

CONSOLATION

A JOURNAL OF FACT, HOPE AND COURAGE

Japan Inspired by the Devil

A hundred-year plan of conquest

Vatican Support of Fascism

Life

How can man gain it in happiness?

Demonism and Ignorance

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Notanda

German, Italian and Japanese Aliens Must Register

◆ Regulations, issued under authority of the Presidential proclamation of January 14, 1942, require all German, Italian and Japanese aliens to apply at the nearest first- or second-class, or county seat, post office for a Certificate of Identification. The requirement applies to all enemy nationals 14 years of age or over who have not yet taken the oath of allegiance before a Federal judge as the final step in acquiring American citizenship. All of these applications must be filed before the end of February. Failure to comply with this regulation may result in internment for the duration of the war.

The regulations require the furnishing of a photograph of the applicant, which is to be attached to an identity card that will be furnished by the Government. The Certificate of Identification will also bear his index fingerprint and signature. He will thereafter be required to carry the certificate at all times.

Before actually applying for the certificates, aliens are urged to obtain from any post office (or neighborhood agency) printed instructions on how to file applications for certificates of identification, which may be obtained by him personally or by a relative or friend.

Draft Registration

◆ The United States Government has amended Selective Training and Service Act requiring all male citizens between the ages of 20 through 44 to register. All men of such ages and whose birth occurred between February 17, 1897, and December 31, 1921, who have not heretofore registered, must go to the designated place of registration where they are on February 16, 1942, and register.

CONSOLATION

"And in His name shall the nations hope."—Matthew 12:21, A. R. V.

Volume XXIII

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Number 585

Japan Inspired by the Devil (*In Four Parts—Part 1*)

THE Japanese recently celebrated 2,600 years of empire. There is still an older empire, that of Satan, of which he has held the rule more than twice as long as Japan. And there is still an older empire, which has existed from the beginning of creation, and will forever exist, and which will come into its own in the earth at Armageddon, Jehovah's everlasting kingdom.

The newspaper *Niroku* said solemnly, "The Imperial Family of Japan is as worthy of respect as is God, and is the embodiment of benevolence and justice." Then the paper went on to say "The Imperial Family" is the parent of all mankind on earth; and with equal solemnity this is just to say that no bigger falsehood could be told. The mikado is just an ordinary man, a sinner condemned to death, and without any hope of eternal life except in God's appointed way through Christ.

Every year thousands of school children worship at the shrine of the mikado. Their schoolbooks are carefully prepared to instill into their minds the conviction that the emperor is a god. The theaters, the movies and the story-tellers do the same. Thus the colossal mistake becomes a religion, that the emperor can not err, nor the nation do a wrongful act, nor any of the emperor's servants devoted to the doing of his will. This begets in the Japanese unthinkable pride.

The Japanese are taught that their mikado is a direct descendant of the first god-king of Japan, Jimmu Tenno, that he is above criticism and is accountable to no one except his ancestors.

Lieut. Col. Aizawa testified on the witness stand in a murder trial in Japan, "The Emperor is the incarnation of the God who rules over the universe. Democracy is all wrong." The same account explains that the emperor on 21 occasions each year "appears before the ancestral shrines and performs acts of worship which take us back to the beginnings of human history". How very true!

When the emperor's car passes, all blinds must be drawn and no one may remain on balcony, roof or doorstep. When a tire blew out on the way to the station the chauffeur committed suicide, as an act of penitence. When a Japanese mayor found he had given his son the same name as that given to the emperor he resigned and killed himself in atonement.

God, Emperor, and High Priest

Self-sacrifice to the Tenno is inculcated in every Japanese from childhood onward. The emperor neither drinks nor smokes, and, though he lives in a palace, yet in his trip around the world he marveled at the extravagance shown at Versailles. He shaves and dresses himself, worships the spirits of his ancestors, and sits down to a breakfast of fruit, oatmeal, ham and eggs, toast and coffee. It would all be indescribably funny if there were not some 90,000,000 people that have become hypnotized into thinking he is a god. His own blood brothers are what?

No common person may touch the emperor. His barber and dentist must wear silk gloves when working on him, and his tailor actually fits the emperor's clothes to another man of the same stature. The

story is current as truth in Japan that on one occasion a schoolboy rushed into a blazing room to rescue the emperor's picture, found he was unable to escape, ripped the picture from the frame, gashed his abdomen with a sword he snatched from the wall, stuffed the picture therein and died in the flames with the precious portrait in his body. This boy is now one of Japan's national heroes; and that is the spirit that actuates Japan.

The emperor is fond of vegetables, and the world's very best gardeners see that none but perfect products reach his table. When he is on a tour the vegetables are sent to him every day in refrigerator cars. Pretty soft, being a god; isn't it?

When a new ambassador is received by the mikado he advances into the presence alone, bows three times, and reads his letter. The emperor reads his reply and speaks through an interpreter, who must keep his eyes on the ground and whisper. The new ambassador then bows again three times and departs backwards. Readers will remember that when Myron Taylor was admitted to see the pope he also bowed three times. This kind of business burns an American up. He can't understand it.

On one occasion the emperor visited the Kiryu Technical College. The police inspector became nervous, took the wrong road, and landed the party at the college thirty minutes before they were expected. The emperor did not travel over a road first swept, purified, sanded and guarded and did not see persons fittingly garbed for a royal visit. As a result of his error the police inspector, as a matter of course, cut a gash in his own neck four inches long, i.e., tried to kill himself in atonement. The people expected it, but the emperor didn't want it.

Hirohito and the Demons

All the ancestors of Hirohito are as dead as cobblestones; but he does not know that, so once a year he is supposed to go into "the innermost sanctuary to

worship his divine ancestress". He did that recently, and after he came out the Japanese Home Minister explained to 3,000 teachers thus: "Dynasties in foreign countries were created by man. Foreign kings, emperors and presidents are all created by men, while Japan has a sacred throne inherited from the imperial ancestors. Japan's imperial rule is therefore an extension of heaven. The dynasties created by men may collapse, but the heaven-created throne is beyond men's power." The Japanese people recognize 8,000,000 deities, i.e., demons. It is from these that the ancestors of Hirohito received the Japanese throne and, while he may not know it, it is these that he worships when he goes into "the innermost sanctuary" once a year.

As showing the grip this has on the people, a writer in the *New York Times* says:

The Japanese never use the Imperial name. If implication does not suffice, they simply say: "Tenno"—the Chinese-borrowed phrase, "Son of Heaven." In their quiet manner, by looks only, one's Japanese associates let it be known that their emperor-worship is something on a different plane from anything known in the Western world, something so genuinely a part of their souls that one could no more be frivolous about it than about a child's worship of its mother. Here is a tenderness and respect fundamental somewhere in the depths of humanity.

Likewise one accepts the kneeling fidelity of thousands who, after an all-night vigil, never raise an eye to the bespectacled figure riding past them in the closed carriage for which they have waited. The foreigner willingly puts down his umbrella in the rain, and as often as not surprises himself by kneeling also, although uncompelled, at the last minute.

In other words, that reporter himself probably committed what he well knew was an act of idolatry merely because of the generally reverential, religious attitude of the masses of the people.

The note of his religion was in Hirohito's declaration of war; for in it he

mentioned his "great illustrious imperial grandsire" and his "great imperial sire", as was to be expected. The Japanese people hold that the line of emperors is the connecting link between them and heaven. In his proclamation he mentioned that he was "seated on the throne of a line unbroken for ages eternal". That's stretching at the front end; 2,600 years are not "ages eternal". Shortly his reign will end in something that will be eternal, however, i.e., eternal destruction, from an angry God at Armageddon. Jehovah's witnesses have suffered in Japan, and Jehovah will require it at the hands of Hirohito.

Birth of the Crown Prince

When the forty weeks of waiting for the crown prince to arrive drew to a close the empress donned a girdle of plain unbleached silk, four yards long, after it had been consecrated in the presence of the emperor and high court officials, and the event was duly reported to the imperial ancestors, who were dead as door-nails and didn't know anything about it either before or after it was reported.

When the crown prince arrived all Japan was glad and 35,000 convicts and prisoners had their sentences reduced by as much as one-fourth. The "gods" had been asked that it might be a boy, and it was! The chances were fifty-fifty; for girls come along in about the same number as boys, don't they?

After seven days Emperor Hirohito placed in his infant son's hand several names, selected by the court historian, so that the "son of heaven" might have a suitable cognomen. The youngster picked his name, and it turned out to be Tsugunomiya Akihito, which means "The wise and successful prince". It is a doubtful appellation, in view of the near approach of Armageddon. When he was three months old he was presented formally to 123 of his ancestors; and, as "the dead know not any thing" (Ecclesiastes 9:5), much good it did to either them or him!

Honolulu papers were as much ex-

cited about the birth of a crown prince as those in Japan itself. American army officers sometimes say of the Hawaiian Islands that in time of war it may be necessary to capture them; most of the inhabitants are Japanese.

When the crown prince marries he is expected to choose a bride from some one of the thirteen princely houses of Japan. In his youth, and for his entertainment in the palace grounds, in a single summer more than 20,000 fireflies were turned loose. It's a pretty soft job, being a crown prince. The fireflies are gathered by striking their habitat, usually a tree, a sharp blow with a club, shocking them from their perch to the ground. The picker picks them up, stuffing them into his mouth until he has a substantial mouthful, when they are taken to a common receptacle. Fireflies, placed in transparent receptacles, are used in tea gardens for decorative purposes.

It used to be the rule (and may be yet) that at three years of age the crown prince is put in a separate palace by himself, with a retinue of attendants, of course, and that in order to enter the presence of the emperor he must enter the throne room through a side door and crawl into the presence of the emperor on his hands and knees. What a contrast with the way the American youngster enters the presence paternal which is every whit as important in the eyes of Almighty God as that of Emperor Hirohito.

The Religion Racket in Japan

Those who think what the world needs is more religion should take a little time to consider Japan. If Hitler were to be crowned as an emperor he would certainly claim to be ruling by divine right, for he often mentions his god, which god is the Devil. But in Japan all the school children are taught, and all the Japanese people are supposed to believe, and most of them do believe, that they alone, of all peoples in the earth, have a line of rulers

that descended direct from the gods (demons, devils) and that they alone, therefore, have the right to rule the earth. Here are some of their pronunciamientos:

Now it is our oldest and strongest belief that the empire of Japan was originally entrusted to her descendants by Amaterasu-nomi-kami, known as the Sun Goddess, with the words: "My children, in their capacities of deities, shall rule it." This was the origin of the Imperial family. This national belief of old is called "Kanagara", which is, we believe, peculiar to Japan and will be found nowhere else on earth. The phrase "Kanagara" means to "follow the way of the gods" or to possess in one's self the "way of the gods". For this reason, or in the same sense, the country of Japan, since heaven and earth began, has been a monarchy and it will be continued thus for ever and ever. From the remote time when our imperial ancestor first descended from heaven and ruled the land, there has been great concord in the empire, and there has never been any factiousness toward the throne.—Professor Bunichi Horioka, foreign-educated Japanese scholar, in an address in Tokyo to an audience consisting mainly of Europeans and Americans.

American statesmen have to holler, "Give us more religion" (on top of the 210 sects that advertise themselves as Christian), but in Japan the people are saturated with it, not knowing anything whatever about the one and only true God, Jehovah, Creator of heaven and earth, but tied down to prostrating themselves before the demons, devils, to whom almost all the so-called "worship" of the world of mankind really goes. Every sect that teaches or stands for either "purgatory" or "eternal torture" is doing that very thing.

Plans for World Dominion

The Scriptures are perfectly plain that the government of the world shall rest forever on the shoulders of Christ Jesus, and that by the appointment of Almighty God, who is the Supreme Ruler over all His universe. See *Consolation* No. 571,

page 2, or look up the scriptures themselves: Matthew 6:9, 10; Luke 19:12; Luke 17:20; Haggai 2:7; Daniel 2:44; Psalm 72:7; Isaiah 9:7; Isaiah 2:4. As Jehovah's Field Marshal, Christ Jesus will destroy all Jehovah's enemies at Armageddon, now impending. The Japanese have other ideas, other plans and purposes.

July 25, 1927, the then Japanese premier, Baron Giichi Tanaka, presented to the mikado a plan for first conquering Manchuria, then China, then India, then all Asia, then war with the United States, then the conquest of the Pacific, and ultimately of the whole world. In the New York *World-Telegram*, December 9, 1941, the American Admiral William Philip Simms stated that the present Premier Tojo of Japan was coauthor of this plan for world domination. Incidentally, this same Tojo, in the same paper, date of December 29, 1941, was reported to be about to make a 500-mile round trip to tell the goddess Ameratsu that the long-projected war with United States and Britain is under way. It seems that the old lady had to wait 23 days to learn about it from his lips. Some goddess!

On January 17, 1939, in an appeal to the League of Nations, Dr. Wellington Koo, of China, told the council that Japanese militarists were aiming at the complete conquest of China and the subjugation of all of Asia. Then, he asserted, the military faction now in control in Tokyo hopes eventually to achieve world domination by making use of the vast resources and manpower of the Far East.

General Sadao Araki, former Japanese Minister of War, in a speech made several years ago, said: "The whites have made the nations of Asia objects of oppression, pure and simple. Imperial Japan cannot and ought not to let their impudence go long unpunished. Our country is determined to propagate its national ideal across the seven seas, to extend and expand it over the five continents of the earth, even if it is necessary to use force to do so."

Unpublished Regulations

What goes on in the inner councils of Japan's military officials remains hidden, but when the murderer Aizawa was on trial his counsel, Dr. Somei Uzawa, made the statement: "The principles underlying the supreme command in Japan differ from those of foreign countries. The prestige of the imperial structure and the loyalty of the imperial army are unparalleled abroad. The army maintains unpublished regulations, which are only the strongest emphasis on the rights of the supreme command."

All right, if the inside army teachings may not be published, here are two selections from Japanese readers, edited by the Japanese Ministry of Education. The first selection, which is entitled "Citizens' Ambition", is from the New National Language Reader, Vol. 6, Lesson 28, published by San Tin Tang, and the second selection, "The Pacific Ocean," is from Reader for Higher Primary, Lesson 32.

