imperial Villa at Hayama, on Sagami Bay south of Tokyo (in Kanagawa Prefecture). **He was 47 years old.**”*



This is supposed to be a photo of him in 1917. I feel like something is off about this photo – especially looking at the military hats both men in the foreground are wearing – like they are drawn in or outlined, like in a comic book. I suspect Miles will clarify this one. **Looks OK, except for his medals. He couldn't have won any medals, could he?**

This is Taisho dressed as a member of the [Order of the Garter](#), which is normally given as a rank/award for personal service to the sovereign of England. Make of that what you will.



I'm pretty sure that face is a re-paste of the same head in this earlier photo, they just tweaked his hair a bit:



Yep. So that's weird. Yep, head pasted in. And remember, the Order of the Garter is the Stanleys. So they are admitting here he is a Stanley stooge.

Anyway, from the union of Taisho and his [Stanley?] concubine we get several children including Prince [Hirohito, later Emperor Showa](#).



Here he is as a baby holding the Japanese flag. Except this is a paste-up, obviously:



When Hirohito was old enough the Genro sent him off to the West to get his orders:

*“From 3 March to 3 September 1921, the Crown Prince made official visits to the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Vatican City. This was the first visit to Western Europe by the Crown Prince. Despite strong opposition in Japan, this was realized by the efforts of elder Japanese statesmen (Genrō) such as Yamagata Aritomo and Saionji Kinmochi.*

*The departure of Prince Hirohito was widely reported in newspapers. The Japanese battleship Katori was used and departed from Yokohama, sailed to Naha, Hong Kong, Singapore, Colombo, Suez, Cairo, and Gibraltar. It arrived in Portsmouth two months later on 9 May, and on the same*

*day they reached the British capital London. He was welcomed in the UK as a partner of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and met with King George V and Prime Minister David Lloyd George. That evening, a banquet was held at Buckingham Palace and a meeting with George V and Prince Arthur of Connaught.”*

You can imagine it, can't you? Cigars and large dining tables with lavish food and silverware. Butlers and chandeliers. Men in expensive suits saying things like “Don't worry old boy, we take care of our own and just need you to play along...” etc. etc.

*“After returning to Japan, Hirohito became Regent of Japan (Sesshō) on 25 November 1921, in place of his ailing father, who was affected by mental illness. In 1923 he was promoted to the rank of **Lieutenant-Colonel** in the army and Commander in the navy, and army Colonel and Navy Captain in 1925.”*

His father had been plagued with mental illness and physical disability from birth – what had changed? Nothing, just now the Genro were installing the new figurehead to their schedule.

Going back to the end of the Japanese civil war, If you follow [this link about the French military “mission”](#) (the second one) to Japan we learn that despite the French “losing” their side by Tokugawa's faction being defeated in the Boshin war you still have the French returning to continue to develop and upgrade Japanese military capacity.

From reading [this article](#) we learn that:

*“In the early years of constitutional government, the strengths and weaknesses of the Meiji Constitution were revealed. A small clique of Satsuma and Chōshū elite continued to rule Japan, becoming institutionalized as an extraconstitutional body of genrō (elder statesmen). Collectively, the genrō made decisions reserved for the Emperor, and the genrō, not the Emperor, controlled the government politically. Throughout the period, however, political problems were usually solved through compromise, and political parties gradually increased their power over the government and held an ever larger role in the political process as a result.”*

The rallying cry of the revolutionaries was literally to “[expel the barbarians](#)” – but despite the whole point of the Boshin war (at least as it was presented to the general public) was that Tokugawa had been way too lenient on the westerners and what was needed was a strong Japanese national government to kick them out, [we read](#):

*“Beginning with the Meiji Restoration of 1868, which established a new, centralized regime, Japan set out to “gather wisdom from all over the world” and embarked on an ambitious program of military, social, political, and economic reforms that transformed it within a generation into a modern nation-state and major world power.”*

And:

*“The Meiji oligarchy was aware of Western progress, and “learning missions” were sent abroad to absorb as much of it as possible. The Iwakura Mission, the most important one, was led by Iwakura Tomomi, Kido Takayoshi and Ōkubo Toshimichi, contained forty-eight members in total and spent two years (1871–73) touring the United States and Europe, studying every aspect of modern nations, such as government institutions, courts, prison systems, schools, the import-export business, factories, shipyards, glass plants, mines, and other enterprises. Upon returning, mission members called for domestic reforms that would help Japan catch up with the West.”*

So there was no push-back against the West. They were going over and learning to copy our systems exactly. There is no return to pre-Black Ships era isolation. There is no rejection of the foreign element. They are now saying “we need to catch up and be more like the Westerners”!

