

PACIFIC THEATRE



by Lestrade

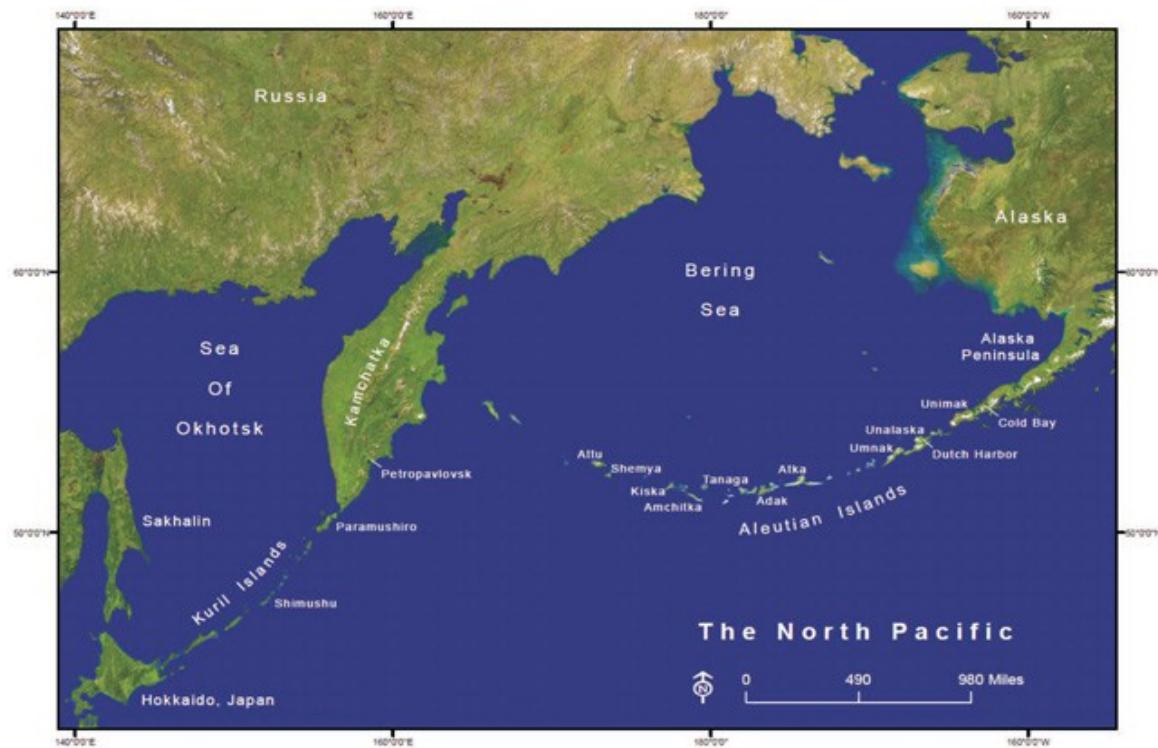
First published March 12, 2022

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

After making a series of Miles-Mathis-inspired videos on “Fake Atomics” and then Iwo Jima on my Bitchute channel* I wanted to do more on this aspect of World War 2. Working backwards from the position that there was no nuclear attack on Japan (as nuclear weapons are a psychological weapon, not a real weapon) and then looking at Iwo Jima, which was fictional (there was no battle, in my opinion from reviewing the evidence it was essentially made-up to justify future funding of the US Marine Corps who were jostling with the regular Navy, Army and Air Force).

This made me wonder how many other parts of World War 2 were made up or at least spun heavily. (*I know, I know, “Probably all of them!”*)

Until recently I’d never heard of the Aleutian campaign of WW2 and once I started reading about it the narrative pretty much immediately fell apart and I saw it was ripe for an article. It kind of grew from there. I don’t think Miles has hit this particular heap of lies before so I thought I’d put my Lestrade outfit on and take a swing.



The Aleutian campaign between Japan and the US kicks off when the Japanese decide to raid the military base of Dutch Harbor (6 months after Pearl Harbor) on June 3rd, 1942.

I'm focusing on the Aleutians here so I don't want to get too sidetracked with other big topics, like Pearl Harbor, which is a weird thing by itself. The narrative is that Japan wants resources/expansion so it invades China... but then needs imports from the US (!?) to keep trucking... which the US stops (see for example: <http://aworldatwarunderstandingwwii.weebly.com/us-stops-selling-resources-to-japan.html>), causing logistics issues. The Japanese already have territorial control of big chunks of China at the point of embargo, which you would think would mean they would have ample resources now (as that was the whole point of the Manchurian invasion), but... no... they are still resource poor. Somehow.



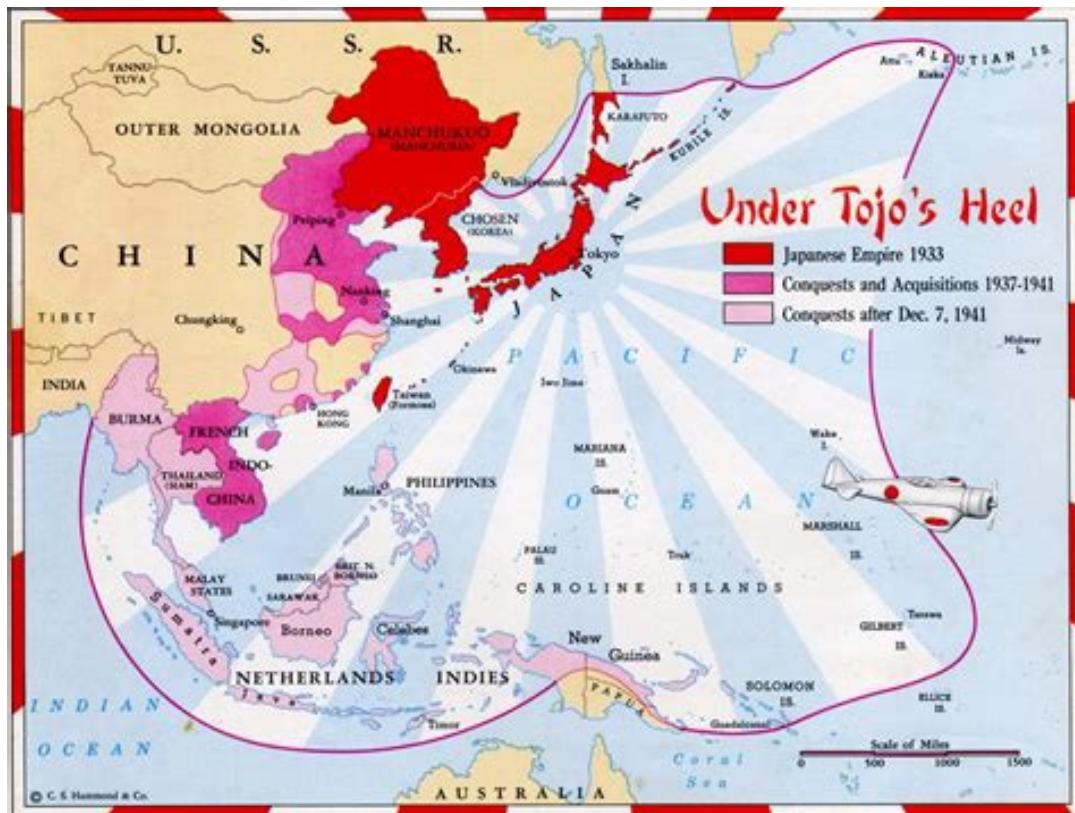
Now they could obviously just attack small, resource rich countries in South East Asia (e.g. Brunei) which would be more straightforward... but instead the Japanese go berserk and invade everyone nearby simultaneously, leaving them overstretched.

The Japanese decide to bomb the US Naval fleet in Pearl Harbor, but not capture Oahu and make a pig's ear of it because the US fleet isn't properly destroyed, so all this achieves is giving the Americans a cause for war... so now they're trying to fight the US and the Chinese and every other faction going in that region and starting wars with other empires (e.g. territories controlled by the British or Dutch).

I wanted to give you this summary first because it immediately feels dumb to me. If you need scrap metal and fuel, why not just trade for it? Why invade other countries or attack? Why not consolidate what you have? Did they think the Americans would get bombed in Pearl Harbor and not immediately declare war? Really?

The official history buffs tell me that the Japanese did indeed think this, because they were stupid. OK. So why bomb Hawaii and then fly away, instead of capturing the place and then being able to threaten the entire west coast of the US while using the civvies in Honolulu as human shields?**

The history buffs tell me the Japanese could not possibly sail troops to Hawaii and occupy it because they didn't have enough ships or fuel or planes or something. This sounds like blather. They can fight China but not Hawaii? Really? The Japanese don't have enough men? Or ships?



They had resources for this, but not Oahu? I don't know if I believe that.

Anyway, the full monty on Pearl Harbor is another story for another time. Six months later Japan decides to invade the Aleutian islands to "control the northern Pacific" and "threaten the US mainland". So a bit like what they could never have done in Hawaii. Please note: this is a case of something stupid and illogical happening in a very isolated location. The Phoenicians do love isolated locations for pulling cons, it makes it easier to hide the gaps in the story, and less real architecture needs to go down. Miles: Compare to the way they fought the European part of the war in Northern Africa, as I showed recently [in my Patton paper](#).

First the Japanese attack the US military base of Dutch Harbor on Amaknak Island. We're told the codebreakers (who of course had no knowledge whatsoever of a strike on Pearl Harbor) now had full insight into the Japanese military transmissions, so they already knew all about the attack and had warned the lads at Dutch Harbor for **months** to expect an attack.

The Japanese Navy sends two aircraft carriers with troops and bombers and Zero fighter planes to sail to the Aleutians, bomb Dutch Harbor and then deploy thousands of troops and engineers to fortify the Aleutians as a Japanese base. Then they can bomb the northwestern US.

If you happened to think about it for five minutes, you would expect the Americans to order a fleet of warships to intercept this and blow the Japanese out of the water, given they had the advantage of knowing the enemies plans. Nope, they just warned the soldiers stationed at Dutch Harbor and sent some extra boots on the ground. If we read

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aleutian_Islands_campaign it tells us that 45,000 soldiers were stationed "in Alaska" (which is quite a big area so I don't know if this really counts as heavily defended) due to this forewarning, with 32,000 on the state mainland and 13,000 on the Aleutian islands split between the Cold Bay base, the Dutch Harbor base and Fort Glenn Army Airfield.

As per https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unalaska,_Alaska the census in 1940 tells us there are only about 300 people living on the island. You can see photos from the present day too – it's not a big town. So how many troops were crammed into Dutch Harbor? My point here is: as we will see the Japanese throw a good 7,000 troops (that's not counting the Air and Naval personnel) at invading the western Aleutians but its never explained why they don't bother to take Dutch Harbor outright. They could go in with combined arms and bomb it flat but instead take potshots with their fighter planes and fly away. The Americans have 13,000 men in total but that's divided over multiple sites miles apart. Again as with Pearl Harbor the tactics make no sense.

We are told the Japanese invasion fleet was tracked by Air force scouts who then lost the Japanese in "bad weather":

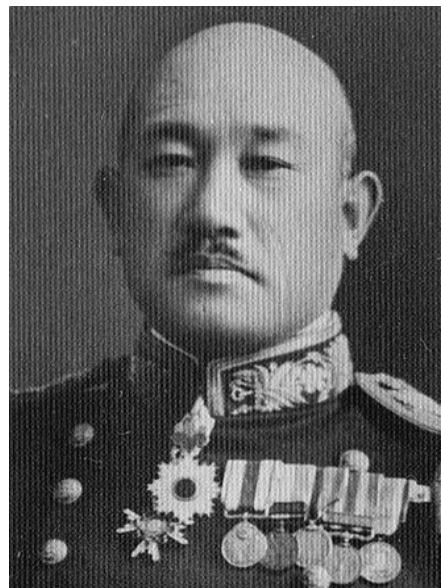
"When the first signs of a possible Japanese attack on the Aleutians were known, the Eleventh Air Force was ordered to send out reconnaissance aircraft to locate the Japanese fleet reported heading toward Dutch Harbor and attack it with bombers, concentrating on sinking Hosogaya's two aircraft carriers. Once the enemy planes were removed, Naval Task Force 8 would engage the enemy fleet and destroy it. On the afternoon of 2 June, a naval patrol plane spotted the approaching Japanese fleet, reporting its location as 800 miles (1,300km) south-west of Dutch Harbor. Eleventh Air Force was placed on full alert. Shortly thereafter bad weather set in, and no further sightings of the fleet were made that day."

This bad weather, fiendishly, did not prevent the Japanese from sailing around and doing what they needed to do. It only prevented the Americans from finding them and sinking their ships.

Miles: If we turn on our brains, we remember that both sides also had radar in WWII, which is not affected by fog. It reminds me of *Groundhog Day*, when Bill Murray asks the lady on the phone, "Is it snowing in space?" These stories of bad weather are often trotted out for the gullible, but bad weather doesn't effect early warning systems, which don't rely on visibility by eyes.

The Japanese offensive was led by [Kakuji Kakuta](#), who incidentally was last seen on the island of Tinian after the island's invasion by US troops in 1944 before he disappeared. So the chap in charge of this part of the Aleutian invasion was never actually... you know... found or arrested or killed in the war. He literally vanished at Tinian and was never seen again. Convenient.

