

Pacific Theatre

Part 19: Iwo Jima & the Bombing of Japan

In which we reach the conclusion and discover a plot twist worthy of a Bob Hoskins film noir.

by Lestrade aka Unpopular Opinion



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My unpopular opinion, from internet research anyone can do.

It's funny returning to the topic of [The Battle of Iwo Jima](#). I did [a video on it](#) way back in January of 2021. It holds up, generally. The main issue is that at the time I made it I didn't understand the sheer **scale** of the fraud involved in the Pacific Theatre. I figured I'd found a one-off or isolated case of fakery, which at the time I rationalised as thinking "Oh wow! The Marines were staging a battle during World War 2 to give themselves clout and justify funding, how shocking!". Oh, sweet summer child I was.

This tied in with the post-war [Revolt of the Admirals](#), which was a funding "crisis" in 1949 where the US government briefly considered not paying for multiple branches of armed forces to quite such an extent. Why not just streamline everything into one force of combined arms? This led to an amusing argument between the top brass of each force trying to justify their separate, distinct existence. Everyone was jostling for money and central to their arguments was how effectively they could deploy nuclear weapons versus the other military branches. Or to put it more plainly: the fake nuclear weapons became a key justification for each of the various branches of the armed forces to continue to exist and receive funding, rather than being pruned or reorganised post WW2. I believe this is another reason for the nuclear bomb fraud overall.

Ultimately (and also partially thanks to the Korean War) the government gave up on any nonsense about budgeting and said “You get a car! You get a car!”. How fortunate for them. Happy times. Also a bridge to look at the Korean War with fresh eyes. Perhaps we’ll get to that.

Anyway, the point is: Iwo Jima is a quite shockingly blatant fake battle when you go in with your eyes open but I need to clarify that contrary to what I thought at the time it wasn’t just about the Marine Corps justifying its existence, I was wrong about that. Although in fairness I suppose you could say that all the fake battles are in a sense a way to justify the various armed forces funding. But if you watch the video just mentally update: no, it’s not purely about the relatively new Marine Corps proving itself (other than at Guadalcanal). It’s part of a much bigger, fake war in the Pacific narrative designed by military intelligence to justify gaining territory, stealing resources and general villainy.

Not to be lazy but because I did the video I don’t think I need to do a deep dive on Iwo Jima in this series. If you’ve read the preceding 18 parts of Pacific Theatre you have all the context needed to read [the Wikipedia article](#) and have it unravel for you right in front of your eyes. It’s pretty much your textbook “island assault” plot that by this point I’ve made into a meme:

- Remote, tiny, isolated, barren island location – pitched as important to the war effort so troops *had* to go in.
- 20,000+ Japanese troops are stationed on this tiny island for years with no access to food, fresh water or resupply. Despite the isolation they are quite able to live comfortably for months on end in a vast multi-storey underground base made out of (I kid you not) “super concrete”. The super concrete was manufactured from the volcanic island ash which the Japanese troops carved out with hand tools without proper mining equipment or ventilation. What makes it super? It’s like... really strong... due to the ash chemistry... or something.
- The [Japanese commander](#) is a spook asset:

“Kuribayashi was designated as deputy military attaché to Washington, D.C. in 1928. For two years, Kuribayashi travelled across the United States, conducting extensive military and industrial research. During his time in the U.S., Kuribayashi studied at Harvard University.

Kuribayashi later recalled, "I was in the United States for three years when I was a captain. I was taught how to drive by some American officers, and I bought a car. I went around the States, and I knew the close connections between the military and industry. I saw the plant area of Detroit, too. By one button push, all the industries will be mobilized for military business."

According to his son, Taro Kuribayashi, "From 1928 to 1930, my father stayed in the United States as an exchange officer. In those days, he often gave me, a grammar school boy, printed letters. He always composed easy letters in order to let me read them without any help from others. He used to enclose some sketches with the letters. I have made a book of these picture letters. In the letters are so many scenes – while visiting **Boston**, he was lying sprawled on the gardens of **Harvard University** watching a clock tower, in another he is taking a walk in **Buffalo**, in another, playing with some American children and being invited to the house of Medical Doctor Furukohchi, etc. Throughout his letters, **it is clear that my father used to drive in many directions in the United States, studied very hard late at night, and tried to be a gentleman. Also, he used to have many friends in foreign countries.**"

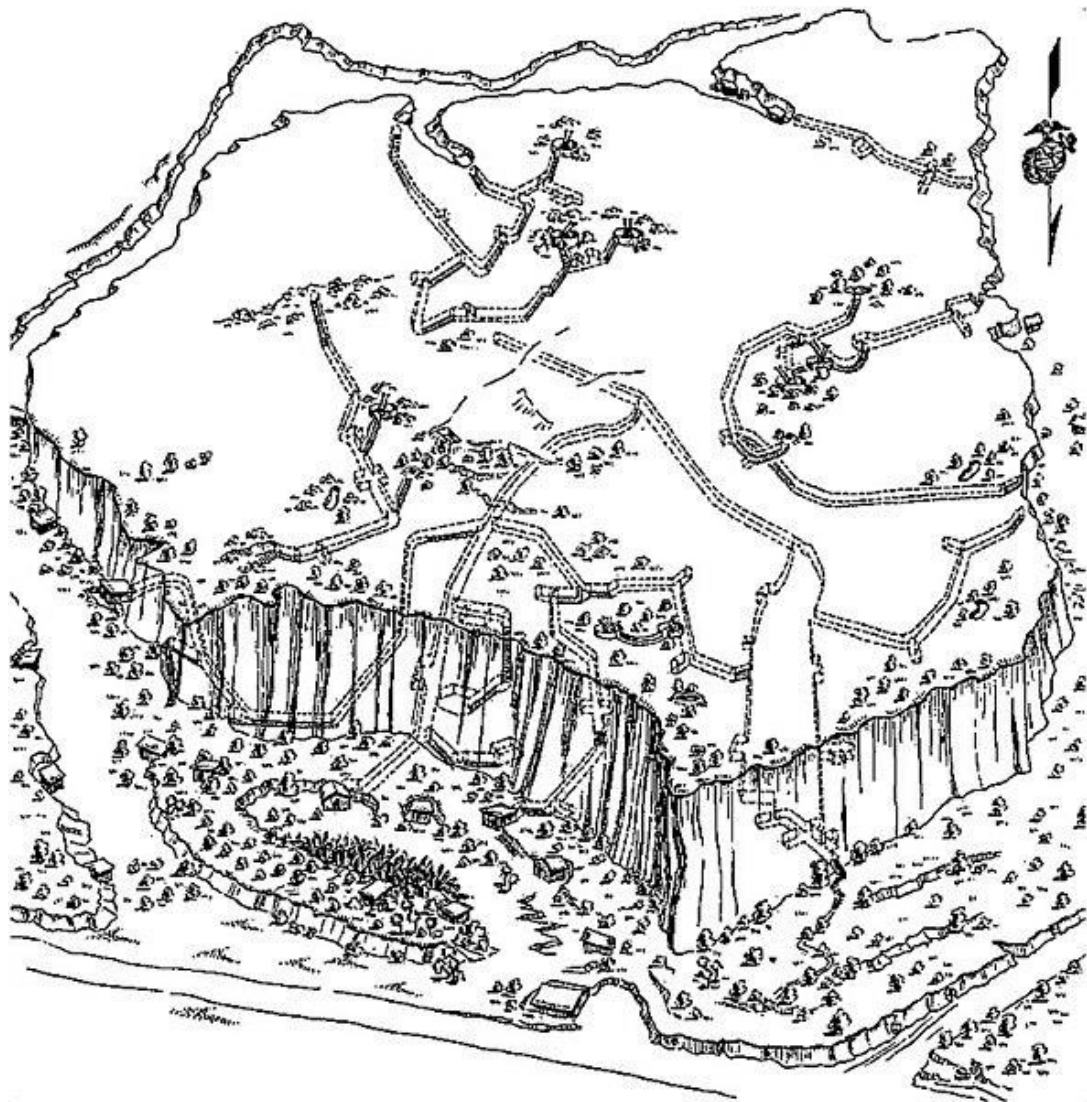
After returning to Tokyo, Kuribayashi was promoted to the rank of major and appointed as the first Japanese military attaché to Canada. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel in 1933.”

- Kuribayashi does the usual “exit stage left” fake death when his role is finished:

"The exact circumstances of Kuribayashi's death remain a mystery. It is most likely that he was killed in action in the early morning of 26 March 1945, while leading his surviving soldiers in a three-pronged assault against sleeping Marines and Air Force ground crews. Kuribayashi and his men **silently slashed tents, bayoneted sleeping men, and lobbed hand grenades.** According to the official United States Marine Corps History, "The Japanese attack on the early morning of 26 March was not a banzai charge, but an excellent plan aiming to cause maximum confusion and destruction." The assault climaxed in a hand-to-hand battle to the death between the men of both armies. **The General's body could not be identified afterwards for he had removed all officer's insignia in order to fight as a regular soldier.**"

- He ordered the construction of vast amounts of tunnels. Oh so many tunnels:

*"On 19 June 1944, General Kuribayashi stepped off a plane on Iwo Jima's Chidori airstrip. Meanwhile, the island's garrison was busy digging trenches on the beach. Kuribayashi made a careful survey of the island and ordered his men to construct defences further inland. Deciding not to seriously contest the projected beach landings, **Kuribayashi decreed that the defence of Iwo Jima would be fought almost entirely from underground. His men honeycombed the island with more than 18 kilometres (11 mi) of tunnels, 5,000 caves, and pillboxes.**"*



"Tunnels on Iwo Jima" – original [here](#).