The Genro work with the western powers to run things in Japan for the next 50 years and are then (in my reading) encouraged to do the whole “Tojo invades the Pacific rim” thing, which was set up for them to fail. The Japanese elite are protected and paid off. The Emperor was a figurehead from day one, he’s looked after also, no war crimes tribunals for him. Senior military leaders are looked after (e.g. Admiral Yamamoto as per the previous paper) and given fake deaths so they can retire in peace. **And after the War, Japan is showered with Western money, allegedly due to our guilt at the nuclear bombing.**

Only the peasants suffer, via mass incendiary bombardment. The final phase of the takeover is after the 1945 surrender when you have Gen Douglas MacArthur ([played by Bruce Willis](#)) who then overtly runs things across Japan as the white Shogun (military dictator/ruler of the physical on behalf of the Emperor).



Japan is therefore flipped from being an isolated, independent East Asian nation in the early 1800’s to a direct colony of the USA by 1945. The obvious conclusion is it became a colony run by the US government (or rather the Phoenician Empire) and remains that to this day.

I’m sure if anyone Japanese is reading this they will be able to give more specific knowledge towards how the colonial rule is maintained post-1945, under the guise of “democracy” with fake elections and modern politicians who are related (I would assume) to the same Genro / Zaibatsu families. **And to the Phoenicians.**

Well, that was a lot to process! What I hope I’ve made clear here is how a revolution funded and trained and organised by the West led to the overthrow of the traditional power base of Japan and installed an oligarchy, the Genro, who ran things. This is how the Phoenician Empire took the

Chrysanthemum Throne. In future papers when you think about Imperial Japan, understand this is the basis for how you can have a controlled “world war” involving the Japanese.

Miles: Another great paper from Lestrade. But I have to wonder if he isn't jumping to conclusions in his assumption that the incendiary bombings were real. My gut tells me they were as fake as the nuclear bombing. Given what Lestrade has just showed us, I find it highly unlikely they would murder millions of Japanese in cold blood, just to sell a mostly fake war. If they can fake nuclear bombing raids, they can also fake huge firebombings. As we now know, they can fake anything. My best guess is that, as we saw with the bombings of Britain and Germany and Poland, they cleared some large slums that needed to be rebuilt, firebombed them, and filmed it, selling it as much more widespread and deadly than it was. This allowed them to come in later and rebuild, gentrifying the whole area. The rest was just done by faking photos, as we saw in my Dresden paper.

As I keep telling you, our default assumption should now be that nothing is real. It used to be we gave historians the benefit of the doubt: they were innocent until proven guilty. The events were real until we proved otherwise. But that is no longer the rule. We have now caught them in so many lies, and so few truths, that our default assumption must be that they are lying. I assume nothing is real until after I study it and prove to myself it was. I have not done that with the firebombing of Tokyo, and Lestrade does not cover it here. That is a future paper for one of us, I guess. I am just telling you how I think it is going to go. And I think you can see why I would say that.

\* The psychology being, I suppose, that if Army A invades a territory then the natives will of course be hostile to them. When Army B comes along a couple years later to “liberate” them (but in reality take over themselves) then Army B immediately benefits from the good PR of saving the locals from the evil occupier.

\*\*I like how the cycle of the take-over of Japan begins and ends with Nagasaki. From the initial port for westerners to the atomic bombing (or rather, incendiary bombardment) that collapsed Japan and led to the surrender. It's quite neat, isn't it? Or you could loop between the Black Ships invasion and the surrender in Tokyo Bay. Either way.