Here's two photos I could find of him:



I'm not sure why his left ear is pinned flat in one photo and sticks out in the second. Or why this is all we have of him online. Why only mugshots? Nothing of him addressing troops or parading or something? Miles: he has a big long Jewish nose for an Asian, don't he?

A mention of tropical Tinian led me to glancing at the Wikipedia page of the [Battle of Tinian](#), which has a gem of a fake photo front and centre. This is supposed to be a shot of the Marines invading Tinian, wading ashore:



Amazing. What a horrendous paste-up/collage. Look at the 2D soldiers in the foreground! They're flat as a board. It looks like targets that you'd have at a firing range. And am I crazy, or are they

moving from shallower water into deeper water, against the surf? Why would they be doing that? So logically... if you have to fake invasion photos... you didn't actually invade. Right? I'm getting sidetracked however, let me return to [Dutch Harbor](#).

Here are some lovely photos, taken during the two-day bombardment:



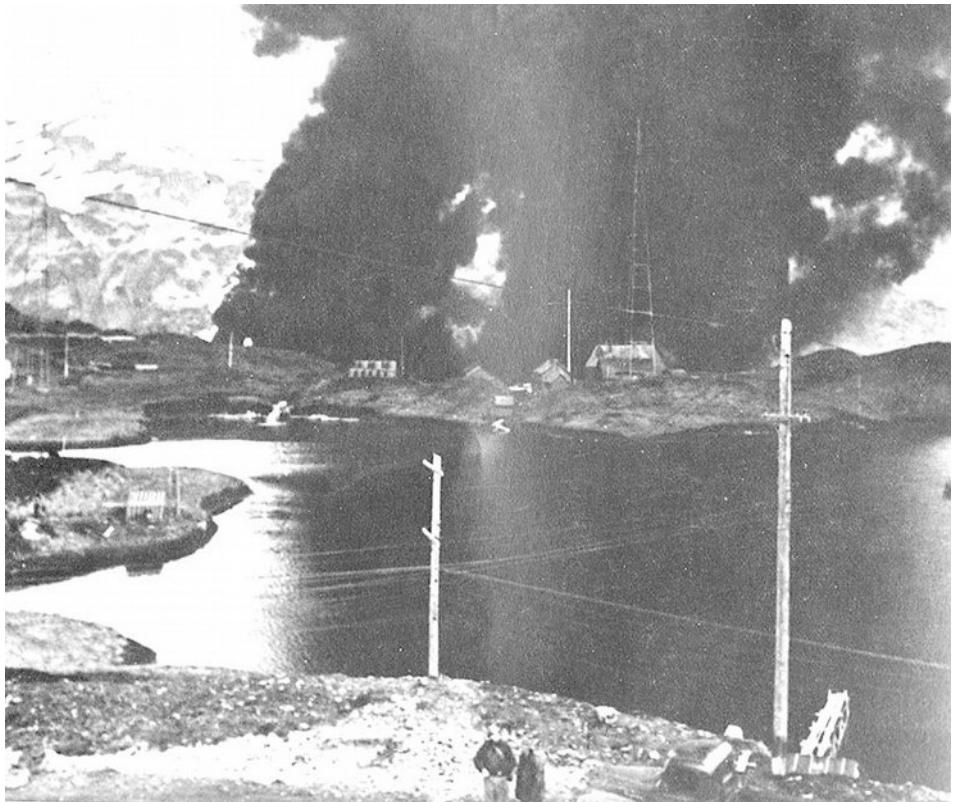
The caption for this is "Japanese attack on Dutch Harbor, June 3rd, 1942. Group of Marines on the "alert" between attacks. Smoke from burning fuel tanks in background had been set afire by a dive bomber the previous day."

Good work not putting out the fuel tank fire that has been burning for hours guys. I would think this a priority for an isolated Alaskan outpost but what do I know.

I like how the men are all smiling/smirking (you may want to look at the original photo [here](#) and zoom in to see more clearly). They're not stressed or acting like they are in any real danger. Note the men sat on top of the sandbags/trench wall in the background right, who at this point are supposed to be hiding from being strafed by Japanese Zeroes.

Also notice that the troops are facing in a different direction to the town / base itself which is being bombed/strafed. Also there are no enemy planes in the sky. That smoke looks a bit weird to me, like it's too dark – an image manipulation?

Miles: yes, this is a paste, since the middle ground makes no sense. Notice how everything looks very far away, and then suddenly you get these guys in the foreground who are very close, as if there is a cliff right beyond them. And why does a little smoke tornado appear to be rising right out of the head of one of the guys?



Here we see the smoke cloud from the first photo is repositioned in another photo, with bizarre bleached-out white balance. No ships in the bay no planes in the sky no sign of actual warfare, just this enormous cloud. Again the weather is clear and the bay is flat as a millpond. Are the guys in the foreground even soldiers? Or are those the bums Miles found on the Trinity pile months later?



The caption here is “Barracks ship *Northwestern* engulfed by flames in Dutch Harbor after the second Japanese airstrike, June 4, 1942”. Again with the lack of any kind of battle going on. Not one person in the photo. So they decided to burn an old retired ship? What does that prove?

A cynical man might say that what the Americans did was set fire to a decommissioned steamship and this is why there are big plumes of smoke in the background of the other photos and there is no actual evidence of warfare or proper damage to Dutch Harbor as you would expect to see.

This might explain why if you read about the ship [here](#) you can see how it was in trouble a lot with collisions and general misuse, then in WW2 it was bought up by the Navy as a barracks ship. We read:

Despite U.S. Navy records indicating that she was towed to Seattle, she in fact remained in Captains Bay, and eventually sank around 1946; there are differing accounts as to the circumstances of the sinking. Approximately 50 feet (15m) of her hull is normally visible at the head of Captains Bay.

Let me translate: it was bought by the Navy, dropped off at Dutch Harbor, they set it on fire so they had some smoke for the staged photos, then they mess up trying to hide the evidence afterwards. They intended to sink it, buggered up the sinking (the ship was still visible above the waterline), couldn't be bothered to take the time to float it and sink it elsewhere so instead left it behind then had to begrudgingly admit “yeah our official records are completely wrong don't worry about that”.

Another one:



This is “Buildings burning after Japanese air attacks on Dutch Harbor, circa 3 June 1942”. Again the weather is clear, the photo is bleached out and the smoke looks dodgy. No planes in the sky no signs of battle otherwise. No anti-aircraft guns firing at Zeroes tearing around the place. It’s a photograph of Dutch Harbor on a sunny day with some plumes of smoke inserted. And the plumes are going different directions! Brilliant! And not one person in the photo, not even firefighters.

As mentioned earlier they admit the harbour was prepared with soldiers, naval personnel and anti-aircraft weaponry months ahead of the battle but for some reason it took 2 days for the attack to end? The Japanese are supposed to fly in around 4 or 5am, bomb the area and shoot at people, blow up fuel tanks, bomb hospitals, barracks ships and so on, harassing the Americans for hours and hours. They then come back the very next day and repeat the process.

By the way, we learn that:

“43 Americans were killed: 33 soldiers, 8 sailors, a [1] Marine, and a civilian. Another 50 were wounded in the attack.”

I love these numbers we keep getting. Both aces and eights and 33. We have some memoirs from serviceman of the battle of Dutch Harbor. This [one](#) talks about how the Japanese “hit every other building” but this is not indicated in any of the photographic evidence.

We also get:



Caption reads: “Building damaged during the attack by the Japanese on Dutch Harbor. Dr. Robert Boon believes this to be the base hospital at Fort Mears.”

If it was a hospital it would likely have some indication it was a hospital, as they usually do, with signs and red cross symbols and so on. Also it should be very easy to confirm by asking the

residents of Dutch Harbor “was the hospital hit or not” so I’m unclear why this is in question. Also how does a Japanese bomber flying overhead hit a wooden building with explosives and not set fire to it or scorch the wood but manage to collapse the upstairs and ground floor panels of one face of the building?

If we read under the “Battle” section of [this](#) wiki article we get:

“The planes arrived over the harbour at 04:07 [=11], and attacked the town's radio station and oil storage tanks causing some damage. Many members of the 206th [=8] were awakened on June 3 by the sound of bombs and gunfire. While the unit had been on alert for an attack for many days, there was no specific warning of the attack before the Japanese planes arrived over Dutch Harbor. With no clear direction from headquarters, gun crews from every battery quickly realized the danger, ran to their guns stationed around the harbour and began to return fire. In addition to their 3in (76mm) guns, 37mm (1.46in) guns and 50in (12.7mm) machine guns, members of the unit fired their rifles and one even claimed to have hurled a wrench at a low-flying enemy plane. Several members reported being able to clearly see the faces of the Japanese aviators as they made repeated runs over the island.”

I love it. They’re throwing wrenches at the fighter planes and bombers. Of course. Also that these attackers are flying so low to the ground they can CLEARLY see their faces, as they whizz back and forth. Also note the pre-warned base had forgotten to use such things as sentries or radar.

This is obviously fiction. So why make it up? Was the real bombardment on June 3rd not interesting enough as is? Thinking about it, do WW2 planes have enough ammunition to keep shooting at you all day? Wouldn’t the Japanese need to turn around and fly back to the carriers to restock after a couple hours? Wouldn’t that let the Americans locate the carriers?

Also, why does the National Park Service website think the bombardment started on the evening of June 3rd? <https://www.nps.gov/aleu/learn/historyculture/raid-dutch-harbor.htm>

“In the evening of June 3, 1942, Kate bombers from the carriers Junyo and Ryujo descended from a heavily overcast sky to find Dutch Harbor in the eye of the storm, a ripe target from the suddenly clear sky.”

This is the US National Park Service... why do they have it flipped to an evening assault?

The war vets give us stories about how they either hid from the planes in foxholes or shot at the planes with anti-air (and missed) for the whole bombardment until the Japanese gave up and went home for dinner. The night of the 3rd June was spent moving the anti-air guns around and hiding them inside buildings (no clear reason why, but it gives the sense of dramatic progress I suppose).

The next day, June 4th, the Japanese attack at 4pm. Because why not have a lie-in after a good day’s bombing? Apparently there was still more things to hit after blowing up Dutch Harbor all day (they had been at it since before 6am remember) and needed round two. The two Japanese aircraft carriers are still cloaked due to inclement weather so the US Air Force and Navy are useless.

“Akutan Zero”

We then have a nice story about [a downed Zero fighter](#).

Basically they say the Zero was a really nifty fighter plane and the Americans wanted to get a hold of one so they could inspect it properly. This was tricky (so it goes) because the Japanese either never crashed, or if they did crash it was a kamikaze fireball scenario. In the event a plane did crash unintentionally there was some kind of standing order among the Japanese air force to bomb the wreck to pieces so the Americans were denied the opportunity to inspect it.

So what happens during the bombing of Dutch Harbor day 2 is that [this chap](#), Tadayoshi Koga, is hit and needs to crash land. There's an island called Akutan to the north-east of Amaknak which the Japanese have designated as the site to fly to in the event of getting hit (this doesn't make much sense, why not fly back towards the Japanese fleet to the south-west?) to await later extraction by submarine.

He crash lands and in the process his plane is flipped upside down and he's killed on impact. The other pilots know he's crashed but "are not sure he's dead" and decide to give him the benefit of the doubt and don't bomb the wreck, which would seem to go against their usual orders to not let Zeroes get captured. They fly off instead and the Americans are left with a downed Zero and a corpse.

So we have this:



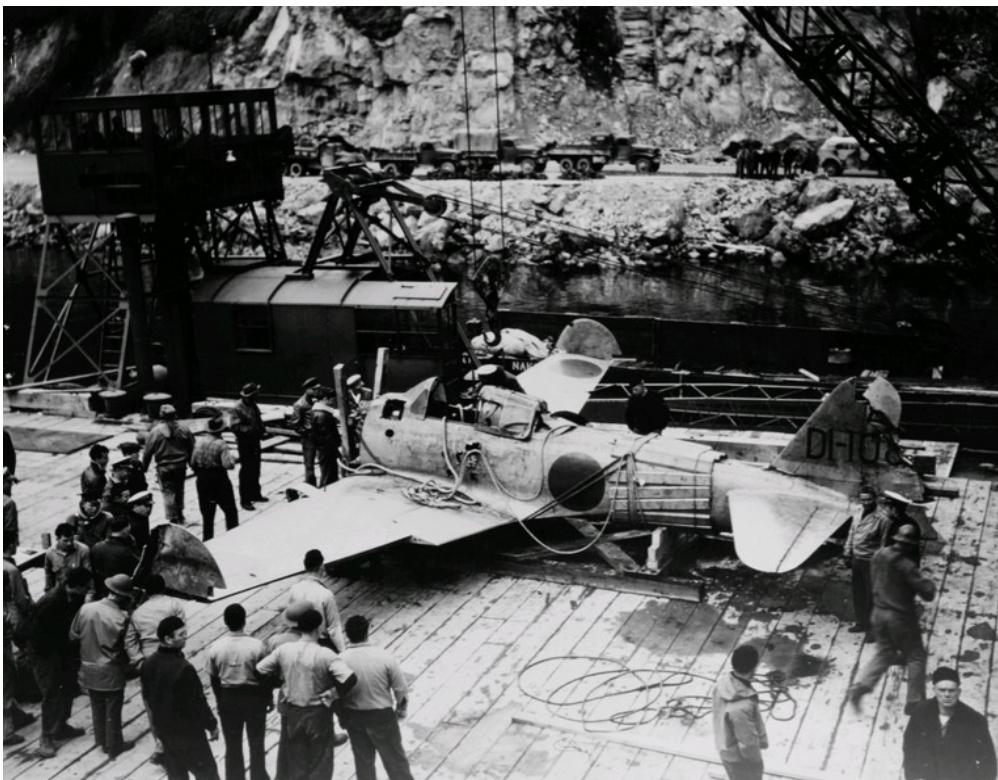
This is supposed to be a photograph of the doomed plane getting shot down while flying over Dutch Harbor. I don't think I need to say much here, other than it's incredibly lucky they got a picture of this one plane (the only one the Americans capture) and somehow know this, from the heat of battle. Also again note clear skies, no other planes visible, no fires no smoke etc. And the usual cameraman that can't focus and the amazing leaning water tower of Pisa.

