

Rothschild Intrigues:

The Assassination of Emperor Komei And the Ruination of Traditional Japan

INTRODUCTION

IT WAS THE SUMMER OF 1853 when four “black ships” of the U.S. Navy appeared off Tokyo Bay with a letter from the president of the United States “asking” Japan to open up to foreign trade, after 300 years of isolation. Commodore Mathew Perry made it clear he expected a “yes” answer from the emperor when he returned the next year with an even larger squadron. This was the absolute worst thing any foreigner could have done to the Japanese emperor: humiliate him in front of all his subjects.

Interestingly, the daughter of Commodore Perry married August Belmont, the American agent for the Rothschild international banking family. Suspicious minds might think that this indicates that Perry himself was acting on behalf of the Rothschilds.

Emperor Komei (Komei Tenno in Japanese) swore an oath to rid Japan of all foreigners—particularly the Americans—but was murdered by poisoning (apparently the conspiracy tried smallpox first) before he could make good on his promise.

EXPERIENCING EUROPEAN CULTURE: The above cartoon, showing a Japanese trip to Germany after “Westernization” began, depicts a Japanese envoy placing his head in a German cannon during a quest for modern armaments. The caption reads: “On a Cultural Trip: The Japanese, true to their mission to become acquainted with European civilization, gained a view of it in Essen.”



(Establishment historians claim he died a natural death.)

That was the beginning of the end for traditional Japanese culture—unless it can still manage to make a comeback. The current royal family of Japan is so Westernized it is said they do not even remove their shoes when they enter a house which, to any traditional native of Japan, is a shocking failure on the part of the royals. They also eat beef, contrary to Japanese tradition, and act as thoroughgoing Westerners in many other ways offensive to traditionalist Japanese.

Did Perry and/or other Rothschild agents poison the emperor and his son and force the shogun to step down from power? Revisionist Ryu Ohta says he has found answers. . .

BY RYU OHTA

The Jyomon (or Jomon) spirit or mentality—the traditional spirit of Japan—was deeply and perhaps fatally wounded with the assassination of traditionalist Japanese Emperor Komei, a crime that has successfully been hidden from Westerners and many Japanese by the court historians, as Harry Elmer Barnes called the bought-and-kept establishment scholars. Basically the cultural link to old Japan has been severed ever since, and only a false appearance has been kept up.

In the second year of Keio, meaning in the second year of

JAPANESE IMPERIAL STABILITY

It is a fact that Japan is being turned into a slave colony. And that process is being accomplished by none other than the so-called Japanese imperial family. Ko Bunyu, a Taiwanese writer residing in Japan, has made the following statement in his book titled *The Cursed Chinese*, published in Japan in 1990: "Starting with the very first emperor of the unified Chinese dynasty until the last emperor, China has had 209 emperors. Of those, 63 emperors had their lives terminated unnaturally (by suicide, assassination etc). That would be about 30% of the total."

As Ko has stated, China in a time span of 2,010 years has had 209 emperors, and about 63 died violently. Furthermore, 24 different dynasties have reigned in China. Then he makes a striking comparison with the Japanese imperial lineage: "It is a stark contrast to Japan, where the emperors have lasted over 125 generations and are continuing still."

There is a widespread myth that in the Land of the Rising Sun there has been one continuous dynasty during a span of 2,666 years since the time of the Sun goddess, Amaterasu O-Mikami, or at least since the first unquestionable historical emperor, Emperor Kimmie. But this myth, commonly believed in America and Japan, is untrue. There have been two known dynasties.

One line, the true royal family of Japan, lasted from A.D. 539 until 1867. Then a new family of imposters or usurpers took over on behalf of the Illuminati-Rothschild-New World Order conspiracy.

Of the 125 emperors usually listed, down to today's Emperor Akihito, the first 28 are considered questionable, and the first 16 may be considered mythical.

Consider the supposed first emperor of Japan. According to Shinto belief, Emperor Jimmu is a direct descendant of the goddess Amaterasu. Amaterasu, legend has it, had a son called Ame-no-Oshihomimi-no-Mikoto and through him a grandson named Ninigino-Mikoto. Amaterasu sent her grandson to the Japanese islands, where he eventually married Princess Konohana-Sakuya. Among their three sons was Hikohohodemi-no-Mikoto, also called Yamasachi-hiko, who married Princess Toyotama. She was the daughter of Owatsumi, the Japanese sea god and brother of Amaterasu.