What shall Japan contribute to the world? All Japanese must awaken to their duty to execute the Divine Punishment. By attacking or by punitive treatment, the powers of the world must be broken down in order to fulfil the Divine Mission of Japan. Some day, when, having swept away all rottenness and subjugated all arrogant and impolite countries of the world, Japan shall be the King of the world and lord over the whole universe.

The King of all oceans, you Pacific Ocean! How proud is your beautiful water! Washing the shores of North and South America to the east, touching the sandy beaches of Asia and Australia to the west, reaching the continent around South Pole to the south and meeting the Arctic Ocean to the north, you measure ten thousand miles from north to south and eleven thousand miles from east to west and occupy an area covering one third of the earth's surface. Japan situates on the west. We must live up to this unsurpassable honor and possess an ambition as big as this Pacific Ocean. Going in and out the extensive shores, we must take with our own hands this heaven-sent treasure.

More Accursed Devilish Religion

The path of Japan is traced by the gods and cannot be changed. Our mission is divine. If the gods have destined Japan to rule the world, Japan will rule the world. Our steps in our march forward are not controlled by minorities nor by majorities in the Parliament; they are directed and controlled by the gods, by our ancestors who also were gods like all Japanese are gods.—General Minami, commander in chief of the Japanese Army in Harbin, September 20, 1935.

On March 22, 1896, the then King Oscar II, of Sweden, wrote a letter to Prince Adam Wiszniewski, of Paris, of which the following is a translation, published in the *New York Times* of November 29, 1931. It shows that almost fifty years ago here was a real statesman who knew a lot more of what is a statesman's business than a lot of people living today who think they are statesmen and are nothing but politicians, and exceedingly poor politicians at that. King Oscar said:

The expansive force of Japan, the patriotic energy of the people, the "savoir-faire" of the government, the meritorious organization of its military and naval forces, the bravery and admirable devotion of its troops, guided by officers of the army and navy, equally instructed and determined—all this has impressed me exceedingly. One will have to reckon with that Asiatic country, that, up to now, we have underestimated, and I cannot help a feeling of fear and anxiety, thinking of the dangers for a surfeited European civilization which shall come from the Pacific side of the ocean.

Something tells me that a bloody conflict will some day occur, upon which, probably, will depend the lot of Europe; the Occident will succumb to the Orient, where one may already see daily more clearly the strong race of the future, organizing and preparing itself for the great struggle of the future. It is to be hoped that I foresee too darkly and that the future will be better, but at my age one has lost many illusions.

Yours affectionately,
OSCAR.

This Devilish Kodo Business

Ken magazine started out bravely to try to tell the truth, but it could not get any advertisers to stay with it on that basis, and so gave up the fight and, after a vicious attack on Jehovah's witnesses, expired, as was its due. But on July 14, 1938, under the title "Kodo Rules Japan" and the subtitle "Politics fuses with religion in a fantastic scheme of divinely-inspired Imperialism which teaches that the Mikado, Heaven-born, will rule all the earth", it had a very interesting story, from which brief extracts appear below:

To know Imperial Japan, know "Kodo". That is the key word of the Samurai warrior spirit, a word ever on the tongue of the warlords. Kodo has a deep and vital meaning. Every edict of the few years following the Meiji imperial restoration in 1868 contained it. Its import was impressed upon the masses of the Japanese people. "The divine ancestors," said the interpreters of Kodo, "have performed their duty as prescribed by the Will of Heaven in uniting political administration and religion and in bringing unity of heart between ruler and ruled. This is the supreme Kodo, incomparable in the whole world. But since the intrusion of foreign religions into the country, and the effect of them upon the shallow-minded multitude, Kodo has lost some of its former influence. However, now the destiny of Heaven has brought about the Restoration, though unhappily it has been accompanied by only an imperfect restoration of discipline and culture among the people. Yet with the unification of religion and political administration consequent upon the revival of Kodo the people ought to venerate the foundation of the Divine Empire by Our Heavenly Ancestors, reflect on their duty to it, and resist any temptation to follow alien opinions."

The intent of the military-supported Government is clear. At any cost Kodo must be revived. The ancient code taught that no sacrifice was to be shirked. The Heaven-born empire under the guidance of its divinely-ordained sovereign must not hesitate short of world dominance. Having, as one leader of

the Restoration period declared, "annexed all neighboring countries and then proceeded to the conquest of India," the next aim would be "The Five Continents" themselves. Fantastic as all this appears, it pictures accurately the spirit of the Japanese militarists.

On August 3, 1935, the Japanese government, which was never anything more than a front for the Japanese army, made the following declaration regarding the so-called "Constitution" of Japan, and which statement shows that that constitution has no real meaning whatever:

The national policy of Japan is clearly revealed in the divine message that the Sun Goddess gave her grandson, the first emperor, on his advent in Japan. Japan is ruled by an unbroken line of emperors and the prosperity of the imperial line is coeval with heaven and earth.

When the Constitution was promulgated Emperor Meiji proclaimed, "We inherit supreme rights from our ancestors and transmit them to our descendants." Article 1 of the Constitution provides, "The Empire of Japan shall be reigned over and governed by a line of emperors, unbroken from ages eternal." It is therefore clear that supreme power rests with the emperor.

One of the Devil's Theocracies

The mimic god, Satan, the Devil, has always governed by making use of mimic theocracies, and in Japan he has one that, next to the Roman Catholic Hierarchy, has the rest of them beaten to a standstill. Here is a good place for insertion of some choice paragraphs from the pen of that excellent reporter, Otto D. Tolischus, which appeared in the *New York Times Magazine*, September 7, 1941. The whole article is extremely interesting, but a few extracts must suffice to establish the point that the Devil himself is back of this whole Japanese religion and government:

Distant as a god, near as a father, Hirohito the Tenno-emperor is to every Japanese, except the few who have fallen into materialistic heresies, the center of temporal and spiritual

life. As such he receives divine worship and filial affection. His rule is "coeval with heaven and earth," and in comparison with him all other rulers in the world are either usurpers or mere temporal governors. He is above human judgment, and even discussion of him is a kind of blasphemy. No human dares to look down upon him.

Virtually every Japanese household of whatever religious persuasion, except the few that are Christian, has two altars or shrines. The first is placed higher than the second and it contains not an image but only a symbol of divinity like the mirror dedicated to Amaterasu Omikami, the "heaven-shining, great, august deity" or sun-goddess. The other is dedicated to Buddha and contains his familiar statuette.

Last spring 14,976 soldiers and sailors were deified with solemn ceremonies in the presence of the emperor and 30,000 bereaved relatives, raising the total of those deified to 208,776. A like ceremony for deification of 15,000 more has been decreed by the emperor for October 16 to 21. The closest approach in the West to this observance is the consecration of the Unknown Soldier.

The Shinto cosmogony conceives of the universe not as being created and static but, as being born, and therefore growing and developing like any other living organism, which means progressive change. All the religious cults and philosophies have, of course, their own dogma and theology which is expounded by as many sects as divide religions in the West. But to the average Japanese they blend into a more or less unitary concept which may be summed up about as follows:

The Japanese Islands are the hub of the universe and the Japanese people are all born of gods, of which the greatest is the divine mother, Amaterasu Omikami. Her grandson was sent down to earth to rule the Japanese Islands. From this grandson of heaven are descended all the later Tenno-emperors in direct unbroken lineage, which is their title to divinity and to the throne and the basis of their theocratic rule.

On that basis rests Japan's "peerless polity"—a theocracy in secular garb—which is now advanced as a model for the world.

A Hundred-Year Plan of Conquest

Reverting again to the *Ken* magazine; perhaps you can get hold of a copy of the issue of November 3, 1938, and read the story by John Webster. The main title is "The Cute Little Tiger Cub"; then follows a picture of General Tanaka, and the subhead reads: "Almost a century ago the Japanese Lord Hoffa outlined the nibbling-off policy by which Japan was eventually to swallow the world. In 1918, General Nonaka said that peace will come only when the whole world is under one government. Japan plans to bring about such peace. Her department stores already display models of her coming war with the United States. Some people still think they're toys." Some of these paragraphs will make you sick at your stomach when you realize that they were in print for all to read more than three years ago:

Only a thorough weighing of England's position, and the certainty that she—and therefore the United States—would suffer almost any insult in order to postpone a fight, gave Japan confidence enough to proceed with her current arrogant attempt in China.

Two factors influence this English and American attitude. The first is the knowledge that as soon as England becomes involved in Asia, Germany will attack Russia and the often-averted world war—for which everyone is preparing—will be on. The second factor is the desire on the part of the imperialistic foreign office experts of England, France, and America to divide China into two or more distinct political units, so that she may be more easily handled after Japan is disposed of.

The only hitch there is that China is at last unified, by Japan's attack.

This possibility was not quite taken into account in Japan's well-known hundred-year plan of conquest. In 1918, General Nonaka wrote:

"Peace that every man wants will not come until the world is under one central authority. Two new tendencies will follow the World War: a great race in military preparations and a strong denunciation of war.

"Peace will come when the whole world is under one government. The world tends toward this at present. Each existing nation was produced by the conquest of many tribes, and when its central power is strong peace prevails within it. In Japan this is true. The ultimate conclusion of politics is the conquest of the world by one imperial power. The Japanese nation, in view of her glorious history and position, should brace herself to fill her destined role."

If this is not conclusive enough, there is the Tanaka Memorial. The Japanese, of course, have denied its authenticity, but this reputed forgery has been strangely prophetic. It has predicted every move Japan has made since that time; and so it becomes an interesting document to study for future probabilities. One of the many Korean clerks whom Japanese smugness allowed to be employed in their governmental offices came upon a document which General Baron Tanaka is claimed to have submitted to the emperor in 1927—a plan for a century of aggression. This clerk found its implications so shocking that he made a copy of it, and fled to China, where it was published immediately. It proposes not only every move which Japan has since made, but, in addition, plans the conquest of all Asia and the islands of the Pacific (including Australia) as a final preparation for Japan's "hegemony over the entire world". The Japanese denial of its authenticity, of course, followed at once, but one must remember that the Japanese word is of little value in international affairs.

Japan, smiling, fawning, obsequious—or vain, boastful and arrogant, as the occasion seems to demand—presents a figure in a high silk hat with a trench helmet underneath, and a frock coat with hand grenades concealed under the tails.

Japan in modern times has engaged in three major military adventures—the two wars with China and the one with Russia. Not once did she enter a formal declaration of war. Her favorite method is to attack an entirely unsuspecting port at night and accomplish her kill before the victim knows he has an enemy. If this happens to us there will be no excuse.

Many Saw It Coming

Many able men saw this coming. One of these was General Smedley D. Butler, now deceased. He put it mildly in an address at Fort Wayne, February 4, 1933, when he told of confidences given him by Japanese officers under the influence of liquor during the Boxer rebellion in China in 1900. They told him it was their purpose to set up a tremendous Oriental empire with themselves at the head of it; that in order to do that they must have war, and that they were then preparing for that war.

In the *New York Times*, April 6, 1941, Otto D. Tolischus, then in Tokyo, wired that authoritative Japanese spokesmen had set forth their purposes to create a "New Order" in which the entire world is to be divided among the big powers, with Japan at the outset to have all the territories between the date line, the 180th meridian, and the Arabian Sea, containing somewhat less than half the human race.

Quite remarkably, and quite out of harmony with other writers not so observant, and with less experience, Tolischus, who was expelled from Germany because he saw and told too much truth about the Hitler regime, says:

Far the most striking impression that imposes itself on the observer able to compare conditions in Germany and Japan is that after ten years of more or less continuous hostilities, despite the complaints of foreigners and of Japanese themselves, Japan still lives in relative ease and abundance as compared with Germany—for that matter, Russia—and that the full rigors of a wartime regime and "planned economy" must still be realized in Japan.

In his book *Challenge: Behind the Face of Japan* the author, Upton Close, said: "Providence calls on Japan to undertake the mission of delivering humanity from the impasse of modern material civilization."

The London *Daily Telegraph*, November 25, 1937, told of a parade of 80,000 young men in Tokyo, in a sea of waving

German, Italian and Japanese flags, and accompanied by a broadcast in which Mr. Nagai, Japanese Minister of Transport, said, in part:

The Sino-Japanese conflict is for us a holy struggle which aims at calling the Nanking Government to account for its anti-Japanese attitude, freeing the Chinese people from the Red danger and guaranteeing peace in the Far East. It is a great joy to us that our friend Italy has joined the anti-Communist agreement and thus further strengthened our anti-Communist camp. The so-called principle of the status quo, through which it was previously thought possible to preserve world peace, leads today to constant contradictions and conflicts and is on the point of breaking down. The aim of our struggle today is to found world peace on the basis of a new order.

The Most Efficient War Machine

Maybe you would like to have a German view of Japanese militarism. The *Vossische Zeitung*, in 1931, after referring to the lies told to the League of Nations by the Japanese government, said, in part:

It is easy to explain the independence of Japan's armed forces in the face of the Japanese Government. But it is necessary to go back as far as the period when Japan was a bit of Asia, remote, self-contained, ruled not by her sovereign—leading a shadowy existence—but by a 'shogun'. For generations the military caste has ruled. When Japan modernized herself, when she exchanged absolutism for modern ways, gave up the bow and arrow for the machine gun, the kimono for the uniform, one thing remained as of old. That was the independent position of the military within the State. The War Minister and the Navy Minister in the Cabinet at Tokyo are not in control of Army or Fleet. They are only the agents of Army and Fleet in the Ministry. The real Army chief is the General Staff. The real ruler of the Fleet is the Admiralty Staff. These are not even formally responsible to Parliament. They are directly under the sway of the Japanese emperor.

Or maybe you would like a glance at Japanese militarists from British eyes.

Neville Whymant was a lecturer at the Military Staff College and the Imperial University at Tokyo, and in an article in the London *Evening Standard*, February 27, 1936, he put it this way:

It is difficult for Europeans to realize that the modern Japanese, no less than their ancestors of fifteen centuries ago, believe ardently that they are literally descended from the gods, and that in the person of the emperor they have the veritable Son of Heaven in the flesh. A natural development from this is seen in the conviction that a Japanese can never be wrong. For muddle-headed destructiveness the Japanese militarist stands supreme. He is a destroyer simply, convinced that if in the process he, too, is destroyed he attains paradise at a single bound. Militarist Japan has no argument save that of the sword.