Then we have this:



Am I right in thinking the three gentlemen on top of the plane appear to have different lighting despite being close to each other outdoors indicating a paste-up? Also that the chap on the right appears to have a tell-tale white outline (like an aura glow) indicating he's been pasted in. Miles. But the worst is the guy on your left, whose legs are way too short and whose pants cuffs miraculously end in perfectly straight lines that match the tilt of the plane!

Finally we have this:



This is the “Akutan Zero” photographed on board an American ship prior to being taken back to the mainland for further study. This is where we notice that despite crash-landing upside down the cockpit – including the glass cockpit shield – is undamaged. Also that it crashed in a muddy, swampy field but the upper half of the plane is clean. This plane didn’t crash! The wings aren’t even dented. I note “DF108” on the tail fin. Why would a Japanese fighter plane have English letters / numbers on it? Wouldn’t it be in kanji? They just needed to get that aces and eights in there, I guess.

Kanji aside they done goofed by showing this, as it now lets me flip the whole thing in reverse: the plane was already in the Americans possession, it didn’t crash as portrayed, so this is a photograph of them with a prop plane they will use to stage a photo.

They take the plane back to a secret air base to test it and find out its “weaknesses” (bullets, missiles & flak shot at high speed like all planes I would wager).

If you keep reading https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Akutan_Zero we get a lovely last-section twist where they admit that actually they had 9 of these planes dredged up from Pearl Harbor alone, so this plane was NOT any kind of new discovery for them. They were also stealing wrecks of the Zeroes from where they had crashed in China and the South Pacific, so again this is just a propaganda story not anything real.

Tragically, the Akutan Zero was completely destroyed:

“The Akutan Zero was destroyed during a training accident in February 1945. While the Zero was taxiing for a take-off, a Curtis SB2C Helldiver lost control and rammed into it. The Helldiver's propeller sliced the Zero into pieces. From the wreckage, William N. Leonard salvaged several gauges, which he donated to the National Museum of the United States Navy. The Alaska Heritage Museum and the Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum also have small pieces of the Zero.”

The propeller sliced the Akutan Zero into little pieces, like it was made of cheese or something. Of course. What of the dead Japanese pilot? His corpse was recovered at the scene, right? We learn:

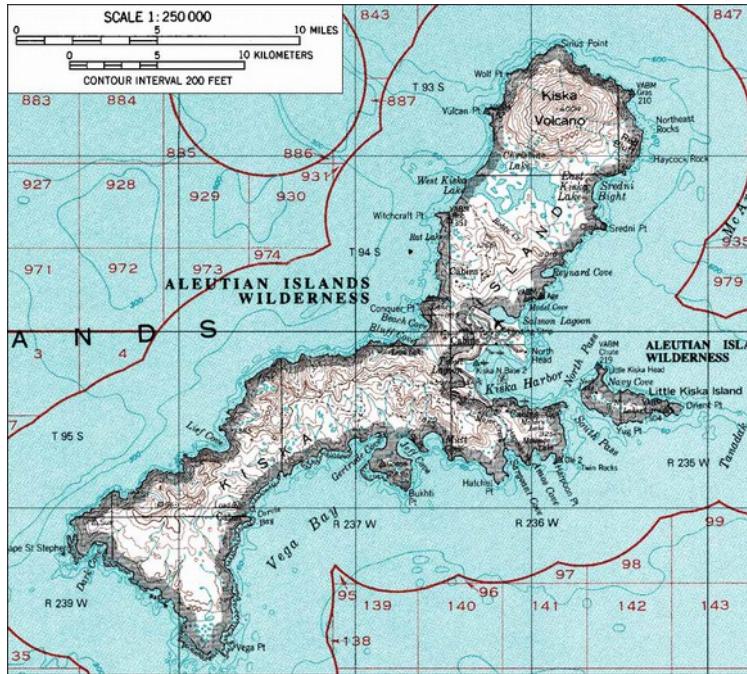
“American author Jim Rearden led a search on Akutan in 1988 in an attempt to repatriate Koga's body. He located Koga's grave, but found it empty. Rearden and Japanese businessman Minoru Kawamoto conducted a records search. They found that Koga's body had been exhumed by an American Graves Registration Service team in 1947, and re-buried on Adak Island, further down the Aleutian chain. The team, unaware of Koga's identity, marked his body as unidentified. The Adak cemetery was excavated in 1953, and 236 [=11] bodies were returned to Japan. The body buried next to Koga (Shigeyoshi Shindo) was one of 13 identified; the remaining 223 [322 backwards] unidentified remains were cremated and interred in Chidorigafuchi National Cemetery in Japan. It is probable that Koga was one of them.”

Translation: there was no pilot, there was no crash, the grave was empty, the GRS had to find an excuse so they pretended they dug a corpse up out of a specific grave on a specific island – an enemy pilot who died in very famous circumstances and led to an intel boon for the US – and then decided this person was unidentified(!) when it would have obviously the body of the one Japanese pilot who crashed on Akutan.

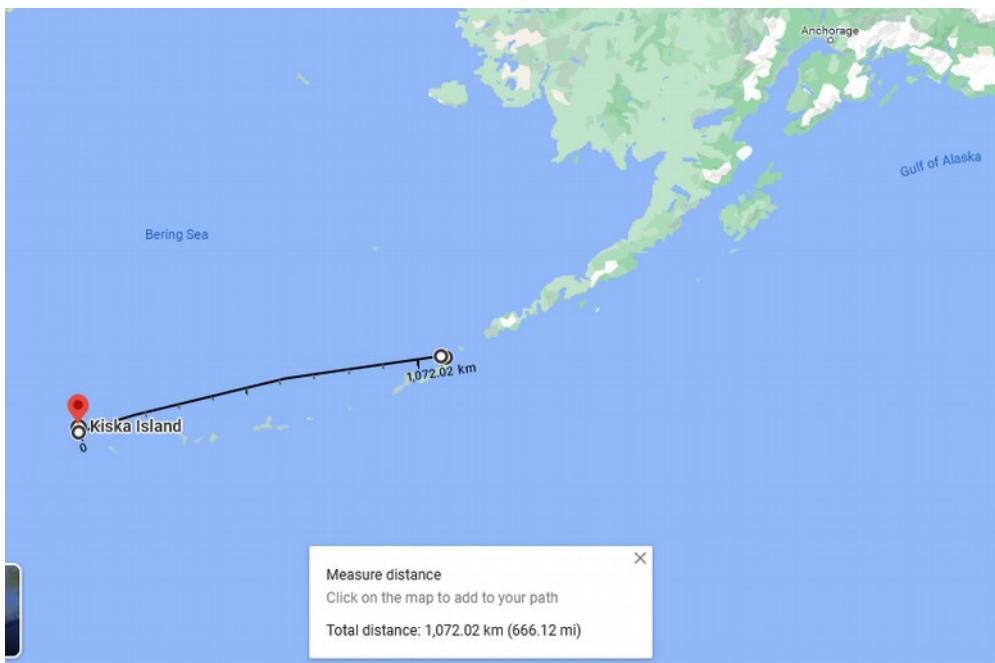
So no plane, no pilot, stupid photos. Again, it all dissolves into mist when we poke it.

The Invasion of Kiska

West of Dutch Harbor, we have the island of Kiska.



Kiska is a remote volcanic island, about 666 miles from Dutch Harbor.



Two days after the Dutch Harbor battle ends (June 6th) the Japanese [invade Kiska](#) and capture it. This is the first time American soil has been invaded since 1812 and the Japanese manage to hold out here until the 28th (or possibly 29th different articles give different dates) of July 1943!

The desolate island is basically lifeless and empty except for a US Navy weather station containing 10 men and a dog called Explosion. Here's a group photo of them:



From Wikipedia:

*"Initially, the only American military presence on Kiska was a twelve-man United States Navy weather station – **two of whom were not present during the invasion** – and a dog named **Explosion**. The Japanese **stormed** the station, killing **two** Americans and capturing seven. After realizing that Chief petty officer William C. House had escaped, a search was launched by the occupying forces. The search ended in vain, with House surrendering some **fifty days** after the initial seizure of the weather station, having been unable to cope with the freezing conditions and starvation. After 50 days of eating only **plants and worms**, he weighed just 80 pounds. Beforehand, the prisoners of war had been sent to Japan."*

I wonder how the guy survived in that environment with no real food or water (only “worms”) for 50 days? Wouldn’t he have frozen to death in a day or two? Wouldn’t the Japanese be able to find him quite easily, on a deserted volcanic island? Did the weather station personnel not have a boat or a plane to leave the island? Just saying. Also 10 men minus 2 is 8 again.

This article also mentions a return of the fog that prevented the Americans doing anything. They say on the 10th of June a US plane flew over the harbour at Kiska and saw Japanese ships, then got shot at so this is how they worked it out. Why not just radio the weather station?

The pacific eagles article also links to an old Japanese wartime movie showing... the American scouting raid on Kiska? So they had video cameras set up to film this!? They then managed to get the footage home to Japan somehow.

From <https://www.nps.gov/articles/the-invasion-of-kiska.htm>:

*"In the following year, the 11th Army Air Force and Navy Patrol Wing 4 dropped **seven million pounds of bombs** on the Japanese on Kiska. The pilots, many of whom were **fresh out of flight school**, had to contend with both Japanese anti-aircraft fire and the unpredictable Aleutian weather. Fog, hurricane-force winds, and freezing temperatures were responsible for scores of deaths. **The relentless bombing, coordinated with an Allied blockade, strangled the Japanese supply line to Kiska and Attu** and prepared the way for an Allied (American and Canadian) invasion in August, 1943."*

So the Americans bomb a weather station for over a year with seven million pounds (3,000 tons) of bombs. Again, not a military expert but this would strike me as overkill. Why bomb the island? Why not send a couple boats with infantry in at night, then kill or detain the occupying Japanese?

How did the Japanese survive getting 7 million pounds of bombs dropped on them? Wouldn't they be pulped after the first week? How many men were supposed to be hiding on this island... let's see what [their numbers are...](#)

Strength	
10-man weather station	+500 Special Naval
1-6 dogs	Landing Forces (Initial
3 aircraft ^[1]	force)
	5,183-5,400 civilians and
	soldiers (Occupation) ^[2]

Over 5,000 men! WHAT? They send in over 500 "special Naval landing forces" to take 10 men and a dog? Then dump another 5,000 people on top of that to occupy the site? That island must have been absolutely swarming with troops.

Here's a photo the Japanese took to celebrate when they captured 10 men and a dog. Unclear where the other 490-odd landing forces are. Or the invasion fleet. Or any proof this is actually Kiska:



So then we must reflect on the logistics required to keep over 5,000 men fed, watered, clean, sheltered and warm for over a year. Also the sewerage issues. Also fuel consumption. Reminder, this is Kiska:



It's not exactly lush with fruits and vegetables and freshwater rivers.

So if we read a US National Parks historical article on the Kiska invasion (you need to download the pdf):

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/284166165_Silent_Sentinels_The_Japanese_Guns_of_the_Kiska_WWII_Battlefield

We get confirmation on page 6 that the Japanese garrison on Kiska peaks at over 6,800 men living there full time. It mentions how due to inclement weather the Japanese were resupplied via “small landing craft” and barges (Where from? A rolling convoy of hundreds of ships from mainland Japan? What about the blockade?). They never completed construction of a proper harbour/dock so that hamstrung their ability to resupply by sea (how did they not complete this? They had a year!). Also bizarre was that they never built an airfield despite that being (logically) the number one thing to build since the whole point of occupying Kiska was to act as a forward operating base to airstrike the Americans to the east. Another benefit being that you can then resupply without needing boats.

Time for some more photography.

First up, via <https://oceanexplorer.noaa.gov/explorations/18kiska/background/history/history.html> we have a photo of Kiska being bombed.

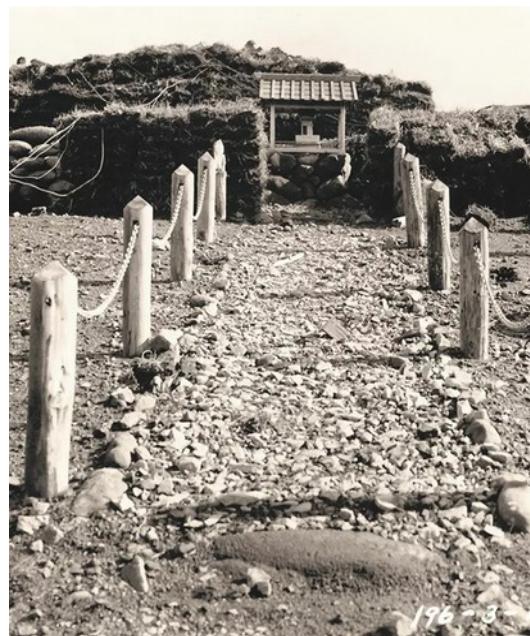


The caption for this is “The 474-feet long Japanese transport ship *Nisan Maru* sinking in the middle of Kiska Harbor after it was struck by bombs dropped by the US 11th Air force on 18 June 1942. Two other Japanese ships are visible in the harbor nearby.”