They in turn had a single son called Hikonagisa Takeugaya Fukiaezu no Mikoto. The boy was abandoned by his parents at birth and was raised by Princess Tamayori, his mother's younger sister. They eventually married and had a total of four sons. The last of them, whose personal name was Kamuhamoto Iwarebiko, became Emperor Jimmu. Jimmu is said to have been born in 711 B.C., and reigned from 660 B.C. to his death in 585 B.C. at the ripe old age of 126.

For the sake of completeness, we should mention that the Legendary Period is considered to have ended, and the historical Yamato (or Kofun) Period begun, with Emperor Ojin, the 15th emperor on the list, who reigned from about A.D. 270 to 310 and was deified

under the name of Hachiman.

Most historians agree the Yamato dynasty was the first to actually unify Japan.

The 17th emperor, in case you were wondering (going by the traditional list), was Emperor Richu (reigned 400 to c. 405).

The next period, the Asuka Period, was initiated by the 29th emperor, Kimmie (reigned 539-71). The first emperor to be acknowledged as unquestionable, his personal name was Amekuni Oshiharaki Hironiwa no Mikoto.

Japanese historians acknowledge that there have been three assassinated Japanese emperors: Emperor Sushun (A.D. 587-92); Emperor Jyunjin (circa 759); and Emperor Antoku (1180-85).

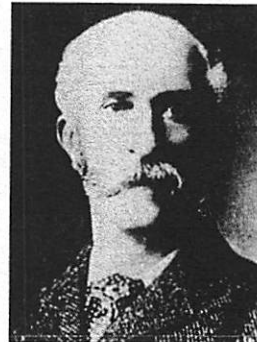
But there actually is another one—and one very important to the current situation although the assassination is never mentioned in establishment books.



EMPEROR KOMEI
Victim of poisoning.



TOMOMI IWAKURA
Princely assassin.



THOMAS GLOVER
Rothschild agent.

That is the murder of Emperor Komei, occurring at the very end of the Tokugawa feudal regime.

Suffice it to say there had been four murders among perhaps 125 emperors, which would make the rate about 4%. Compared to China's rate, there is a difference of a factor of eight here. But more importantly, there has been one murder in Japan that resulted in the ending of

the traditional dynasty. Technically there have been five imperial murders, since the son of Emperor Komei was done away with shortly after Komei himself.

JAPAN'S HISTORICAL CRISES

There have been three major crises threatening the history of Japan. The first crisis occurred when the daimyo (lord) Izumo invaded and took over the province of Yamato and banned the ancestral goddess worship there. The second crisis was the assassination of the emperor by the Buddhist Soga family. (Behind the power and prominence of this family, one can detect probing eyes and influences proceeding from both the Korean peninsula and the well-established Chinese empire.) The third was the assassination of Emperor Komei in 1868. This was committed by Tomomi Iwakura, who, along with a handful of nobility, as an agent of the Illuminati and the Rothschild family, carried out this crime and the subsequent cover-up, changing the course of history.¹

Within a couple of years, the boy emperor Meiji was secretly done away with, and a "changeling" or impostor from a different Japanese clan was placed on the throne. ❖

ENDNOTE:

¹Just before the "Meiji restoration," Emperor Komei opposed the supposed reforms of the restoration. Komei died of mysterious causes in 1866 or 1867 (depending which calendar you use), and his son Mutsuhito or Mutsuhito (Meiji), 15 years old, promptly succeeded. Even official Japanese historians believe Komei was murdered, and that it was probably done by Tomomi Iwakura (a principal figure in the restoration). The standard establishment line, however, is that Komei died of smallpox.—Ed.



Emperor Komei's reign, on December 25, 1866 (the traditional calendar was still used in Japan at that time, and in Western chronology it would be January 1867), Emperor Komei was murdered by Prince Tomomi Iwakura and a number of co-conspirators.

Obviously, this was done as surreptitiously as possible.

The Rothschild-Sassoon dynasty, with the help of Freemasonry, under the guidance of Thomas Glover—who was outwardly a foreign ambassador for Britain to Japan—manipulated Iwakura and his followers to proceed with the dirty deed. Glover, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, was a Freemason.

The reason for the murder was that Emperor Komei was strongly against Westernization and so-called modernization, and hence would have hindered their agenda—the rape of Japan for major corporate profit.