On February 6, 1932, Admiral William V. Pratt, Chief of Naval Operations, told the House Expenditures Committee that Japan has the most efficient war machine the world has ever seen, and added, "We could never have such an organization in this country," and gave his reasons for so thinking. Militarists of Japan do things no American would do. *The Sunday Worker* tells of a recruit that showed up a few minutes late because both parents were sick and he was trying to make some provision for them while he was away. He apologized. The apology was not accepted. He was investigated. His employer said he was a capable, hard-working man, but indifferent to the war. The story proceeds:

The young recruit was shot. Then, according to the Japanese, Fumio Tanabe, a frequent contributor to the anti-imperialist magazine *China Today*, who received this story direct from friends in Japan, his body was thrown into the street before his home, within sight of his sick parents. More than that, his family and friends were prohibited from touching the corpse. For days it lay in plain sight of all who passed. Finally the stench of the body became so strong that the people in the immediate neighborhood were forced to move away.

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Notanda

Japan Ruined by Religion

♦ The knowledge that we are children of gods, that Japan is a country of gods, ruled by a divine emperor, enables the people to accept their hardships philosophically, knowing that Japan is all-powerful and one day will rule the world.—Professor Tanaka, in a lecture delivered in April, 1931, in Tokyo University.

The Japanese must entertain no illusion concerning the resolution, which the League of Nations will adopt regarding Manchukuo. So long as the world continues to doubt the divine origin of our emperor and the divine origin of all Japanese people, we must expect nothing good. But we must not give up hope, we must not get discouraged. The light of truth is gradually illuminating the way: many people today who used to smile when you mentioned our divine origin are now beginning to change their mind, and the day is not far when the entire world will recognize, not only our moral and material superiority, but also the superiority of our origin, and, amazed at such greatness, will devoutly bow before our divine emperor and before the divine Japanese people, the people of God.—Professor Yamaguchi, Doctor of Jurisprudence, of Tokyo University, July 2, 1932, in Dairen, Manchukuo.

"Japan is superior to all other nations because she is a country of gods." "Japan is peerless in the world, because of her boundless patriotism." "Japan is unequaled in her excellence by virtue of her ancestor worship."—Quotations from a Japanese book entitled "Light Radiates from Japan".

Worship of a Stupid Old Woman

♦ The new premier of Japan, General Hideki Tojo, visited the shrine of the Sun Goddess at Ise October 20, 1941, to tell the old lady that he was now on the job. It seems that the Japanese gods don't know much about what is going on and it is necessary for the statesmen to go around now and then and give them the news. After Tojo had satisfied the old lady's curiosity he visited a couple more shrines to break the same news, and then got to work.

CONSOLATION

"And in His name shall the nations hope."—Matthew 12:21, A. R. V.

Volume XXIII

Brooklyn, N. Y., Wednesday, March 4, 1942

Number 586

Japan Deceived by the Devil (*In Four Parts—Part 2*)

THE people that are always hollering "Give us more religion" should look upon Japan and think of Shinto, defined as "the way of the gods". Actually it is the way of the big Devil and the little devils, all working together to prevent the people of the world from learning the truth "To us there is but one God" (1 Corinthians 8:6), not three, nor more, nor less. And regardless of what the theologians have told you about Jehovah, and their ability to order Him around as they please, if you want to survive Armageddon you had better begin right away to believe Jesus' statement, "My Father is greater than I," and stop listening to these American and European Shintoists that are leading people straight to destruction.

The Shinto arrangement is willing to take on as many gods as suits its fancy. The old lady that is the mother of the works is called Amaterasu Omikami, who was the grandmother, 125 times removed, of Emperor Hirohito. She has shrines all over Japan. One at Los Angeles was dedicated to one of the Japanese gods (of whom there are 8,000,000). It was also dedicated to George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. Shintoism believes in lots of "prayer" before its shrines. The priests and politicians of Japan holler constantly, "What we need is more religion, and more prayer." Their religion, all of it, is devil religion, and every one of the prayers goes to the Devil; and all this despite the following statement, wirelessly from Tokyo, June 28, 1941, which appeared in the New York Times the next morning:

One problem facing the Christian churches in Japan is the State Shinto cult, on which the Japanese State structure is founded. It demands of every Japanese obeisance before Shinto shrines.

The official Japanese stand, as explained again before the conference, is that the State Shinto cult, though resting on the same basis as the Shinto religion, is purely a secular and national cult and obeisance before Shinto shrines is purely a patriotic ceremony and does not necessarily involve the worship of Shinto deities though it does not exclude it. The Japanese Catholic Church accepted this interpretation and ordered its members to comply, and the Protestant churches are expected to do the same.

There are approximately 350,000 Christians of all denominations in Japan.

The Catholic Church has accepted the dictum of the Japanese government that obeisance before Shinto shrines is purely patriotic and does not necessarily involve the worship of Shinto deities though it does not exclude it. Accordingly it has been legitimized and is now one of the official Shinto churches of Japan. All other churches must do the same or get out, and all others (42) except the Episcopalians and Seventh-Day Adventists have done so. The government refuses to do business with any organization having less than 50 churches or 5,000 members.

It is just too bad that the early Christians did not have all this wisdom that now enables the "Christian" churches of Japan to sail along without any trouble. These early Christians would not burn incense to the emperor, and suffered

death rather than yield to the demand that they do so. If they had only had some Jesuits to help them out, there would have been no martyrs at all, and the "seed of the church" would not have been sown. Isn't it sad that they didn't know that burning incense to the emperor was 'purely patriotic and did not necessarily involve the worship of him as a deity, even though it did not exclude it'? They were too honest to resort to such a subterfuge, too loyal to God and Christ to compromise their faith and their witness in such a manner. They would not render obeisance to Baal, and they were "not careful to answer" the emperor and all his minions in the matter.—Daniel 3: 16.

There are some honest martyrs in Japan today, but they are not in the Shinto brand of "Christianity". Nor are they allowed to have their "churches" or to give their witness. They are Jehovah's witnesses, in prison and persecuted, hounded and oppressed, as they are in Germany and in Italy and in all the other totalitarian countries today. And yet the Hierarchy have the colossal nerve today to say that Jehovah's witnesses in democratic countries are "subversive". Subversive to what? and for what? They have no foreign "pope" to whom they give primary allegiance; they do not work in the dark as fifth columnists to further the "new order" of the pope and of Hitler and of Hirohito. They do not yield to Baal. But see what the Scriptures prophetically depict.

The House of Baal Foreview

And Jehu said, Proclaim a solemn assembly for Baal. And they proclaimed it. And Jehu sent through all Israel; and all the worshippers of Baal came, so that there was not a man left that came not. And they came into the house of Baal; and the house of Baal was full from one end to another. And he said unto him that was over the vestry, Bring forth vestments for all the worshippers of Baal. And he brought them forth vestments. And Jehu went, and Jehonadab the son of Rechab, into

the house of Baal, and said unto the worshippers of Baal, Search, and look that there be here with you none of the servants of the LORD, but the worshippers of Baal only. And when they went in to offer sacrifices and burnt offerings, Jehu appointed fourscore men without, and said, If any of the men whom I have brought into your hands escape, he that letteth him go, his life shall be for the life of him. And it came to pass, as soon as he had made an end of offering the burnt offering, that Jehu said to the guard and to the captains, Go in, and slay them; let none come forth. And they smote them with the edge of the sword; and the guard and the captains cast them out, and went to the city of the house of Baal. And they brought forth the images out of the house of Baal, and burned them. And they brake down the image of Baal, and brake down the house of Baal, and made it a draught house unto this day.—2 Kings 10: 20-27.

"Coeval with Heaven and Earth"

The Ministry of Education of Japan, after a year of labor, just recently published a new textbook entitled "The Way of the Subjects of the Emperor", in which it was explained that it "lies in assisting to maintain the prosperity of the Imperial Reign coeval with heaven and earth". This is Baal-worship, cited above.

Look magazine, November 23, 1937, contains pictures of fifty Shinto priests praying for the souls of the fish eaten by humans, as Jesus ate them on the shores of Galilee. Every one of these sons of Amaterasu had his hands flat together, and his middle fingers pointed toward the sky, praying to beat whatever it beats. "Give us more religion" was the big idea. Also, more prayer. How can one have more religion unless one has more prayer, and priests to do the praying "O Baal, hear us"? But see a real *good* story on this same subject in the 18th chapter of 1 Kings, in the Word of the one and only true God, Jehovah, the Almighty One.

The Japanese Count Okuma said, "The sword is the spirit of the Japanese"; and it is a fact that the ancient name of Ja-

pan, when translated, means "Land where the slender blade is sufficient in all things".* If you can harmonize that with praying for the souls of fish, go ahead and do it.

In the year 1936 a half million people in Japan spent six hours worshipping a literal sword. The "sacred sword" was transferred in the dark from an old temple to a new one; screens were carried to conceal it from all eyes and "in dead silence troops presented arms and the multitude bowed to the ground" before what faithful King Hezekiah would have contemptuously called "Nehushtan" (2 Kings 18:4), which means, in effect, nothing but a bunch of junk.

No wonder that the picture of General Hayashi, Japanese War Minister, a few years back, was published over the information that he was "troubled by spirits" and that he had "ordered an overhauling of his house by workmen, and purification by Shinto priests, to drive out 'evil spirits' which haunt his official residence in Tokyo where four predecessors contracted mysterious illness".

It seems that these gods (really demons, devils) that the Shinto "Doctors of Divinity" want the whole world to worship are of such disposition that after one has approached one of their shrines one is expected, besides closing one's eyes and bowing one's head, to clap one's hands. The object of this is to soothe the fears of the god that one might stick him with one's sword, and if one claps one's hands one could not at the same time possibly clasp a weapon.

It seems that the Shinto priests tag along behind the Japanese armies, "hurrying from corpse to corpse, 'blessing' the soul of each soldier in a brief Buddhist 'mass'" (says the *New York Times*, March 4, 1938); and also, just before the attack on Pearl Harbor both houses of the Japanese legislature proclaimed

solemnly: "In profound appreciation of their illustrious services (the House) hereby expresses condolences to the officers and men killed on foreign land and at the same time voice deep sympathy to the wounded."

It must be a great comfort to a man after he has been turned into what the Scriptures describe as "dung upon the earth" to receive condolences. But it makes good business for the priests. Nine years earlier priests in Japan were having hard times. Many of them had to actually go to work, farming. "Priests have taken to cultivating temple lands to raise food for themselves and their families" (*Philadelphia Inquirer*, September 11, 1932), but, what with praying for the souls of fishes and the corpses sprinkled around over China and elsewhere, they can manage to get along in the Shinto business without any serious trouble.

Westerners Take to the Shinto Racket

Anticipating the present situation was a statement in the *New York Sun*, December 13, 1940, under the headings "Churches Given Over in Japan; American-owned University and Hospital Also Change Hands Under New Law", which, in the first paragraph, contained the explanation: "Major American, British and Canadian church properties, valued at millions of dollars, are in the process of being turned over to the Japanese, foreign church officials announced today, as a result of Japan's recently enacted religious law."

Korea, as all know, is under Japanese rule, and being well ruled, too, according to stories permitted to come through from there; but see what happens when Shinto gains control:

The Korea Methodist Church commission issued a Renovation Manifesto in October, 1940, announcing among other interesting things:

A-4. We shall prohibit democracy, which is in opposition to the national structure of our Empire.

* Idols of Samurai warrior gods are as hideous as can be made. Like the Baalistic gods of "Purgatory" and "Eternal Torture", they aim to be terror-inspiring.

A-6. We shall firmly resist the principle of freedom, as it runs into effeminaey and indulgence.

C-2. Military Training. (a) We shall include military training in the theological school. (b) In all middle and higher schools we shall place added emphasis on military training.

C-3. Theological Education. We shall see to it that in our theological education the gospel teachings and example of Jesus shall be separated from the false doctrines traceable to its course of Jewish history and western culture, and a Japanese gospel clarified on the basis of Oriental sacred writings and philosophy.

This ought to interest the large body of Methodists in other places besides those under the iron heel of Japanese militarists, who imagined all along that the Methodist church stands for democracy, freedom, conscientious objection to war on the part of some, and that the Bible alone is the Word of God, without any need of being "clarified" with "Oriental sacred writings and philosophy" (demonism), every line of which is antagonistic to "this gospel of the kingdom" of Jehovah God taught by Christ Jesus and by all His truly faithful followers.

Introducing Yosuke Matsuoka

Yosuke Matsuoka, now 62 years of age, came to the United States at the age of 9, lived for a while at a Methodist mission, and then for many years was in the home of a Scottish lady, Mrs. Isabelle Dunbar Beveridge, where he was treated as a son. Years later he stated, "While I am a Christian, I am a Matsuoka Christian. I do not believe in a lot of things that they have attached to the regular sects in America and Europe."

At 22 he was graduated first in his class at the University of Oregon Law School; and although, up to that time, the No. 1 student was made valedictorian of his class, Matsuoka was discriminated against and the No. 2 student was given the honor. Matsuoka, conscious of the slight, packed up, went back to Japan,

and since that time has filled almost every important post in the empire, up to and including that of Foreign Minister.

When Matsuoka returned to Japan, after destroying the League of Nations, which he did by announcing to it Japan's withdrawal from it and its determination to run Manchuria (and Asia) to suit itself, his first act was to drive to the double bridge entrance to the Imperial Palace and there "pay homage to the presence of the living Emperor and to the Ancestral Spirits Enshrined within". In other words, a Matsuoka Christian is as nearly like a Korean Methodist as one idolater is like another.

Came December, 1940. Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura was about to depart as the new Japanese ambassador to the United States. Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka was one of the speechmakers at the send-off. He then declared that if the United States entered the World War, Japan would fight the United States and that would mean "Armageddon and total destruction of our culture and civilization". He doesn't understand that Armageddon is an act of God, but he still remembers something of what he learned in Oregon.

Came March, 1941. Japanese Foreign Minister Matsuoka was in Berlin, telling at his press conference that he had dreamed of the "new order" in Europe and Asia for thirty years. Three days later he was closeted with the pope. You might like to know what they talked about; and the pabulum fed to the public thereafter is so characteristic of the newshounds that hang around the Vatican that it is repeated herewith and certain words are put in italics to show what the public can expect in straightforwardness from the outfit that makes its headquarters at earth's biggest lie factory:

Authoritative Vatican quarters *understood* that the pontiff expressed pleasure over recent statements *attributed* to Matsuoka that Japan always believed in peace.

