

# Who are the Japanese?



By Craig M White  
Version 2.4



## ***Who are the Japanese?***

Authored by Craig Martin White.

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- *The Sanctity of Nationhood in the Bible.*
- *When do the Armies of Ezekiel 38 and 39 Invade Israel?*
- *Where are the 'Lost' Tribes of Israel in the Modern World? An Introduction.*
- *Who are the Latvians and Lithuanians?*
- *Who are the Mysterious Sukkiim?*
- *Who are the Peoples of Rosh?*

### **Suggested reading:**

- Crow, C. (1942). *Japan's Dream of World Empire. The Tanaka Memorial.*
- Hills, B. (1993). "The Last Angry Ainu," *Sydney Morning Herald*, 13 March.
- Tiffany, J. (1995). "The Ainu - Japan's Mysterious and Near Extinct People," *The Barnes Review*, Aug, No. 11, pp. 25-27.
- White, C. M. (2003). *In Search of ... the Origin of Nations.*
- Yoshiwara, R. (1991). *Sumerian and Japanese. A Comparative Language Study.*
- Brinkely, F. (1915). *A History of the Japanese People.*
- Van Bergen, R. (1922). *The Story of Japan.*

## Introduction

The purpose of the article is to throw some light upon the true origin of the Japanese nation. Having read Worldwide Church of God literature in the early 1970s, I was very interested in the part Japan could play in future world developments.

After all, Japan was a major power and all signals pointed toward them taking a militaristic course once again, given the right circumstances. "Surely," I thought, "they must be mentioned somewhere in the scriptures. How else might one understand the future of world events without knowledge of national origins in Bible prophecy?"

In seeking Japanese origins, it seemed clear to me that the Japanese were unique as any other peoples and should not be lumped within Magog as seemed to be taught within the Church. For seek as I may from ministers or publications, nothing much on Japanese origins could be found.

What I found from my own research was that the Japanese believed that they had divine right to rule for they were a superior race, defined in their blood. Their biologists began to produce studies on the features of other nations and noting their more refined features, milder body odour and so forth. The Emperor was worshipped as the descendant of the sun goddess and became the divine icon of the race.

Of fascination was that the Emperor was greeted with two upheld and extended arms (the Nazis held one arm up – somewhat similar I thought) with shouts of Banzai ("May you live 10,000 years"). For further information on extended arm salute, read my article *History of the Extended Arm Salute*.

Similarly the Nazis cried "Sieg und Heil" - "Victory and Salvation" or "Heil Hitler" - "Salvation is from Hitler"). It was most interesting to me at that time that the Japanese Imperial Flag was white with a red sun in the centre with rays extending outwards to each corner, symbolising that they dwell at the rising of the sun, and will reach out to each corner of the globe (it struck me that the Nazi flag was unconsciously an inversion of this with a white circle in the centre and red on the outer. The pagan swastika sat in the centre of the white circle, symbolising the sun wheel).

But what was their origin I wondered? All sorts of theories abounded and the Church apparently leaned toward a Magog origin when one talked with ministers and members. Yet to me they could not be of Magog origin as they possessed characteristics as well as national symbols that portrayed a national origin rather different. It was an area of Biblical ethnology well worth researching.

However, whilst scanning through some old *Plain Truths* published in 1967 I came across a "Question and Answer" section that mentioned that the Japanese descended from Tarshish. The article contained some useful information but no substantial proofs. Surprising to me,

this information had not filtered down into the broader Church for no one seemed to know anything about it.<sup>1</sup>



The Land of the Rising Sun

However, I undertook my own unique research without any input or assistance from anyone and eventually wrote an entire chapter on the subject for a book initially titled *Lost Races of the Ancient World – Discovered at Last!* It was due to be published in 1986, but because of illegal harassment from a jealous false ‘minister’ I was prevented from doing so. However four years or so later, the chapter dealing with the Japanese was published as a booklet and later appeared in the book *In Search of ... the Origin of Nations* published in 2003AD. The information below is an updated portion of the chapter on the subject, extracted from that book.<sup>2</sup>

To find out more about the history and people of Japan, refer to works contained within the bibliography will be helpful as well as [www.britannica.com/place/Japan](http://www.britannica.com/place/Japan)

## Ancient Javan and Tarshish

When one traces the various nations listed in Genesis 10 to their modern locations, it seems that many of them mutated into western and eastern branches. This is true of many Hamitic and Japhetic nations as pointed out in the book *In Search of ... the Origin of Nations*.

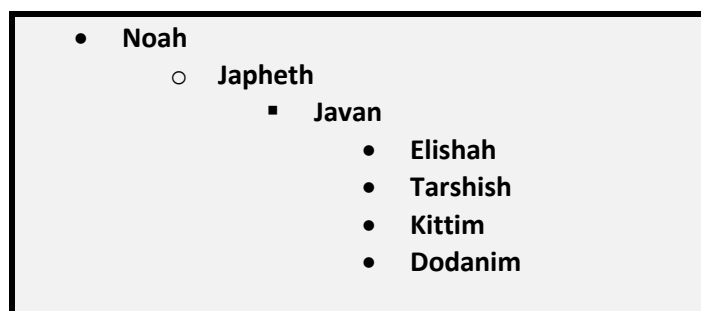
Following on this, what can be deduced from history and anthropology, this seems to also

<sup>1</sup> Herbert W Armstrong wrote about the Japanese in 1942 (“The Jap Plan to Conquer the United States,” *Plain Truth*, Aug-Sept, pp. 1-2, 5, 12) but there was no linking them to Javan or Tarshish.

<sup>2</sup> Others who have followed on and utilised this this research include Steven Collins, John Diedrichs, and Peter Salemi.

be the case for the descendants of Javan as we shall discover below.

Here is the Tarshish ethnic family tree as found in Genesis 10:



### The Western Tarshish

The root form of *Tarshish* is "rasasu" which means "to be smelted." *Tarsisu* is derived from this root and means a "smelting-plant" or "refinery" (James Douglas, *New Bible Dictionary*, p. 1239). The inhabitants of Tarshish were called Tharsians or Tarseaiium in times of old. They founded the city of Tarsus or Tharsos in Cilicia, Asia Minor (see Acts 9:11,30; 11:25; 21:39; 22:3) before one group branched off westwards. The Assyrians called the city *Tarzu* (Jan Simon, *The Geographical and Topographical Texts of The Old Testament*, p. 89). The peoples of Tarshish have left behind marks of their migration in the Mediterranean. For instance, a monument inscription bearing the name of *Tarshish* was erected by the Phoenicians (Canaanites) in Sardinia.

The famous Biblical character, Jonah, attempted to flee to Tarshish:

"But Jonah rose up to flee into Tarshish from the presence of the Lord, and went down to Joppa; and he found a ship' going to Tarshish" (Jonah 1:3).