Despite the cover-up, the majority of the Japanese people now accept the murder of Emperor Komei as fact.

It is an irony of history that any discussion of Komei's assassination was illegal until Japan's defeat in World War II. From 1867 till 1945, any criticism, research or discussion of the assassination of Komei was treated as a crime against the nation—treason. Punishment was meted out at that level of severity.

This was made possible by the blatant fact that the creators of the Meiji regime were the actual assassins. Hence, Meiji was a government founded and funded by a group of murderers who should have been jailed and executed for regicide. Yet these criminals were

Mutsohito, born in 1852, reigned as emperor of Japan from 1867 to 1912. Born a year before Commodore Perry (below) arrived in Japan with his contingent of U.S. warships, Mutsohito began his reign in a period of cultural confusion. The assassination of his father, Komei, in 1867 ended the Tokugawa Shogunate and began the restoration of imperial rule—with a new Western twist. Mutsohito adopted as his title "Meiji," which means "enlightened rule." Some claim Mutsohito was not the son of Komei, but an impostor. At any rate, under his reign the Meiji period began, characterized by the swift adoption by Japan of alien customs. Above he is shown with his consort, Empress Shoken (Haruko).

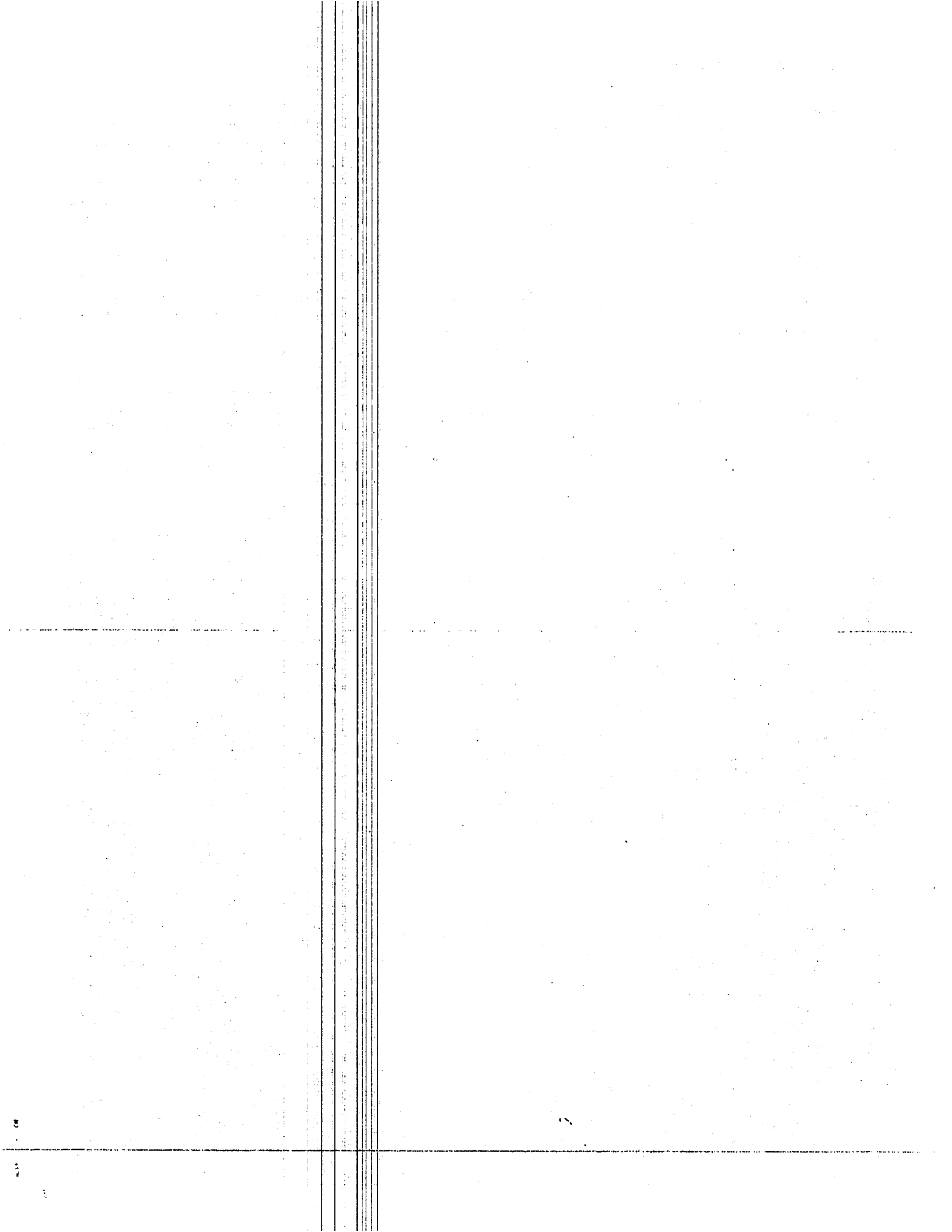


running the show, an achievement made possible through deception and cover-up.

This writer came to this conclusion in February of 1991 and started to unravel the mystery surrounding the death of Emperor Komei as much as possible, given that it occurred so long ago and discussion of the topic was immediately suppressed. Only an exceedingly limited amount of documentation was known to be available.

My research was helped by the fact that just prior to the end of World War II, much information had become available concerning the nefarious role of the international banking community and the roots of psychological colonization and warfare.

The truth about Emperor Komei started to leak out after World





War II. But even then it was limited to specific historical reviews or in historical novels. The assassination never made any headlines.

The key for understanding is to contrast the positions taken by Gen. Saigo Takamori and Okubo Toshimichi. Okubo was a representative of complete modernization and Westernization and a full supporter of the Meiji regime. Saigo wanted to implement what he saw as the advantageous aspects of Westernization while retaining traditional Japanese, and specifically samurai, culture.

To this day, many historians see the Meiji period as an incomprehensible enigma and subject to historical blackout.

No matter how much research I did, it was as if burrowing through a dark tunnel, and even the light at the end of the tunnel was faint until I came upon the hidden conspiratorial incidents and statements as well as evidence of the participation of secret societies I had before dismissed. At last the pieces of the complicated puzzle began to come together.

