

The USA Must Resurrect The “Rising Sun” of Japan as Its Proxy For Any War In Asia

By Matthias Chang – Future Fast-Forward

Wikipedia describes the “Rising Sun” as,



The Rising Sun Flag is a Japanese flag featuring a red sun with 16 rays. It's similar to the Japanese national flag in that it symbolizes the sun.

To the 25-30 million Chinese who were massacred in WWII by the Japanese, their families will never forget the horrors of this genocidal war that far exceeds the barbarity of the fascist Nazis in Europe in WWII. This scar remains as a testament that any attempts by the US to use Japan as a proxy for hegemonic control of Asia will be resisted by the mainland Chinese – the peoples of the People's Republic of China.

The holocaust of the Jews in WWII pales in shadow to the war crimes committed by the then Imperial Japan. This war crime has been deliberately blotted out by the diversion of the war crimes of the Nazis, so that ASEAN as a South-East grouping, would be conditioned to accept the “revival” of Japan to lead the “Asian NATO” for the nefarious agendas of the US and British Deep States.

I quote Wikipedia again, to avoid being accused of bias or prejudice,

During World War II, the Empire of Japan committed numerous war crimes and crimes against humanity across various Asian-Pacific nations, notably during the Second Sino-Japanese War and the Pacific War. These incidents have been referred to as "the Asian Holocaust" and "Japan's Holocaust", and also as the "Rape of Asia". The crimes occurred during the early part of the Shōwa era, under Hirohito's reign.

The Imperial Japanese Army (IJA) and the Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN) were responsible for a multitude of war crimes leading to millions of deaths. War crimes ranged from sexual slavery and massacres to human experimentation, torture, starvation, and forced labour, all either directly committed or condoned by the Japanese military and government. Evidence of these crimes, including oral testimonies and written records such as diaries and war journals, has been provided by Japanese veterans.

The Japanese political and military leadership knew of its military's crimes, yet continued to allow it and even support it, with the majority of Japanese troops stationed in Asia either taking part in or supporting the killings. The Imperial Japanese Army Air Service participated in chemical and biological attacks on civilians during the Second Sino-Japanese War and World War II, violating international agreements that Japan had

previously signed, including the Hague Conventions, which prohibited the use of "poison or poisoned weapons" in warfare.

Muslims were also singled out by the fascist Japanese as targets for massacre and I quote Wikipedia again,

The Japanese massacred Hui Muslims in their mosques in Nanjing and destroyed Hui mosques in other parts of China. Shen Xi'en and his father Shen Decheng witnessed the corpses of Hui Muslims slaughtered by the Japanese in Nanjing, when he was asked by Hui people to help bury their relatives. The Hui security maintenance leader Sun Shurong and Hui Imams Zhang Zihui, Ma Zihe, Ge Changfa, Wang Shouren, Ma Changfa were involved in collecting Hui corpses and burying them after the Nanjing massacre. The Ji'e lane Mosque caretaker father Zhang was in his 60s when killed by the Japanese and his decomposing corpse was the first to be washed in accordance to Islamic custom and buried. They buried the Hui corpses in Jiuhua mountain, Dongguashi, Hongtu Bridge (where Guangzhou road is now located), Wutai mountain, Donguashi (where Nanjing Normal University is located). Shen Xi'en helped bury 400 Hui bodies including children, women, and men. Shen recalled burying a 7 or 8 year old boy in addition to his mother among the Hui bodies. Japanese used machine guns to massacre Muslim Suluk children and women at a mosque in the aftermath of the Jesselton revolt.

In the Pontianak incidents, the Japanese justified their mass execution of the twelve Arab and Malay Muslim Sultans by claiming they were planning to rebel and that the Arabs, Sultans, and Chinese were all working to "massacre Japanese". The Japanese report on the incident noted that there were anti-Dutch Chinese independence movements before and linked them to the anti-Japanese conspiracy. On 28 June 1944 the Japanese executed the Sultans of West Kalimantan including Pontianak after a naval court martial. The accusations against the Sultans were printed in Borneo Shimbun on 1 July 1944. The Japanese slaughter of the Malay sultans of west Kalimantan led to Dayaks ascending to the political scene after the violent destruction of the Malay nobility at the hands of Japan.

I am quoting extensively from Wikipedia so that Muslims in this part of Asia will have no illusions as to the scope and extent of the Japanese war crimes committed. **Muslims have scant or little knowledge of this history! Now you know this hidden history.**

Muslims may want to research and study further from the following references:

"Testimony of Shen Xi'en". The Memorial Hall of the Victims in Nanjing Massacre by Japanese Invaders.

"Oct 19, 1943: Chinese and Suluks revolt against Japanese in North Borneo". History.com. Archived from the original on 8 March 2010.

Maekawa, Kaori (2013). "Chapter Ten The Pontianak Incidents and the Ethnic Chinese in Wartime Western Borneo". In Kratoska, Paul H. (ed.). Southeast Asian Minorities in the Wartime Japanese Empire. Routledge. p. 160. ISBN 978-1136125065.