Tarshish was a city-port on the Mediterranean sea-coast. Where was that? Many Bible scholars will tell you it may be found in southern Spain (Edward Blaiklock & Roland Harrison, *The New International Dictionary of Biblical Archaeology*, p. 435). For in Spain lay the city of Tartessus. According to Herodotus (*Histories*. Book IV, Chapter 153) and Strabo (*Geography*. Book III, Spain. Chapter 2), Tartessus is where Cadiz now stands. Carteria on the Bay of Gibraltar was also known as Tartessos (Arthur Custance, *Noah's Three Sons*, p. 95). The Tarshish of southern and central Spain was noted for its silver, iron, tin and lead (Pliny the Elder, *Natural History*. Book IV, Chapter 34. Cp Ezekiel 27:12). No wonder they were named "Tartessus" ("to be smelted").

There is nothing new, of course, in believing that the bulk of the Spanish are descended from Tarshish. Daniel Huet, Bishop of Avranches, and Calvinist Pastor, Samuel Bochart of Caen, in the sixteenth century, also believed this truth (see Leon Poliakov, *The Aryan Myth*, p. 140; Arthur Custance, *Noah's Three Sons*, p. 95).

King Ahasuerus (i.e. Xerxes, reigned c.485 - 464 B.C.) "laid a tribute upon the land, and upon the isles of the sea" (Esther 10:1). This may have included Tarshish as his empire probably had interests there at the height of his power (Cyrus Gordon, *Before Coumbus*, p. 200). One of his chief counsellors was actually named Tarshish (Esther 1:14). This was done in those times as high-ranking persons were often named after distant provinces (Gordon, *ibid*).

One of Benjamin's grandsons was called Tarshish (I Chronicles 7:10), which may indicate that a part of that tribe either lived in Spain for a time or traded with it. The heart of Spanish or Tarshish civilization was Andalusia in southern Spain, before spreading northwards. Their arts and industries indicate a striking similarity to those of the Phoenician Canaanites and Greeks due to their establishing trading colonies in Spain. To the north a tiny Nordic element still persists (descendants of the Goths); and a darker element in the deep south of Spain is extant, being the remnants of the Arabs and Moors who invaded Spain centuries ago. However, most were driven out of Spain and thus did not alter the overall racial make-up of the original Spanish (John Beddoe, *The Anthropological History of Europe*, p. 127).

### The Eastern Tarshish

The peoples descended of Javan seemingly mutated into two different racial types; one an olive-skinned Caucasian type; the other a yellowish-skinned Mongoloid variation as did the other descendants of Japheth. Logically the eastern branch of Tarshish, dwelling anciently in Asia Minor, migrated with Kittim, a similar-looking people, into the Far East. A branch of Elishah may have travelled with them. I am pleased to find that I am not alone in proclaiming an eastern Tarshish. Chambers, in one publication, asserts that there was indeed an eastern Tarshish, but feels that it is in India (A Chambers, "Account on Archaeology...", *The Australian Christadelphian Shield*, Oct 1989, pp. 9-12).

Where did the eastern Tarshish finally put down roots? The Bible provides us with some clues:

"For the king had at sea a navy of Tharshish with the navy of Hiram: once in three years came the navy of Tharshish, bringing gold, and silver, ivory, and apes, and peacocks." (I Kings 10:72. See II Chronicles 9:21)

"Jehoshaphat made ships of Tharshish to go to Ophir for gold: but they went not; for the ships were broken at Ezion-geber." (I Kings 20:48. See the parallel scripture in II Chronicles 20:36-37 where it mentions "ships to go to Tarshish")

These scriptures speak in terms of a seaport to Tarshish at Ezion-geber on the Red Sea coast. The *New Bible Commentary* maintains that although these ships went as far as India, they could not have circumvented Africa to get to the western Tarshish (ie Spain) (Donald Guthrie (ed), *The New Bible Commentary*, pp. 335, 386) as this would have taken too long and would have been uneconomical. This *Commentary* concludes that a careless scribal error must have slipped into the two accounts of Tarshish in II Chronicles (Guthrie, *ibid*). Two scribal errors of the same nature in the one book? How preposterous. Instead, here is a mention of an eastern Tarshish, a possibility most scholars overlook (See "What are the

Ships of Tarshish?" *Plain Truth*, Dec 1967, pp. 22-23).<sup>3</sup>

The same *Commentary* admits that there was more than one Tarshish and that there may have been one in the Orient, however it rejects the idea because there is no record of such a port (Guthrie, *ibid*). We shall see. Custance also believes such but admits that it is impossible to think in terms of ships of Tarshish bringing ivory, apes and peacocks from Spain (Arthur Custance, *Noah's Three Sons*, p. 94). However, the *International Standard Bible Encyclopedia* states that there was a Tarshish accessible from Ezion-geber (p. 734).<sup>4</sup>

Back to the scripture first quoted. The words used here of apes and peacocks are Indian (Tamil), not Hebrew (Ethelbert Bullinger, *Companion Bible*, p. 466). So, it would appear logical that the ships to and from Tarshish stopped over in India on the way back to Ezion-geber with goods then transported overland to the land of Israel. Josephus renders the same verse as "ivory, Ethiopians and Apes" (Flavius Josephus, *Antiquities of the Jews*. Book 8, Chapter 7, Section 2). The Hebrew here for "Ethiopians" is "Sukkiyim" – a people referred to in IIChronicles 12:2-3 (see my article *Who are the Mysterious Sukkiim?* for details of who they were and their modern location).

There were no black Cushitic peoples in Spain. They were only in East Africa and India. Here is further proof that there was an eastern Tarshish. Undoubtedly, as I stated previously, Tarshish migrated with Kittim and dwelt alongside them – this would have been in the ancient Near East and centuries later in northern China (Cathay) before branching out. Consider that the Chinese *Yuan-Yuan* Empire and *Yuanan* region likely take their names from *Javan* father of Kittim and Tarshish. The peoples of Persia called those descended from Javan in Asia Minor *Yuna* or *Yauna* (Edward Rapson, *Ancient India*, p. 86).<sup>5</sup>

In China, along the coast, there was once a people called the *Three Han* by the early Chinese writers. Han may be a derivation of Javan or Yahan. They were recognised as being a very different people to the rest of the Chinese. The three were the Ma-Han, Shon-Han and the Pien-Han. There is, as Carl Bishop writes, a very close relationship between them and the people who settled in Japan ("The Historical Geography of Japan," *Annual Report of The Smithsonian Institution*, p. 556). No doubt they were the very ones who settled in Japan later. Their culture may be described as partly Chinese and partly central Asian (Bishop, *ibid*, p. 558), where a branch of the Scythians were located. Martin Hurlimann traces the Japanese back to central Asia (*Japan*, p. 90) and Japanese traditions maintain that they originated in the far west of Asia (Edward Odlum, *Who Are the Japanese?* p. 17).