- Despite this, all the fighting on Iwo Jima takes place entirely above-ground. You would expect a sort of “underground war” plot line for this story to be consistent. Americans smoking cigars and firing shotguns wildly in spooky tunnels, throwing flares, like something out of the movie “*Aliens*”. But no, the Americans at no point need to descend down stairwells or ladders into the vast miles and miles of concrete tunnels where the enemy is actually located.*
- Post-war, you can’t view/visit these tunnels, they’re all sealed off or collapsed or... something. They’re not important. No seriously you guys stop asking it’s disrespectful to the men who died.
- Everything about [Colonel Baron Takeichi Nishi](#) is ridiculous.
- The Americans do their usual 200 IQ strategy of “bomb the crap out of the island for three days straight, then sail up to the beaches in landing craft in broad daylight, walk up the beach slowly with no body armour or shields, then stand around for a couple hours in full view of the defenders inland while slowly offloading crates of ammunition and chicken wings”.
- The Japanese are essentially immune to the aerial/naval bombing due to hiding in their super-duper underground lair. They are also extremely courteous and sit quietly while the Americans land.
- Casualty stats are interesting:

Casualties and losses	
23,000 ^[5] –26,571 total casualties	17,845–18,375 dead and missing ^[2]
5,875 ^[6] –6,102 Marines killed ^{[7][b]}	216 taken prisoner ^[2]
1 captured and killed	~3,000 in hiding ^[13] [e]
719 ^[7] –881 ^[9] Navy sailors killed ^[c]	
41 Army soldiers killed or missing ^[d]	
Up to 19,709 wounded ^[2]	
1 escort carrier sunk	
1 fleet carrier severely damaged	
1 escort carrier lightly damaged	
137 tanks damaged or destroyed ^[10]	
153 airplanes destroyed ^{[11][12]}	

The Americans have roughly 26,000 total casualties and 19,709 of those are wounded. The 20,000+ Japanese defenders using the advantage of ambush or attacking from concealed bunkers/underground positions against troops without much in the way of body armour somehow only kill around 6,000 of the invading force. More Americans should have been killed.

- You can [easily see](#) that the island is [completely empty](#) in multiple photographs and combat footage. It’s blatant, they’re just relying on your normalcy bias.
- You have the obvious PR exercise of “[Raising the Flag on Mt. Suribachi](#)” which I talk about in the video. Wikipedia [tries to downplay that it’s staged](#) as a piece of PR.

And so on. It’s not a tough one to crack. I will move on.

Miles was extremely helpful and did [this great paper on the Enola Gay](#), which you should read if you haven't already. These insights – combined with what we've both covered about nuclear weapons being a psychological weapon – may cause the reader to ask: “OK Lestrade, but what about Hiroshima and Nagasaki?”. How do we explain the flattened cities? After all, we have photo evidence of the destruction caused by the nuclear bombings:



Or this:



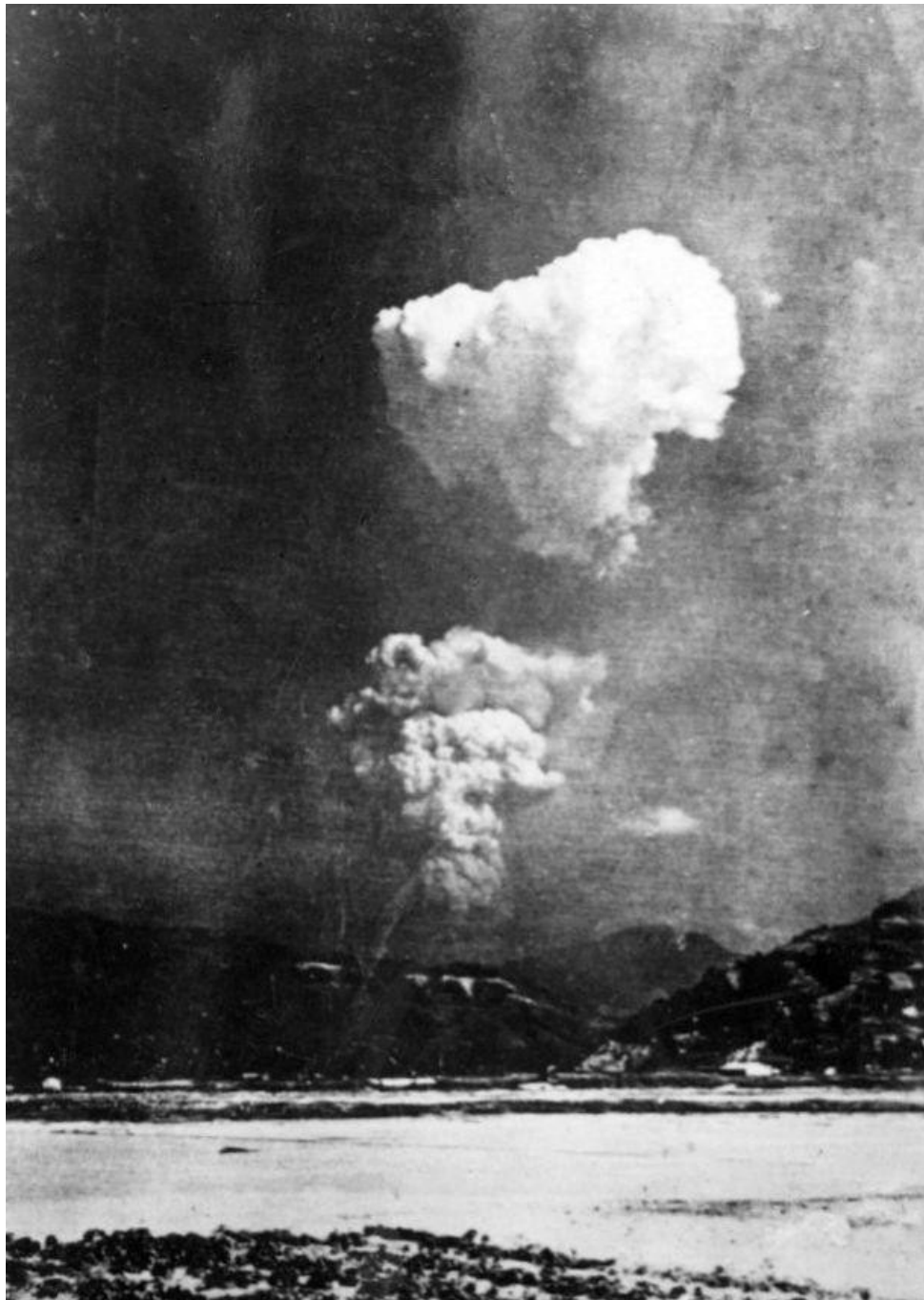
Totally destroyed. Nuclear warfare is pretty scary stuff.

No wait – sorry, those are not scenes from Hiroshima or Nagasaki. These are photographs of post-bombardment [Shizuoka](#) and [Tokyo](#) respectively. Whoops!

You see, these cities – along with pretty much every major Japanese settlement – were flattened by the very brave and moral [United States Army Air Forces](#) using incendiary bombs.