This is what Fukuyama Kenichi wrote in his research of *Collected Writings* regarding growing Zionist influence in Japan (1979):

Today perhaps Japan's leading nationalist and Revisionist, *RYU OHTA* was born in 1930 on the island of Sakhalin (Saharin to the Japanese). He entered the Tokyo University of Science in 1949. He studied Marxism on his own and became a Communist Party member. In 1952, having learned the truth about Josef Stalin, he denounced the party and left it. By 1967 he was a full-fledged anti-Marxist and opposed the Western "modernization" of Japan. He became active in the Japanese Green Party. After 1990, he concentrated on exposing the "New World Order." He has also been highly active in historical Revisionism and has been instrumental in introducing crucial historical documents and books from the West into Japan. Currently he heads the Tenjyu Society, the Society for the Critique of Contemporary Civilization and the Institute of Historical Verification. He is the chief editor of *Nippon Weekly* newsletter and heads the monthly seminars of the Nihon Gijyuku ("Research Association for Reviving Japan"). He has written well over 40 books and co-authored or translated about 30.

This rarely seen lithograph by Sarony of New York after a drawing by W. T. Petris depicts Commodore Mathew Perry meeting the Japanese imperial commissioners at Yokohama during his visit to Japan. The Japanese had no interest in opening relations with the United States, but American imperialists wanted Japan converted to a "corporate asset." Emperor Komei was assassinated for his anti-Westernization stance.

Research on the Jewish [involvement in Japanese history] started in Japan in the Taisho period. But real research of any profundity started in the 10-year Showa period, especially post-Showa (1935 onward, just 10 years before the defeat of World War II). [Only then] was there a real growth and flourishing. Those 10 years were frantic and fruitful years for this research, and it is doubtful if this was ever repeated again in later periods. It is also of importance to understand that these books were published during wartime at the very edge of survival for the nation and hence this research is of a different dimension than that published post-WWII where capitalistic market success influences book publications.

These published researches into this particular period are of a quality, motive and value that may never be repeated again in the history of Japan. Therefore it would be to my utmost chagrin even if one was to become lost and forgotten, and I sincerely hope that every single one of them will be preserved for the future generation's understanding.

The main publication regarding this research occurred with the creation of the

International Society of Politics and Economics in 1936. This society published two journals. One was *Research Regarding the International Secret Financial Power* (1936-1940, published yearly) and the other *Research on Jewry* (1941-1944, published monthly; 36 volumes). Currently, it is nearly impossible to obtain complete sets. However, after long perseverance I finally managed in the year 2000 to get complete sets, and made photocopies for dissemination.