The ancient maps, says Professor Odlum, show the Sacae or Saka (eastern Scythians) right across south Siberia and into Korea (Odlum, *ibid*, p. 27). The name *Saka* is found in Japan, even on modern maps: Sakai (near Osaka), Saeki, Sakaiminato, Sakata, Sakishima and

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<sup>3</sup> See also Keith Stump's "Japan and Tarshish," *Interoffice Memo to Dr Hoeh*, 5 January 1988 which provided additional clues.

<sup>4</sup> Jan Simon, *The Geographical and Topographical Texts of The Old Testament* argues that there is an "awkward problem why not a single early writer, not even Eusebius (cp. Onom., p. 100, 23 ff.), has connected the two names [of Tarshish and Tartessos on the Spanish southcoast] ... texts ... are not decisive as to a far-western location, since they can as well refer to Asia Minor or Thrace ... the [ships of Tarshish's] home port was [either] on the Red Sea [or] on the Mediterranean." (p. 88)

<sup>5</sup> One wonders if the island of *Java* is somehow named after Javan?



Sakurai. In addition, the burial customs of the Japanese as revealed in the ancient tombs resemble those of the Scythians, says Hurlimann (*Japan*, p. 44). It should be noted at this point that several different peoples are denoted as *Scythians* by various authors.

Hurlimann also revealed that the ancient Japanese constructed dolmens. They were radically different to those in Korea; and the Chinese built none apparently which is a further proof, he says, that the Chinese and Japanese (in the main) are ethnologically dissimilar (*Japan*, p. 90). In fact the dolmens of Japan are more similar to those in the West and no dolmens are found east of the Caspian Sea (*Japan*, p. 90).

Here is another clue:

It is not generally known that the Japanese claim in their traditions to have been led to the island of Japan by a symbolic three-legged sun-crow (it appears somewhat like a swastika in shape) (*Nihon shoki*. Book III, Section 11). It is interesting that the only other area of the world where one finds such symbols are the regions of southern Turkey. Josephus wrote that "Tharsus [gave his name] to the Tharsians; for so was Cilicia of old called" (*Antiquities of the Jews*, book I, chapter vi section 1). Therefore it should come as no surprise that the ancient capital of Cilicia was named Tarsus. Is this where the Kittim and eastern Tarshish settled some time after the tower of Babel incident?



Japanese Football Association logo

Of further interest is the statement in a Japanese document compiled in 720 AD, the *Nihon shoki* (Chronicles of Japan), that Ninigi, a forefather of their race, had four sons. This may have been Javan who also had four sons. From one son descended the Japanese emperor Jemmu Tenno. This son was named Po-wori which means "FireBender" and may be compared to Tarshish which means "smelter" or "refiner" (*Nihon Shoki*. Book II, Section 27).

## The Spaniards of Asia

When the Spaniards first encountered the Japanese, they referred to them as "the Spaniards of Asia" - by which they meant the Tarshish of Asia (San Augustin's letter on the Filipinos, s.5; quoted in *The Philippine Islands 1493-1898*, Vol. 40, p. 192. See also Gracians's *Criticon*). It may therefore be deduced that this is where the eastern Tarshish is located - in Japan. The Spanish seemed to know or theorised that the Japanese were descended, to a large degree, from Tarshish.

Colin in his *Native Races and Their Customs* writes:

“The principle settler in these archipelagoes was Tharsis, son of Java, together with his brothers.” (quoted in *The Philippine Islands*, *ibid*, p. 38)

Where does the name *Japan* come from? From the name *Jih-pun* which was used by the Chinese of them and later came to mean *rising sun*.<sup>6</sup>

Note that the people I identify as Kittim in north-eastern China are taller than the Magogites to their south, have lighter skins and are fairly dolichocephalic. The Japanese, say the anthropologists, are related to these north-eastern Chinese, not those in the south (Francis Huxley, *Peoples of the World in Colour*, p. 160). And at least 20% of the northern Chinese in build, proportion and features distantly resemble the Mediterranean-Southwest Asian peoples (Jan Broek & John Weber, *A Geography of Mankind*, p. 83). So say anthropologists.

In Japan today, four primary sub-racial groups may be identified:

1. **The Okayama:** The majority ruling class who are taller and fairer than the rest; they have a complexion ranging from yellowish to almost pure white; small mouth, finer features and slender build; they live mainly in the north (Francis Brinkley *Japan and China Its (their) History Arts and Literature*. (Vol. 1), p. 38). These are the descendants of Tarshish. Buxton adds that they came from Korea and Manchuria originally (Dudley Buxton, *The Peoples of Asia*, pp. 217-19), near where Kittim settled in what became known as Kitai or Cathay. Haddon asserts that they descend from Bronze Age conquerors who came from Central Asia while many others reveal Malayo-Polynesian origins (Alfred Haddon, *The Wanderings of Peoples*, p. 40).

2. **The Ishikawa/Chikuzen:** A slightly darker strain, related directly to the central Chinese; these have prominent cheek-bones, large mouth, heavily boned physique. They are a mixture of the Chinese and Korean invaders with the original inhabitants (Brinkley, *ibid*, p. 38; Buxton, *ibid*, pp. 217-19). These are descended from Magog.

3. **The Satsuma:** A very dark proto-Malay (Buxton, *ibid*) or south-east Asian strain; their numbers are few; they probably drifted into Japan via the Kuro-shino (Black Tide) current which sweeps northward from the Philippines; these dwell mainly in the extreme south (Brinkley, *ibid*). They descend from Ashkenaz who populated south-east Asia.

4. **The Ainu:** These interesting people are a mixture of proto-Nordic, Australoid and Mongoloid (Martin Hurlimann, *Japan*, p. 90; Richard Storry, *A History of Modern Japan*, p. 24); approximately eighteen thousand of them were extant in the 1980s (“Japan,” *Encyclopedia Americana*, 1986, Vol. 15, p. 698) but there are probably over 25,000 as of 2023. These remarkable people have such European features as oval eyes, heavy distribution of hair throughout the body, thin lips and well-developed jaws and chin (Harumi Befu, *Japan*, p. 15).<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Another possibility is that it anciently derived from *Javan*?

<sup>7</sup> Refer to Morris Low, “Physical Anthropology in Japan. The Ainu and the Search for the Origins of the Japanese,” *Current Anthropology*, Vol. 53, Supplement 5, April, pp. S57-S68. Perhaps the Ainu descend from Anah (or in part), son of Seir the Horite (Gen 36:20).

Thus, as Buxton maintains, from a physical anthropological point of view, the majority of Japanese are not a mere offshoot of the Chinese race, but a different stock which are related to each other (Dudley Buxton, *The Peoples of Asia*, p. 215).