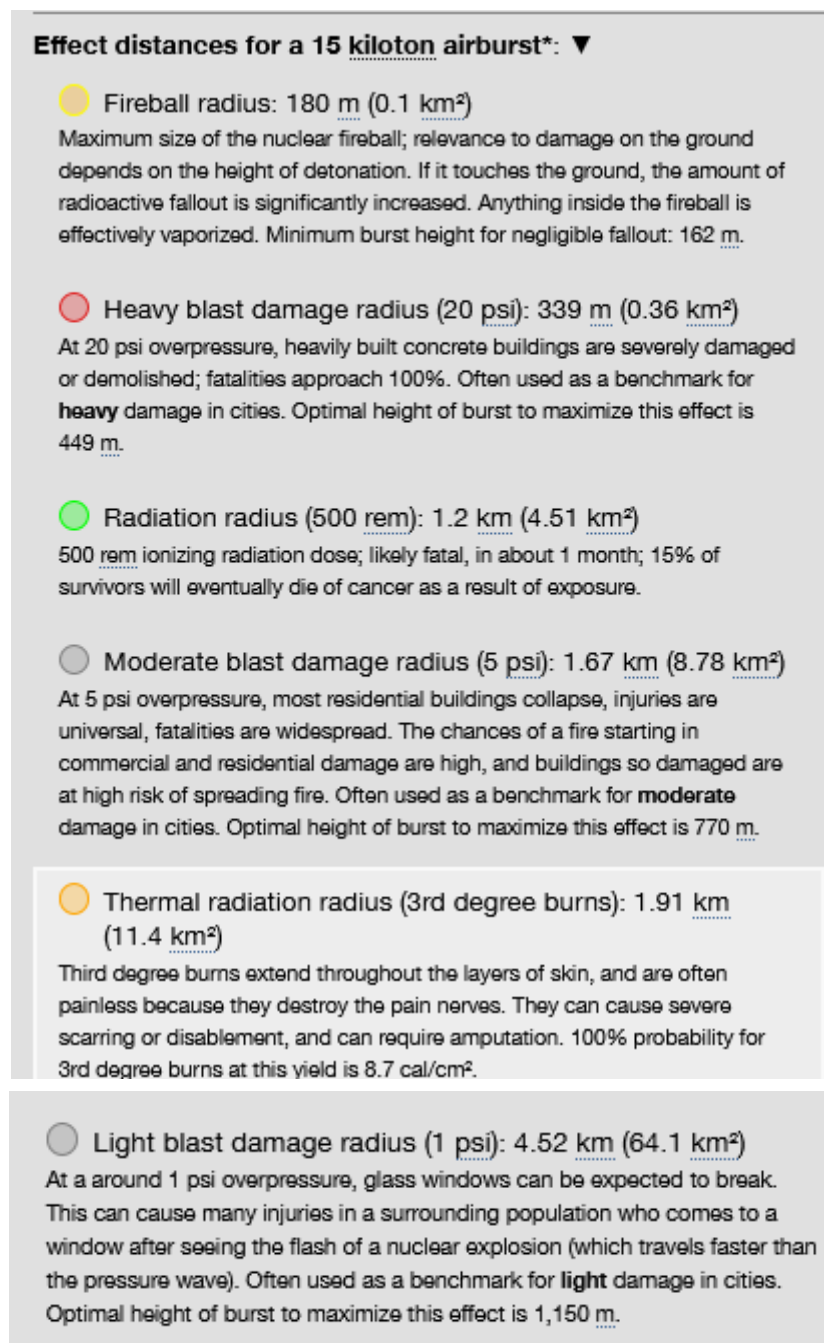
[You can read about it here](#) and, sadly, this does not seem to be a joke, or a fake event.

Unlike the atomic bombs.



“The Hiroshima atom bomb cloud 2-5 minutes after detonation” – original [here](#).

Probably not quite what you were expecting. The explosion at the end of *Aliens* was much better. Not pictured: all the black burning smoke from all the buildings just over the horizon that should be on fire from the secondary/tertiary blast radius areas. As per [Nukemaps](#):



What's supposed to happen is that everything in the first area, the "Heavy blast" area, gets completely incinerated (and glassed according to Trinity but this is very much a one-off special effect when you look at nuclear blast sites). We're talking 5,726.85 Celsius (10,340.33 Fahrenheit) on the ground directly below the Little Boy bomb for example. So if you're in the Heavy section you're dead immediately and everything explodes/is on fire/is vaporised and so on. [Check out this list of metal melting points](#). - you'd have steel, titanium, tungsten all melt like butter. [Also concrete](#). Let alone wood (for the utility poles).

You then have the "Moderate blast" radius. This involves buildings collapsing, everything catching on fire and folk caught in the zone getting 3rd degree burns (which on top of the radiation exposure means you're a dead duck, obviously).

Then the outer “Light blast” radius, which involves a lot of broken glass flying around. In an urban environment the fires from the second zone would spread out to the third zone due to the massive loss of life precluding any kind of firefighting operation. Rolling chaos.

Again, before Miles beats me upside the head with a paintbrush I’m not saying nuclear bombs are real, I’m just asking you to understand what the narrative tells us these things can do – the “lore” of nukes as it were. When you appreciate this you can then look at how the destruction in Nagasaki and Hiroshima is indistinguishable to the (literally dozens) of other sites in Japan the Americans firebombed flat. You’ve probably already noticed there’s a bunch of buildings still standing – the multi-storey concrete or stone buildings, dotted here and there among the ruins of what would have been mostly wood & paper dwellings. There’s plenty of photo evidence to corroborate this, you can image search something like “firebombing of Japan WW2”. Note also the utility/telegraph poles which are standing. This would be because there isn’t a “big nuke shock-wave” knocking them over, it’s a fire which has burned up them, leaving them charred but still standing.

If the reader would watch my series on the Atomic Hoax (so far roughly five people and a dog have watched it on [YouTube](#) or [Bitchute](#)). Part 4 is the one on Hiroshima/Nagasaki. If you can stand my editing and narration you’ll get a pretty thorough overview of why both cities were not “nuked”.

Indeed: as per this quote I use in the video, they essentially “did a COVID” by counting anyone who died within a six month period as “dead from the atomic bomb” as opposed to from burns sustained in the firebombing or from any other cause of death:

increased actually during our bombings. So the object of Letter of Instruction, was “You will play up the devastating effect of the atomic bomb.” I was the one who set the deadline. Anybody who had been in Hiroshima and died within six months, whether they got run over by a bicycle or whatnot, would be credited to the atomic bomb. Most of the casualties occurred from thermal readings.



The reader should reflect that the Phoenicians repeat the same con throughout time. If it works in one era they do it again in another. Food for thought.

I also talk about the Hibakusha (the survivors of the atomic bombing) and, to be honest, in retrospect I was way too nice. I say in the video that they’re not lying and it’s purely small children exposed to firebombing having awful experiences. These days I’m far more open to “no it’s literally actors reading a script”. Either way, in the context of absolute lockdown censorship and narrative control from the post-war US occupation it cannot be discounted that the more grisly stories are entirely fictional. When the US didn’t want anyone talking about the atomic bombing impact on the local population, nobody could speak about it. Ergo, if someone does speak, it’s *permitted* speech.

For example, [from Wikipedia](#):

*“However, **press censorship remained a reality during the occupation of Japan, especially in matters of pornography, and in political matters deemed subversive by the American government. Publications submitted by the press were monitored for criticisms about democracy or the problems such as starvation the Japanese citizens experienced during the occupation in the form of regulations set by The Press Code of 1945.***

Censorship of certain events related to the Allied forces left various groups of Japanese citizens to be subjected to discrimination by their peers. Hibakusha experienced life-altering physical changes as a result of the radiation they were exposed to and the lack of press explaining the effects of radiation poisoning made it difficult for Hibakusha to fit in. Unable to speak out against the results of the atomic bombs and to assimilate with other Japanese citizens, most Hibakusha had to live in isolation within the homes of their family.

*The three organizations established by the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers and who were tasked with upholding press censorship were the Civil Communications Section (CCS), the Civil Censorship Detachment (CCD), and the Civil Information and Education Section (CIE). **The CCS focused on monitoring what was being broadcast to the Japanese people while the CCD monitored printed and filmed works to ensure that no form of media was spreading messages against democracy. The CIE on the other hand, was primarily used to educate Japanese publishers and producers on how to integrate pro-democratic values into their publications to boost support for the new government.***

According to Donald Keene:

*“Not only did Occupation censorship forbid criticism of the United States or other Allied nations, but the mention of censorship itself was forbidden. This means, as Donald Keene observes, that for some producers of texts **“the Occupation censorship was even more exasperating than Japanese military censorship had been because it insisted that all traces of censorship be concealed. This meant that articles had to be rewritten in full, rather than merely submitting XXs for the offending phrases”.** - Dawn to the West”*

Not that we do that sort of thing these days. Or anywhere outside of Japan. As per the article on the Civil Censorship Detachment:

*“The Civil Censorship Detachment (CCD) (1945–1952) was a department created within the Civil Intelligence Section of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP). The CCD **monitored and censored Japanese entertainment, press, mass media, and various forms of public and private opinion during the Occupation of Japan.***

*It was founded on September 10, 1945, **to promote pro-Western values of democracy**, with the aim of ushering Japan into the reconstruction period. By its dissolution, the CCD had worked on a wide range of subjects; from Japanese actions during the war, to abuses and severe crimes committed by the Occupation soldiers. **In 1946, the department was subsumed as part of G-2.** On August 9, 1951, following many organizational upheavals, the Civil Censorship Detachment (CCD) was formally dissolved.”*

Oh I'll bet it was. Totally dissolved. The Phoenician Empire's military intelligence community is very relaxed like that.

It's really quite amazing to read about the absolute boot-on-the-neck fascism level of censorship and control the Japanese lived under post-war:

"The CCD consisted of two branches; the Communications Division and the Pictorial and Broadcasting Division. The Communication Division censored mail, telephone, telegraph, and other communications media. The Broadcasting Division was tasked with censoring information and entertainment media, such as news broadcasts, theatre, and film."

And:

*"The CCD was primarily composed of **highly-educated** Japanese nationals, often academics or **western-educated** graduates, they conducted the direct work of reading and translating. **This included public opinion in the press, film, television program, and radio, as well as surveillance and monitoring of postal mail, telephone, telegraphs.** These translations would then be reviewed by Nisei checkers, and as needed, subject to a re-examination committee. Decision on censorship were made by supervisors and **leadership from the United States.** It is estimated that by 1947, **more than 8,000 Japanese workers were employed by the CCD.**"*

More than 8,000 is a cute way of saying 80,000 or 800,000 I would imagine. A million is more than 8,000 after all. You're not lying, technically. "Western-educated" is I rather suspect a euphemism for an asset or spook loyal to the Phoenicians. This is a subtle way of admitting that the US military absolutely flooded Japan with spies and were reading everyone's mail and listening to their phone calls.