Careful reading and rereading of these volumes enables one to re-create the process of how new information was gained and interpreted to make history logical and comprehensible, step by step.

According to a (translated) statement by the famed Japanese icon Admiral Yamamoto Eisuke published in *Research on Jewry* (1943):

Judeo-Freemasonry was influential among many elites, and influenced and manipulated [Japan]. It was not able to apply the same pressure successfully on Takamori Saigo. No matter what tactic was applied, Saigo remained aloof and independent. That is why Saigo became doomed, defeated, and his life ended the way it did.¹

This is what the naval general realized right in the middle of World War II, just two years prior to Japan's defeat.

If what Adm. Yamamoto realized contains any element of truth, then it can be understood that apart from Saigo, all the rest of Meiji's influential personalities were under some kind of secret society manipulations, most likely corrupt elements of Freemasonry.

Part of the problem for historical researchers once was that no one was allowed to delve into Japanese history before the famous Seinan War (Satsuma Rebellion, 1877), wherein Saigo lost his life, for that meant coming to the touchy subject of how the restoration was brought forth; the phony justifications for the new constitution, which enabled the birth of a Japanese empire, would have to have been scrutinized. The Westernized "Japanese" government could not afford such a risk. ❖

ENDNOTE:

¹Saigo committed suicide after the 1877 defeat of his samurai rebellion in Kyushu.

GRACE EKI-OYAMA, a Japanese Revisionist, translated this article into English for THE BARNES REVIEW. She has been working with many English-speaking authors to translate their works into Japanese as well.

THE ENIGMATIC MEIJI PERIOD

The period known as "Meiji" (1868-1912) is an exceedingly strange and enigmatic anomaly in Japanese history, as can also be said of the subsequent era up till the present. The white- or European-dominated civilization—and with it, the New World Order conspiracy that infests Western civilization—avalanched and overpowered the other races. It was literally a "flooding," as so-called modern empirical science dominated and shaped human thoughts and subsequent modes of behavior. For Japan, it was a disaster.

Those in Japan opposing this enslavement of Nippon for the profit of the bankers and industrialists were destroyed and dominated without leniency or compromise. And those expressing doubts and criticism were labeled as "barbarians."

It appears that "modern statehood" was in reality nothing more than the conversion of Japan into a major corporate asset.

In this sense, Japan should never have become a "modern" nation." But it did.

As Ko Bunyu has said: "Japan completely turned itself inside out to become a Western culture."

What Japan had done long ago in adopting the Chinese civilization, now it had done again, only this time it changed its role model to the "Western" one.

The common sense of the Japanese people, prior to Meiji, was that they followed a natural flow of order—that which pertains to the flow of Nature herself. To unify with Nature as she was originally created and intended, as is in her being and in harmony—meant "the way of gods." That was the only way in order to flourish with the Sun and a criterion of value worthy to be defended.

And in order to protect this concept, one had to be severe to oneself and practice self-restraint with perseverance; which in essence, is nothing more than the way of the "Bushido" (the warrior/samurai code).

Much about traditional Japanese culture can be learned by reading good historical fiction. Yamaoka Souhachi (1907-1978) was a traditionalist writer of Japanese historical novels. Among his works are *Date Masamune*, *Shin Taiheiki* (three volumes) and the 26-volume *Tokugawa Ieyasu*. Yamaoka's concepts would be almost foreign to the current Westernized Japanese society, where egoism and egocentricity reign supreme. Yet, in January 2002, Kodanasho, perhaps the biggest publishing house in Japan, published Yamaoka's history series in portable pocket editions, meaning that there is still a significant audience of readers for his concepts of ancient Japanese culture and history. So all is not completely forgotten or lost in Japan. Among Yamaoka's concepts of how politics and social ethics should be is this nugget:

The emperor or "Sumeramikoto," the child of heaven, must reflect and express the wishes of Nature and the Cosmos physically and be the leading example and be a moral symbol and embodiment of this intention, linking the energies of mankind and the heavenly realms; communicating to mankind on behalf of Nature and the Cosmos.

Here Yamaoka is stating the essence of Shintoism, reflecting the Jyomon (Jomon) spirit and legacy. (The word "Shinto" means "way of God.") ❖