The Japanese also have a higher percentage of wavier hair than the Chinese; the length of head is greater and the cranium smaller. The face is narrower and the eye-fold less developed (Maksim Levin, *Ethnic Origins of the Peoples of Northeastern Asia*, pp. 316-17). Also, together with the Koreans, they exhibit a high frequency of blood group A in common with West Europeans (Laurence Snyder, "Human Blood Groups" In Kroeber & Waterman, *Source Book in Anthropology*, p. 160).

According to the Shinto traditions, the Japanese were a race apart, the *Yamato* people - not just a chosen people, but the actual seed of the gods and as such formed the "root of the world".<sup>8</sup> This powerful belief in their uniqueness was combined with garnering knowledge and developing it. As such, these aforementioned characteristics together with traditionalism, conservatism (combined with progressiveness and cosmopolitanism), together with living on a large island, produced some likeness to the British. Indeed, in 1913, Baron Makino, minister of agriculture and commerce observed: "Our ambition is to be to the East what Great Britain is to the West."

Within their core social attitudes and social beliefs, lay the groundwork and disposition toward trade, commerce and industry. This together with strong Shinto traditionalism, produced an Asiatic equivalent to the conservative British and their commercial imperial hegemony. But the Japanese economic culture in particular emphasised that one should be tied to economic households with innate service to customers and employees, maintaining a durable and lasting system to produce wealth and job satisfaction. This economic house has to be maintained and expanded for the benefit of all under any condition. This core value was one of the founding reasons for the Japanese economic power. It no doubt has had and will have its ups and downs, but it seems to be durable enough to survive and revive. Another reason is their adoption of Western technology and techniques.

Japan was a hermitic medieval kingdom until 1853 after which it learned from the mistakes of its neighbours and technology of the West to establish itself as the dominant Asian power by 1895 when it defeated the forces of the Chinese Empire. In 1905 it was able to even destroy Russian forces in Manchuria. It had now become a junior rank power but wanted more as part of a 100 year war strategy dating back to 1842 when the British humiliated the Chinese in the Opium War.

They believed that they had divine right to rule for they are a superior race, defined in their blood. Biologists began to produce studies on the features of other nations and noting their (Japanese) more refined features, milder body odour and so forth. The Emperor was worshipped as the descendant of the sun goddess and became the divine icon of the race.

To iterate what was written in the introduction: he was greeted with two upheld and

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<sup>8</sup> "Much of Japanese life is based on the simplistic idea that the body is an offspring of the Shinto gods." (Ann Beveridge, "Shedding light on the land of the rising sun," *The Daily Telegraph*, 5 Jan 2004, p. 54)

extended arms (the Nazis held one arm up) with shouts of Banzai (= "May you live 10,000 years." Similarly the Nazis cried "Sieg und Heil" = "Victory and Salvation" or "Heil Hitler" = "Salvation is from Hitler"). The Japanese Imperial Flag was white with a red sun in the centre with rays extending outwards to each corner, symbolising that they dwell at the rising of the sun and will reach out to each corner of the globe (the Nazi flag was unconsciously an inversion of this with a white circle in the centre and red on the outer. The pagan swastika sat in the centre of the white circle, symbolising the sun wheel).

Prior to and during World War Two their propaganda at the time pronounced that the empire's 100 million people and national cohesiveness would achieve glory - "100 million hearts beating as one" or "100 million people as one bullet" and "100 million advancing like a ball of fire".

It should be noted that amongst their greatest strategic mistakes was not to invade Russia, which allowed the Russians to withdraw troops from the East and utilise them against the German aggressors. In addition, instead of attacking Australia, they sought to invade Burma and even entered India before being driven back.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>9</sup>Some years after writing this section, I came across an interesting article by Joseph Huang on "Japan's Destiny - Yet to be Fulfilled". Following is an extract from it:

"The blueprint in the *Tanaka Memorial* is not limited to China and East Asia. Its gigantic ambition is not restricted to East Asia, but to include India, South-east Asia and Central Asia -- even far-distant Europe is not excluded from its plot. It says,

"Having all China's resources at our disposition, we will proceed to conquer India, the Archipelago, the Islands of the South Seas, Asia Minor, Central Asia and even Europe itself" (*Japan's Kampf*, p.148).

The *Tanaka Memorial* recognizes that to venture further, Japan will inevitably clash with the paramount power, the United States.

"But in carrying out this policy we have to face the U.S., which has been turned against us by China's policy of fighting poison with poison. In the future, if we want to control China, we must first crush the U.S., just as in the past we had to fight in the Russo-Japanese War" (ibid.)."

The unabridged copy of the *Tanaka Memorial* has never been found, and therefore the full extent of their aim and strategies remain hidden. A search among Japanese archives at the end of the Pacific War by Japanese and Americans also failed to turn up evidence of the document. It was reported that all 'sensitive' palace papers, government files and other documents had either been burnt during the war or were destroyed by Japanese authorities between the surrender and the arrival of the Occupation Forces. When the time came for prosecutors of Japanese war criminals to give evidence, they found almost no document to work on. The global conquest would inevitably include Australia, lying as an extension of South-east Asia. In a book written by Henry P. Frei, he demonstrates that the Japanese Navy was in favour of an invasion of Australia while the Army hesitated immediately after the fall of South-east Asian countries:

"Whether or not to capture Australia became a serious topic for discussion whenever its main proponent, the [Japanese] Navy General Staff convened with Combined Fleet and the Army to decide the options of war aims for the next stage in 1942" (*Japan's Southward Advance and Australia*, 1991, p.161).

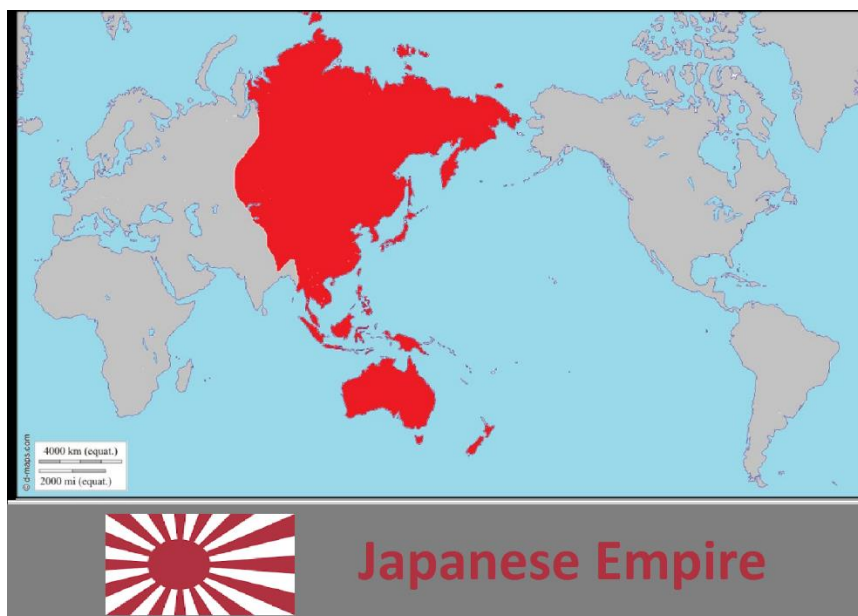
It was understandable that the Japanese Navy's main worry was Australia. They did not want it to become a crucial gateway for the United States and its allies to position their planes, ships, and soldiers for a retaliation. The Navy Captain Miwa Yoshitake wrote on January 6, 1942, "*We must think quickly about invading Australia. The United States is now in the middle of reinforcing Australia, Fiji, and Samoa*" (ibid., p.162). The Japanese recognized that Australia had to be separated from the United States, a troublesome source of military reserves --