You'll note there's no obvious fortifications/defences, no sign of return fire, no detail to even confirm that is a Japanese ship on fire, the supposedly vicious Aleutian sea is again flat as a millpond.

If the Americans can bomb the island and sink transport ships in the harbour why can't the Americans re-take the island? Also, where are the 7,000 Japanese hiding?

Via <https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/silent-sentinels-of-kiska.htm> we see a Shinto shrine built on the beach:



Seems legit. As with various Shinto paraphernalia in the bombing of Hiroshima it survived unscathed. I like the idea they're being bombed daily and still praying out in the open on the beach, not in a bunker underground.

This is supposed to be a photo of the Japanese base for the 7,000 men on the island. I'll bet that got a bit cramped when it was a rainy day:



My favourite one is this next one, entitled "American bomber dropping bombs on Kiska". The island now has an entire town on it with roads and houses all painted white (i.e. these are residential not military bunkers, camouflaged or fortified) and the "bombs" are little white bomb silhouettes painted on later:



I can only assume this is someone with an aerial photo of a seaside town in Alaska or America and they've jazzed it up with some co-ordinates/code at the bottom and gotten the paintbrush out to add the bombs later. Because they knew someone was going to ask "if you bomb a place every other day for a year why no photos".

From the article

<https://ndupress.ndu.edu/Media/News/News-Article-View/Article/577595/jfq-76-operation-cottage-a-cautionary-tale-of-assumption-and-perceptual-bias/>:

"During the month of July, Eleventh Air Force dropped 424 tons of ordnance on Kiska, while an offshore screen of U.S. Navy cruisers and destroyers lobbed an additional 330 tons of shell onto the island."

Just noting the 33 again.

The Ballad Of Charles House

From the memoirs of Charles House, stationed on Kiska:

<https://www.nps.gov/articles/charles-house-letter.htm>

"On the 24th of May, 1942 a Japanese plane flew over. We checked the recognition books and identified it as a type 97 and prepared a sighting message for Dutch Harbor. We were unable to raise Dutch as they were used to working us on a three hour schedule and didn't answer. We opened up on the emergency band and raised Sitka, who got us in touch with Dutch Harbor. They came right back and asked for an altitude course and speed of the plane. This was sent right back. Dutch Harbor then came through and inquired if we had really seen an airplane. This I thought was ridiculous and I just ignored that message."

Official history: everyone was warned of impending attack for months ahead of time. Also official history: "But was it really a plane lol?"

"By June 6, 1942 we figured the Japanese were well past Kiska on their return to Japan and we relaxed and undressed for bed. Just after 0200 hours on 7 June, 1942, Winfrey AG3 sleeping in the bunk above me shouted ATTACK ATTACK. I told him to go back to bed, it is not time to get up, and that he was having a bad dream. Wimpy then turned on the lights and showed me a bullet hole in his leg. About that time I observed window glass in our bunk room being broken by bullets. Our outside lookout had chosen this time to come in and make a cup of coffee."

This seems ridiculous, but surely a war veteran would never lie, right? We press on:

"As I ran from the building the first light permitted the observation of many Japanese landing craft moving up the inner harbor with machine guns blasting away from their bows."

First light just after 2am? OK. What are the Japanese shooting at, by the way? There's nothing to hit. It's a weather station not a missile silo.

"As soon as darkness arrived I set off in haste trying to get to the food cache. I became overheated and would gulp water from the small streams and grab up mouthfuls of snow from drifts. This made me nauseated and I threw up what food I had left in my stomach."

That backfired. So he can't drink the water or eat the snow then. He then spends the next 40 days sleeping under a blanket and eating "tundra" (so... what... you're eating grass and shrubs like a cow? How?). Eventually he surrenders:

"Some of the Japanese marines ran toward me and assisted me as I was pretty lean and gaunt at that time. They would indicate which persons I should salute. They poured some tea and gave me some biscuits."

Very decent of them. Can't drink fresh snow but tea is fine. He then contradicts the number of surviving men:

"The doctor also informed me that by the end of 11 days nine of the men had checked in, with only one survivor out, and presumed dead."

Nope, it's 10 men, 2 executed, so 8 including Mr. House. Whoops. You might want to read the full article which gives his account of life as a POW. See what red flags/unlikely things you can find. I liked how he was able to hide from the Japanese by using a grey blanket to pretend to be a rock (yes, like in [this scene](#) from Lord of the Rings). Anyway, we've established he's talking nonsense, so we will move on.

The Fugu Revelation

From the article on the splendidly named [Operation Cottage](#), we learn that in the spring of 1943 (the Japanese lads having spent the winter all cosy in their secret underground bunker system) control of Kiska was transferred to Major General [Kiichiro Higuchi](#).



Miles: Funny, isn't it, that this Japanese general has three Maltese Cross medals. Seeing as the Japanese are allegedly not Christian, Jewish, or Phoenician. Those white Maltese Cross medals are masonic and are commonly used by Knights Templar or British military. You can find them on Ebay if you don't believe me.

Buckle up as we're about to go down a very interesting rabbit hole. A rabbit hole that you may enjoy reading while listening to <https://youtu.be/gRdfX7ut8gw>. The article on Higuchi talks about his involvement in the [Otpor Incident](#), so we follow that lead and read:

"Eighteen Jews fled from Europe to Otopol Station (now Zabaykalsk Station) on the Trans-Siberian Railway, located on the border between the Soviet Union and Manchuria. The Manchurian government refused to accept them for fear of worsening relations with Germany. Major General Kiichiro Higuchi, who was consulted by Abraham Kaufman, the head of the Far Eastern Jewish Association, saw the situation and together with his subordinates arranged for food, clothing, fuel to survive the cold, medical care, and a route to Shanghai for the Jews.

This route was called the "Higuchi Route," and it is said that between 4,000 and 20,000 Jews travelled to Shanghai via this route between 1938 and 1940. Later, Sugihara Chiune and Wang Kaewo rescued Jewish refugees to the Japanese concession in Shanghai. For this achievement, Higuchi's name was listed in the sixth "Golden Book" in 1941."

(Record scratch sfx)

Wait, what? The racial supremacist Japanese (who we are told hate everyone and are constantly depicted as psycho fanatics who torture POWs and treat lesser races with disdain)... love the Jews.

We learn that [Kaufman](#) was living in [Harbin](#) and was the chairman of the **Jewish Zionist organization of China**. [See Miles' paper on Natalie Wood](#) for more on Harbin.

"Befriended by Imperial Japanese Army Colonel Yasue and General Kiichirō Higuchi, the engineers of the later-named "Fugu Plan", Kaufman organized three large conferences of the Far Eastern Jewish Council, which brought together Jews from across East Asia, and successfully appealed for his organization to be accepted under the umbrella of the World Jewish Congress. Through these conferences, he worked to encourage Jews from other parts of the region, and the world, to think of Manchukuo as a safe-haven for Jews, reassuring them, as his Japanese friends had assured him, that the Japanese were not anti-Semitic, nor inclined to be racially discriminatory against Jews."

I had no idea that there was a Jewish colony in China in 1912. Let alone a World Jewish Congress meetings with Imperial Japan, co-operating with the Japanese to set up safe zones. It goes on:

"In May 1939, Kaufman was invited on an official visit to Tokyo, where he visited many of the ministries of the Japanese government, met with a number of officials, and became one of the few foreigners to be honored with an imperial award. He used this opportunity to express to the government officials with whom he met the desires, needs and attitudes of the Jews of Manchukuo, and was reassured of the non-discriminatory attitude of the Japanese government. He formally thanked Prime Minister Nobuyuki Abe for the prejudice-free protection offered Jews in East Asia by the Japanese authorities, and suggested that the global Jewish community would be grateful should Japan create a safe haven in East Asia, and that in return the Jewish communities of East Asia would support Imperial Japan's vision for a new order in East Asia."

Anyone else ever heard about how international Jewry directly co-ordinated with the government of Imperial Japan during World War 2 and were on board with supporting their domination of East Asia? Me neither.

Please also follow the Fugu Plan link to [this page](#), about Jewish settlement in the Japanese Empire, here we learn that the Japanese government believed that the Protocols of the Elders of Zion was a

genuine document and helped “tens of thousands” of Jews settle in Japanese-occupied China, in Shanghai.

I can't help but reflect that in the present day Shanghai is this international finance hub... presumably because Jews were carved out a space in an otherwise Chinese territory, via Imperial Japan. The Japanese Army were used as a crowbar to get them in. We read:

“Methods of attracting both Jewish and American favour were to include the sending of a delegation to the United States, to introduce American rabbis to the similarities between Judaism and Shinto, and the bringing of rabbis back to Japan in order to introduce them and their religion to the Japanese. Methods were also suggested for gaining the favour of American journalism and Hollywood.

The majority of the documents were devoted to the settlements, allowing for the settlement populations to range in size from 18,000, up to 600,000. Details included the land size of the settlement, infrastructural arrangements, schools, hospitals etc. for each level of population. Jews in these settlements were to be given complete freedom of religion, along with cultural and educational autonomy. While the authors were wary of affording too much political autonomy, it was felt that some freedom would be necessary to attract settlers, as well as economic investment.

The Japanese officials asked to approve the plan insisted that while the settlements could appear autonomous, controls needed to be placed to keep the Jews under surveillance. It was feared that the Jews might somehow penetrate into the mainstream Japanese government and economy, influencing or taking command of it in the same way that they, according to the forged Protocols of the Elders of Zion, had done in many other countries. The world Jewish community was to fund the settlements and supply the settlers.”

Incredible. This is a colonisation program for Jews/Phoenicians to carve out land in otherwise ethnically homogenous China using Japanese troops as proxies. If Jewish soldiers landed and started building houses the Chinese would have kicked them out. Instead the Japanese do the hard work for them.

See also this article on [Koreshige Inuzuka](#). My read on this is that they flipped him when he was stationed on Phoenician Malta during World War 1 during the Anglo-Japanese alliance. I like how the Japanese called it the ‘Fugu Plan’ because the Jews, like a Fugu fish, can potentially kill you if you’re not careful.

“In 1941, Inuzuka's help in rescuing Jewish refugees from Nazi Europe was acknowledged and Inuzuka was granted a silver cigarette case by the Union of Orthodox Rabbis of the United States; the interior of the case bore an inscription thanking Inuzuka for his services to the Jewish people. He was transferred by the Navy to the Philippines in 1943, and after the war, the cigarette case saved him from being tried as a war criminal. The case was later donated to Yad Vashem, the Holocaust Memorial in Jerusalem.”

Too bad we don't have picture of the case, it probably has a Phoenix on the front.

Who knew that in WW2 by presenting proof that rabbis in the US liked you that acted as a get out of jail free card for Japanese military personnel? I think this neatly illustrates who has the power.

Finally see [this article](#) on Norihiro Yasue, military intelligence spook and Japanese-Jewish ally who was part of the Fugu plan and along with other “industrialists” in Manchuria fought to help Jews establish a colony in China. The plan was to create “an Israel in Asia”. I think it’s worth reading all of it, I find it fascinating that this was happening during the war years, terraforming part of China into a Jewish/Phoenician base that, coincidentally, becomes an international banking hub decades later.

I mean it’s almost as if the Japanese are, at this point, simply carrying out the orders of Phoenicians while acting as the “fake King” or “man in the lion headdress” (if I remember the original Mathis-hosted Phoenician articles correctly) tradition of using a highly visible character/faction to implement the policy of the Phoenician counsel who stay in the shadows but ultimately benefit.

By the way, before I forget, you may want to ~~download from libgen.is~~ buy a copy of “Phoenician Secrets” by historian Sanford Holst. It’s not full disclosure, it’s very coy/careful in how he words things but I would summarise it as “man on the inside wanting to boast about the history of the empire but having to be very reserved in how he phrases it so the cattle don’t figure it out”. You need to read between the lines but it completely dove-tails with what Miles has written about. For example the “Minoan Empire” was actually Crete being conquered and ruled by the Phoenicians using a proxy ethnic-Pelasgian King who then reported back to them in (I’m not even joking) a secret council room located directly behind the throne room where the Phoenicians gave him his orders. Also how the Phoenicians were present at the foundation of Ancient Egypt by constructing the temple at Hierakonopolis (the temple of Horus) using their cedar wood (see chapter’s 3 and 4) which became the spiritual heart or central point of the Egyptian lands. Egypt then gets unified by the Scorpion King (Narmer, not Dwayne Johnson) who comes “out of nowhere” to conquer upper and lower Egypt. For nowhere I suggest Tyre/Byblos.

Well, that was quite a rabbit hole! Let us now return to the Aleutian islands.

The Invasion of Attu Island

Three days after the “battle” of Dutch Harbor the Japanese land on the island of Attu. This is June 7th, 1942. You can read about it [here](#).



This is Attu village in June of 1937. It's in the north-east corner of the island, in [Chichagof Harbour](#). There's not much else on the island, just mountains and snow.