*"Through the SCAP, the United States carried out widespread censorship and monitoring of Japan **with the creation of special agencies.** Among these projects, the **Civil Intelligence Section(CIS)** in the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence (**G-2**) undertook the main work. **The CIS was divided into two parts, the Civil Censorship Detachment (CCD), and the Public Security Detachment (PSD).** The CCD specifically undertook **the censorship of public opinion in the press, publication, film, television, and radio, as well as monitoring the postal letters, phone calls, and telegram.** In this period, **more than 200 million letters, 136 million telegrams and 800,000 telephone calls from Japanese citizens were monitored. To assess telephone calls, 63 Japanese and 12 foreigners monitored calls throughout Japan by using 70 eavesdropping devices; for postal surveillance, 4,000 Japanese and 60 Americans sampled 2% of domestic correspondence; and finally for telegraphs, 100 Japanese and 12 American workers sampled 15% of total telegrams.**"*

As then, as now. It ties in with what Mathis has repeatedly covered on the enormous amount of internal surveillance and monitoring / thought control prevalent in the Phoenician Empire (whether that's the province of the United States or the province of Britain). I call bullshit on the "63" or "60" numbers given. They're downplaying it, minimising it. I know, I know, speculation. I'm just saying.

"In September 1945, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP) released a Press Code illustrating a list of censored topics for the Japanese Press. The Code's requirements included:

- *No destructive criticism of the Allied Forces of Occupation and nothing which might invite mistrust or resentment of those troops."*
- *No "false or destructive criticism of the Allied Powers," which included criticisms of General MacArthur and SCAP.*
- *No "mention of the "fraternization" between Occupation troops and Japanese, and of involvement of soldiers with the black market."*

- No “dissemination of extremely pessimistic views of the food shortage.”

This situation gave MacArthur and his goon squad the control needed to completely cover up the impact of the firebombing campaign... and the rather strange absence of radiation at the “atomic” blast sites:

*“One of the most controversial and difficult to censor topics impacting Occupation forces’ reputation were the after-effects of the two nuclear bombs dropped on Nagasaki and Hiroshima. **U.S. officials both within the United States and in Japan immediately worked to suppress information about the effects of nuclear radiation.** While the blast of the bomb was celebrated by President Truman’s radio broadcast as a powerful weapon of war, **information about the resulting radiation deaths and illnesses caused by the atomic bombs were suppressed by officials. Medical reports, case notes, and other records collected by Japanese medical professionals who treated survivors at Hiroshima were confiscated by American officers and remained classified for years. Occupation officials outright denied radiation effects and censored public criticism of the U.S. bombings. They labelled Japanese and European reports of lingering “radioactive poison gas” as “propaganda”, most likely wishing to avoid international stigma surrounding chemical weapons, which had been banned during the First World War.**”*

They down-played the radiation because there was no radiation. This way the Empire could have its cake and eat it: firebomb a country flat, suppress any criticism of this action, pretend they had an “atom bomb” that made them invincible but also prevent anyone from pointing out the lack of radiation at the sites the bomb was supposedly used.

As such, when I’m looking at the [Hibakusha](#) and rationalising it as being the anecdotes of traumatised children (they were always quite young at the time of the bombing), I must acknowledge that, essentially, if the Americans didn’t allow them to speak they wouldn’t be heard. i.e. their anecdotes are approved de facto by military intelligence. Therefore some will be entirely fictitious (I imagine the most gory and nightmarish anecdotes) and some will be the misinterpretation of a firebombing run melting their family.

That said: there’s some weirdness when we look at the firebombing. Because of course nothing in this war would be straightforward.

First off: via Wikipedia we have [this page on the Firebombing Campaign](#).

The first photo they give us is a crude paste-up:



“B-29s from 500th BG, 73rd BW of Twentieth Air Force dropping incendiary bombs over Japan, 1945” – original [here](#).

That’s a bit odd. As in, that is a fake photo of cardboard cut out planes. Oh dear. Why are you faking images of the bombers (of all things)? Chew on that for a minute reader, I’ll give you my opinion shortly.

Then we have the casualties:

Strength	
27,261 B-29 sorties, exclusive of mining operations ^[2]	2,833 heavy AA guns 5,916 automatic cannons 168,900 personnel ^[3]
Casualties and losses	
5th Air Force: 31 aircraft	241,000–900,000 killed 213,000–1,300,000 wounded
7th Air Force: 12 aircraft	8,500,000 rendered homeless ^[5]
VII Fighter Command: 157 aircraft 91 killed	Very heavy damage to industry
20th Air Force: 414 aircraft over 2,600 killed ^[4] ~545 Allied airmen captured	Extensive damage to urban areas 4,200 aircraft ^[6]

They run 27,261 sorties and kill either a quarter of a million or nearly a million people (one hell of a range) and additionally somewhere between 200,000 or 1.3 million people are wounded. Oh, no, I’m sorry: 213,000 or 1,300,000 wounded. With 8.5 million rendered homeless. Funny numbers. Oh dear.

Additionally, note that if it was a quarter million killed that would mean only around 9 people died per bombing run, which seems far too low given the nature of the bombing (i.e. amount of bombs dropped and how it was generally incendiary bombing at night on wooden residential buildings without prior warning).

We already know from historical population records ([as noted for example on Statista](#)) that the Japanese population *increases* by around 4 million people over the course of the war. I brought this up previously in the context that if the Japanese Army and Navy suffer several million casualties that doesn’t make sense for the overall population to keep climbing as it does. [As per Wikipedia](#) the Japanese Army and Navy are admitted to have lost around 2.1 or 2.2 million men over the course of World War 2.

When you add onto that the (presumably catastrophic) civilian deaths from mass firebombing that population climb is even more bizarre. The Japanese must have lost, what, at least 3 million people? With nearly 9 million homeless whilst all external food/medical supplies are cut off by naval blockade and then the cities are systematically incinerated? You would expect hundreds of thousands if not millions more people to die over the following year or so. The children. The elderly. The sick or injured. Where would the medical care come from?

Just think of the logistical challenge of supplying millions of people with adequate shelter, clean drinking water, food and sanitation/health treatment. It would be a nightmare. You would expect

many additional casualties to occur over the following years. After all, without the towns and cities where will the food and drink be stored and distributed? Did the Americans hand out 8 million tents? The Japanese couldn't import anything from overseas and their industrial base was annihilated.

Think about it like this: if major cities in America were incinerated overnight and the population scattered in the surrounding countryside, homeless, with no supplies... do you think the population would keep climbing? Lots of healthy babies in that context? Exactly.

But in the Pacific Theatre the Japanese population goes from 73.2 million people in 1940 to 77.3 million people in 1946. Can we seriously believe that they were able to have millions of babies (let alone the additional millions to offset the deaths) during that time? Something doesn't add up here.

I spent far too long trying to figure it out what the hell happened and then it hit me.



It's basically *Who Framed Roger Rabbit*.

Bear with me here.

In [Who Framed Roger Rabbit](#) the villain wants to destroy the real estate of "Toon Town" (essentially a district of Los Angeles inhabited by cartoon characters). He wants to do this because he's the sole shareholder of a company that will then build a highway system through the middle of the district. By first destroying the area via a chemical weapon his conglomerate can move in and buy up the ruined land for cheap and build what they want to build on top of it, making a ton of money in the process.

For the preceding data to make sense, and in the context that this is a pre-planned scripted event where the people running the show could decide an outcome ahead of time, the following would have to have happened:

The Japanese government moved the bulk of the population out of the cities prior to the heavy bombing and got them set up in rural locations. They then co-ordinate with the Americans to have the cities flattened. After that's done the Americans swoop in and start handing out aid and food supplies while the population move back into temporary accommodation in the city ruins. The cities

are then built up – in many cases from scratch – in line with what the occupation forces want. Everything is ash so you can build what you want where you want.

(You can't have the bombing be a surprise to the Japanese because then more people would have died in the overnight raids. You also would need the Japanese government to be able to co-ordinate aid and evacuation ahead of time so that people who made it out of the cities by pure luck don't starve to death in the aftermath out in the countryside. If the Japanese government didn't have that prep and will to preserve their people more citizens would have died and you wouldn't have the population increase. I'm dubious how much of the firebombing was done by the USAAF and how much of it was just local sabotage by the Japanese military itself... due to the faked photos of bombers – why fake that otherwise right? Regardless, the cities were set ablaze.)

As per the ["Evacuation of civilians in Japan during World War 2"](#) page they confirm that mass population exodus began in '43, whereas the heavy firebombing [didn't kick off until 1945](#) (around February of '45 I believe). For example at the time of the "atomic" bombing, Hiroshima was half-empty:

"...including 120,000 of Hiroshima's population of 365,000 who evacuated the city before the atomic bomb attack on it in August 1945."

(I suspect it was more than that and the city may have been almost entirely emptied).