"The chief of the Navy General Staffs Planning Section and chief champion of the Australia invasion idea, Captain Tomioka Sadatoshi, deeply feared such a disadvantageous development. He fervently believed that Australia must not become a strategic springboard for United States planes, ships, and soldiers gathering for a counter-offensive ... The war had perfectly shown how little air power meant without the development of air bases. If, however, the United States built up air power on the Australian continent, while at the same time applying pressure from the north, Japan could not possibly win. *Australia, therefore, had either to be knocked out quickly, or cut off from America*" (ibid.).

India was on a knife's edge and if the Japanese were able to advance further, there was a real possibility of an Indian uprising against the British rulers.

Just as well, for their plans were to invade Australia (leaving only the State of Tasmania to the Germans), Panama and the American West Coast. Franklin Roosevelt was so concerned about the Japanese that he warned that if they were able to invade America, they would push through to Chicago before they could be contained.<sup>10</sup> To me all of this was a precursor to what was going to occur in the last days.

Our modern history with Japan has not been pleasant. But what of the future? Before we look at that, let us explore their links to the West in the misty past.



*The envisaged Japanese conquests. Followed later by India and the American west coast.*

While the Navy was pressing for expansion, the Army hesitated. Major-General Tanaka Shin'ichi warned, "Naval plans to invade Australia do not quickly end the Pacific War, but make it the center of the next stage and overextend the limits of our offensive power in the Pacific" (ibid., p.163). They finally agreed that Australia should be isolated rather than invaded. It was the limitations of the army that saved Australia. Despite that, Port Darwin experienced a surprise attack and was destroyed on February 19, 1942.

On the political front, pressure was applied on Australia to succumb or to be in line with the Japanese Imperialism --

"[Japan's] Prime Minister Tojo Hedeki continued to support pressuring Australia into submission by cutting her communication lines to the United States. In a Diet oration on 21 January he proclaimed decisive defeat for Australia if she continued to fly the flag of the enemy ... And in a further appeal to the leaders of Australia at an extraordinary session of the Diet on 28 May, Tojo repeated his threatening lure that it was not too late to make the right decision and toe the line with the Japanese Empire" (ibid., p. 172).

The Japanese quest for global conquest is clear. The aim of the Imperial realm is to embrace the whole world under the universe. Japan believes the country and its people have a heaven-ordained and a sacred mission, and that sacred destiny has yet to be fulfilled."

<sup>10</sup> Long prior to this, the Canadians had plans to attack America due to the latter's fear of the Anglo-Japanese alliance since World War One that America despised and undermined. See Tracy Mumford, "Canada's secret plan to invade the U.S. -- in 1921," *MPR News*, [www.mprnews.org](http://www.mprnews.org), 9 Sept 2015.

## The Hebrews and the Land of the Rising Sun

The Bible makes quite plain that ships from Israel traded with Tarshish during the days of Solomon. Is there any evidence of this was Japan itself? Indeed there is.

Professor Edward Odlum, in his booklet, *Who are the Japanese?* noticed certain resemblances between the Japanese and the Hebrews:

“Another thing they have on their palace walls or gate is a picture of a shepherd with a shepherd's crook and sheep. Until these modern days Japan had no sheep ... the origin of the picture was in Palestine. It showed a Palestinian face and Palestinian sheep. Why did the Japanese people put the picture there when they had no sheep?”

“Also they have the lion and the unicorn from ancient days in the old Palace of Kioto. One of the pictures has twelve lions, twelve unicorns and twelve serpents; all Israelite regalia.” (Odlum, *Who Are the Japanese?* pp. 26-27)

Like ancient Israel, Japan has a Palace of Gihon (I Kings 1:33) with a picture which would easily remind one of Solomon (Odlum, *ibid*, p. 32). And like Israel (II Kings 23:11), they had horses sacred to the sun (Odlum *ibid*, p. 38). I will quickly list several other items which Professor Odlum mentions, although it should be mentioned that he does not believe the Japanese to be Tarshish or even descended from Japheth. But his booklet is most useful as you can see.

Various artifacts such as an ancient bronze frontlet, properly belonging to western Asia, have been found in Japan (Odlum, *ibid*, p. 40). Not only do they use scrolls as Israel did (Odlum, *ibid*, p. 41), but "the Japanese have used the Mochi, or Unleavened Bread from time immemorial" just as Israel did. Professor Odlum also speculates that the word *Samurai* is a modification of the word *Samaria* (Odlum, *ibid*, p. 52, 54). The Samurai were a warrior class in Japan.

Mysteriously, the Shindai sect or holy class of Japan have some peculiar similarities to that of the ancient Israelites: their Shinto temple is divided into a holy place and a most holy place; the priests wore a linen dress, bonnet and breeches roughly similar to that of the priests of Israel; the ancient worship of the Shindai seems to be connected with the patriarchal-type worship of the Israelites. Of further interest is the fact that the first known king in Japan was Osee (730 B.C.) and he may have derived his name from the last king of Israel, Hosea who died about 722 B.C.

Obviously, there must have been a certain amount of contact between the two peoples since the time of Solomon and they would have heard about Hosea (see Nicholas McLeod, *Epitome of the Ancient History of Japan*). Also, Levin states that:

“Hungarian anthropologist Yanka noticed the distinctive type of Japanese nobility, characterized by 'Semitic' traits.” (Maksim Levin, *Ethnic Origins of the Peoples of Northeastern Asia*, p. 318)

In this regard, it must be noted that distinguished Japanese historian, Dr Oyabe, attempted to establish a blood relationship between Israel and the Japanese. He even went so far as stating that the Japanese descend from Gad and Manasseh. Dr Oyabe cited numerous customs of the Japanese which closely resembles Israelitish customs (Thomas Plant, *The Japanese. Who Are They?* p. 6). Of course, it is genetically impossible, but interesting. Another prominent Japanese, Dr Yoshitomi, drew attention to the resemblances between the Jews, Basques and Japanese (Plant, *ibid*, p. 7).