We learn:

"The Aleuts were the primary inhabitants of the island prior to World War 2. But, on June 7, 1942, six months after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the 301st Independent Infantry Battalion of the Japanese Northern Army landed on the island without opposition, one day after landing on nearby Kiska, which made Attu the second of the only two invasion sites on United States soil during the war. Earlier, American authorities had evacuated about 880 Aleuts from villages elsewhere in the Aleutian Islands to civilian camps in the Alaska Panhandle, where about 75 of them died of various infectious diseases over two years."

This is a whole other thing: the US military ordering native islanders off their islands and shipping them away to the mainland to live in squalor. You can read about it [here](#) and [here](#), with such things as:

"In response to Japanese aggression in the Aleutians during World War II, U.S. authorities evacuated 881 Unangax̂ from nine villages. They were herded from their homes onto cramped transport ships, most allowed only a single suitcase. Heartbroken, Atka villagers watched as U.S. servicemen set their homes and church afire so they would not fall into Japanese hands."

So the US servicemen kicked natives out of their homes and burned the buildings down. Lovely. We read on:

The Unangax̂ were transported to Southeast Alaska and there crowded into "duration villages": abandoned canneries, a herring saltery, and gold mine camp – rotting facilities with no plumbing, electricity or toilets. The Unangax̂ lacked warm winter clothes, and camp food was poor, the water tainted. Accustomed to living in a world without trees, one open to the expansive sky, they suddenly found themselves crowded under the dense, shadowed canopy of the Southeast rainforest. For two years they would remain in these dark places, struggling to survive. Illness of one form or another struck all the evacuees, but medical care was often non-existent, and the authorities were dismissive of the their complaints. Pneumonia and tuberculosis took the very young and the old. Thirty-two died at the Funter Bay camp, seventeen at Killisnoo, twenty at Ward Lake, five at Burnett Inlet. With the death of the elders so, too, passed their knowledge of traditional Unangax̂ ways.

As the government prepared to resettle the Unangax̂, officials launched a propaganda campaign against criticism of their treatment of the internees.

"The overcrowded conditions were an abomination. There were 28 of us forced to live in one, designated 15'x20' house. There existed no church, no school, no medical facility, no store, no community facility, no skiffs or dories, no fishing gear and no hunting rifles. We had to abandon our heirlooms and pets even before the evacuation." -Philemon M. Tutiakoff, Unalask"

Absolutely bloody awful. They kicked a bunch of natives off their ancestral islands, burned their homes and left them to rot in squalor. Just so they could use their island to fake a war.

Despite forcibly depopulating the rest of the Aleutian chain the Americans for whatever reason decided NOT to evacuate the islanders of Attu (despite this being the island right at the end of the chain, so the one closest to Japan).

We read:

"However, Attu Village had not yet been evacuated when the Japanese invaded. At the time, Attu's population consisted of 45 native Aleuts and two white Americans, Charles Foster Jones (1879–1942), a radio technician, originally from St. Paris, Ohio, and his wife Etta (1879–1965), a schoolteacher, originally from Vineland, New Jersey. The village consisted of several houses around Chichagof Harbor."

The idea is that about 1,140(!) Japanese soldiers land on Attu and capture the village. Again think about the number of men they can throw at these little volcanic rocks and yet somehow Dutch Harbor (already a fully-equipped military base with an airfield and harbour) gets a 2 day bombing run and no land invasion.

Mr. Foster-Jones decides to sabotage the one radio in the village to spite the Japanese (no idea why, the Japanese would obviously have their own communication systems, surely instead you would use the radio to call for help?) and because he refused to repair it the Japanese shot him. They then take Mrs. Foster-Jones and the Aleut natives and put them on a ship to Japan as prisoners.

Interestingly (or comically, if we are cynical and suspect this is fiction), we learn of Mrs. Foster-Jones fate:

*"Mrs. Jones, 63, was subsequently taken to the **Bund Hotel** in Yokohama, Japan, which also housed Australian prisoners of war from the 1942 Battle of Rabaul in Papua New Guinea. Later, Mrs. Jones and the Australian prisoners were held at the **Yokohama Yacht Club** from 1942 to 1944, and then at the Totsuka prisoner of war camp until their release in August 1945. Mrs. Jones died in December 1965 at age 86 in Bradenton, Florida."*

I've played enough World War 2-era [video games](#) to know that when the Japanese capture you they're supposed to put sharp sticks under your fingernails and stub cigarettes out on your eyeballs and eat you and so on. I had no idea that if you get captured you get put up in a hotel, then you get to live at a Yacht Club for the remainder of the war. The Aleuts disappear from history at this point but the nice lady gets to spend time on the marina and then retire in Florida. OK.

We learn:

*"After landing, the soldiers **began constructing an airbase and fortifications**. The nearest American forces were on Unalaska Island at Dutch Harbor and at **an airbase on Adak Island**. **Throughout the occupation**, American air and naval forces bombarded the island. Initially the Japanese intended to hold the Aleutians only until the winter of 1942; however, the occupation continued into 1943 **in order to deny the Americans use of the islands.. In August 1942, the garrison of Attu was moved to Kiska to help repel a suspected American attack.**"*

Why bother capturing an essentially empty island when you could just capture the airbase on Adak instead? Or Dutch Harbor? What do they mean "deny the Americans the use of the islands" – nobody was using it! It was a tiny fishing village! Then we learn that after capturing the island and building a military base the Japanese abandon it completely from August to October.

"From August to October 1942, Attu was unoccupied until a 2,900-man force under Colonel Yasuyo Yamasaki arrived. The new garrison of Attu continued constructing the airfield and fortifications until 11 May 1943, when a 15,000 man army of American troops landed."

So the Japanese left the island completely unoccupied for 3 months and the US never took advantage of this. What? None of this makes any sense. Why build fortifications if you're going to abandon it? What was the point of holding Attu anyway?

The “second” invasion of Attu (essentially) is led by [this guy](#), Yasuyo Yamasaki:



As per the Tinian nonsense with Kakuta this is another Japanese commander who we never find as he goes down fighting in a suicidal banzai charge during the later American reconquista of Attu.

I think this is all deliberately confusing in how it's explained by the official narrative. You get an essentially empty island taken by a big army, then abandoned, then they hop back onto Attu later and await the Americans to attack. The Americans arrive with an army of 15,000 men backed up by aircraft and the navy.

We [read](#):

“Allied forces under General John L. DeWitt took control of the island on 30 May after the remaining Japanese troops conducted a massive banzai charge. American forces lost 549 [=18]

killed and 1,148 wounded, another 2,100 evacuated due to weather-related injuries. During the Battle of Attu, all but 29 men of the Japanese garrison were killed. The occupation ended with an American victory and American forces deemed the half-completed airfield as not ideally situated. After building a new airfield the Americans launched bomber attacks against the Japanese home islands for the remainder of the war."

Interesting that the airfield was incomplete. What were the thousands of Japanese on Attu doing all that time? Also, where were they living? How did they keep warm, have supplies of food/fuel/shelter etc.? The Americans had blockaded the islands, how did they stay alive?

Who was this guy DeWitt? Let's read about him [here](#).

"General DeWitt believed that Japanese nationals and Japanese Americans in the West Coast of the United States were conspiring to sabotage the American war effort, and recommended they be removed from coastal areas. President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066, giving authority to restrict military sensitive locations. DeWitt used the authority granted to him to issue military proclamations to place most of the west coast off limits to Japanese Americans, incarcerating 110,000 Japanese men, women and children, most of whom were American citizens. Although the removal of the Japanese Americans was technically called an evacuation, it turned out to be internment in concentration camps."

So a literal proponent of concentration camps and mass citizen arrest. I like how he was promoted to full Colonel and got a Distinguished Service Medal for being the Army's French HQ Quartermaster during WW1. Smells a bit like rapid advancement because he's of the blood. By 1939 he's now running the Fourth Army and Western Defence Command. I had no idea the guy running the supply warehouse was so important.

We then read on and deduce that he was responsible for having some USAF servicemen fly over San Francisco pretending to be Japanese planes and ordered the local troops to not shoot at them as a way to drum up hatred of the Japanese. The citizens of San Francisco were unimpressed by this:

"DeWitt was in San Francisco on the evening of December 8, 1941, one day after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, when air raid sirens were sounded. An estimated 35 Japanese warplanes were supposedly sighted above San Francisco Bay on a reconnaissance mission."

Remember, the Japanese cannot get to Hawaii because it's too far away with their limited fuel and equipment... but they can fly "scouts" to San Francisco to... erm... note that San Francisco exists? Couldn't they just buy a map? I love how even Wikipedia puts "supposedly".

"DeWitt was furious at the lack of blackout precautions during the air raids. He blasted city leaders at a Civil Defense Council meeting the next day, saying, "Death and destruction are likely to come to this city at any moment... the people of San Francisco do not seem to appreciate that we are at war in every sense. I have come here because we want action and we want action now. Unless definite and stern action is taken to correct last night's deficiencies, a great deal of destruction will come. Those planes were over our community. They were over our community for a definite period. They were enemy planes. I mean Japanese planes. They were tracked out to sea."

I read this and hear the shrill spluttering of a con artist trying to bluster.

"At the Civil Defense Council meeting, DeWitt suggested that it might have been a good thing if the planes had dropped bombs to "awaken this city." He said, "If I can't knock these facts into

your heads with words, I will have to turn you over to the police and let them knock them into you with clubs." DeWitt acknowledged that some people had asked why he failed to give orders to fire on the planes. "I say it's none of their damn business," he responded. "Isn't that enough?""

So he's a fascist, also an incompetent, unconvincing conman, who tried to con a city into being afraid of a raid that wasn't a raid. Wow. This whole Pacific campaign is just screwy from top to bottom isn't it?

"In February 1942, DeWitt reported to President Franklin D. Roosevelt that no sabotage by Japanese Americans had yet been confirmed, but he commented that it only proved "a disturbing and confirming indication that such action will be taken." He recommended the evacuation of all Japanese from the coastal areas of California, Oregon, Washington, and Alaska (then incorporated U.S. territory at the time). Using Executive Order 9066, DeWitt then began implementing a plan for classifying, rounding up, and removal of "undesirables."

Again, just awful. This is why the islanders are getting rounded up and sent to starve to death, this prick wants to clear out the west of anyone vaguely Asiatic. Also:

"Less known is DeWitt's role in supervising the combat operations in the Aleutian Islands, some of which had been invaded by Japanese forces. When houses of prostitution were closed across America, General DeWitt allowed Sally Stanford to continue to operate a high-class brothel in San Francisco. At the end of his tenure as head of Western Defense Command, he was appointed as the commandant of the Army and Navy Staff College in Washington. He retired from the army in June 1947."

Translation: this fascist maniac was desperate to make people think the Japanese were a threat, he then coincidentally gets oversight of a big campaign to "kick the Japanese out of America" due to their invasion of the Aleutian islands, which ends in an American victory. How lucky for him. Also compare to what is going on now with the Russians. Even Russian dogs and cats are being kicked out of the US and Europe, or so they say.

By the way if you look up [Sally Stanford](#) we learn:

"Stanford ran one of San Francisco's more notorious brothels. San Francisco Chronicle columnist Herb Caen wrote "the United Nations was founded at Sally Stanford's whorehouse" because of the number of delegates to the organization's 1945 San Francisco founding conference who were Stanford's customers; many actual, if informal, negotiating sessions took place in the brothel's living room. Then-San Francisco district attorney Pat Brown's raid on the establishment helped lead to his 1950 election as attorney general for the State of California."

Caen, I would imagine, is a variation of Cohen. Yep. Which also makes me wonder about Cannes, the Phoenician harbour and movie industry hotspot.

Anyway, by 1943 we get the Americans looking to take back their turf in the western Aleutians so they gear up and go at it.

Operation Landcrab

Landcrab is the name of the American plan to take back Attu. It kicks off on the 11th of May, 1943 and the island is eventually captured on the 30th of May that year. 19 days to take that small island!

If we read the [Wiki article](#) we learn the Americans had 15,000 men versus the Japanese 2,900, who were all holed up on the north-eastern part of the island.

There's the usual guff about "heavy naval bombardments" by the US Navy but this is stirred in with the Japanese abandoning all coastal positions and retreating into the hills of the north-east to take pot shots at the Americans with rifles and the odd mortar bomb. Remember that the island has been blockaded and bombed for a year so it's not going to be hard to clear a path for the invading troops.

What actually happens is that the Americans land to the west and the south-east of the Japanese, make a successful amphibious landing without being attacked whatsoever. This is due to the fiendish cunning of the Japanese who are hiding so they can attack later. Presumably they are in their bomb-proof underground bunker network? We would expect lots of underground battles with the troops peering down bunker tunnels and trying to avoid ambush. Let's see if that ever comes up.

From https://www.nps.gov/articles/featured_stories_aleu.htm we see:



This is the Americans landing on Attu. Looks pretty chill.

This is supposed to be Attu Village in the north-eastern Chicagof Harbour with some smoke... indicating some kind of warfare...



Or maybe its just an eskimo burning a whale carcass.