This is why [as per Wikipedia's article on the Tokyo Raid](#) they have to sheepishly admit the casualty count is super low given the population density:

"The US Strategic Bombing Survey later estimated that nearly 88,000 people died in this one raid, 41,000 were injured, and over a million residents lost their homes. The Tokyo Fire Department estimated a higher toll: 97,000 killed and 125,000 wounded. The Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department established a figure of 83,793 dead and 40,918 wounded and 286,358 buildings and homes destroyed. Historian Richard Rhodes put deaths at over 100,000, injuries at a million and homeless residents at a million. These casualty and damage figures could be low; Mark Selden wrote in Japan Focus:

The figure of roughly 100,000 deaths, provided by Japanese and American authorities, both of whom may have had reasons of their own for minimizing the death toll, seems to be arguably low in light of population density, wind conditions, and survivors' accounts. With an average of 103,000 inhabitants per square mile (400 inhabitants/ha) and peak levels as high as 135,000 inhabitants per square mile (520 inhabitants/ha), the highest density of any industrial city in the world, and with firefighting measures ludicrously inadequate to the task, 15.8 square miles (41 km²) of Tokyo were destroyed on a night when fierce winds whipped the flames and walls of fire blocked tens of thousands fleeing for their lives. An estimated 1.5 million people lived in the burned out areas."

Right, there you go – Tokyo was 103,000 people per square mile. The Tokyo Raid should have killed around 1,627,400 people in one night alone. Not around 120,000 casualties total. How can a million people lose their homes but not their own lives in the process? What, were they all conveniently down the local pub at the time? The bombings were at night, they would be asleep in bed. 1.5 million people were not sat in underground air raid shelters.

"In his 1968 book, reprinted in 1990, historian Gabriel Kolko cited a figure of 125,000 deaths. Elise K. Tipton, professor of Japan studies, arrived at a rough range of 75,000 to 200,000 deaths."

Donald L. Miller, citing Knox Burger, stated that there were **"at least 100,000" Japanese deaths and "about one million" injured.**"

Then they tell you:

"The entire bombing campaign against Japan killed more than 300,000 people and injured an additional 400,000, mostly civilians."

That's wild. Less than 750,000 casualties from months of firebombing that wipe out literally dozens of square miles of real estate in dozens (I believe it's over 200) Japanese towns and cities.

We've seen a bit about Tokyo, so let us turn to the other major cities at the time.

What about [Osaka](#)?

Osaka is the second largest city in Japan, with a population of 3,252,340 in 1940.

"The first air raid on Osaka lasted for about three and a half hours from 23:57 on March 13, 1945, to 03:25. The bombing raid resulted in 3,987 dead and 678 missing and destroyed 8.1 square miles (21 km²) of the city for the loss of two aircraft, one by accident. 274 aircraft dropped a total of 1,733 tons of bombs on the urban area of Osaka. The destruction of Osaka was almost entirely concentrated in one area south-west of Osaka Castle. The U.S. suffered no crew casualties during the mission. The aircraft lost from the accident crashed and burned on take-off, but all crew members escaped."

City of over 3 million people. Several kilometres of housing obliterated in a firestorm. Less than 5,000 casualties. OK. The Americans attack again in June:

"On the first day of June 521 B-29s escorted by 148 P-51s were dispatched in a daylight raid against Osaka. While en route to the city the P-51D Mustangs flew through thick clouds, and 27 of the fighters were destroyed in collisions. Nevertheless, 458 heavy bombers and 27 P-51s reached the city and the bombardment killed 3,960 Japanese and destroyed 3.15 square miles (8.2 km²) of buildings. A force of 409 B-29s attacked Osaka again on 7 June; during this attack 2.21 square miles (5.7 km²) of buildings were burnt out and the Americans did not suffer any losses. Osaka was bombed for the fourth time in the month on 15 June when 444 B-29s destroyed 1.9 square miles (4.9 km²) of the city and another 0.59 square miles (1.5 km²) of nearby Amagasaki; 300,000 houses were destroyed in Osaka."

On 24 July, 625 B-29s were dispatched against seven targets near Nagoya and Osaka. On the night of 6/7 July the 315th Bombardment Wing destroyed the **Maruzen oil refinery** near Osaka, and three nights later it completed the destruction of the **Utsube refinery**.

The eighth bomb raid was executed on August 14, 1945, the day before the end of the war. Approximately 150 B-29's raided Osaka. They dropped about 700 1-ton bombs, targeting the Japanese Army's factories in Eastern Osaka. Four units of 1-ton bombs were also dropped onto Kyobashi Station of the Japan National Railway nearby around 1pm, resulting in substantial damage to the civilian-filled station. This air raid was also called **"Kyobashi Station Bomb Raid"**.

There were two trains that had just arrived at the station when the bombs were dropped. The victims of the air raid in this station counted more than 210 dead civilians identified, more than 500 unidentified."

Multiple bombing runs, less than ten thousand casualties. Notice how the March and June bombardments destroy almost the exact same square footage (8.1 / 8.2) and almost the exact same number of people die (3,987 / 3,960). What are the odds? Apparently Osaka had less than 500 people living per square kilometre of the city. I suspect 1940's Osaka wasn't 6,504 km² in size to accommodate this level of population density (making it more than 4 times the size of modern London for reference). So what gives?

It also doesn't help that the Americans keep giving me fakes like this:



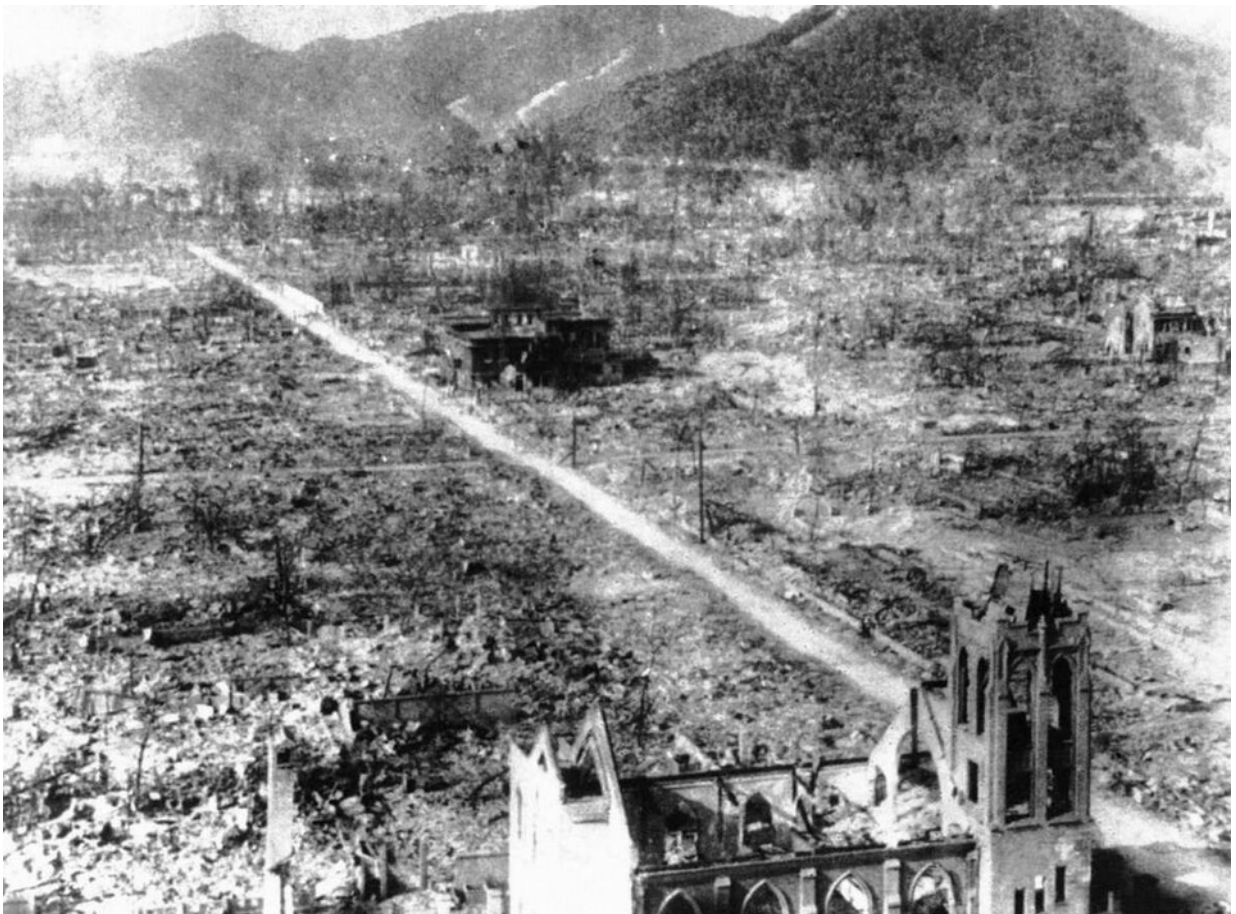
"A B-29 over Osaka on 1 June 1945" - original [here](#).

Lovely cheap edit that. Again, so weird military intelligence felt the need to manufacture a photo of a bombing run.