Since writing this section in the 1980s I have come across additional research on Israelite Japanese contacts which are listed in the **Appendix. Ancient Japanese and Israelite Contacts.**

Surely there can be no doubting now? The Japanese are the eastern Tarshish visited by King Solomon's ships.

A final point: further evidence of Japanese origin in the Middle East is their language. In his daring work *Sumerian and Japanese. A Comparative Language Study*, Roger Yoshiwara shows clearly in a most rigorous study that the Japanese language is connected to ancient Sumerian and that racially the Japanese may have originated somewhere close to the Caspian Sea (p. 116). The Sumerian lands comprised several peoples, including a Mongoloid element. This element has the following striking similarities to the Japanese:

- broad head, black hair, fond of shaving their head and face, oblique eyes, moderate height and stout build
- their national characters were similar: very pragmatic, commerce oriented, great emphasis on wealth, possessions, success, superiority, prestige, honour, recognition
- washed their feet before entering houses, sat cross-legged, arranged marriages, education was essential to the upper classes
- like the Japanese Emperors, the Sumerian kings were believed to be descended from heaven. They were simultaneously civil leader and head priest
- Sumerian staple food was barley as was that of the Japanese (the only other places in the world which had barley were northern Africa and central Europe) (*ibid*, Yoshimara, p. 114)
- in addition, the Japanese creation story the *Kojiki*, includes the quest for *Izanami* which is similar in many ways to the quest of Orpheus (the Greek god) for his wife in Hades. The descent of the Sumerian Innana to the underworld also resembles the Japanese myth even more closely.

The above is merely some of the similarities.

When I stumbled upon this book, I soon realised what a prize I had found due to it throwing light upon the origin of the Japanese and perhaps activities of the post-Flood Sumerians.

This remarkable research asks whether there is a relationship between the language of the Japanese people and the Sumerian cuneiform of the ancient world around the time of Abraham and attempts to answer it. The book is very academic and I note the following from his foreword:

“This is an investigation into whether there may be a relationship between Japanese and Sumerian ... [it] is not meant to be a detailed description of the structure and complexities of each but rather concentrates on the major points of convergence, while pointing out areas of dissimilarity at the same time.” (Yoshimara, *ibid*, p. vi)

He is willing to delve into some strange parallels between Japanese with Sumerian where others fear to tread. He utilises *The Sumerian Dictionary* published by the University of Pennsylvania for this purpose.

In all, he considers more than 1000 words from Japanese and he shows how the word *Sumera* is often used in titles of the Emperor, supposedly descended from the Sun Goddess. Further, he demonstrates that Japanese, like Sumerian, is an agglutinative tongue.<sup>11</sup>



*Japan's military on the rise*

## Japan's Prophetic Destiny

In February 1941, Japan's expansionist policy was publicly elaborated upon by her Foreign Minister, Matsuoka, who stated that "the white race must cede Oceania to the Asiatics". The following year, 1942, a top Japanese military spokesman revealed that they would eventually claim the divine right to control the entire world:

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<sup>11</sup> James Hastings (ed), "Sumero-Akkadians" in *Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics* states: "... Sumerian, both tongue and writing, is an early form of Chinese, then their Mongolian origin would seem proved. Traces of oblique eyes are to be found in the small head from Tel-loh (Lagas in S. Babylonia) ..." (p. 40).



"We will carry the war to London and Washington, and we will destroy all traces of European culture, and we will make our Nipponese spirit dominate the world." (*Daily Sketch*, 14 April 1942)

Most people today are unaware that the Japanese had their own *Mein Kampf* in World War Two. It was known as the *Tanaka Memorial*.<sup>12</sup> This work revealed that a terrible plan had been developed for almost four hundred years. It emerged from a document dated 18th of May 1592. Japan's great hero, Hideyoshi, set forth in this document a plan for world domination and for establishing the Mikado Plan to rule the world.<sup>13</sup>

The leader (*Shogun*) of the warrior class or *Samurai*, was dictator during the period known in the West as the Middle Ages. This class was abolished in the 1860s by Emperor Meiji, but Japan merely built up a modern military in lieu, which proved its capacity in 1895 when it took the world by surprise by defeating the Chinese in 1895 and the Russian armies in 1905. Later it seized the German Pacific islands during World War I. But 20 years later Japan teamed up with Germany to form the Axis alliance which included Italy.

On 25th July 1941, Baron Tanaka, Premier, presented the *Tanaka Memorial* as a blueprint for world empire under the Mikado which led to the attack on Pearl Harbour. In fact, it was their religious belief that the Mikado is directly descended from the Mother of Heaven. As he was the Son of Heaven, the Emperor had to be world emperor and worshipped as very God. (cp II Thessalonians 2:1-5)

General Tomoyuri Yamashita, Japanese Supreme Commander in Malaya, in an interview prior to his execution as a war criminal in the Philippines in 1946, outlined what were his recommendations for a Japanese invasion of Australia. His desire was to push on to Australia after the fall of Singapore but Japanese Prime Minister Tojo opted instead for Burma and India to appease Hitler. Yamashita said that he planned to make dummy landings to draw away the "pitifully small number of Australian troops" followed by landings on either side of the major cities of Australia and cut them off. With only Sydney and Brisbane occupied, it would have been simple to subdue the rest of the major population centres. He felt that the actual conquest of all of Australia was not feasible as it was too large; in addition supply lines would have been extremely difficult to maintain.

He told the interviewers that the Japanese government machinery for ruling Australia was

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<sup>12</sup> You can find the *Tanaka Memorial* online See *Japan's Dream of World Empire. The Tanaka Memorial* by Carl Crow.

<sup>13</sup> Many years after writing this in 1982 and having it published in 2003, I came across an interesting article mentioning the subject which included this statement: "The Tanaka Memorial (a document allegedly presented to Hirohito by Premier Baron Gi-ichi Tanaka) essentially became Japan's foreign policy from 1927 until the end of World War II. One part of the document said: "The nations of the world will come to look up to our emperor as the great ruler of all nations." Although the authenticity of the document is a matter of dispute, history shows that Japan followed its strategy, at least in the broad strokes. It laid out detailed military plans for Japan to conquer the entire world, starting with China: "With China's entire resources at our disposal, we shall conquer India, Central Asia and Europe. ... A victorious Japan will place all the white races of the world under the rule of the son of heaven. ... In order to conquer the world, we must first conquer China. If we succeed in conquering China, the rest of the Asiatic countries and the South Sea countries will fear us and surrender to us." (Jeremiah Jacques, "Why we watch Japan's March toward Militarism," *Philadelphia Trumpet*, Aug. 2015, p. 20)

prepared and several diplomats who had previously represented Japan in Australia had been briefed and were standing by to follow the Japanese armies into the country to rule it with an iron fist.