This is a photo of the Americans landing a few men in Holtz Bay:

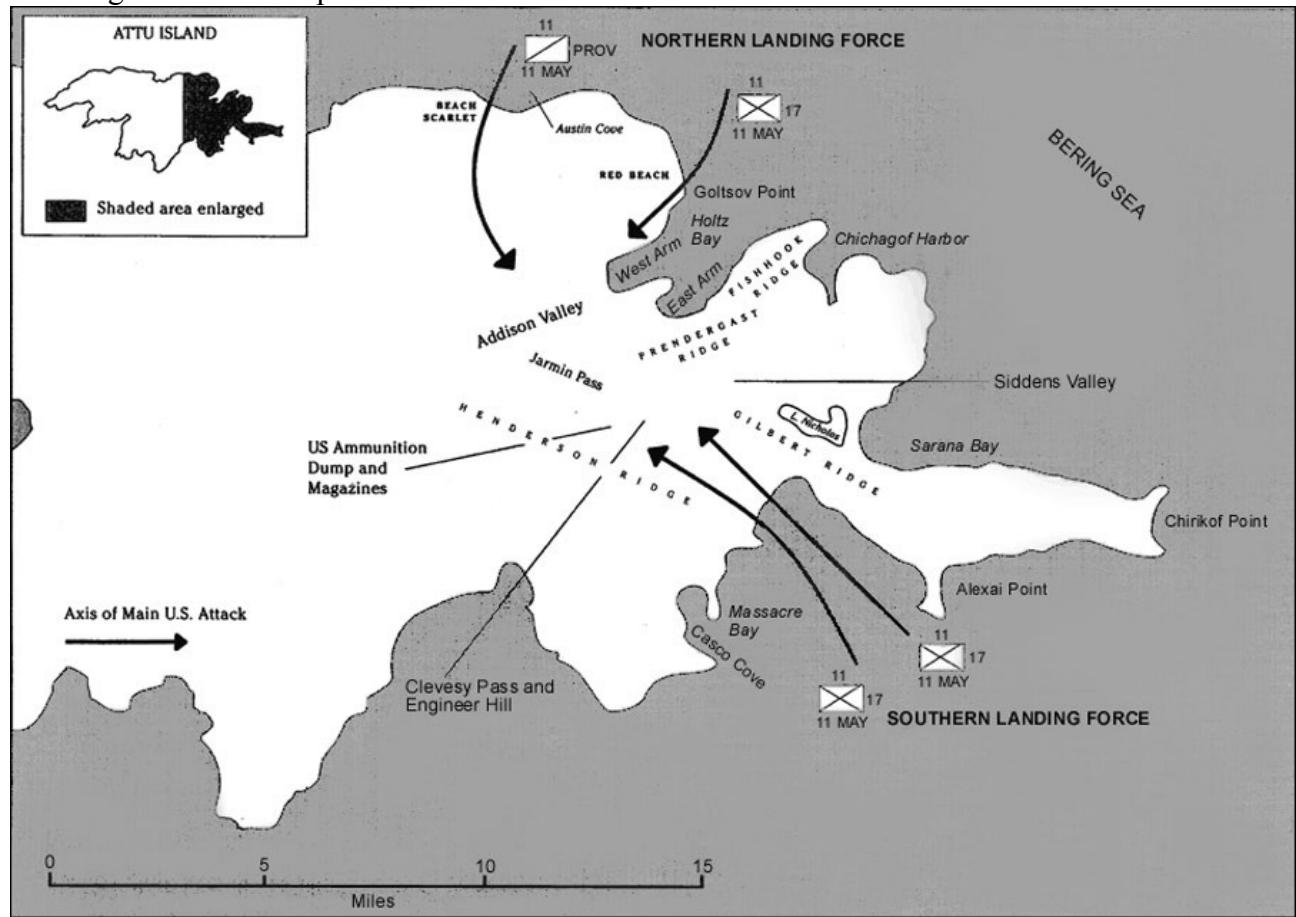


Here are the Americans walking around inland:



Again, I'm confused where the Japanese are. They're now in their giant underground bunker system full of freshwater and fuel and food that's kept them alive over the winter. Why are they cowering up in the snowy mountains?

Let me get a tactical map:



OK. So they're supposed to be hiding up in Fish hook ridge, that sort of area? What, above the village of Attu itself? Wouldn't the bunkers be more inland in the valleys?

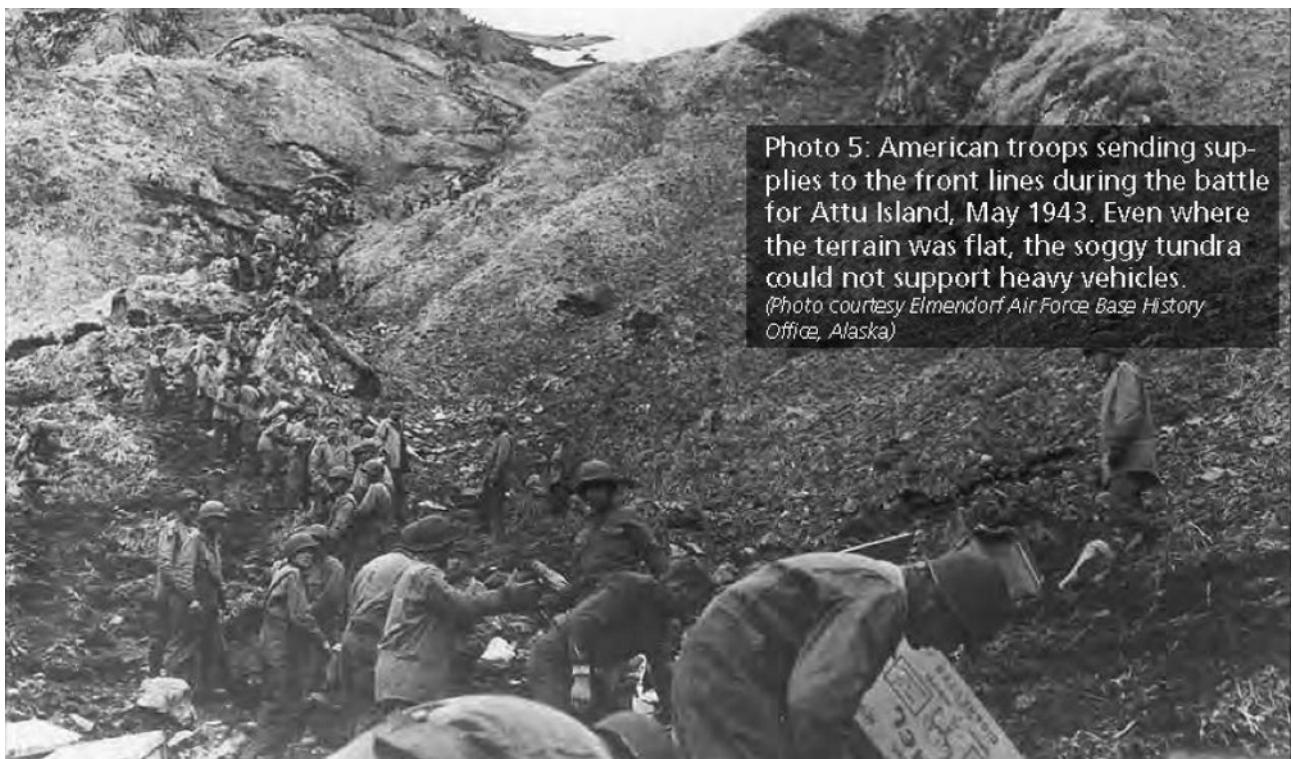


Photo 5: American troops sending supplies to the front lines during the battle for Attu Island, May 1943. Even where the terrain was flat, the soggy tundra could not support heavy vehicles.
(Photo courtesy Elmendorf Air Force Base History Office, Alaska)

This photo looks weird (composite with the bent-over guy in foreground?) and again this idea of a training exercise / hike not combat. If they are carrying supplies... what and where?



Photo 4: Seventh Infantry Division troops landing at Massacre Bay, Attu, May 1943. Japanese defenses were hidden above the fog line. (Photo courtesy Elmendorf Air Force Base History Office, Alaska)

In this photo we can't see any American warships in the bay, the Japanese are "hiding in the fog" and there are maybe 100/200 guys not 15,000. Note these are LCM (Landing Craft Mechanised) which carry a max of roughly 60-100 men each. It looks like a training exercise involving a couple hundred guys doing an amphibious landing practice. Is the guy in the foreground's left leg turning

into mist or something? See where it touches the tundra grass. What's happening with his right leg? Why do they have a little tractor thing with treadmills on the left on the beach?

So far so unimpressive. Let's read about how it all comes to a head with a giant [banzai charge](#):

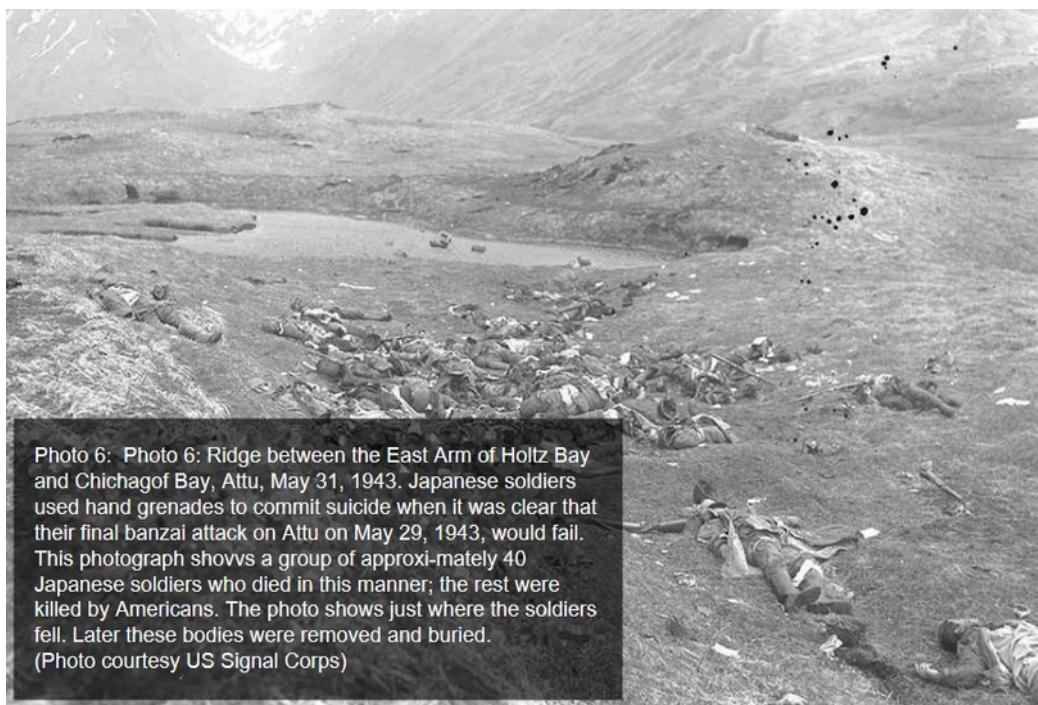
"The 2,650 defenders under Yamasaki did not contest the American landings on Attu, but rather dug in on high ground away from the shore. The battle produced some of the bloodiest fighting in the American Theater and the Pacific Theater, similar to the battles of Iwo Jima and Okinawa."

Yeah. The problem here is that as the entire Aleutian campaign is obvious bullshit this is telling me that a) the Pacific Theatre wasn't very bloody and b) as I've already proven in my video essay that Iwo Jima was fictional things aren't looking too hot for Okinawa being real either.

"On May 29, the last of the Japanese forces suddenly attacked near Massacre Bay in the first and only instance of a banzai charge on American soil. The charge was led by Yamasaki himself, who was killed later that day, sword in hand and assaulting Engineer Hill. His attack penetrated American lines far enough to encounter shocked rear-echelon units of the American force. After furious, brutal, close-quarter, and often hand-to-hand combat, the entire Japanese force was killed almost to the last man: only 29 prisoners were taken, with none of them officers. American burial teams counted 2,351 Japanese dead, but it was presumed that hundreds more had been buried by bombardments over the course of the battle."

The banzai charge was supposed to be at night, by the way. So it's unclear how we know he died "sword in hand" when it was in the pitch black and he was never found. What we actually have here are the Americans walking around Attu for a bit and then claiming they had a massive battle, with two dozen Japanese captives held at gunpoint as the "proof" of a battle against nearly 3,000 men.

Via the National Parks classroom resources page on the battle of Attu we have [this](#):



So this is interesting as it's the "shocking" photograph of the aftermath of one of the bloodiest battles of the Pacific theatre (their words not mine).

Bear in mind the concept: several thousand Japanese fanatics decide they can't possibly win against the American numbers so fix bayonets and run (at night) at the American front lines, they somehow break through or sneak past the front lines and end up running uphill to what was dubbed "Engineers Hill" in the centre of the eastern half of the island where the Americans had an ammunition dump and support troops.

The engineers, roused from their slumber, find themselves having to fend off the Japanese at point blank range, everyone shooting stabbing and beating each other to death in a last-man-standing fist-fight. To make it even more chaotic, the Japanese were all carrying hand grenades and if they thought they were going to lose they would just suicide-bomb the Americans. The Americans eventually kill every single Japanese soldier save for 29 who presumably are just knocked unconscious in the melee.

Now just think about that. Think about the absolute bloodbath that hillside would look like the next morning. Now look at that photo again.

I'll tell you what I see: no gore/blood stains, no dismemberment, no gunshot wounds. 40-odd bodies if that, none of them visibly Japanese or wearing uniforms distinguishable as Japanese. No severed limbs or chunks of dirt kicked up by explosives. No American bodies. Only a few rifles on the ground in the lower right foreground.