I mean, honestly reader, we have genuine photos of the ruined landscapes and genuine video footage of the post-war devastation... so why do the Americans keep faking the photos of their bombing campaign? It's also interesting how clean the streets are in post-firebombing Japan – no corpses. No stray dogs. The roads are swept clean! It's very weird:



At least there are people visible in this one.



Weird photo. [Late Edit: Pretty sure it's a collage, that sharp church in the foreground is pasted in]



[Link to the original so you can zoom in more easily here.](#)

This latter image (of Tokyo) has a strange vibe. It's so empty and with no traffic on the roads or detritus (in terms of things blocking the roads, rubble, felled objects etc.) let alone bodies. It almost feels like a scale model or set.

What about [Nagoya](#)?

*“Nagoya was the target of US air raids during World War II. **The population of Nagoya at this time was estimated to be 1.5 million, fourth among Japanese cities** and one of the three largest centres of the Japanese aircraft industry. It was estimated that 25% of its workers were engaged in aircraft production. Important Japanese aircraft targets (numbers 193, 194, 198, 2010, and 1729) were within the city itself, while others (notably 240 and 1833) were to the north of Kagamigahara. It was estimated that they produced between 40% and 50% of Japanese combat aircraft and engines, such as the vital Mitsubishi A6M Zero fighter. The Nagoya area also produced machine tools, bearings, railway equipment, metal alloys, tanks, motor vehicles and processed foods during World War II.*

*Air raids began on April **18**, 1942, with an attack on a Mitsubishi Heavy Industries aircraft works, the Matsuhigecho oil warehouse, the Nagoya Castle military barracks and the Nagoya war industries plant. **The bombing continued through the spring of 1945, and included large-scale firebombing.** Nagoya was the target of two of Bomber Command's attacks. **These incendiary attacks, one by day and one by night, devastated 15.3 square kilometres (5.9 sq mi).** The XXI Bomber Command established a new U.S. Army Air Force record with the greatest tonnage ever released on a single target in one mission—3,162 tons of incendiaries. It also destroyed or damaged twenty-eight of the numbered targets and raised the area burned to almost one-fourth of the entire city. Nagoya Castle, which was being used as a military command post, was hit and mostly destroyed on May 14, 1945, followed by the Yokkaichi Bombing in June 1945. Reconstruction of the main building was completed in 1959. **Later in the same year on July 26, 1945 the Enola Gay also dropped a conventional pumpkin bomb in the Yagoto area of Nagoya as part of a bombing raid in order to train for their mission to Hiroshima.**”*

Love the Pumpkin Bomb / Enola Gay mention. That aside – 1.5 million people, multiple incendiary raids, at least 25% of the city incinerated...

[From Wikipedia:](#)

*“It is estimated that **113,460** buildings were destroyed during the raids, with **3,866 people killed** and 471,701 driven from their homes.”*

The Americans did this to Nagoya:



...but only killed 3,866 people. Not around 375,000 (i.e. 25%). 3,866.

Right.

What about [Kyoto](#)?

“There was some consideration by the United States of targeting Kyoto with an atomic bomb at the end of World War II because of the possibility that the city's importance was great enough that its loss might persuade Japan to surrender.[13] In the end, at the insistence of Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War in the Roosevelt and Truman administrations, the city was removed from the list of targets and replaced by Nagasaki. The city was largely spared from conventional bombing as well, although small-scale air raids did result in casualties.”

[Henry Stimson](#) is extremely likely to be “in on it”, i.e. an active operative in the con of the Pacific Theatre, due to a) sparing Kyoto and b) the following excerpt from his Wikipedia page:

“In the seventeen months leading up to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Stimson, working side-by-side with U.S. Army Chief of Staff George C. Marshall (in offices adjacent to one another where the door between them was deliberately left open at all times) led efforts to prepare an unprepared America for war. Together, Stimson and Marshall had to build the Army and Army Air Corps up, organize housing and training for the soldiers, and oversee the design, testing, production, and distribution of the machines, weapons, and materials required to support the country and its allies.

Ten days before the attack on Pearl Harbor, Stimson entered in his diary the following statement: “[Roosevelt] brought up the event that we are likely to be attacked perhaps next

Monday, for the Japanese are notorious for making an attack without warning, and the question was what we should do. The question was how we should maneuver them into the position of firing the first shot without allowing too much danger to ourselves. ”

It's funny that normies would read that and not get that he's literally overseeing an upcoming military conflict ahead of time and knows how it's going to go down and when.

So because Stimson argued against it there was no serious effort at bombing it, atomic or otherwise, hence the abundance of older buildings that survived the war. You might wonder why Kyoto was spared the firebombing – well, it's very simple. I can tell you.

Kyushu (and Kyoto) is the [domain of the Satsuma](#). The Satsuma, along with the [Chōshū](#), are the two main clans who worked with the Phoenixians in the hostile takeover of Japan in the [Boshin War](#). The Phoenixians spared the ancestral turf of their local allies.

What about [Yokohama](#)?

“Yokohama was rebuilt, only to be destroyed again by U.S. air raids during World War II. The first bombing was in the April 18, 1942 Doolittle Raid. An estimated 7,000–8,000 people were killed in a single morning on May 29, 1945, in what is now known as the Great Yokohama Air Raid, when B-29s firebombed the city and in just one hour and nine minutes, reducing 42% of it to rubble.”

The population of Yokohama in 1940 is supposed to be around 968,091 people. As such you'd expect the '45 Raid to have killed around 406,598 people assuming even distribution of population across the city – not 7 or 8,000.

Weirder still: Google / Yokohama National University tells us that Yokohama had a population of 624,994 people by 1949 which skyrockets to 951,189 by 1950. These numbers are interesting because if the 1949 number is false then the 1950 number would indicate... a stable population, with some understandable fluctuation between 1940 and 1950 – i.e. no mass casualties.

Again, I think they left ahead of time and were brought back in after the surrender, kept alive with a rapid post-war reconstruction and aid system. A co-ordinated reset.

What about [Kobe](#)?

“During World War II, Kobe was lightly bombed in the Doolittle Raid on April 18, 1942, along with Tokyo and a few other cities. Eventually, it was bombed again with incendiary bombs by B-29 Superfortress bombers on March 16 and 17, 1945, causing the death of 8,841 residents and the destruction of 21% of Kobe's urban area.”

The population of Kobe was around a million people at the time. As per Wikipedia:

“The raid targeted four key areas: the north-west corner of the city, the area south of the main railroad line, the area north-west of the main railroad station, and the area north-east of the third target. Of the city's residents, 8,841 were confirmed to have been killed in the resulting firestorms, which destroyed an area of three square miles—21% of Kobe's urban area. At the time, the city covered an area of 14 square miles (36 km²). More than 650,000 people had their homes destroyed, and the homes of another million people were damaged.”

So you firebomb a city of a million people, overnight you flatten 21% of the city and destroy enough residential buildings to house at least 650,000 people, but you kill less than 9,000 people. Right. How many B-29 bombers were used? 331.

I won't go on, you get the point – these cities are incinerated, the residential districts are torched, rapidly, at night, with minimal fire fighting capacity. The Corpse Math doesn't add up. Far more people should be dead. The only way this works is if you have the Japanese government clear the cities out beforehand so that when the residents houses are burned down you get minimal loss of life (compared to what it, realistically, should have been).

This is co-ordinated destruction of property, as prelude to the American occupation. They then have a blank slate to build upon and design a new Japan. It probably helps to colonise a people if you can destroy their older structures, removing a physical connection to their collective past. See for example modernist architecture replacing much nicer older architecture or the removal of art/books/films/monuments and cancellation of people deemed -phobic/racist/patriarchal/bigoted in the west.

Miles: I think Lestrade is still being too generous. I would say his evidence here indicates the firebombing was also mostly faked. That is why the photos are paste-ups or false composites of some sort. Best guess is the US just cleared some slums in the big cities with the prior permission of the Japanese. As Lestrade says, they cleared those areas then bombed them out. *No one* was killed and nothing of value was lost. The US and Japanese developers then came in and gentrified those areas, making the usual profit. I would say the Japanese Air Force probably did a lot of the bombing themselves, since they were more familiar with the areas. Any mistakes made in that case would be their fault, not ours. This is why the US military never showed any guilt regarding these events: they knew the casualties were completely faked. Which would mean the interviews with survivors were also completely faked, as Lestrade is beginning to understand. The usual actors in make up, or people hired because they had been burned or maimed in some other way prior to the war. Like we saw in Boston where they hired paraplegics to pretend they had just had their limbs blown off.

Tales of the Pacific: That time that Japan nearly got Nukes

One of the points Miles touched on in [his paper about the Trinity test](#) was where the American scientists got all the uranium from (as uranium 235 is super rare, only 0.72% of all uranium ore. Possibly so rare that it in fact does not exist and is made up as essentially a magical ingredient to make the hoax nuclear bombs).

Well, [as per this Los Angeles Times article](#), the Germans were shipping uranium to Japan and the US intercepted this and used it!