The pope *was said to have* outlined to

Matsuoka the points in his Easter day broadcast which will deal with peace. He *was said to have* expressed hope that peace might be negotiated before spring war offensives started.

Matsuoka *was said to have* expressed to the pope Japan's willingness to collaborate in efforts to prevent extension of conflict. He *was said to have* expressed willingness to support proposals for European peace provided they would not be unfavorable to Japan's allies.

At their interview the pope presented Matsuoka with "the annual medal of his pontificate, executed in gold"; and though Matsuoka would not tell the reporters what they talked about, he did say:

The Holy Father had the kindness to receive me and to engage me in a long and most earnest conversation. Naturally, I cannot enter into details of our interview, but you may be sure that I received the most profound impression from it. More than that, you can say that it was the deepest impression made on me in all my life, and I think it will remain so forever.

Just a month later, back in Tokyo, Matsuoka told the reporters that if the United States became involved in hostilities with Germany, regardless of whether war was declared, Japan, in that case, would automatically be at war with the United States. What since happened shows that he told the truth.

Where Does the Pope Stand?

The report of this conversation between Japan's Foreign Minister and the pope is of real interest to Americans since the attacks on Pearl Harbor and Manila. It is very much to the point, therefore, that everybody who is interested should read the following, which is from the *Philippine Magazine*, published in Manila, in January, 1941:

The Jesuit organization in the United States poses generally as liberty-minded, democracy-minded. Its publication, patriotically entitled *America*, plays the role of a patriotic defender of constitutional rights and of American national interests.

Yet, since the beginning of the national defense program in the United States there has hardly been an issue of *America* that has not in one way or another animadverted on the program. One editorial declared:

"Now is the time for all good men to be sane. Nightmares are in the morning newspapers. Hysterics leap out of the evening dailies. Bugaboos spring out of the radio cabinet. Spokesmen scream wildly. Writers burst blood vessels in their vehemence. We the people, are bewildered. We must keep calm. We must seek the truth. We must not be fooled. We must think, coldly, shrewdly. The United States is rapidly arming, and that is good. We need airplanes, 50,000 of them, and a million men to handle them. We need a navy and we need an army. We should not be late as France and England were late. We are protecting ourselves. What then? We are going to be so strong that no nation will dare to pick on us. But being so strong, will we pick on another nation? Who is going to fight us? Or whom are we going to fight? And where? And when? And Why?"

Yes, why? Wouldn't it be so much better, *per majorem dei gloriam*, if the Fascists won the war? Let's see what would be the results of a Nazi victory.

In the first place, British rule over a large part of the world would be destroyed. And the British are a nation of liberals, scoffers, Protestants. The old Irish in the Jesuits could rejoice over such a victory!

The victors would be: Germany and Italy, with their friends and de facto allies. Spain and Portugal. France, of course, would remain under Petain or some other disciple of the Jesuits. And under the pressure of the four nations so closely linked with the Holy See—Italy, Spain, France, and Portugal—Germany, half of which with the annexation of Austria and Czechoslovakia is Catholic, would in the end see the advantage of an unholy alliance with a Jesuit-controlled Vatican.

Europe, once again, would be dominated by the "Church", Hitler, himself, probably, but certainly his successor, would realize the importance to him of a compulsory "Catholicism" as a stabilizing factor in an unquiet society,—and unquiet it would remain until the

people were once again brought to accept dictatorial control as a Divine Institution. Generalissimo Franco, with his paladin's dream of re-establishing the old Spanish world empire, would be gladly assisted by Hitler and the "Church" in Central and South America. The United States, possibly defeated in the Pacific by Japan, might shrink to a third-rate power, with Coughlin and the Hague gang, imposed by the world-dominating Fascist-clerical ring, in control.

So, for God's sake, do not arm, America, because if you are strong, and make England strong, this fine scheme will never materialize! And that is the only plan that would guarantee peace—so declare the Jesuits.

"If Christ reigned wholly in England, France, Germany, and Italy, there would be no war on land or sea or in the air; none in the printed and spoken word; none in human hearts"—

so said the Jesuit organ, *America*. Christ (meaning the Roman Catholic Hierarchy) once reigned over all Europe, but this neither stopped nor prevented wars. The Catholic nations fought each other, and they even fought the Pope! Europe did not have to wait for the Reformation to start out on the bloody path of war.

Catholics being in the minority in the United States, the Jesuits there are strong for "democracy".

"We will not be happy when we let totalitarianism in by the back door,"

said *America* (issue for May 25, 1940). But where Catholics are in the majority, the story is quite different.

America itself stated:

"Catholics hold that there exist countries where Church and State may be united without violating the least of human rights. Such circumstances exist because of overwhelming religious unity, coupled with national tradition, as in the case of the newly concluded agreement between the Vatican and the Government of the Republic of Portugal."

It is therefore—for the Jesuits and other sections of the hierarchy as a whole—not a matter of principle whether or not state and church should be allied. It is a matter of opportunism. And here in the Philippines, the

good Fathers sense the opportunity as national independence nears.

It is of the highest importance to the preservation of the liberties which America brought to the Philippines to watch Jesuit propaganda in this country.

In October, 1937, the *Associated Press* brought the news that it had been informed by "a reliable Vatican source" that the Holy See, in carrying out its campaign against "Bolshevism", had—

"instructed its hierarchy and missions in the Far East to cooperate with Japanese action in China".

Rome immediately denied this news dispatch (which most probably came from Monsignore Pucci, Vatican informer to the American press), but Tokyo did not deny it. And the *Associated Press* not only reaffirmed the absolute truth of its story, but revealed the fact that it had asked for and received complete verification before sending out the original. Aside from this—denied—statement, the Vatican, strangely enough, has never disclosed just where it stands on the question of the Japanese wars of aggression. The friendship between Japan and the Vatican is motivated, obviously, by their closely-linked desire to see British and American power abolished, and, on the part of the Vatican, to clear the way for a more aggressive "catholification" of the world.

"The Singing Harlot"

According to its own spokesman (Theodore Maynard, in *The American Mercury*, October, 1941), "the Church is always ready to make what terms it can with any government." That is why it is in business, and why the Scriptures (Isaiah 23:15-18 is one of many) refer to it as a harlot; that is, it is unfaithful to Christ.

Some of the sects that were operating in Japan pulled out and went home because of the new church legislation; but it suits the Roman Hierarchy all right. The *Brooklyn Tablet* voices its satisfaction in these words:

Giving legal personality to the Church for the first time in Japanese history is, of course,

of the first importance. It also will be very helpful to have regularized all matters where the Church has contact with the civil sphere. It is really a great achievement for the Church, particularly because it adds to its prestige, which has always been high in Japan. This is a point which perhaps is not thoroughly appreciated in western lands. The Japanese are an orderly people. They are particular about details and they like to have matters clearly set down. Moreover, they have a tremendous devotion to the Japanese State and the highest respect for its actions. Now that the State officially gives legal status to the Church, the Japanese people will give to Catholicism all the greater respect and appreciation. Moreover, this decree permits the Church to enter more thoroughly into the life of the nation, since now it is nationally recognized.

Not sensing that the present world war is of Jesuit origin, the Scottish Rite News Bureau gave out some very valuable information when it said (as reported in *The American Guardian* of January 21, 1938):

JAPANESE HOPE TO GET SUPPORT OF
CATHOLICS IN WAR

Among the Christian denominations which have made rapid advance in Japan is the Roman Catholic Church. In this respect, the converts, it is stated, will publish pamphlets in five languages and distribute them among the Catholics of the world, for the purpose of gaining support for Japan as against China. The propaganda will be based largely upon Japan's economic necessities, and particularly upon its need for more arable land.

Prominent among Japanese Roman Catholics are Rear Admiral Yamamoto and former Washington Ambassador Debuchi, it is claimed.

Now that Japanese Catholics are to spread propaganda and Japan has assumed a Fascist form of corporate control of its finance and commerce, thus following the mode of Mussolini and Franco in Spain and leaders in other strongly Roman Catholic countries, many wonder what other significance may be attached to the recent pact among the Fascist powers against the democratic countries. It will be recalled that recognition *de facto* of

Franco has been made by the Vatican, a sovereign power.

Peace in the Orient (?)

The New York *Herald Tribune*, in a dispatch from Rome under date of October 7, 1941, claims that peace in the Orient was the topic of conversation when President Roosevelt's private ambassador called at the Vatican in the fall of 1941. The same issue of the same paper, under a Washington headline "Tokio More Cordial to Vatican", says, "The Japanese government has become more cordial to the Catholic Church in the last six months than at any time in recent years." This might all be true, and is in accord with the news published years ago that the present emperor of Japan visited the Vatican in his youth and was there baptized as a Catholic. He probably figured that it could do no harm for him to add one more god to his list of 8,000,000 gods recognized in his homeland.

The pope has evidently been pretty well posted as to what would take place in the Orient. For example, there is that United Press dispatch from Vatican City that, on October 20, "Pope Pius discussed the Far Eastern situation today with third secretary Kanayama of the Japanese embassy (at Vatican City). The secretary is a Catholic. The Pontiff earlier received several German officers."

It is but natural that those who have made a living all their lives by lying about Almighty God, and working the "purgatory" and "eternal torture" rackets to a finish, should shine up to the statement of Ex-Premier Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, that—

Buddhism, Confucianism, Christianity and Islam were introduced to this country one after another, but they have all been harmonized with the native religion, Shintoism. Harmony with the way of God or Shinto lies in the path of the national assistance to the sovereign, which should be followed by every subject of his majesty the emperor. Where there is the way of God there is the genuine spirit of the national unity.

One cannot say just what definite instruction the two priests mentioned below (in some San Francisco paper) had received, but it is mighty interesting that the first two fifth columnists reported in the Japanese-American war were Roman Catholic priests. That shows where their sympathies were, and is good evidence that they had received the same kind of instruction.

The Catholic Bloc

♦ Roberto Farinacci, former secretary of Italy's Fascist party, is reported by *Time* magazine as having said, "Today the great majority of Catholics constitute a bloc in the Axis spiritual forces. In America it is not true that the clergy is on Roosevelt's side." Farinacci surely knows what he is talking about.

If people are working together for a common end (world control in this instance) it is hard for them to conceal their sympathies for each other. So it was that one of the very first governments in the world to recognize the Franco regime in Spain was the puppet state of Manchukuo (operated by Japan), and, turn about, the Franco regime was one of the first to recognize Manchukuo.

Another straw showing which way the wind blows is that when the largely Protestant state of Czechoslovakia was swallowed up by Germany, the then Foreign Minister of Japan cabled his congratula-

tions to the German Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop. Why did he do that? Even the reporters could not figure it out. It was evidence of the Pacelli-Hitler-Japan conspiracy underneath.

Yet again, when Japan wanted to move toward Singapore, the pope's "good marshal" Petain let him into Indo-China, the alibi being that this was a defensive move to prevent British seizure. The Japanese knew better; Petain knew better; so did the pope. It was all part of the grand conspiracy.

Further, former King Leopold of Belgium is a Roman Catholic; hence a good betrayer of human freedom. On the occasion of the anniversary of the king's christening, Emperor Hirohito (himself also christened, evidently) sent him his felicitations. This "aroused considerable attention in diplomatic quarters". The reporters did not dare say why, but it was because both are at heart Roman Catholics and in the joint conspiracy for world domination.

By the way, if it is true, as reported, that Hirohito (Japan's god) was baptized by the Roman Catholic god when he made his trip around the world just before he became of age, it must have been a comical sight to see the two imaginary gods facing each other. But as it was, the alleged "Vicar of Christ" put it all over the Asiatic one when he sprinkled him. Hirohito should get himself a sprinkler.

ASSIST III attacked Germany. "Thus, American destroyers, as

Manila Reports Fifth Columnists

By United Press

MANILA, Dec. 11.—The Bulletin reported today that two Catholic priests had been arrested at San Fernando, in Pampanga province, for asserted fifth column activities in the zone of Japanese invasion attempts.

The Bulletin asserted that in Manila a signal line between Nichols Flying Field and an air raid tower was cut, supposedly by fifth columnists, and delayed the alarm when the Japs raided the Manila Bay area yesterday.

Air Raid Chief Warden Alfredo G. Eugenio issued detailed instructions to the public for procedure in event of gas attacks.

More Evidence of Accord

Japan and the Vatican are working in close accord. This can be seen in the fact that Roman Catholic nuns, in order to please the Japanese government, are now conducting classes in kimonos, instead of ecclesiastical togs; also in the fact that Archbishop Pietro Tatsuo Doi, imperial appointee, has that honor by reason of the fact that the Roman Catholic is the only so-called "Christian" religion officially recognized by Japan.

The accord is to be seen in the fact that the Church of Rome has for several years been experiencing great prosperity in Manchuria, which is under Japan's control. It is to be seen also in Shanghai, China, where Chinese killed one of their fellow citizens, Loh Pa-hong, a wealthy man, a Catholic, because he had been helping the Japanese government to set up their present administration there.

Rear Admiral Isoruku Yamamoto, commander in chief of the Japanese combined fleets, and whose ships did such damage to British and American vessels in the Pacific, served as a Catholic altar boy in his youth, and has been a Catholic

for not less than 43 years. He is the same gentleman who on January 24, 1941, wrote to a close friend: "Any time war breaks out between Japan and the United States, I shall not be content merely to capture Guam and the Philippines and occupy Hawaii and San Francisco. I am looking forward to dictating peace in the United States in the White House."

An International News Service dispatch from Tokyo stated that on November 26, 1937, this same Admiral Yamamoto left for Rome to enlist the support of the Vatican in its campaign in China. This information agrees exactly with the exposition of the prophecy of Jeremiah (27:3) published in the November 15, 1937, issue of *The Watchtower*.

Finally, on this point, the Japanese *American Review* quotes the *Denver Catholic Register* as prophesying that Japan will be one of four vast empires shortly; and the Washington

Post quotes Wendell L. Willkie, recent candidate for president of the United States, as saying, truly: "Berlin, Tokyo, and Rome are irrevocably linked by the dangerous dream of world conquest."