Documents discovered in military archives in 1993 uncovered a Japanese plot to attack Sydney and Melbourne with bubonic plague, the black death. In its Harbin biological warfare centre in Manchuria, the infamous Imperial Army Unit 731 successfully bred plague bacteria (in addition to cholera, typhoid, anthrax etc) and deliberately infected 3,000 Chinese, Korean and Mongolian civilians with the diseases from which they died horrible deaths. Plague-infected fleas were dropped over Changde in Hunan Province and elsewhere, resulting in an epidemic which killed several hundred in a few days. As the war was drawing to an end, they planned to send plagues into Samoa, Guam and the Philippines as well as Dutch Harbour in Alaska. Journal records show that Unit 731 was ordered to ensure that the bacteria could be taken by ship or submarine to Sydney, Melbourne and Hawaii and released to kill hundreds of thousands. (B Hills "Japan's wartime plan for Australia: plague rats," *Sydney Morning Herald*, 17 August 1993)

Finally, consider this: at the Battle of Sekigahara (20 October 1600AD), one of the most significant wars in Japanese history, Ieyasu Tokugawa destroyed the opposition and became the Shogun three years later. He united the country and it closed up to the outside world, taking on the characteristics of a hermit.



*A modern, civilised and advanced nation*

Of this behaviour, historian Malcolm Kennedy wrote:

"Had she not remained cut off from the outside world during the vitally important years when the colonial empires of the Western Powers were taking shape, Australia, New Zealand, Malaya, and other territories in the Pacific area might well have fallen into her hands rather than into those of others." (Malcolm Kennedy, *A History of Japan*, p. 107)

We now know with certainty that in World War Two their plans were to extend their empire through India to Iran; to Madagascar off the shores of Africa (Auguste Toussaint, *History of The Indian Ocean*, p. 239); the whole of Australia (with the exception of Tasmania which they were to leave for German settlement); and the western sea-board of Canada, the United States and Mexico. (Louis Allen, *Japan: The Years of Triumph*, pp. 110-11)

World history would have been very different if they had possession of those areas, but a High Power had other plans.

Today Japan is aligned with the West and is beginning to wake up to external threats and being encouraged to re-militarise.

Here are some of the headline articles:

- “Japan's Gradual Military Reawakening,” *Geopolitical Futures*, 29 July 2022.
- Brad Lendon (et al), “Japan approves long-range weapons to counter growing threats from China, North Korea and Russia,” *CNN*, 20 Dec 2022.
- Christopher Johnstone, “Japan’s Transformational National Security Strategy,” *Center for Strategic International Studies*, 8 Dec 2022.
- Nick Allen, “Japan sets off biggest military build-up since Second World War,” *Sydney Morning Herald*, 18 Dec 2022.
- Tim Kelly & Sakura Murakami, “Pacifist Japan unveils biggest military build-up since World War Two,” *Reuters*, 17 Dec 2022.
- Zeleb.es, “Japan sheds pacifist ways and begins major defense buildup,” *MSN.com*, 19 Dec 2022.

But will the eastern descendants of Tarshish remain as allies of the Anglo-Saxon-Keltic powers? What if they become turncoats?

The build-up of the Japanese in response to China's and North Korea's missile threat is astounding. It may even seem like this is good for Australia and the Anglo-Kelt sphere and other peoples.

But time can change everything - who says that they will continue as our allies in 5 or 10 years' time? Anything can eventuate and an Asian coalition can emerge that will invade Australia and New Zealand sometime in the future. Several prophecies indicate that the House of Israel will be divided up among her enemies – a concept written about in other material by myself. One prophecy in Joel 3:2 speaks of the scattering of Israel and the parting or dividing of Israel's homelands amongst her enemies. Amos 7:17; Micah 2:4 and Daniel 11:39 all seem to tell a similar fate.<sup>14</sup>

Many students of prophecy have concluded that what occurred to Israel, Judah and Jerusalem in Old Testament times are mere types or precursors of a far worse calamity yet future.

Could it be that the biggest double-cross in world history is on the horizon? Jeremiah warns:

“She weepeth sore in the night, and her tears are on her cheeks: among all her lovers she has none to comfort her: all her friends have dealt treacherously with her, they are become her enemies...

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<sup>14</sup> For a firsthand account of an American in captivity in Japan during World War Two, read Lyn Torrance's experiences in “What Will the “Tribulation Really Be Like?”” *Good News*, Aug 1961, pp. 3, 12, 16.

I called for my lovers, *but* they deceived me: my priests and mine elders gave up the ghost in the city, while they sought their meat to relieve their souls” (Lamentations 1:2, 19).

The greatest double-cross in world history is indeed prophesied. Similarly, Jeremiah complains loudly in his book:

“And when thou art spoiled, what wilt thou do? Though thou clothest thyself with crimson ... in vain shalt thou make thyself fair; thy lovers will despise thee, they will seek thy life” (Jeremiah 4:30).

Ezekiel explains who these "lovers" actually are:

“Thou has played the whore also with the Assyrians ... Behold I will gather all thy lovers, with whom thou hast taken pleasure, and all them that thou hast loved, with all them that thou hast hated; I will even gather them round about against thee, and will uncover thy nakedness unto them, that they may see all thy nakedness” (Ezekiel 16:28, 37).

These “lovers” are former allies of the House of Israel that turn around, align with Israel’s enemies and stab her in the back. From the above we can see that the Anglo-Saxon-Keltic peoples will be destroyed by her "lovers" or former “lovers.”

What if America has a mini-civil war and her military umbrella is removed from various countries such as Australia? Or if there is a worldwide depression that gets out of hand and the world's elites cannot control it to the extent that the world aligns along power blocs resulting in tensions and wars instead of world governance?



*The old imperial flag is still in use!*

Bible prophecy does indeed indicate the following blocs will emerge:

- King of the North (Beast) and allies
- King of the South (various Arabic nations)
- Kings of the East and allies<sup>15</sup>
- Israelitish nations and allies

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<sup>15</sup> Refer to the **Appendix. The Yellow Peril (Japan) and Bible Prophecy.**

And they will come into conflict with each other resulting in world war and mass destruction on a scale never known in world history (Matt 24:22).

The Japanese are a very successful commerce/trading people. What is the source of that success? It appears to be Japheth's inheritance to dwell or tabernacle within the tents of Shem which produces an environment for their success and world trade. They utilise Western technology and systems to drive their commercial capacities – Japan exhibits this quality rather clearly.

Speaking of the fall of modern Tyre/Babylon, Isaiah prophesied:

“The burden of Tyre. Howl, ye ships of Tarshish; for it [Tyre] is laid waste, so that there is no house, no entering in: from the land of Chittim [north-eastern China] it is revealed to them [how? Because China with her Russian allies would have invaded Europe!]. Be still, ye inhabitants of the isle so shall they be sorely pained at the report of Tyre. Pass ye over to Tarshish; howl, ye inhabitants of the isle. Pass through thy land as a river, O daughter [ie offshoot or mutation] of Tarshish: there is no more strength. Howl, ye ships of Tarshish: for your strength is laid waste” (Isaiah 23:1-2, 6, 10, 14; see Ezekiel 27:2, 25).