What was the after-battle report for Attu regarding American losses? I'll tell you: **549 [=18]** killed and 1,148 wounded. Is that it!? It says **1,814** men either got sick or died from **disease** picked up while walking around Attu for the two and a half week campaign. More men got sick than died from the banzai charge. Insane.

Here's another one:



That is not 2,000 bodies. That's the same 50-odd bodies of men lying down, intact.

Also, where are the photographs of the Japanese fortifications? The bunkers and tunnels and supply depots the thousands of men needed to survive on Attu for a year?

Now we link to this [article](#) where we read a heavily spun take on the battle:

"In the early morning hours of May 29, every Japanese soldier who was still able to walk set off on a silent trek toward the American front lines. The Japanese quickly overpowered three sentry

outposts and began a half-mile ascent toward the supply depot at the top of the hill. The position was practically undefended except for a battalion of U.S. Army combat engineers who somehow managed to beat back the attackers in a frenzied hand-to-hand melee. The engineers pushed the exhausted Japanese back to the base of the hill. Several of the Japanese made their way back to the caves and crevices of the high ground where they were eventually cornered and eliminated by American search teams. Most simply clutched a hand grenade to their chest and scattered themselves across the Aleutian tundra.

As the fog lifted, the morning sun revealed a grisly sight. Over 500 Japanese bodies lay horribly mutilated on the valley floor. Several hundred more bodies, both American and Japanese, were littered across the crest and down the long slope of the hill. The Japanese had virtually fought to the death. Only 29 wounded Japanese soldiers remained alive from the 2,650 that once inhabited the island. The American casualty rate was stunning. Of the approximately 16,000 troops engaged on Attu, the invasion force suffered 3,829 casualties, including 549 killed in action. To Kinkaid and the Joint Chiefs, the bloody victory on Attu was an unimpeachable portent of things to come.”

Again, any evidence presented in this tale contradicts the narrative, the whole thing is retarded. How did the Japanese live on this island? Where are the fortifications? How did the Americans lose more men to tummy ache and frostbite than getting stabbed or blown up? How did the combat engineers manage to fight 2,000 men? This is completely unbelievable.

You can also read the memoirs of [Joseph Sasser](#):

“There was no resistance on landing in Massacre Bay. I did not debark until May 12, 1943. My unit, 50th Combat Engineers, moved slowly up East Massacre Valley. Our job was to move supplies off the beach and to build a road from the beach on the hog-back that separated East Massacre Valley from West Massacre Valley. Since I had no engineer training and was assigned to the Headquarters Company there was nothing left for me to do but special detail. The detail work consisted of two trips up Gilbert Ridge (overlooking East Massacre Valley). One to rescue a lost comrade, the other to guard a pass to Sarana Bay. It must be noted that most of the snow had melted in the valley and the lower level of the ridge. However, the higher we climbed the more difficult it became. The area where the snow had melted froze overnight making it very slippery to climb because of the leather sole boots we were wearing. Once past this area we were walking in snow with no problems.

*We were successful in rescuing our comrade on our first mission but guarding a pass with five soldiers armed with one BAR and four garand rifles seemed to me that we were being offered as sacrificial lambs in event the Japs approached from the east. But **nothing happened.**”*

So again, troops land on Attu, march around, it's cold and wet, nothing happens. He was actually present at the Battle of Attu, so let's get a first-hand recollection of the fight:

“Early in the morning of May 29th the Japs made their banzai attack. I assume that it was around 1:30 to 2:00 AM since it did not get dark until around 11:00 PM. It was in the AM that we heard shouting that the Japs were coming and some had already gotten behind us. Immediately we made our way to the only refuge we knew, the road- bed behind us; but that was fifty yards away and everything was in disarray. All of us made it to the road-bed unscathed.

The Japanese approach was up the ravines of Engineer Hill. It probably provided them with some protection. The two comrades that moved to the place we had vacated were bayoneted in their sleeping bags.

Finally, after much difficulty, all of our troops were concentrated along the road-bed. Having this protection probably saved the lives of many of us but not all. A medical officer, John Bassett from San Diego was killed next to me. I didn't realize that he had been shot for I never heard a sound. Finally, I realized that something was wrong because he was slightly slumped over and there was no movement. He had been hit squarely in the forehead. A stream at the foot of Engineer Hill was named after him – Bassett Creek.

I do not remember at what time the gun fire stopped. The ravines were full of dead Japs, stacked on top of one another. Perhaps you have seen pictures of the carnage. There was evidence that some had taken their own lives with hand grenades. This day was the only day that I experienced any combat.”

Right. So I think we can safely conclude that absolutely nothing happened on Attu. One of the bloodiest fights of the Pacific theatre folks. Total fiction. What about Kiska then?

The Americans Re-take Kiska!

This article states that the Japanese force on Kiska “consisted of approximately 7,800 marines of the IJN Special Naval Landing Forces under the command of Rear Admiral Monzo Akiyama. Over 500 civilian labourers were also brought to the island to construct harbour facilities on Kiska’s natural deep-water bay and an elaborate system of caves and tunnels throughout the rocky high ground.”

By 30th May 1943 the Americans have defeated the Japanese on Attu. We read from this article:

“With Attu now under U.S. Army control, the Joint Chiefs directed their attention to Kiska. American intelligence estimated Japanese troop strength on Kiska at approximately 10,000, and aerial reconnaissance thoroughly documented a labyrinth of hardened tunnels and bunkers throughout the high ground. With Attu still fresh in his mind, Kinkaid, who had been promoted to vice admiral after Landcrab, was determined to allocate sufficient resources for the greater challenge of Kiska. Command of the attack force was vested in Rear Admiral Francis Rockwell, an amphibious operations specialist who had served as principal planner for the Attu invasion. Major General Charles Corlett was to command the landing force, an assemblage that ballooned to over 34,000 with the addition of the 5,300-strong 13th Royal Canadian Infantry Brigade.

During the month of July, Eleventh Air Force dropped 424 tons of ordnance on Kiska, while an offshore screen of U.S. Navy cruisers and destroyers lobbed an additional 330 tons of shell onto the island. Air reconnaissance operations were relentless, collecting intelligence on Kiska’s occupiers at every opportunity allowed by the notorious Aleutian fog. As the assault preparations extended into August, the combined landing force began to assemble on Adak Island, 200 miles east of Kiska.”

So again it's ridiculous, they've got 10,000 Japanese soldiers hiding in a super-duper underground bunker complex with tunnels and gun turrets and so on. They need 34,000 troops to take this place. It's going to be WORSE than Attu! It's going to be apocalyptic.

Here's a photo of the fleet build-up getting ready to attack Kiska:



This looks serious business. So the whole island is surrounded. The Air Force is bombing it and the Navy are firing cannons at it every day. Meanwhile the US troops are doing that bit in the movies where they slap the ammunition clip into the rifle and make clicking/gun cocking noises while scowling and wearing sunglasses.

Miles: Except for one little problem. That photo is fake. Get in close and look hard. Great resolution on the mountains beyond, but heavy pixelation and noise on the ships and water. I knew to look closer because this looks like the fake we studied in the Bikini islands with the nuclear blasts, where the ships looked coal black for no good reason. The only way the ships would be that dark is if the sun were setting beyond them. But we can tell that isn't the case by looking at the mountains, which are lit from above. The sun is high. So the ships shouldn't be in hard shadow on their near sides.

Then, on August 15th 1943, they go in.



Here's a photo of the Americans landing on Kiska.

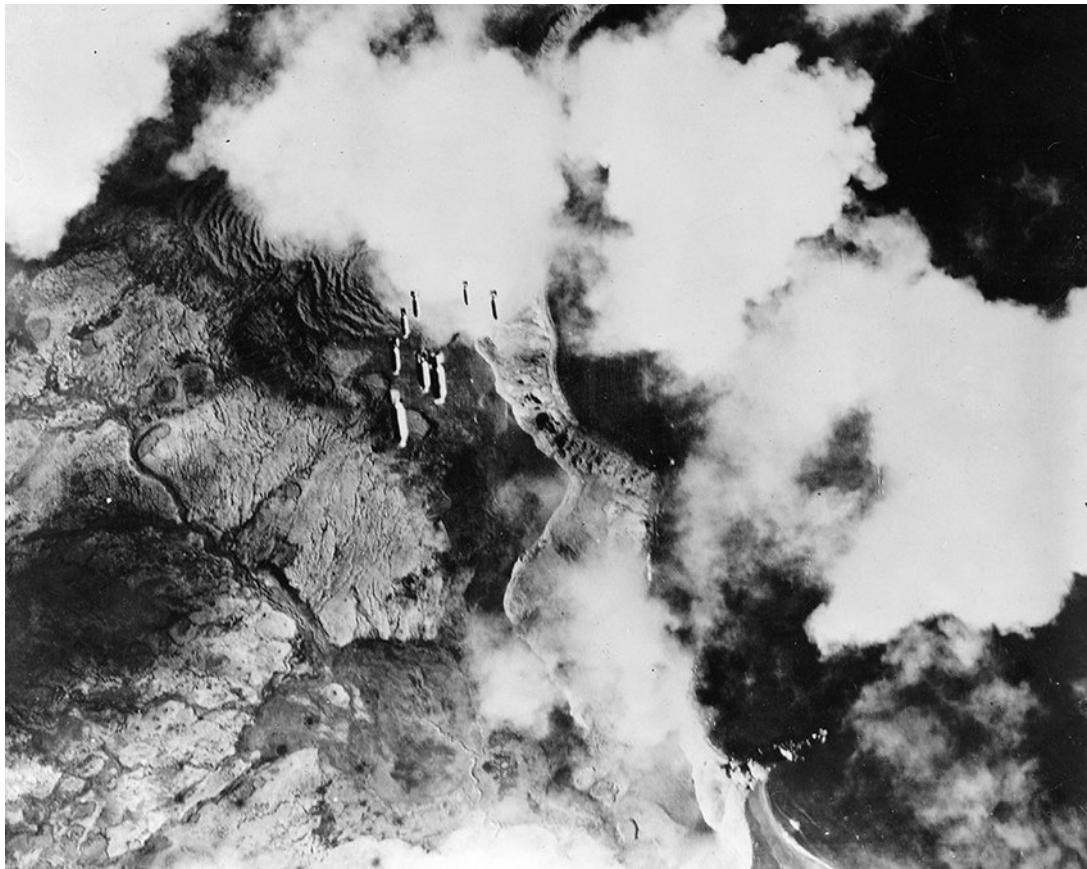


Good thing they brought the helicopter to film this startling landing. It might look completely uninhabited but give it a minute we'll see some Japanese soon. Another:



Again, empty island, no fortifications, no buildings, some US landing craft ambling up on flat seas. And of course the photo is a bad paste, explaining why nothing looks right. Any minute now, photographs of the Japanese emplacements.

Here's the US Air Force dropping more bombs to soften up those dastardly Asians:



Now those wouldn't be painted-in bombs again, would they? Surely not. You can see the absence of an enormous military base with thousands of Japanese on the island. It's just... empty. Like bombing the surface of the Moon. There are even craters down there.

Another one:



This is "A Japanese flag on Kiska captured by members of the Royal Canadian Fusiliers. August 23, 1943." So this should be them deep in the Japanese base, right? Why is it a wooden cabin with a

tarp sheet over the top? What's going on? Also note the date, the 23rd... so this is a week after the Canadians land on Kiska? And of course this flag is proof of everything, since you can't just buy or make flags, you have to get them from the Japanese.

If we read more from [this article](#), we learn:

"Nearly 35,000 Allied troops landed on Kiska on August 15, 1943. The original plan was to invade Kiska in the spring, before Attu, but the invasion was postponed to allow the Allies time to gather the resources they needed for a major attack. Allied troops expected to meet a Japanese force several times the size of the one on Attu, and they were prepared for heavy casualties. The men were greeted instead by half a dozen dogs, among them "Explosion," who originally belonged to the captured Kiska Aerological Detail."

I'm glad Explosion the dog survived unscathed. But where did the Japanese go? We learn:

"On July 29th, 1943, the Japanese forces on Kiska executed a daring escape plan. They wired "Kiska City" with demolition charges and destroyed supplies, ammunition, and buildings. During the night, the US battleships that circled Kiska were diverted by radar blips that they mistakenly interpreted as a Japanese evacuation fleet. In their absence, the real evacuation fleet of eight warships steamed into Kiska Harbor. In 55 minutes the entire Japanese force of over 5,000 men boarded the vessels and drifted off silently under the cover of darkness."

Let me try to process this. The Japanese, while surrounded by the US troops, blew up their secret base with demolition charges. They then somehow create "radar blips" on the US battleships radar systems which lures them away, allowing the REAL Japanese evacuation fleet to let them all escape within 55 minutes. OK.

This is in July. About two weeks later the Americans invade an empty island.

"Allied commanders refused to believe that the Japanese could have completely evacuated Kiska. For eight days, troops searched the island, firing into the dense fog and sometimes accidentally shooting their comrades. 24 Allied soldiers were killed by friendly fire, four by Japanese booby traps, and a further 71 died when the ship Abner Read struck a floating mine. 168 Allied soldiers were wounded or fell ill on Kiska. The bombardment and invasion of the deserted island was written off as a "training exercise," and the Aleutian Campaign officially ended after 439 days of warfare."