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Manila Mayor Meets Japs

Tokio, Jan. 9 (Friday)—(Official Japanese Broadcast Recorded by United Press)—Twenty-nine Filipino leaders, headed by "Mayor" Jorge Vargas of Manila, met with Japanese army authorities in conquered Manila Thursday afternoon, it was announced today.

The Tokio radio added that "Gen. Arturo Ricardo Dibola, noted revolutionary in the Philippines, entered Manila Thursday after forty years exile in Japan. On the same day, General Ricardo met Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, who also fought for the independence of the Philippines forty years ago."

(Axis propaganda quoting Vargas as promising to help in creation of a "Greater East Asia" may be a falsehood. If not, many Americans who knew Vargas as President Manuel L. Quezon's right-hand man will remain convinced he was forced to make such a promise against his will.)

Roman Catholics in the islands have pledged support to the Japanese, the broadcast said.

"M. O. Daugherty, Irish archbishop for Great Manila, and Bishop Madriga, papal representative in the Philippines, Thursday pledged full-hearted co-operation with the Japanese forces for the creation of a new order in East Asia," the broadcast declared.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1942

CONSOLATION

A JOURNAL OF FACT, HOPE AND COURAGE

Japan Oppressed by the Devil

The Pitiful Descendants of the "Gods"

Primitive Sanitary Conditions

Women and Girls

Democratic

Exchange of Correspondence

Looking for the Wrong Sign

A Warning

by the "Ulster Protestant"

The Big Business Boys

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Notanda

Altered in Transit?

♦ A New York *Times* comment on the Pearl Harbor report remarks:

The Secretary of State kept the War and Navy Departments constantly informed for months of the gravity of relations with Japan. Yet these warnings appear to have been of a general rather than a sharply specific character by the time they reached those in command at Pearl Harbor and their principal staff officers. At all events, the Roberts Commission says of those in command at Hawaii that "Without exception, they believed that the chances of such a raid while the Pacific Fleet was based upon Pearl Harbor were practically nil."

From which it appears that somewhere along the line the important warnings were robbed of their effect, with the resultant effect of inflicting severe injury on the fleet and air force. Now, who would have been interested in accomplishing such an effect? Doubtless the totalitarians are all in complete agreement on the desirability of putting the finishing touches on democracy. The oldest totalitarian line-ups in existence are the Japanese and the Roman, and there is not the least doubt that these two are working together. The Jesuits are never mentioned in the press, yet are the most deadly and effective enemies of democracy, and their activities should be closely watched by government agencies appointed to guard against espionage. Yet the chances are good that the Jesuits have *their* agents in these very organizations, as well as in other important posts. Catholics, while by no means all in sympathy with the Jesuit system, are, in the very nature of things, more likely to be used by that system. Jesuit support of the Japanese cause is indicated in the series of articles now running on "Japan Inspired, Deceived, Oppressed, Ruined, by the Devil." Who and what deprived these important communications of their effect?

CONSOLATION

"And in His name shall the nations hope."—Matthew 12:21, A. R. V.

Volume XXIII

Brooklyn, N. Y., Wednesday, March 18, 1942

Number 587

Japan Oppressed by the Devil

(In Four Parts—Part 3)

ONCE it is well established that any person is a habitual, malicious and willful liar, such person should be avoided thereafter by every person who hopes to keep clean hands and a pure heart. On this basis it is hard to see how America can hereafter have anything to do with the lying "statesmen" of Japan except as a matter of absolute necessity.

America can lift up its head at the statement of Cordell Hull made to Ambassador Nomura and Special Envoy Kuruo of Japan at the very time that the world's champion double-crossers were unloading bombs on Pearl Harbor:

I must say that in all my conversations with you [the Japanese ambassador] during the last nine months I have never uttered one word of untruth. This is borne out absolutely by the record. In all my fifty years of public service I have never seen a document [handed to Mr. Hull by the Japanese representatives just previously] that was more crowded with infamous falsehoods and distortions—infamous falsehoods and distortions on a scale so huge that I never imagined until today that any government on this planet was capable of uttering them.

It is impossible to shame a liar. No habitual and vicious liar has any but selfish objectives in view. Nothing such a person says can be believed, and a guttersnipe that tells the truth is a prince compared with a potentate whose word is no good. Emperor Hirohito of Japan, who must certainly have known of Japan's careful and long preparation for the treachery which culminated at Pearl Harbor, said after the attack had

begun (and showed his word is worth nothing when he said it):

Establishment of peace in the Pacific, and consequently of the world, has been the cherished desire of His Majesty, for the realization of which he has hitherto made his government to continue its earnest endeavors.

America has been the Simple Simon of diplomacy, and that is one reason her people love her and why they hate and despise the hypocrites whether in the Vatican, the German chancellery or the mikado's roost in Tokyo.

Who was it, Wendell Phillips or William Lloyd Garrison, that said he proposed to tell the truth on the slavery question "though the heavens fall"? Well, he told it the best he could; and slavery ended, did it not?

The first inning of the liar always looks good to the liar and to the hypocrite, but it doesn't look good to the great and good and just God. And the first inning is not the whole game. It's the final score that really counts.

Some Facts About Pearl Harbor

Pearl Harbor is America's mightiest naval base. Shaped like the human hand, the entrance is like the wrist, the harbor itself is like the palm, and then there are five long and wide inlets to form the fingers. The whole Pacific fleet could anchor in Pearl Harbor at one time. In the last forty years the United States has expended \$260,000,000, with a view to making it impregnable. The Harbor is about ten miles from Honolulu. In one of the inlets is a \$10,000,000 drydock, and

at the entrance are two great fortresses, Weaver and Kamehamena, equipped with 12-inch and 16-inch guns and a great variety of smaller ordnance.

Just one week before the treacherous attack, the Honolulu *Sunday Star-Advertiser* had a headline eight columns wide screaming, "Japanese May Strike Over Week-End!" The same story contained the news from Washington that Saburo Kurusu, the hypocritical Japanese "peace" ambassador, had been "bluntly warned the nation was ready for battle". The great humiliation followed just seven days later.

There were bright spots in the story of Pearl Harbor. A motor launch with five men aboard saved almost 100 men from one battleship; these men had been injured or blown overboard into oil-fired waters. When the launch's propeller jammed and the flames were licking around its wooden hull the naval reserve ensign who had volunteered as its skipper directed the disengaging of the screw and the picking up of more victims from the harbor. Isn't that something to be thankful for?

Some 3,000 American boys were slain, but it was not all one-sided, not quite. One 5-inch aircraft gun was left with but one man, after his battery mates had all been shot down, ten of them. This lone man operated the gun. He seized a shell, placed it in the tray, dashed to the other side of the gun, rammed it home, took his position on the pointer's seat, and fired. After the third round, an explosion blew him overboard; but he was rescued.

Britain Joins the United States

Less than a month before the Japanese attack on the United States Churchill said that Britain would join the United States, if attacked by Japan, and do so "within the hour". Britain did. At the same time Churchill said, "We . . . make it absolutely clear that whether we are supported or alone, however long and hard the toil may be, the British nation

and His Majesty's government at the head of that nation in intimate concert with the governments of the great dominions, will never enter into any negotiations with Hitler or with any party in Germany which represents the Nazi regime." Whether this will mark the policy of Great Britain and America toward Japan remains to be seen, but it may well apply to Japan's unscrupulous military clique.

While Japan's actual attack upon America was preceded by a period of great tension, it was nonetheless treacherous. Japan was all set to make the attack right along. On the last of November Lieut. General Kisabura Ando said that the Chungking regime of China would collapse as soon as Japan isolated it from American aid, and that the Netherlands East Indies would be "summarily treated" as soon as Japan decided to move in that area. On the same day the ABCD powers were stated to be "collaborating fully in preparation for any eventuality", in view of Japan's evident determination to refuse any proposals for a settlement in the Pacific.

The Japanese General Tojo said that American and British "exploitation" of Asiatic peoples must be "purged with a vengeance". Of course, Japan had not been doing any exploiting! True she had invaded China in 1932, but that was to 'protect the Chinese'!

Yet the probability of war between Japan and America seemed remote, even though the possibility was seen in 1935, at which time some consolation was derived from the fact that the Japanese would, in the event of war, have but a six-month supply of oil, essential to naval warfare.

Toward the end of 1941 America pulled the marines out of Shanghai, which event the New York *Daily News* foresaw as marking the approaching end of extraterritoriality in China.

Japanese conversations with America reached a stalemate because of Japa-

nese moves into Indo-China, threatening Singapore and the Philippines. Application of an economic blockade by the United States was too much for Japan, unwilling to recede from its position, and unable to stand the pressure put upon her. The triple purpose of the Nipponese policy was, (1) No obstruction by Third Powers to "a successful conclusion of the China Affair". (2) Lifting of "the economic blockade" by the United States and Britain against Japan and a halt to the "military encirclement" of the Japanese Empire. (3) No spread of the European war to East Asia. It will be noted that in these demands there was no give, but all take.

No Honest Desire to Avoid War

Looking back now, it is evident to America that Japan had no real desire to avoid war, but was merely playing for time, continuing the conversations even while getting ready to strike without warning and under cover of apparently friendly moves, suggesting a three-month "truce" or "cooling-off period" during which the conversations could be continued.

William Randolph Hearst was strongly against war with Japan, and said it would take years to conquer Japan. But it may be necessary for America to conquer Japan if it is to keep Japan from conquering the larger part of Asia and the East Indies, perhaps including Australia, and ultimately dominating the Pacific to a degree that would be most unwelcome. Japan is a part of the totalitarian abomination, and, as such, threatens the peace and freedom of the entire world. Hearst has, on the other hand, shown his own leanings toward totalitarianism in the past.

December 11, 1941, the New York *World-Telegram* carried an article about a Japanese naval textbook which showed the Japanese plan of attack almost exactly as it occurred Sunday, December 7, and which textbook had been turned

over to the American Naval Intelligence a year ago last October. Information from secret sources, says the article, indicating that Japan would attack United States possessions in the Pacific in December, 1941, or February, 1942, was sent to the State Department more than a month before the attack. The warnings were sent by an underground information-gathering organization, the Sino-Korean People's League, with an office in Washington.

In the Philippines the expected happened unexpectedly. The Filipinos had long been troubled over the course of Japan in taking over Manchuria, invading China, resigning from the League of Nations, abrogating the Washington Naval Treaty and announcing her intention to retain the Caroline Islands mandated to her by the League. Meantime Japanese goods continued to fill Philippine markets, and where importation of such goods was hindered by high tariffs the Japanese opened factories operated under Philippine names. The Filipinos foresaw the possibility that the independence they expected to get July 4, 1946, would prove to be such merely in name and for only a short time. They foresaw, too, that they would have immense difficulty in building an adequate defense, even in ten years and at the expenditure of \$80,000,000. The hope that they could make an invasion too costly for Japan went up in smoke, as they watched their northern neighbor invade China regardless of expense. Yet Japan did not have an easy time getting supremacy, what with MacArthur's prodigious resistance.

The day after its attack upon Pearl Harbor and Manila Japan's expeditionary forces landed in Malaya, resisted by British land and air forces. There was also an air raid on the big naval base at Singapore, and at the same time ten Japanese ships attempted an invasion of Thailand and were attacked by British aircraft off Bangkok. Japan, lying like Hirohito, said the invasion was planned

to "maintain Thailand's independence". When Japan had crossed the border, British troops entered by way of the Malay border.

Japan considered herself "encircled", with British bases at Singapore and Hongkong, American bases at Cavite, Philippines, and Guam and Dutch Harbor, and a Russian base at Vladivostok. Japan is also within eight hours' reach from Chungking, capital of China.

Now that Japan herself has started things, it is altogether probable that the highly vulnerable centers of Tokio-Yokohama and Osaka will experience some of the attention Japan has given Manila, with less likelihood of ability to withstand. Buildings housing the munitions industries at Osaka are made of wood, and the majority of Japanese homes are mere paper shacks. There would be slight chance of extinguishing incendiary bombs and preventing a general conflagration.

The Pitiful Descendants of the "Gods"

Writers have vied with one another in making Japan seem mysterious. The Japanese are no more mysterious than the Nazis and the Fascists and other overbearing, underprivileged, would-be world-rulers with the ego inflated with hot air. The Greeks identified or discovered the phenomenon of demon-possession or obsession that made men do things normal humans did not do or want to do. Paul saw through it, and marked it as diabolical, and of a piece with the devil-obsession current in Palestine about the time of the beginning of the "Christian era". Hence, in Scripture the influence of demons is identical with the influence of devils, and the "gods" of the heathen are just that, no more and no less. The term "devil" means simply "slanderer", and the first one to follow the course of slandering and opposing God and righteousness is distinguished as *the Devil*, capital D. All those who from among the spirit realm followed

him or his example are also devils, or demons. Invisible to mankind and unable to obtrude themselves into the consciousness of men unless the barrier of the will is lowered, these "gods" have nevertheless succeeded in playing an important part, potent for evil, in the affairs of the world.—See the booklet *Angels*; published by WATCHTOWER.

All nations have records, legends and traditions, with at least a substratum of fact, of these "gods", "demons" or "devils". Some of them they have mistakenly thought of as good, or considered it to their advantage to get in touch with them, whether directly or through mediums, spiritistic seances or what not. The result is always harmful, whether that fact be immediately recognized or not.

With these facts before one, it can be seen that there may be more than mere myth back of the Japanese claim to close affinity with the "gods". But now to see what these "gods" have dished out for the generality of the Japanese people.

About half the population of Japan live on farms. The average farmer village groans under an indebtedness of \$450 per household. One family in ten subscribes for a newspaper. There may be two radios in a farming village, if it is fairly "prosperous", one of them in the village school. There is no doctor. Midwives attend to the most necessary cases. In Japan the produce of the farms has not been sufficient for the growing population, and a thinning-out process was followed, and may still be, not of crops, but of babies, by means of *mabiki* or infanticide.

Japanese are reputedly very clean. The whole family, including the servants, all bathe in the same tub at the close of the day, and in the same heated water. First the father bathes, then the sons according to age, followed by mother and daughters in the same order, and the servants likewise. The last to bathe in a household probably gets used to using the used water. Anyway, there is no

quarreling as to who follows whom in the use of the bathroom.