*“Unknown to many of the people who built those bombs, not to mention the public, **Japan was scrambling to build its own nuclear weapon.** Some of the evidence was the **uranium aboard the U-boat that surrendered in the North Atlantic on May 19, 1945**, shortly after Adolf Hitler committed suicide on April 30.*

Documents now declassified, including the sub's manifest, show there were 560 kilograms of uranium oxide in 10 cases destined for the Japanese army and two Japanese officers were aboard, accompanying the cargo.

“Germany was collapsing. They had a lot of good uranium. Somebody got this crazy idea of taking it to Japan,” says physicist Herbert York, director emeritus of the University of California’s Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation.”

Yep. The Japanese were trying to build their own atomic bomb and Germany was shipping uranium to them.

“The Japanese officers insisted on being given the right to commit suicide.” German television, Zeit-TV, has aired interviews with crewmen recalling the Japanese officers who killed themselves and were buried at sea.”

The buried at sea beat will be so that this way there are no bodies. Who were the officers? No idea. Nobody cares. The journalists didn’t bother to ask. Meanwhile, this secret Nazi uranium was promptly shipped off to be used by Oppenheimer’s gang:

“The uranium oxide is believed to have gone to Oak Ridge, Tenn., bolstering supplies for the Manhattan Project, the U.S. bomb program. It was even possible – but not probable – that some of the uranium headed for Japan reached there aboard the Enola Gay, the B-29 that dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima on Aug. 6, 1945, says U.S. Energy Department archivist Skip Gosling. But the bomb dropped on Nagasaki on Aug. 9 used plutonium, not uranium. The fact that Japan had been struggling to produce a bomb has been known for decades. How far Japan got remains unclear.”

Gosling like Ryan, I suppose. What’s the point of all this submarine-based nonsense? To make the reader think the atomic bombing (i.e. mass firebombing) was justifiable.

“Robert Wilcox, author of “Japan’s Secret War” (Marlowe & Co.), a book about Japan’s bomb project, says documentary evidence suggests Japan may have gotten further on the bomb than did Germany.

“I know the Japanese were trying to make a bomb all through the war and would have done so had we not ended the war,” Wilcox said by phone from his Los Angeles home. “I have documents showing one of the ways they were going to use it was to put it in kamikaze bombers and send it against the invasion fleets.”

Atomic kamikazes! I love that idea.

“After Japan surrendered on Aug. 15, 1945, the occupying U.S. Army found five Japanese cyclotrons, which could separate fissionable material from uranium. The Americans smashed the cyclotrons and dumped them in Tokyo Harbor.”

Of course they did. Absolutely.

“Wilcox, who updated his book in 1995 with newly declassified material, says the Japanese additionally built six large separators. Most historians and scientists, including York, say Japan never came close to producing an A-bomb.

“We had hundreds and hundreds of separators,” says John Hopkins, a retired Los Alamos scientist. “We used silver bars out of Ft. Knox to make the low-resistance coils and made hundreds of these mass separators in lines in big banks in buildings. Those were run day and night to separate U-235 from natural uranium. This was separated one atom at a time.”

For all that, he says, America produced only four bombs' worth of U-235, a fissionable uranium isotope.

"So I would be very surprised if the Japanese had enough uranium," says Hopkins, who joined Los Alamos National Laboratory in 1960 and was associate director for nuclear weapons. He's now a member of the Los Alamos Education Group, established to counter nuclear misconceptions.

"To suggest the Japanese were 'close' to a nuclear capability is nonsense," he says.

But there was a program, Hopkins acknowledges."

At this point the boomer reading the newspaper is intended to conclude to himself that it was probably a good thing we incinerated all those people, they had it coming after all and would only have been flying planes with multiple atomic warheads embedded in the nose cone into Hawaii and California if we hadn't stopped them in '45.

Still unclear why Unit 731 didn't just drop a clay vase in Times Square and wipe out the east coast in a week, but oh well. Details.

"The diary of Masa Takeuchi, a worker assigned to Nishina's thermal diffusion separation project, says Nishina wanted to process hundreds of tons of uranium at the rate of 300 mg per day, according to the U.S. journal Science.

*According to Japanese science historian Tetsu Hiroshige, **preliminary research for a Japanese bomb program began in 1940, and the program called F-Go, or Number F (for fission), began at Kyoto in 1942.***

*However, a memoir by Kyoto physicist Bunsabe Arakatsu says the military commitment **wasn't backed up with resources**, and the 1978 Science article concluded the danger of a Japanese atomic bomb "was not a real one."*

*Wilcox says documents suggest Japan's military took over the program late in the war with help from Japanese industry and built the separators. **He says Japan searched for uranium, buying \$25 million worth in China.***

Japan was buying uranium from China. China. The country they were at war with and occupying. Sure.

Tales of the Pacific: The Doomsday Balloon Strike on Oregon

Starting from December of 1943 you have the mass evacuation of Japanese civilians, which picked up in volume following the Yawata bombardment.

From Wikipedia:

"From the summer of 1944 until February 1945, high school girls worked in or near Kokura constructing balloons to carry bombs across the Pacific where they would detonate in the U.S. The girls worked in two 12-hour shifts and, contrary to their expectations, there was little food available. Some eventually suffered from malnutrition. Within a short time after graduation in the spring of 1945, one participant estimates that one-tenth of her classmates died, while others

suffered from tuberculosis, neuralgia, rickets, and symptoms of over-exhaustion as a result of exposure to chemicals used in making the balloons.”

Grim stuff. So what’s this about balloon bombs then? Well, I refer you to the Wikipedia page on the [Fu-Go Balloon Bomb](#):

*“Fu-Go was an incendiary balloon weapon deployed by Japan against the United States during World War II. It consisted of a hydrogen-filled paper balloon 33 feet (10 m) in diameter, with a payload of four 11-pound (5.0 kg) incendiary devices and one 33-pound (15 kg) high-explosive anti-personnel bomb. **The uncontrolled balloons** were carried over the Pacific Ocean from Japan to North America by **fast, high-altitude air currents**, today known as the jet stream, and **used a sophisticated sandbag ballast system** to maintain their altitude. **The bombs were intended to ignite large-scale forest fires and spread panic.**”*

Translation: the ONI are spinning a fake story about balloon bombs that whizz over the Pacific ocean and are going to set fire to Oregon/Washington.

*“Between November 1944 and April 1945, the Imperial Japanese Army launched about 9,300 balloons from sites on coastal Honshu, of which about 300 were found or observed in the U.S., Canada, and Mexico. **The bombs were ineffective as fire starters due to damp seasonal conditions, with no forest fires being attributed to the offensive. A U.S. media censorship campaign prevented the Imperial Army from learning of the offensive's results. On May 5, 1945, six civilians were killed by one of the bombs near Bly, Oregon, becoming the war's only fatalities in the continental U.S. The Fu-Go balloon bomb was the first weapon system with intercontinental range, predating the intercontinental ballistic missile.**”*

I love the layers of nonsense to this. The balloon bombs were a serious weapon, primitive intercontinental ballistic missiles... made by Japanese schoolgirls in a countryside workshop. You’ve never heard of them however, because... they weren’t very effective. It was damp that year. Also the press censored everything about them. But! But! The balloons were a real threat, honest, after all they killed six civilians in Oregon!

[So let us look at this:](#)

*“On May 5, 1945, six civilians were killed near **Bly, Oregon**, when they discovered **one of the balloon bombs in Fremont National Forest**, becoming **the only fatalities from Axis action in the continental U.S. during the war. Reverend Archie Mitchell and his pregnant wife Elsie (age 26) drove up Gearhart Mountain that day with five of their Sunday school students for a picnic. While Archie was parking the car, Elsie and the children discovered a balloon and carriage, loaded with an anti-personnel bomb, on the ground. A large explosion occurred; the four boys (Edward Engen, 13; Jay Gifford, 13; Dick Patzke, 14; and Sherman Shoemaker, 11) were killed instantly, while Elsie and Joan Patzke (13) died from their wounds shortly afterwards. An Army investigation concluded that the bomb had likely been kicked or dropped, and that it had lain undisturbed for about one month before the incident. The U.S. press blackout was lifted on May 22 so the public could be warned of the balloon threat.**”*

Damn those Japanese and their Acme-bomb balloon plots, threatening peaceful American Sunday school picnic-goers! Obvious Funny Numbers are the marker this is fiction, presumably to drum up the fear-factor in American audiences. Reverend Mitchell is himself some kind of spook or fable, as if we review his page [we learn](#):

*“The Reverend Archie Emerson Mitchell (born May 1, 1918) was a minister with the Christian and Missionary Alliance (C&MA). He was born in Franklin, Nebraska. He attended Simpson Bible College and Nyack Missionary College. **Mitchell served as a missionary to South Vietnam working on the staff of the Ban Me Thuot Leprosarium when he was taken captive by the Vietcong on May 30, 1962, along with Daniel Amstutz Gerber and Dr. Eleanor Ardel Vietti. None of the three have been seen since.**”*

[Gerber](#) is a Jewish surname. [Eleanor Vietti](#) is, interestingly, famous for being the only woman still unaccounted, believed held in Vietcong captivity. Note she has [a twin](#). What do you mean reader, of course I’m not implying anything. Just a fun fact.

Anyway, this is all ridiculousness stacked on ridiculousness.