In this prophecy we have clear indication of Japan being a great trading nation with Europe (Tyre or Babylon). In this regard, one senior Japanese official has publicly announced that "we are keen supporters of a strong [United] Europe". (G Hielscher "Europe Causes Japan's Dreams of a Pax Economica with America to Fade," *Suddeutsche Zeitung*, 3 April 1987). When Europe falls to the eastern armies as prophesied, Japan will be greatly dismayed, for now her trading empire would have collapsed – this indicates that Japan's alliance with other Asian nations would have ended and their alliance with a German-led Europe remained. This prophecy probably does not speak of Spain, which will be within modern Tyre, as part of it; and not looking from the outside in as this Tarshish apparently does.

In other prophecies God warns Japan:

“For the Day of the Lord shall be upon every one that is proud and lofty, and upon every one that is lifted up; and he shall be brought low. And upon all the ships of Tarshish. And the loftiness of man shall be bowed down” (Isaiah 2:12, 16-17).

God will humble the Japanese as He will with all peoples. They must learn that it is ultimately God who has given them their talents and wealth; they must thank Him for it, not be boastful about their achievements, patting themselves on the back.

## Conclusions

In the book of Psalms David wrote that God "brokest the ships of Tarshish with an east wind" (Psalms 48:7). This prophecy indicates that they are a great maritime. But the **Good**

**News** is that Japan will repent. God says that, during the millennial reign of the Messiah:

“Those [Israelites] that escape of them unto the nations, [He will send] to Tarshish and Javan [including Japan], to the isles *afar off* [not Spain which is relatively nearby Palestine, given the global view of this prophecy], that have not heard My fame, neither have seen My glory; and they shall declare My glory among the Gentiles.” (Isaiah 66:19)

This prophecy probably cannot refer to the Spaniards, for most of them have heard at least something about the God of the Bible. Not so the bulk of the Japanese whose knowledge of the Bible is minimal.

Finally, Isaiah prophesied of the "isles" and the ships of Tarshish which, during the early portion of the Millennium, returning to Israel her wealth and also taking the Israelites on their ships to the Holy Land during the Second Exodus (Isaiah 60:9). Diodorus Siculus, a most reliable historian of the Augustine Age, says that the term "isles" refers to lands which at that time were undiscovered, unlike Spain which was well known (see Iris Sulimani, "All Over the World: The Utopian Idea in Diodorus Siculus," in *Utopias in Ancient Thought*, p. 231).

Japan's and Spain's repentant attitudes shine through clearly in chapter thirty-eight of Ezekiel. In this prophecy, Meshech, Tubal, Gog and Magog et al will attempt to wrest this wealth from Israel soon after the Messiah's return, but Tarshish will challenge them and take Israel's side (Ezekiel 38:11, 13). In the words of the Psalmist:

“The kings of Tarshish and of the isles shall bring presents to God. Yea, all kings shall fall down before Him: All Nations shall serve Him” (Psalms 72:10-11).

Japan will repent and learn to serve God and live in peace and harmony with the other nations, like all peoples will eventually do.



*Japanese ladies in cultural attire*

## Appendix. Ancient Japanese and Israelite Contacts

In addition to what has been presented in this article the items below may provide additional proofs for contacts between ancient Israelites and Japan. That is all that the information shows – it does not prove that the Japanese are descended from the ‘lost’ tribes of Israel.

The list is provided below for your further research:

- Arimasa Kubo (c2008). *Israelites Came to Ancient Japan*, Remnant Publishing.
- Arimasa Kubo (ND). “Japan,” *Moshiach.com – Moshiach (messiah) will enlighten the world with true knowledge of God*
- *Japan and Ancient Israel* website, <https://eternalperspectives1.wordpress.com/japan-and-ancient-israel/>
- Joseph Eidelberg (2005). *The Biblical Hebrew Origin of the Japanese People*. Gefen Publishing House.
- Joseph Eidelberg (2014). *The Japanese and the Ten Lost Tribes of Israel*. Gefen Publishing House.
- NN (ND). “Japanese-Jewish Common Ancestry theory,” *Wikipedia*, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese-Jewish\\_common\\_ancestry\\_theory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese-Jewish_common_ancestry_theory) (for discussions on this theory see [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Talk:Japanese-Jewish\\_common\\_ancestry\\_theory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Talk:Japanese-Jewish_common_ancestry_theory) )
- NN (ND). “The Japanese and the Jews,” [www.jewishwikipedia.info/japan.html](http://www.jewishwikipedia.info/japan.html)
- Remnant Publishing (ND). <https://remnant-p.com/engindex.htm>

## Appendix. The Yellow Peril (Japan) and Bible Prophecy

I have come across this book by Dan Gilbert on the internet but have not been able to procure a copy at this time. However, I thought I should include information about it here for the interest of the reader. One which this author possesses is *The Yellow Peril* (1911) by Greenberry Rupert wherein he argued that there would eventually be a war with Japan. His arguments using certain Biblical references did not add up, but he was on to something and wise enough to predict this – he was 30 years ahead of his time.

“Dan Gilbert

### **The Yellow Peril (Japan) and Bible Prophecy**

Grand Rapids: Zondervan Publishing House, 1943

3rd Edition

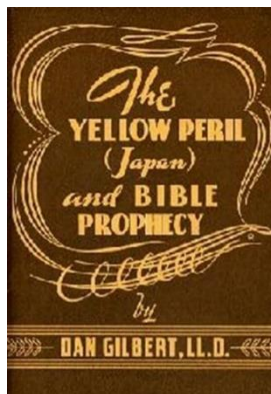
43 pages, pamphlet

This wartime publication (March 1943) has six short chapters.

1. Why Japan Will Outlast Germany
2. What Japan Will Do After Germany Is Beaten
3. Will Japan Make an Ally of Russia?
4. Japan's Plan to Seize the Holy Land
5. Is Japan *the* Antichrist Nation?
6. Can China Survive?

The penultimate chapter is obviously where this Man of God is coming from. It draws largely from Syngman Rhee's **Japan Inside Out**, published in 1941 by Fleming H. Revell, whose mission it was to spread Christianity. Gilbert concludes that Japan's mission was otherwise (page 42).

Japan is waging, primarily, not a war of conquest but a religious war. Her aim is to destroy Christianity -- first in China, and then throughout the entire world. To accomplish this objective she must unify the yellow peoples of Asia, not only by means of her military program, but under the inspiration of her religious superstition.”





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# ***Who are the Japanese?***

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