Washing clothes is simple enough; for the Japanese farmer does not wear much of anything. In summer a pair of cotton trousers, and perhaps a short kimono, which in winter is padded. Even in winter a farmer may not be able to afford additional garments, but if he is able he will wear one cotton undergarment through the winter in a climate as cold as that of New England.

The life of the farmer is meager. A little rice and a pickled radish for breakfast, the same for lunch, and more of the same for dinner, with perhaps some bean soup and fish added where it can be had. Hardly a meal for gods!

There is no furniture in the Japanese home, as a rule, unless it is a table. Beds are merely quilts spread on the floor, folded and put away behind sliding screens in the daytime. Thin mats serve as places to sit. Shoes are removed at the door, and an annual cleaning of the mats is considered enough! There is no time for unnecessary work. There is spinning, weaving, planting and other farm work to be done, by men and women, boys and girls.

For many years now farmers' sons and daughters have gone to work in the mills, and sons have had to do soldier duty, from which at least some of them return, bringing back new ideas to the villages. The Japanese farmer is now less inclined to put up with the way things have been managed for him.

Trade Still by Barter

Almost without money, trade in the villages is conducted mainly by means of barter. Poverty tends to increase thefts, which police have difficulty in controlling. Everybody is in debt and underpaid.

Land is exceedingly scarce. The portion under cultivation is only 17 percent of the total area, and much of this is on mountain slopes difficult to cultivate. Large-scale farms are few. Most of the

farms are paddy-fields, so constructed that they will hold water in the planting season. The farm of the Japanese family is less than one-thirtieth the size of an average American farm.

Japan is now importing rice from Indo-China, but the people do not like it, as it is a softer rice than that which is home-grown. An effort on the part of the government to make them like it, by mixing one-fifth with four-fifths Japanese rice, was not successful. If cooked long enough to soften the Japanese rice the Indo-Chinese rice would be mush, and if undercooked to prevent this the Japanese rice would be hard. (The Israelites had a law against mixing grains.)

With the increasing food problem and because silk was not being exported as formerly, Japan began plowing up the mulberry orchards, on the leaves of which the silkworms fed, and changing them into grainfields.

Farm hands receive about 13 cents daily; women, 9 cents. Male silk-workers get from 18 to 30 cents; females, 15 to 18 cents.

Distribution of wealth in Japan is such that 60 percent is in the hands of one percent of the population and three-fourths of the people are living on less than half of what they should have for decent living.

The number of underfed children in Japanese schools is great, there being some 8,000 of these in the prefecture of Osaka alone. Many families have lost their livelihood on account of the war with China. The war with America and Britain will only increase the misery. The work-week is from 78 to 91 hours, and in some factories the daily stint is 19 hours.

Primitive Sanitary Conditions

In the larger Japanese cities the drinking water is admittedly pure, but sanitary conditions are still primitive. The Japanese bathe often, and they first scrub themselves before entering the common tub, private or public. But there

is no safe sewage system in any Japanese city, not even in Tokyo. Carts that collect waste from humans stop in front of the largest office buildings in the capital, and buckets are emptied into the carts right in public. In the suburbs the carts do not come around so often, though supposed to call once a month. The smell of human dung is almost everywhere.

Rats are plentiful in the cities: gray, black and brown rats. Nobody pays attention to them, even when seen under tables in restaurants. In Tokyo there are some 10,000 stray dogs. In a single day twenty persons bitten by them reported the matter to the police.

The Japanese are susceptible to tuberculosis and similar diseases. They are often seen to wear black or white filters over their mouths and noses when in the streets, but take them off in restaurants, moving-picture houses and other like places. Spitting is common. Trains have numerous spittoons sunk in the floors of coaches. These are at least aimed at, but by no means always successfully. The government has tried to discourage spitting without success.

Tokyo has ordered foam removed from beer before serving. It was discovered that expert beershooters could reduce the beer content of a schooner by 16 per cent.

There are few automobiles in Japan, and often they are propelled by charcoal-burning engines, the installation of which gives the car a cumbersome appearance.

Japanese houses are matchboxes. Fires are disastrous, as they tend to spread quickly through the flimsy, closely built structures.

The Japanese carry economy to an extreme. On account of the war with China an eighth of an inch was cut from matches.

All persons who leave Japan must declare the number of gold teeth and fillings they have and pay for taking the metal out of the country.

Women and Girls

The duty of women in Japan is to obey the men: daughters, their fathers; wives, their husbands; sisters, their brothers; and when old, obedience is still required—to sons. Japanese tradition holds that the wife is married to the household of the husband, and that is of first importance. The first act, then, after marriage was to go to the shrine and report to the dead souls of his dead ancestors that she was ready for work. If she did not like her husband, whom she had probably never seen before, that was too bad, but nothing could be done about it. She still had her job. If her husband did not like her, he could look for romance on the side, such as with the geisha girls, but she was still the first woman of his household, and that is where the women had their sphere. The war with China has made great changes in this code of triple-obedience. Women are now seen everywhere, doing the work of men away at the front. They serve as bellhops, gas-station attendants, conductors, caddies, bartenders and elevator operators, and are getting a kick out of their new freedom.

Tokyo now has a school to train soldiers' daughters to be soldiers' brides. First on the list of subjects is filial piety.

Yet there are many women in Japan who want their marriages dissolved; and a tree with an interesting history is found in a suburb of Tokyo, to which tree people go who want to be separated from their life-partners. They leave prayer pictures at the tree rather than counting beads or lighting candles, and it is doubtless every bit as good, which is no good. At first the tree was called 'the god of marriage', but evidently many who came to pray remained to jest, praying first for a loving marriage, and later coming back to pray for the privilege of parting, something that is generally frowned upon in Japan. Marriage for love is likewise the exception, as everything is usually arranged by parents, relatives or

friends before the bride so much as sees her future husband.

If a daughter is pretty she is likely to be in demand for the houses of prostitution, and if the family is poor or in debt the chances are that she will be sold for two or three hundred yen, considered an advance on the girl's "earnings". But there will be many deductions for her cosmetics and kimonos, and the girl will probably remain the virtual property of the "tea-house keeper" for the rest of her life, such as it is. Death from disease generally comes comparatively early in life. The girl often goes into this arrangement with her own consent, for the sake of the family. This "sacrifice" on her part is considered a high honor!

In Yamagata province a certain block of land had been opened and placed on the market for sale. The villagers desired to buy the land, but could not raise the money. They got together and decided to sell their daughters, 57 of them, into the vice quarters and buy the land.

Japanese women regard it a disgrace to cry out in labor. "Rigid self-control, avoidance of braggadocio, quiet behavior" are expected of the women as well as the men in the Japanese scheme.

A writer who told of 1,600 young girls working in a cotton factory told of spotless airy halls provided for them, and that they were well fed (on 5c a day). Another writer said these workers' dormitories often had vermin in them.

Japanese women in recent years have been allowed to get something of an education, if they had the money to pay for it, which few had. Yet, among the 247 persons chosen from among 2,500 applicants, there were two women who passed in a bar examination in writing. If successful in the required oral examinations they will be the first woman lawyers of Japan.

After attacking Korea, Manchuria and China on the ground that she had to have more room for her growing population, and after slowly meeting defeat in China because of the loss of so many men, the

Japanese Welfare Ministry announced that it would present medals to the 10,000 mothers in Japan who have ten children over six. The ministry also selected 100 young Japanese couples, advanced each of them a loan of \$70, and agreed that no interest will be charged if they have a child in the second year. The principal was to be reduced 20 per cent with each child born.

"Very Polite"

Being a very sensitive, not to say touchy people, the Japanese have stressed politeness to an extent that is probably unequalled anywhere else. It is a social crime to give an answer to a question in such a way as to make it unpleasant to the questioner. Nor should one ask for any favor that might make a refusal necessary. Blunt negatives and direct refusals are unknown in the Japanese code. One must merely suggest or hint at one's meaning. Failure to do so would mark one as a barbarian, and to the Japanese one of the serious charges against the people of other nations is that they are impolite! An instance of Japanese politeness is found in the story of an American who broke a rare bowl, five centuries old, when participating in a tea ceremony. The owner, without "batting an eye", remarked: "Yes, that's what always happens to that old cup."

As has already been seen, however, Japanese politeness is thoroughly offset by its impoliteness; witness the face-buffing which it considered a suitable expression of its attitude toward Americans.

In Japan it is considered honorable to order a man to slit open his abdomen and permit his bowels to fall out to preserve his honor. And this is done in "a colorful ceremony" witnessed by important members of the government. In Japan this is called hara-kiri. It is just plain murder to Americans.

Japanese politeness requires them to smile when reprimanded; something that has resulted in plenty of misunderstand-

ing when dealing with foreign employers.

Japanese seem to put very little difference between human and animal life. They do not kill unwanted domestic animals or newborn puppies, but put them out to shift for themselves, with about the same result. They cannot understand why Americans kill such animals painlessly, and yet would not think of killing, for instance, the famine-stricken people of China that way.

Japanese workers do not carry their politeness too far. In Japan, when employees are discharged, they receive two months' pay, called "retirement money". The American manager of the Japanese plant of the Singer Sewing Machine Company ignored this custom, with the result that the Japanese workers very impolitely wrecked his plant and destroyed records of installment sales.

But Suspicious

Japanese have had spyphobia for some time, with rather annoying results to resident and visiting aliens, who found themselves followed by plain-clothes men, stopped by police at almost every important crossroad and generally harassed, but always given profuse apologies when they took the matter to the police station. This was the experience of an American family that for years had lived in Japan, and spoke Japanese fluently.

This suspicion is but a reflection of the fact that many Japanese themselves are not on the up-and-up in their activities in America. It is those that are subversive themselves that on the slightest provocation suspect and accuse others of being subversive. Japanese activities in California have been organized in such a way as to give them every opportunity to spy on America under cover of being fishermen, small businessmen or what not. An article in *Friday* magazine of May 9, 1941, called attention to the extent of Japanese espionage and fifth-column activity in Mexico and California. Germans were often in evidence along

with these Japan-directed activities. There was much photographing being done by "camera enthusiasts" and the films were brought to Japanese stores to be developed. It was easy to get to Japan from Manzanillo.

Japanese born in Japan but now living in America, particularly in California, may have America for their physical home, but Japan is their spiritual home, and claims their religious and patriotic loyalty. They try to indoctrinate their children with the same viewpoint, but not always with success. An article in *Ken* magazine of May 4, 1939, claimed that the Japanese in California are exceptionally industrious, moral, easily assimilated, and that those of American birth are becoming valuable and increasingly loyal citizens. What effect the war may have on the picture is another question.

Ken, in its issue of June 22, however, revealed that native Americans, some of whom are U. S. Army reserve officers, were co-operating with Japanese, German and Italian agents on the west coast in secret activities pointing to a plan for attacking the United States. It stated that present and former reserve officers of the American armed forces were building and helping to arm a secret army within the United States. The setup was complete, linking the German, Italian and Japanese consulates. They were all ostensibly interested in Communist activity in the United States, and by Americans, which was none of their business. At the same time secret Japanese, Nazi and Italian agents were storing drums of a German-made chemical near the naval and air base at San Diego, capable of sinking the American fleet without firing a single shot. Japanese navy officers were issuing orders to Japanese "farmers" just south of the American border to get more land for building emergency airfields.

The same paper mentioned that the Shiriya, a Japanese "naval" vessel, claimed immunity from search when it

was in port, and at sea mysteriously changed its course, taking its oil cargo to an undisclosed destination in the Pacific. When in port its officers had mysterious conferences in a Tia Juana dance hall.

Seattle Churches Praise Them

The Seattle Council of Churches, probably under the "spiritual" leadership of Bishop Shaughnessy, in November lauded the good character of the Japanese in the Pacific Northwest and assured them of the sympathy and co-operation of the church, saying, "Please do not hesitate to confer with any Christian pastor relative to any problem that may arise."

But a newsletter published under date of July 9, 1941, points out that there are approximately 90,000 Nisei (American citizens of Japanese ancestry) on the West Coast, of whom two-thirds held dual citizenship. In private Japanese language schools it was found that two sets of textbooks were on hand. One set was shown to investigators and contained nothing objectionable, while the set actually used preached loyalty to Japan and its "god emperor" and treason against the American government. Here is a sample:

As citizens of this country (Japan) and offsprings of this (Japanese) nation, we admire its brilliance. Our national language cannot be forgotten in our hearts, not even for a single day, especially if we remember that we are children of Gods. The objective of Japanese education, no matter in what country it may be, is to teach the people never to be ashamed of their Japanese citizenship. First comes language, and then history. We must never forget—not even for a moment—that we are Japanese citizens. . . . Be thankful you are a Japanese, and worship the Imperial family.

This trick of dual citizenship is a trick that has immense possibility for harm. It is a trick that has long been used by the Hierarchy and its religious orders. The Catholic population may be less cul-

pable in this matter, but it is often a matter of uncertainty where the loyalty of a person lies whose religious allegiance is so closely identified with the totalitarian spirit of a foreign hierarchy that is religio-political in its aims and objectives.

Dies Investigation

Dies investigators in 1940 made a careful survey of Japanese activities along the West Coast. There were found to be 150,000 Japanese citizens in America (U.S.) all of whom were still Japanese citizens. Additionally, there were 50,000 second-generation Japanese, born in this country. Dies found that 200 key Japanese had been decorated by the emperor during the last two years. Many Japanese were in close co-operation with the Japanese government through the Central Japanese association, directed by Japanese consulates. Japanese truck gardens were found alongside oil tanks and strategic railroads. There were 5,000 Japanese located on terminal islands in Los Angeles harbor convenient to important oil tanks, airfields and ship-building companies. Japanese were found in possession of maps showing all the U. S. strategic points and fortifications and of a naval manual giving exhaustive and important information concerning ALL American naval vessels. They also had documents showing the details of Pearl Harbor, the Panama Canal, San Francisco, Manila, Guam, and Vladivostok. Nothing like being well-informed! The Japanese had maps showing the location of submarine cables, mines, channels, wireless stations, Japanese consulates and air bases all along the West Coast. Dies had 52 witnesses ready and was all set to conduct hearings when Matthew Maguire, acting attorney general, sent him a letter to the effect that the State and Justice Departments and the White House were opposed to the inquiry. The greatest caution was deemed necessary in handling the exceedingly delicate situation.