Incredible. Absolutely incredible. They had not noticed thousands of Japanese had left. They had not noticed the invincible Japanese secret bunker complex be blown to smithereens (hence no trace of it to this day). They go in and end up shooting themselves in confusion. The floating mine that struck the Abner Read could possibly be an American naval mine for all we know. A bunch of soldiers get ill from walking around in the cold rain and fog and need to go home. The whole thing is written off as a training exercise.

You can also see more about the American casualties [here](#):

"On July 29, 1943, Rear Admiral Kimura Masatomi, commanding two light cruisers and ten destroyers, slipped through the American blockade under the cover of fog and rescued 5,193 men. The operation was run by light cruisers Abukuma (1,212 men) and Kiso (1,189 men), and destroyers Yugumo (479 men), Kazagumo (478 men), Usugumo (478 men), Asagumo (476 men), Akigumo (463 men) and Hibiki (418 men). The destroyers Hatsushimo, Naganami, Shimakaze and Samidare gave cover to the operation."

So no mention of radar blips on Wikipedia, just that it was foggy and that allowed a fleet to sail into the bay and rescue everyone.

"Over 313 Allied casualties resulted from this attack on the unoccupied island, due to friendly fire, accidents, landmines, and booby traps."

I find it incredible that the Japanese could rescue so many people without being spotted. Also that there even were that many men (a garrison of over 5,000 troops) on a tiny island with no food, fresh water or fuel supply. No dock either, despite a year to build one, so that evacuation is even more impressive.

The Americans and Canadians then turn up and find an abandoned weather station and a dog. So, essentially, this is as if nobody was there in the first place. You could have had someone evacuate the regular weather station guys the night before and would have had the same result.

The NPS website has an article about the [memoirs of Mr. Lucien Desjardins](#), who went to Kiska:

*"Upon reaching Kiska, an intensive bombardment was undertaken by the heavy war ship, bombers. We invaded the island without any resistance. **We knew the Japanese had left the island in haste early in the morning while fog covered the island.** Maybe the Japanese knew that French Canadian soldiers were coming and they did not wish to get into combat with us!"*

***The night of the invasion several soldiers shot themselves by mistake. Approximately 75 soldiers died.** The Americans planes had dropped millions of propaganda pamphlets to the few remaining dogs on the island which unfortunately could not read. Next morning upon arrival **in the Japanese village** and stayed several days camouflaged and well installed. In this hideout we descended underground where a Japanese German police dog ran by us without attacking us."*

So the Americans **did** know the island was abandoned. The troops landing on the beaches knew they had left, but went in anyway and still shot each other. The "Japanese village" (why describe a bunker complex as a village?) was somehow still standing, when it was supposed to have been obliterated by demolition charges. The dogs had survived the shelling. And so on.

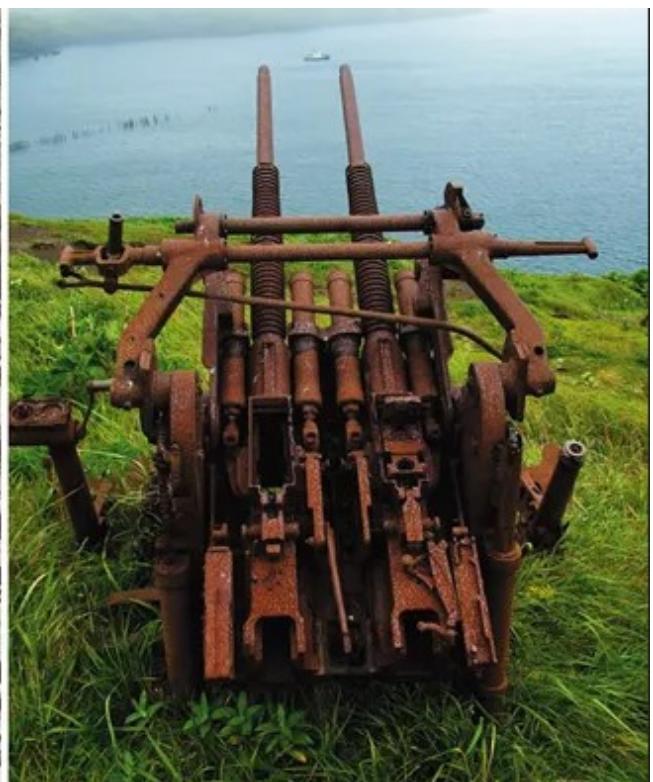
You can see a gallery of "anti-air guns left behind on Kiska" [here](#). They are all just sat out in the open, rusting. I like this one:



You can see the Americans in the background with a little tent. Where are the ruined Japanese buildings? Why is the gun left behind undamaged? Where are the shell craters from all the bombardments? Same with this one:



Or this one:



So these guns are just out in the open, on a cliff side, but they don't get hit in the bombardment? Why are the spent shells just left heaped around the gun? I'm not military but I would think it would be someone's job to pick them up and stack them somewhere.

This essay has been long enough so I'll only nod briefly to the amusing [Battle of the Komandorski Islands](#) where Boshi Hosogaya who is commanding a Japanese reinforcement fleet to the Aleutians runs away after being "confused by coloured dye shells in the water" during an open water naval engagement with the US Navy, which made him "think he was under aerial attack" (in a fight with no planes at all) so he orders a full retreat when the Japanese would otherwise have won. He was demoted for this and got to spend the rest of the war hanging out on the tropical island of Truk (aka [Chuuk Lagoon](#)) in Micronesia. Again it's all just poorly written nonsense.

Finally, I would like to talk about Yamamoto.

[Isoroku Yamamoto](#) was the Marshall Admiral of the Imperial Japanese Navy and their commander in chief of the combined fleet. He was overseer for big battles like Pearl Harbor and Midway. In April of 1943 those pesky US codebreakers decrypted communications that Yamamoto was going to do an inspection tour of the South Pacific. The Americans decided to assassinate him, this was called [Operation Vengeance](#).

I would just like to point out that in the article for Operation Vengeance, we have a photograph of the last picture taken of Mr. Yamamoto, before he was killed.



The problem here is that Yamamoto is not here. This is a paste-up. You can see his face is hovering on a pure-white silhouette shape. His hat is enormous for his head and his left foot extends, a glorious neon-white protrusion like the splayed feet of clown shoes. All the guys facing us are obviously pasted into an existing photo. They have even whited out that area behind two of the officers center, which looks mighty strange. Did they think we wouldn't notice that?

This is an edited photo obviously, so then I would ask the question: did Yamamoto actually die?

From Wikipedia:

"On the morning of April 18, despite urging by local commanders to cancel the trip for fear of ambush, Yamamoto's two Mitsubishi G4M bombers, used as fast transport aircraft without bombs, left Rabaul as scheduled for the 315 mi (507 km) trip. Sixteen P-38s intercepted the flight over Bougainville, and a dogfight ensued between them and the six escorting Mitsubishi A6M Zeroes. First Lieutenant Rex T. Barber engaged the first of the two Japanese transports, which turned out to be T1-323 (Yamamoto's aircraft). He fired on the aircraft until it began to spew smoke from its left engine. Barber turned away to attack the other transport as Yamamoto's plane crashed into the jungle.

Yamamoto's body, along with the crash site, was found the next day in the jungle of the island of Bougainville by a Japanese search-and-rescue party, led by army engineer Lieutenant Tsuyoshi Hamasuna. According to Hamasuna, Yamamoto had been thrown clear of the plane's wreckage, his white-gloved hand grasping the hilt of his katana, still upright in his seat under a tree. Hamasuna said Yamamoto was instantly recognizable, head dipped down as if deep in thought. A post-mortem disclosed that Yamamoto had received two 0.50-caliber bullet wounds, one to the back of his left shoulder and another to the left side of his lower jaw that exited above his right eye. The Japanese navy doctor examining the body determined that the head wound had killed Yamamoto. The more violent details of Yamamoto's death were hidden from the Japanese public. The medical report was changed "on orders from above", according to biographer Hiroyuki Agawa.

Yamamoto's staff cremated his remains at Buin, Papua New Guinea, and his ashes were returned to Tokyo aboard the battleship Musashi, his last flagship. He was given a full state funeral on June 5, 1943,

You can't read about white-gloved hands grasping katana hilts without seeing this is prose. Like with everything else.

What started out as the Aleutian campaign has now begun to unravel the entire Pacific campaign of World War 2. I'm quite pleased with all the weirdness uncovered by lifting up a few rocks. I hope the reader found this interesting and/or amusing.

Miles: I guess this explains what we discovered about Charlton Heston [in my paper on Marx](#): Heston was in the Aleutians during the war. You can now see why they needed actors there.

One other thing worth pointing out of course: if they could fake the entire Aleutian campaign of WWII, why do you think they can't fake the war in Ukraine? They can and are. It is just a war movie, so relax. Do you get anxious watching *Apocalypse Now*? No, although you see all the same stuff there, and worse. I repeat that in my opinion the whole thing is a huge theater production by military intelligence and Hollywood. I said that on day one and none of the films I have seen have convinced me otherwise. They admit a lot of the stories have been false, and I simply push that to its logical limit—they *all* are. Remember, Ukraine is led by an actor and producer with a page on IMDB, so he has the Hollywood connections to make this happen. There is no reason to think the militaries of Russia and NATO aren't complicit, since. . . why *wouldn't* they be complicit. This is what they exist for. Not for real wars, but for staged ones. So, yes, the tanks and other hardware are real, the explosions are real, and some derelict buildings may even be getting destroyed. But that isn't proof of anything. You can say the same about many Hollywood movies, where the military loans use of its tech, real explosions go off, and real buildings get destroyed.

This should be the default assumption, by the *cui bono* argument. Who is benefitting? They try to tell you both the US and Russia are being hurt, but that isn't true. Russia, Ukraine, the US, and NATO are all making money and raking in power hand over fist. Higher prices are enriching the billionaires even more, military contractors are raking it in, and they are draining the treasuries worldwide as various forms of "aid". So, as with Covid, the only ones being hurt are . . . you. The taxpayers and consumers who are being shafted in a novel way every month.

The problem is, there is no money in any treasuries anywhere to steal. They were all drained down to the last penny decades ago. There are no taxes to steal, either, since everyone is broke or unemployed or on the dole. So what money are these assholes stealing? Basically they are just printing it and then stealing it right off the presses, adding it to the balance sheet as future debt. Unfortunately, that can't work for them either, since people that are broke and unemployed and on the dole can't pay down the debt. We are just working toward a quadrillion-dollar default, which means that—other than real assets they own like real estate or gold—the billionaires are all broke themselves. That's the big secret. Most of their wealth is based on future valuation, but in the future all fiat money will be worth nothing, since the debt it is based on is worthless. It will have to be written off as a total loss, which means the billionaires will be worth what you are worth: ZERO.

I put all that in the future tense, but the truth is that if we applied any monetary rules to the markets, we would all be broke *now*. None of that wealth actually exists, we just pretend that it does. All current wealth depends on future valuation of debt, and that debt is worthless because there is no one to pay it off.

So, like the war, the economy is a total mirage. The wealth of the wealthy depends on maintaining the lie that the 1's and 0's in their accounts are meaningful. On the pretense that debt is worth something. On the pretense that the dollar is worth a dollar rather than nothing. Which is what will save you. They can't ever admit their dollars are worth nothing, which means your dollars will also continue to be worth a dollar, which is all that matters. What they haven't been able to do is make your dollars worth nothing while theirs are worth a dollar. They do that with commodities to a large extent, but not cash. They also do it by making you pay for their bad bets, as when they sell "toxic" assets to the treasury. That just means they are giving you worthless dollars and printing new dollars for themselves. But in general they can't crash your dollar without crashing theirs.

Which may be why they are trying to move to crypto-currency, where they can. Crypto-currency is like computer voting: no paper trail. With the right algorithm, you can do anything, including varying the value of the number 1. Mark my words: crypto-currency hasn't been sold so hard and so widely on the internet by accident, or by people with your interests in mind. The world and internet don't work like that. It was even sold as a response to the Canada convoy. You can be sure it is a major scam, on the level of cellphones, wifi, 5G, BLM, and everything else in the news over the past thirty years. There IS something new under the sun, and it is all bad. Do not get involved in it.

This also explains why the superwealthy are buying up all real estate, including all houses. Up to now, your saving grace was that these few million people couldn't eat all the food or live in all the houses in the world. As long as they allow you to buy food and rent a house with your pretend money, you can at least survive. But in order to seize future debt that still exists, they had the brilliant idea to take all the houses. That future debt is rent. By seizing that debt, they can re-animate a few of their dollars and a little of their wealth. But again, we have a problem, because they aren't satisfied with taking some of your pretend money. They have raised the rents on all their houses, driving millions of people out on the streets. That is why you see tent cities everywhere. You would think that would backfire, since if rental properties are empty, they are worthless. Rental properties with no rent. Yes, the market has to eventually fall back down to the existing

level of renters, and their ability to pay, but in the meantime the wealthy are taking tax breaks on fallow properties and pursuing other evil schemes unknown to you and me. Possibly bulldozing and turning the land to pot growing, strip-mining, chemical production, bioweapons labs, and new hospitals, cemeteries, and crematoria.

* If anyone is interested, the Fake Atomic series begins [here](#) and the episode on Iwo Jima can be linked [here](#).

** Not to mention deciding not to provoke the USA at all, playing defence and saving resources.