According to Wikipedia. the issue remains controversial, with some members of the Japanese government, including former prime ministers Junichiro Koizumi and Shinzō Abe, having paid respects at the Yasukuni Shrine, which honours all Japanese war dead, including convicted Class A war criminals. Furthermore, some Japanese history textbooks provide only brief references to the war crimes, and certain members of the Liberal Democratic Party have denied some

of the atrocities, such as the government's involvement in abducting women to serve as "comfort women", a euphemism for sex slaves.

Fred Borch, *Military Trials of War Criminals in the Netherlands East Indies 1946–1949* wrote the following:

The "Bushido" doctrine:

As Japan continued its modernization in the early 20th century, her armed forces became convinced that success in battle would be assured if Japanese soldiers, sailors, and airmen had the "spirit" of Bushido. ... The result was that the Bushido code of behaviour "was inculcated into the Japanese soldier as part of his basic training." Each soldier was indoctrinated to accept that it was the greatest honour to die for the Emperor and it was cowardly to surrender to the enemy. ... Bushido therefore explains why the Japanese soldiers who were stationed in the NEI so mistreated POWs in their custody. Those who had surrendered to the Japanese—regardless of how courageously or honourably they had fought—merited nothing but contempt; they had forfeited all honour and literally deserved nothing. Consequently, when the Japanese murdered POWs by shooting, beheading, and drowning, these acts were excused since they involved the killing of men who had forfeited all rights to be treated with dignity or respect. While civilian internees were certainly in a different category from POWs, it is reasonable to think that there was a "spill-over" effect from the tenets of Bushido.

Historian Sterling Seagrave has written that:

Arriving at a probable number of Japan's war victims who died is difficult for several interesting reasons, which have to do with Western perceptions. Both Americans and Europeans fell into the unfortunate habit of seeing WW1 and WW2 as separate wars, failing to comprehend that they were interlaced in a multitude of ways (not merely that one was the consequence of the other, or of the rash behavior of the victors after WW1). Wholly aside from this basic misconception, most Americans think of WW2 in Asia as having begun with Pearl Harbor, the British with the fall of Singapore, and so forth. The Chinese would correct this by identifying the Marco Polo Bridge incident as the start, or the earlier Japanese seizure of Manchuria. It really began in 1895 with Japan's assassination of Korea's Queen Min, and invasion of Korea, resulting in its absorption into Japan, followed quickly by Japan's seizure of southern Manchuria, etc. – establishing that Japan was at war from 1895 to 1945.



Xuzhou, China, 1938. A mass grave filled with bodies of Chinese civilians, murdered by Japanese soldiers.

The historical references above will suffice for the purposes of this article. We must be vigilant to the designs of the Imperial Powers as the geopolitical DNA has not changed and is now deliberately revived to sustain the collapsing empires. This is the danger.

As a reminder of this danger, I quote from the British historian Mark Felton who claims that up to 30 million people were killed, most of them civilians.

The Japanese murdered 30 million civilians while "liberating" what it called the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere from colonial rule. About 23 million of these were ethnic Chinese. It is a crime that in sheer numbers is far greater than the Nazi Holocaust. In Germany, Holocaust denial is a crime. In Japan, it is government policy. But the evidence against the navy is damning.



Photo taken showing the body of a Chinese woman who was raped and killed by Japanese soldiers

Biological Warfare

Special Japanese military units conducted experiments on civilians and POWs in China. The purpose of experimentation was to develop biological weapons that could be used for aggression. Biological agents and gases developed from these experiments were used against the Chinese Army and civilian population. These included Unit 731 under Shirō Ishii. Victims were subjected to experiments including but not limited to vivisection, amputations without anesthesia, testing of biological weapons, horse blood transfusions, and injection of animal blood into their corpses. Anesthesia was not used because it was believed that anesthetics would adversely affect the results of the experiments. To determine the treatment of frostbite, prisoners were taken outside in freezing weather and left with exposed arms, periodically drenched with water until frozen solid. The arm was later amputated; the doctor would repeat the process on the victim's upper arm to the shoulder. After both arms were gone, the doctors moved on to the legs until only a head and torso remained. The victim was then used for plague and pathogens experiments. A former unit 731 member testified:

As soon as the symptoms were observed, the prisoner was taken from the cell and into the dissection room...he was strapped down, still screaming frightfully. One of the doctors stuffed a towel into his mouth, then with one quick slice of the scalpel he was opened up." Witnesses at vivisections report that the victim usually lets out a horrible scream when the cut is made, and the voice stops soon after. Furthermore, according to the 2002 International Symposium on the Crimes of Bacteriological Warfare, the number of people killed by the Imperial Japanese Army germ warfare and human experiments is around 580,000. Top officers of Unit 731 were not prosecuted for war crimes after the war, in exchange for turning over the results of their research to the Allies. They were also reportedly given responsible positions in Japan's pharmaceutical industry, medical schools, and health ministry.

Read the underlined sentence above and remember the atrocities.

Malaysians and other citizens of Asia must now prepare for a more devastating war in Asia. After the defeats of the US military in Vietnam and Afghanistan, the US and British powers cannot afford to have their young people engaged in such wars of aggression but must rely on proxies.

Japan is the preferred proxy to do the dirty work of the Imperial powers.

Know the history and be prepared!