CONSOLATION

A JOURNAL OF FACT, HOPE AND COURAGE

Japan Ruined by the Devil

American People Shocked
Path to National Hara-kiri

Awakening from Death

Who will have a resurrection?

Jesuits and Reaction

The Theocratic Press in India

Five Cents a Copy
One Dollar a Year

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Notanda

Betrayed by Its Friends

♦ Roman Catholicism is an officially recognized religion in heathen Japan. This is a significant point, for numerically Catholics are weak in the country. But Rome has played a clever game and gained an advantage in Japan accorded to no Protestant church organization.

The policy Rome has pursued in Japan is that of playing into the hands of the totalitarian crowd, encouraging patriotic ceremonials, which are part of the Shinto religion, and involve practical worship of the god-emperor. Rome also endorses "honor for ancestors and admiration for national heroes". Actually this "honor" and "admiration" involve a form of worship of these dead ancestors. Archbishop Paul Marella, apostolic delegate to Japan, "advocates a wide adaptation to the character, manners and national customs of the Japanese people." The Roman Hierarchy in Japan has 319 churches and chapels, 115 Japanese priests, 127 Japanese monks and 672 Japanese nuns, 293 foreign missionaries, 104 foreign monks, 489 foreign nuns. The Jesuits conduct a university in Tokyo. Out of a population of some 70,000,000 there are only about 120,000 Roman Catholics. Children to the number of 829 are cared for by nuns in 27 shelters. A picture of one such shelter shows some 120 little ones posing for the picture with their caretakers. There is not a single smiling or happy countenance among them. The children look sad, and the nuns "hard". It is pathetic.

The *Toronto Globe and Mail* for December 9, 1941, carried an article to the effect that Japan was being used as the cat's-paw of the Berlin-Rome Axis, and said, in part:

Japan's entry into the war may be dictated by her own political and economic interests, but the time and the manner of her attack were dictated by Axis strategy.

CONSOLATION

"And in His name shall the nations hope."—Matthew 12:21, A. R. V.

Volume XXIII

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Number 588

Japan Ruined by the Devil *(In Four Parts—Part 4)*

TREACHERY is the essence of totalitarianism. It knows no loyalty, save to itself; it has no code of honor, except in its own interest. 'The man that swears to his own hurt, and changes not' is the complete opposite of all that totalitarianism stands for. The treachery of Japan in its attack upon a nation that was at peace with her is in keeping with the entire course of the totalitarian Axis. For years the ostensibly friendly Japanese nation had been dealing with the United States as with an enemy, while the United States had with almost naive trustfulness dealt with Japan amicably.

Japanese formed the largest racial group in the Hawaiiis. They were honored and entrusted with important positions in the police department, as road supervisors, inspectors and government officials. Others were allowed to hold positions in connection with the telephone service. All of these positions offered ideal opportunities for spies, and were so used. In addition there was an espionage network directed by the Japanese consul general in Honolulu, which made use of the hoodlum element from the families of Japanese farmers on the island. The Japanese army intelligence directed a multitude of spies, who occupied positions as storekeepers, restaurateurs and cafe-owners. Japanese naval intelligence also was active, using fishermen and seamen, hotelkeepers and employees, servants in private families and the dealers in fresh produce who supplied fruits and vegetables to the ships in Pearl Harbor and to the army posts and used their eyes and brains to

get information, which was conveyed to the spies in the Consulate. The same was true in California. Hawaii had a fifth column which numbered 100,000 potential members. There was no way of telling whether Japanese-American citizens were loyal or not. Thousands undoubtedly were.

While Japan disregarded her treaties generally, there was one treaty she decided to observe, and that was and is her agreement with the Axis, which is actually the basis of her entire policy, with which it is integrated. Japan gave the United States to understand that nothing would be allowed to interfere with her co-operation with the rest of the totalitarian gang.

A Pacific-wide system of undercover communications by means of shortwave radio sets was detected to have been the basis of the Japanese spying operations. Sets large enough to send messages to "fishing" boats offshore conveyed information which was then relayed to battleships, which carried it to Japan. These small sets were found in cellars and other hidden places. The thoroughness of the Japanese fifth-column operations indicates a long period of preparation.

This preparation included the attack upon Chinese cities by means of machine and rapid-fire guns, furnished to the Japanese General Staff by Schneider-Creusot, so that they might try them out in China and convince themselves of their deadliness. The result was heavy orders which required Schneider-Creusot, International Murderers, to add 55,000 laborers to their pay rolls.

It is of interest here to recall that the Japanese Army was organized by a French mission under Marguerie in 1872, and conscription adopted instead of limiting military service to the Samurai class.

In 1931 Japan invaded Manchuria. As her attack on China cost her plenty, it was thought in "authoritative" circles that Japan could not stand the financial strain of a prolonged war; but she has been at it now for ten years, off and on, and seems not yet down and out.

The United States took the initiative in applying pressure to make Japan live up to the Nine-Power Treaty and other peace pacts, with the result that Japan came to regard America as her enemy, feeling that the United States was blocking her road to a continental empire.

It began to be observed by those who had their eyes open. Upton Close remarked that when President Roosevelt authorized resumption of building naval vessels, the Japanese gave up hope of bluffing the United States to withdraw from the Pacific, and got busy preparing to put that country out.

Eugene Chen, three times China's foreign minister, said that Japan's next war would be for the mastery of the Pacific, and that she was even then preparing systematically for war with the United States. This was in early 1932. In January, 1934, Lieut. Gen. Gerth van Wyk, a former commander-in-chief of the Dutch Indian forces, declared that in case of a war between Japan and the United States the odds were that Japan would be the victor; but that the co-operation of the British, French and Dutch would check the Japanese.

In the same year Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, retired, told the Aviation Commission that Japan was America's most dangerous enemy. He advised the building of an air force capable of attacking Japan. This idea was not as "mad" as it was then considered to be by certain editors. Mitchell has now been belatedly honored.

Japan Fears Air Attack

Japan then and now most of all fears air raids. One night a chimney was blown down in one of its large cities, and in a few hours 200,000 inhabitants were homeless. Planes would work havoc in Japan's crowded cities, with their flimsy buildings. Even her munitions and defense industries are housed in wooden structures. Greater Tokyo has 7,094,600 inhabitants; Osaka, 3,394,200; Nagoya, 1,249,100; Kyoto, 1,177,200; Kobe, slightly less. Fire is the calamity most dreaded by the Japanese. Their houses are of wood, with sliding panels and windows of paper. They are raised a few feet off the ground, and fires once started have plenty of draft. In spring the houses are dry and the winds frequent. The prospect of an air raid is an appalling thought to Japanese.

Mention of an air force capable of attacking Japan was therefore not at all pleasant to the Japanese. They didn't like the United States anyway. At the time of the settlement of the Russo-Japanese war President Theodore Roosevelt called the peace conference at Portsmouth. Japan acquired Korea, but lost southern Manchuria, which she most wanted.

After the World War, Woodrow Wilson opposed Japan's retention of Shantung, and she had to give it up. President Harding, summoning the Washington Naval Conference, is held responsible for its fixing the naval strength of Japan at three-fifths of that of the United States and of Great Britain.

President Coolidge, Japan thinks, was responsible for the Exclusion Act of 1924, which has caused much misunderstanding.

The Exclusion Act, however, was not directed merely at Japan, but covered all alien immigrants not eligible to American citizenship. Nor was the bill passed because of undue prejudice against Japan or because of anything said by Japan to the effect that the passage of

such a bill would have serious consequences. Its adoption deeply offended Japan.

Japan, however, had been taking unfair advantage of a previous "gentlemen's agreement" which provided for entry of all Japanese having visas, the understanding being that such visas would not be given to mere laborers. Yet Japan sent in thousands of such laborers, and then provided "picture brides" for these laborers. As a result the annual Japanese births in California increased from 455 in 1908 to over 5,000 by 1924.

Japanese workers have long hours and no weekly rest day. They are accustomed to getting off two days a month. In April, 1937, Arthur Shaw, workers' delegate from Great Britain to the World Textile Conference, stated, "Sweating the workers of a country is not the way to make any country great and prosperous." Japan had a work week of fifty-seven hours, a quota which was nine hours longer than the forty-eight hours fixed by the International Labor Conference in 1919.

The competition of Japanese on the West Coast was increasingly resented by Americans, and the more so when Japan attacked China. Employers, both domestic and commercial, would often ask prospective Japanese servants and workers their attitude toward the Far East conflict, and sometimes receive the frank reply, "I am a Japanese, and naturally my sympathy is with Japan."

The Sinking of the Panay

An incident in Japan's war on China was the sinking of the U. S. S. Panay, claimed to have been an error, but almost certainly a deliberate act. Japan received a bill from the United States totaling \$2,214,007.36, and paid, and also apologized, but the officers responsible for the outrage were not disciplined, and indication is that they were not particularly blamed. It was a sample of Japanese contempt for America.

While the United States Maritime

Commission decided against selling its old Shipping Board vessels to Japan, yet American scrap iron continued to go there from other sources in ever-increasing quantity. Japan indicated an insatiable appetite for this scrap to feed her munition forges. The scrap was considered so important that it was sent in ships making 18-20 knots an hour; a very expensive way to transport junk. Agents for Japan were on hand at every ship sale and at every junk auction of any size. The American government wanted to keep out of any kind of support of the Sino-Japanese War, but private concerns were not particular.

To wage war on China Japan needed 35,000,000 barrels of petroleum; and as she produced only about 5,500,000 barrels herself, she had to import the rest. That explains why certain British and American oil companies continued to send huge quantities of oil to Japan annually, much of which was stored. Japan was getting ready.

While all along intending to attack the United States, Japanese spokesmen continued to profess friendship. Preference for the totalitarian setup and sympathy with the Axis powers, however, was becoming more manifest. A noted Japanese spokesman, Toshio Shiratori, in 1938, said, "I welcome the term fascism as I do the term totalitarianism. There has been enough Anglo-Saxon influence in this country. It is time we allied ourselves with Italy and Germany to prevent encroachments by the popular front. The 'glass house' democracy of the United States and the communism of Soviet Russia go hand in hand."

It became evident that Japan was determined to disregard all limitations as far as the number, tonnage and gun-caliber of warships was concerned. But the visit of three United States cruisers for the opening of the Singapore naval base early in 1938 was resented by the Japanese press and taken as indicating that Britain and America had reached

an understanding in the Pacific Ocean. Japan has renamed Singapore Shanpor.

Japan's naval minister described the Japanese program as one of watchful waiting, but warned that they would not waste time indefinitely with that attitude. He obviously spoke the truth.

American People Shocked

Ambassador Joseph C. Grew, addressing Japanese notables at a luncheon of the America-Japan Society in Tokyo, October 20, 1939, said:

American people have been profoundly shocked over the widespread use of bombing in China, not only on the grounds of humanity but also on the grounds of direct menace to American lives and property, accompanied by the loss of American life and the crippling of American citizens.

The American people, from all thoroughly reliable evidence coming to them, have good reason to believe an effort is being made to establish control, in Japan's own interests, in large areas of the continent of Asia and impose on them a system of closed economy.

The Japanese, however, continued to profess friendship, and at the New York World's Fair presented its Pavilion to the City of New York as an emblem "of that 87-year-old friendship between the United States and Japan, that all will hope may long be preserved".

It was a foregone conclusion, however, that the United States could not indefinitely maintain friendly relationship with a nation that was increasingly sympathetic toward the totalitarianism of Hitler and Mussolini and also increasingly menacing toward the freedom of the seas. But Japan wanted American friendship on its own terms, and not on the democratic and fair basis of the terms laid down by America. In this connection Raymond Clapper, in the *New York World-Telegram* of November 19, 1941, said, in part:

Without going into detail, it is safe to say that the main thing the United States asks is that there be an end to the Hitler type of conduct in the Orient. With a change to

more peaceful methods, and adoption of a policy of equal rights for all nations in the Far East, it would not be difficult for the United States and Japan to reach an agreement. The measures we have adopted, the economic blockade and the military preparations, are strong and were meant to be so. But this government does not want war in the Pacific, and it would be glad to conclude an understanding which assured equality of opportunity to all nations in the Far East. . . . The United States will not acquiesce in Hitlerism in the Pacific.

From this it will be seen that while America's attitude toward Japan was still conciliatory, it was without that confidence that is essential to a true friendship. October 15 all outstanding balances of licenses which had been granted for the exportation of No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap were revoked, and the following day the exportation of all grades of iron and steel scrap were placed under the licensing system. Under the new regulations licenses were issued to permit shipments to countries of the Western Hemisphere and Britain only. Until then the bulk of scrap iron and steel exported had gone to Japan.

The halting of war exports to Japan, the extending of lend-lease aid to China and Russia and the freezing of Japanese credits by the United States exerted an increased pressure on Japan with a view to bringing her military statesmen to their senses. But the moves were unavailing. Japan's military caste was hell-bent for mischief.

The Japanese press put on a campaign to bring the United States to terms, Japan dictating the terms, which were set forth in the *Japan Times Advertiser* as follows:

1. All military and economic aid to Chungking must cease!

2. China must be left "free to deal with Japan," and Chungking advised to make peace with Japan.

3. Military and economic encirclement of Japan must end.

4. Japan's "co-prosperity sphere" must be acknowledged, and Manchukuo, China, Indo-China, Thailand, the Netherlands Indies and other States and protectorates must be allowed to establish their own political and economic relations with Japan without interference of any kind.

5. Manchukuo must be recognized; "nobody will undo what has been done there."

6. The freezing of Japanese and Chinese assets must be ended unconditionally.

7. Trade treaties must be restored and all restrictions on shipping and commerce ended.

Now the Tokyo diet voted a large war outlay, approving a military budget of 3,800,000,000 yen, approximately \$1,000,000,000. Japan had been spending nearly a third of its national income on military provisions, a sum that was exceptionally high for a country as poor as Japan. The added outlay was well-nigh overwhelming. But the saying that a government will not be kept back from war because of financial problems was again confirmed. Japan had begun something that she would find hard to finish, and that pride which goes before destruction prevented her from turning back.