“But my Grandfather”

A brief comment on variations of the “but what about my Grandfather” rebuttal. I’ve seen this online, I want to address it. It goes like this:

Man in the Street: “Oi Lestrade, you are wrong about the Pacific Theatre!”

Lestrade: “What... all of it? The entire series? Even the stuff about China?”

Man in the Street: “Yeah. My grandfather / father / uncle / cousin Brian was in <Insert Battle Here> and he’s real and said it happened so there.”

Lestrade: “...what’s your point, sorry?”

Man in the Street: “Well, when he served in World War 2 he visited <Insert Pacific Battle Area Here> that means the whole war happened exactly as Netflix says because he remembers holding a rifle on that beach/hilltop/bunker/ruined castle and smoking a cigar.”

Lestrade: (face palms)

Right, to clarify: you are an American man in the 1940’s. World War 2 starts. You join the Army. You go through training. You get shipped off somewhere. You sail on a boat to (for example) Guadalcanal. You land in a landing boat. You occupy that area for a while.

OK. So.

Two ways this goes down: the vast bulk of men have 0 contact with the enemy. They are absolutely real people going through real military training and sailing on real ships and landing on real empty tropical beaches. They work long hours in the hot sun eating rations and doing all the hundreds of different jobs that are needed to keep a camp functioning (or building entire dockside facilities from scratch if you were in the Seabees for example). You could go the whole war living like that and come back home to your family and tell them about it. All good. All real. Some guys will get sick while being on this foreign adventure. Some guys will get injured. No Japanese contact whatsoever, just life happening (e.g. encountering a barrel of delicious contaminated drinking water). Perhaps you are ordered to spend your days firing artillery at distant co-ordinates. You have fond memories of lugging heavy shells into position and the deafening roar of the cannon and losing your hearing. Or perhaps you are ordered to go on patrol and spend weeks at a time trudging along muddy tracks in the jungle. You never see anything but you have heat exhaustion or pick up malaria or break your ankle or something.

You do this for a couple years (we’re only talking about ‘42 to ‘45 after all, compared to the invasion of Iraq or Afghanistan that’s an eye-blink), then you come home. Maybe you got injured,

maybe you got lucky. The newspapers and military press releases tell you what happened. They give you the big picture. Then there's the movies. John Wayne tells you what happened. Walter Cronkite tells you what happened. Your kids learn in school what happened from the national curriculum. Everyone backs up the same story.

You were in some random jungle area? OK. Cool. I'm sure that happened, I believe you. If you twisted your ankle or got tinnitus that sucks and my sympathies. It still doesn't mean the narrative of the Pacific Theatre happened like the Phoenicians tell you it happened.

Now, for the smaller batch of men who went to war and actually met combat and got injured or had their buddies killed, OK. That's more interesting. If they say they took part in one of the battles I've specifically covered, then I would respectfully ask a rebuttal to any of the points I've made about that specific battle. For example, why was this photograph faked, or why is this anecdote obviously false etc. If you fought on Iwo Jima, cool – when exactly did you first enter the tunnel system to fight the Japanese underground and if you didn't do that who on your team did and if nobody you knew did that then why not? Please don't just say “we were told to seal every single hidden entrance with TNT so I never had to go down a ladder or concrete stairwell”, you gotta do better than that.

Bear in mind also if by combat we mean while in the Navy or Air Force – OK, well, how many clips have we seen from YouTube where the US Army Air Force pilots were bombing random jungle canopy or bamboo-hut fishing villages? Or how many times have we seen the battleships firing their cannon at empty beaches and cliff sides? They are given co-ordinates and they bomb/shoot the co-ordinates and that's their job done. Nobody is second guessing if anything is there. “Hey let's shoot that beach for twelve hours” “Aye aye Captain!” “Good job men you killed a thousand Japs!”. It's not hard to trick people like this.

Then you have the ONI coming along afterwards giving the “combat narrative”, where the military intelligence guys literally get the final say on what the canon storyline was for that event. With events like Leyte (for example) the ONI also will quite happily film actors reading lines and pretend it's genuine. These people are completely untrustworthy.

This aside, my thesis is that the Pacific War of World War 2 was a controlled conflict. I've established how the Japanese got flipped (the Boshin War). That holds up. I've shown there were many, many inconsistencies and faked images to support a fake narrative. I don't intend to “prove that nobody died”. I don't believe that. People got killed. The Aleutian islanders got their villages burned down and they were forced to relocate to the Pacific Northwest and live in squalor and die of disease. Various tribes and villages in Papua New Guinea and elsewhere would have been hit by the Army Air Force bombings. Certainly many Japanese would have been caught out in the incendiary raids. People died in the 1898 Battle of Manila – it's called a mock battle, where a pre-agreed outcome can involve a (limited) shoot-out.

People lost their lives, so I'm quite comfortable speculating that there were “controlled skirmishes” like this. At certain points you could have had a number of Japanese soldiers ordered to “take a point” and a group of Allied soldiers placed in their path to defend – or vice versa. This would lead to violence and people would get shot. After all, military technology must be field tested and why not use the cattle for this? It generates medical research also. Perhaps it can be used to get rid of certain elements in the military / population who are troublesome. Otherwise it's like pro wrestling – the Japanese played the Heel, the Allies are the Face, it's all mugging for camera and grand emotion.

So maybe your Grandfather / Great Uncle Bob was unlucky enough to get the short straw and was put in one of those controlled battles – then you have my sympathies for the poor bastard. It doesn't undercut my thesis. But don't show me boomers commenting about how their family member (X Company Y Division) took part in obvious nonsense like Pearl Harbour or Iwo Jima or Wake Island etc. etc. and expect me to take that as evidence of anything.

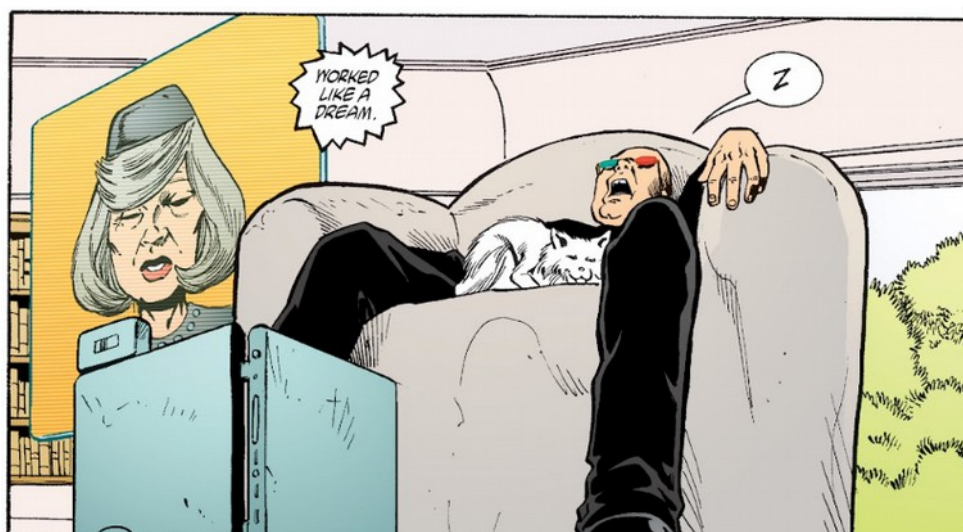
Still too generous. What about the default case that these old soldiers were ordered to lie and they had no problem with that? Remember, people are liars. We have established that beyond any doubt. The military/government has always subsisted on a million lies told by a million liars. So when somebody sends me an email telling me they were there or they know someone who was there, I just send it directly to spam. Why should I believe them? I am way past taking anyone's word for anything.

Well. Here we are.

I think that pretty much covers the Pacific Theatre. We've gone from the mists of the Aleutian islands and choppy waters around Pearl Harbour to arrive at the smouldering ruins of Tokyo. There may have been a couple of pages of material between these points, I can't remember. This has all been written essentially back to back while I was in a shamanic trance state drinking strong Italian coffee and typing rapidly while being yelled at by attractive red-headed aetheric dream entities to "get the damn paper finished". If you've read this far I hope you've enjoyed it, it's been a wild ride for me. I've never written this much before let alone on a single topic like this. Prior to the series starting I wasn't even that bothered about the Pacific War if you can believe that – it just sort of unfurled. Not to weird you out but it was like it wanted to be written, that's how I'd describe it. I did the typing, but it wanted to be said. I'm happy how it turned out now it's done.

Thank you to Miles for uploading and reading and commenting on all this. You could have just binned the emails, but you didn't. Top bloke.

Finally Finished The Series Outro Music



* See also: the Hamas Tunnels under Gaza. In the current bombing campaign the Al Shifa hospital was targeted and, as post-hoc justification, the IDF claimed that Hamas has a warren of tunnels. They also provided us with this:



[You can see the cute little drone-cam video of it here.](#)

I thought this was all very interesting because of course “Where are Hamas in Gaza” is very similar to the question “Where are the Japanese on this remote volcanic atoll” – you have a supposedly fiendish enemy army that lives underground in secret tunnels. Tunnels which the opposing force (in this case the IDF) never quite manage to enter or battle in.

Funny, that.