United States' Terms

The United States had terms of its own to present. These terms may be summed up as follows: Self-restraint, abstinence from force and from interference with internal affairs of other nations. Settlement of problems by negotiation. Observance of treaties while recognizing occasions for modification by peaceful methods. Promotion of economic security and stability the world over, and the lowering or removing of excessive barriers in international trade. Effective equality of commercial opportunity and equality of treatment. The limitation and reduction of armaments.

These terms or conditions were not acceptable to Japan. It was putting her on an equality with other nations, instead of catering to her unbounded ambition to be the cock of the walk, an ambition that linked the Japanese government

with the totalitarian setup. Its "Great Japan-East Asia Construction League", under the presidency of Prince Fumimaro Konoye, had vowed to end the "encroachments" of white and particularly Anglo-American interests on the lands and livelihood of the East Asiatic countries.

Refusing to accede to the terms that would have preserved peace in the Pacific, Japan asserted its close alliance to the totalitarian Axis. The effect of Japan's course was to draw the ABCD powers together, composed of American, British, Chinese and Dutch, an association which Japan might have joined on equal terms, had she not been deceived by the Devil and led down the road to self-aggrandizement and ultimate self-destruction. Japan now began to complain of "military encirclement".

Surrounded now by powers that did not relish Japanese domination as the price of peace, Japan was approaching more and more closely to the brink of war. Many there were in Japan who did not want war. Lieut. Gen. Kisaburo Ando, executive vice-president of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, told a conference of leading citizens and businessmen that "Japan must prepare herself to meet the situation in such a manner as to gain victory without waging war and thus win a victory over war". Apparently the Imperial Rule did not want this assistance or suggestion. The war lords of Japan, in actual control, had built up a tremendous military machine, and would have to do something with it.

It has been said that Japan has never lost a war. On the other hand, it is pointed out that Japan has never won a major war without the aid of Britain or America. In the Russo-Japanese war they had the support of American bankers, assuring an uninterrupted flow of supplies. In the World War Japan had the British fleet on her side in the Pacific. American Big Business has, until recently, been supplying Japan with

the munitions and weapons used in invading China. So says the *United States News* of October 24, 1941.

Yet the idea that America could win an overnight victory in a war with Japan was deplored by well-informed thoughtful Americans even before Japan had demonstrated her striking power.

Sunday, December 7, the New York *Times* carried the following:

Japan indicated early today that she was on the verge of abandoning efforts to achieve a settlement of Pacific issues by diplomatic negotiations at Washington. At the same time warnings circulated that Soviet Russia—with an estimated Far Eastern army of 840,000—had joined the United States, Britain, China, the Netherlands Indies and the British Dominions in a united front against Japan.

These reports, carried in the Japanese government-controlled press, served to stir up war sentiment to fever heat, and may have been intended to do so. Obviously they were untrue. Russia has not yet joined the ABCD powers against Japan.

Toward the end of November hopes for peace in the Pacific went down to zero. The Navy ordered permanent black-outs at the Cavite naval base and at Olongapo. Early in the month 500 Japanese residents left the Philippines for Japan, unable to continue business, due to the freezing of Japanese credits. The Japanese newspaper *Nichi Nichi* said that if Japan "starts marching as one great army she will have no trouble in smashing to smithereens" the so-called British-American-Russian-Netherland "encirclement" of Japan. It said, with the usual wiliness of the totalitarian abomination, that America was assuming control in Chungking and bringing pressure on Hongkong, Singapore and the Netherlands Indies with the pretext of defensive measures against Japan, but really to undermine British influence in the Far East.

Meanwhile Japan got busy encircling the Philippines, with forces in Japan

itself to the north, the Japanese mandated islands to the east, and the Indo-China forces on the west. By these moves Japan showed its determination to close not only China, but all of the Orient, to the outside world, and to drive the Western powers completely out of that part of the world, depriving them of essential raw materials.

Japan knew that it would be quite impossible for America to defend all of the 7,000 islands in the Philippine group. She also knew that the Japanese could not get anywhere without taking the main island of Luzon. In the effort to do this Japan was willing to sacrifice any number of her soldiers. Her devil-government did not and does not concern itself with the cost in human lives if it reaches its objective of seating itself on top of everything. So it could afford to be reckless, even as it had taught its virtual slave population to be reckless in carrying out its demands, because, forsooth, were they not descendants of "gods"? And could not the divine (!) emperor make them "gods" if they did die in battle? It is the old, old lure, "Ye shall be as gods!" It is the old trick of exalting some to lordship over their fellow men, to a fictitious divinity, the totalitarian ruse to counteract the democratic fact that "all men are equal".

Japanese Blitz Forecast Long Ago

The Japanese blitz came as forecast seven years ago. The tactics and strategy back of the attack by plane and ship upon the American and British Pacific possessions, together with the follow-up attacks assisted by Japanese soldiers, were forecast in literally hundreds of American newspapers seven years ago. They follow almost exactly a series of predictions made in 1934 by Vice-Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu in an interview.

It appeared that the Tokyo war lords acted in complete co-operation with Japanese residents in Oahu island of the Hawaiiis. Hawaii had an overwhelming non-American population. Out of 423,-

330 persons there were 157,905 Japanese, of which 120,552 were "American-born". There were 103,791 Caucasian, 64,310 Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian, 52,569 Filipinos, and 28,774 Chinese. Because of the religious loyalty of most Japanese and American-Japanese to the emperor, Army and Navy men felt that in the event of trouble the entire Japanese population would have to be rounded up; for even if they could be sure of nine out of ten, yet they would never know who the really loyal American-Japanese were likely to be.

Like the German and Italian and other totalitarian governments, Japan is not squeamish about sacrificing its man power. Suicidal efforts are rewarded with plenty of "glory". These totalitarian gangs are good at handing out "glory", but that's about all the people get. Japan won with suicide heroics against Russia in 1904. They captured seemingly impregnable trenches by the simple expedient of filling them with their own dead. In the World War Japanese soldiers saved the day at Tsingtao by getting to the top of the city's wall over piles of its own dead. Deceived by the Devil, Japanese are ready to do anything for their god-emperor. To die for him means special glory. An American military observer remarked on one occasion that in the event of war America would give the Japanese plenty of opportunity to die for their emperor.

Japan's army is larger than America's, numbers only considered, but at the way they are wasting their soldiers, that advantage will be of short duration.

Invasion of the United States is believed to be Tokyo's goal. Gen. Homer Lea, 32 years ago, outlined six areas of combat in a Japanese-American war: the Philippines, Hawaii, Alaska, Washington, Oregon, and California, omitting Japan itself.

National Hara-kiri?

The decision to make war on the United States was made by Nippon's

powerful secret society, "the Black Dragon." Japan had to choose between giving up aggression and facing a conflict with the United States. It was a choice between national humiliation and suicide. But in Japanese eyes such suicide would come with honor, it would be a sort of national hara-kiri. That is their patriotism and their religion, the two being inseparable.

At Honolulu a Japanese sailor, trapped in one of the midget submarines destroyed during the December 7 attack on Pearl Harbor, was buried in a section of his little craft. It was found impossible to remove the body. There is a suggestion here of Japan's plight. Trapped in its self-centered pride, it will die in its attempt to carry out its own Devil-inspired scheme.

Tokyo's declaration in 1938 of "Asia for the Asiatics [meaning for Japan]" bolstered the Axis. Its attack upon America and Britain in the Pacific was doubtless influenced by Japan's regard for its Axis connections. The treaty with the Axis is the only one that Japan has observed.

It was remarked as a suspicious circumstance that Hitler in his November Munich speech made no mention of Japan, now obviously a more important factor in the Axis line-up than Mussolini. It may very well be that Hitler already knew what was brewing in the Far East and sought to divert attention from what Japan was about to do by omitting reference to Japan altogether.

It must not be supposed that there is any love lost between the Axis partners. In 1936 Hitler was freely caricatured in Japanese papers, and the German embassy in Tokyo on several occasions made representations to the Foreign Office in objection thereto. The Foreign Office merely replied that they in turn objected to Hitler's reference to the Japanese as an inferior race.

Hitler has not stressed the Nordic superiority quite so strongly of late, and

has been said to refer to the Japanese now as "yellow Nordics". Formerly he referred to them as "yellow vermin" and as "undermen"—creatures less than men. In the German edition of *Mein Kampf*, at page 319, he says:

Suppose Europe and America would perish and any further Aryan influence on Japan would cease: Japan's development in science and technique would continue only for a very short time. It would take no more than a few years for the well to dry up. . . . Just as the contemporary Japanese achievements owe their existence to Aryan sources, it was foreign influence and foreign spirit that created Japanese culture in the days of old.

Subversive Priest

Both the Nazis and the Japanese want to rule the world, and so does Rome. Rome's evident sympathy for the totalitarian setup is evidently due to the fact that it fits in best with its own views and aims. In this connection a letter appearing in the *Chicago Daily News* of January 5, 1942, is of significance:

A reading of the December 22 issue of Coughlin's *Social Justice* prompts one question: What strange immunity is enjoyed by this Fascist who today is the most outspoken apologist for the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis in the United States?

Disunity, treachery to the nation, defeatism and incitement to panic is Charles E. Coughlin's contribution to America in the greatest crisis in the country's history.

[He says:] It was the "mumblin', jumblin' politicians whose failures got us into this war, and by the God of Peace we will not be silent while we and our sons bear the brunt". Also, to quote again, "History will decide whether the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor was dastardly or clever."

Another editorial comment: "Assuming the United States is victorious, such a victory will bring only grief and disaster—" and also, "when hostilities cease, those of us who are able will be they who will bring to account the warmongers of the world—warmongers

whose machinations were responsible for the misery of today."

There is not one word in *Social Justice* that would not have been dictated in the offices of the Nazi propaganda ministry in Berlin. Only some special immunity for Charles Coughlin, its proprietor, can account for its continued existence as an instrument of betrayal to this nation and its allies now in a death struggle with fascism.—Norman Freilich, Winnetka.

While this priest as an individual is not worthy of mention, the fact that he is a servant of the Hierarchy in good standing must not be ignored. He speaks as an individual, yet the fact that a Roman Catholic priest in good standing, and with the knowledge that such men are supposed to have, can make such statements as are accurately diagnosed in this letter is amazing.

Witnesses in Japan

The charge of subversion which the Roman Catholic Hierarchy is now attempting to fasten upon Jehovah's witnesses comes back to that organization as a boomerang, and is demonstrated in utterances like the foregoing. Jehovah's witnesses pray, "Thy kingdom come," in harmony with the Lord's direction. They look for the full establishment of that THEOCRACY in God's due time. They recognize that in democratic countries they have had greater liberty in the proclamation of the Kingdom message. Democracy, sincerely carried out, is the best safeguard against the encroachments of dictators and demagogues as well as a protection against ecclesiastical oppression. Jehovah's witnesses in America have no cause to be disloyal. Their headquarters are in America, not in Rome. Their fellow witnesses in Italy, Germany and Japan have suffered the portion of martyrs. They have been persecuted, arrested, imprisoned. They have suffered in concentration camps for years, and still maintain their right to worship God "in spirit and in truth".

Japan has had the witness, too. As early as 1921 it was reported that some in Japan were showing an interest in the message of the Kingdom, and a booklet describing the blessings of the coming millennium was in course of preparation. A representative of the WATCH TOWER BIBLE & TRACT SOCIETY sent to Japan in 1926 reported,

The Japanese people are very hungry for the good news. They are struggling to get their daily bread, and many commit suicide because it is so hard to live. My privileges are great to carry them the message of comfort, and I am glad to remember that the battle is not ours, but the Lord's.

Many Welcome Kingdom Message

The work progressed rapidly and thousands upon thousands of books and booklets in Japanese were distributed in a decade of zealous activity by Japanese witnesses. In the 1935 *Yearbook of Jehovah's witnesses* it is stated:

JAPAN: The books and other literature have been seized and confiscated, many of the brethren arrested and thrown into prison, and now only *The Golden Age* can be published and distributed. . . . Notwithstanding the opposition, this part of publishing the Kingdom message has gone forward during the year, and the circulation of that magazine totaled during the year to the number of 1,143,000. Each issue of the magazine carries the message of the Kingdom. . . . There are now 31,000 subscribers regularly on the list receiving the magazine, besides the numbers being placed in the hands of the people by the faithful remnant who go from place to place to publish the same. Before the publication of the *Golden Age* magazine the name of Jehovah never was heard of in Japan, but now the people are quite familiar with the name Jehovah and his witnesses.

The Year of Hitler

The following year the Japanese representative of the WATCH TOWER reported:

Since we were forced to stop the publication of *The Watchtower* in 1933 [note the

year] by the oppression, the Lord provided a way to supply the spiritual food for his own people by the circulating-letter system. Both anointed and Jonadabs are well strengthened and rejoiced with wonderful light which shines forth through God's organization. Also they are well supplied with fresh news of the activity of Jehovah's organization on the whole earth by the same system.

The *Yearbook* also mentions the extent of the work in Korea, directed from Japan's headquarters of Jehovah's witnesses:

During the year 1,068,811 copies of the *Golden Age* magazine in the Korean language were placed in the hands of the people. There 108 engaged in the work. A number of public meetings were held, in which considerable interest was shown by the people. At least, the Korean people are having the opportunity to hear that Jehovah is God and that his kingdom is the only hope of the world.

Then, in 1940, came this letter (which appears in full in *Consolation* No. 570):

The outbreak of the Japan-China war on July 7, 1937, gave [the Roman Catholic Hierarchy] a golden opportunity. Taking the tide as it offered, the Catholic-totalitarian gangsters succeeded cleverly in grasping the control of Japan. It is now quite manifest that Japan is entirely in the hand of the Hierarchy. . . . all of our brethren who had been engaging in their witness work were arrested simultaneously throughout the land, and after a year or so a few were acquitted conditionally, while the majority are yet in prison. . . . The enemies of the Kingdom, dominated by demons, not having been able to find in them any guilt that they sought, recently enacted a vicious law by which they are not only able to "lawfully" punish our brethren severely, but even able to never discharge them as long as they remain faithful to Jehovah and His King.

In the other Axis lands a similar course is followed with regard to Jehovah's witnesses. Japan is running true to form. Its end will be according to its works.