



City Montessori School Model United Nations
Aliganj, 2019

JCC (Axis)

LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Greetings Delegates!

We take immense pleasure in welcoming you all to the Axis Cabinet being simulated here CMSMUN Aliganj 2019. In this cabinet, you will possess the ability and desire to put into practice the motives of the mighty Allies, who seek to conquer the European continent under the leadership of Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini, and Hirohito: the fiercest trio that the forces of Europe have ever had to Counter.

The Second World War is considered to be one of the most defining periods of European History. The scale of the war and number of ways in which it fundamentally changed the world are huge; it had long term ill-effects on the socio-economic status of a plethora of individuals and brought ruin to numerous countries.

We urge you all to research conscientiously because only then, will you be able to conduct yourself properly for your actions will affect the lives of millions of people. Do read this guide thoroughly along with the sources provided in the short notes that shall help you construct your research. However, do not restrict yourself to this background guide because while it does provide you with a platform to begin your research, it does not include enough information to adequately prepare for the committee. Furthermore, we advise you to make use of crisis notes wisely and effectively since they will be crucial in a cabinet such as ours.

In order to win the war, we'll need to gather as much support as we can from allies such as Hungary, Romania, Slovakia, Bulgaria, Spain to name a few. Feel free to contact either me or Abhigyan, your vice-chairperson in case of any queries related to the committee. We promise to leave no stone unturned in making this cabinet a great success. We will try our level best to help you widen your understanding of this extraordinary period in History. All the best and Hail Hitler!

Regards,

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Chairperson

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WORLD WAR 1

In the years leading up to the outbreak of World War I, Europe was divided along political lines. Most notable among political divisions were the Triple Alliance (formed 1882) of Germany, Austria- Hungary, and Italy, and the Triple Entente (formed 1894) of Britain, France, and Russia. At the heart of these divisions was the belief of Germany's Chancellor Otto von Bismarck that France was a serious threat to European security. With the Triple Alliance, the Germans hoped to isolate France from other nations. The Germans also entered an alliance with Russia, but when Kaiser Wilhelm II took power and ended the relationship between the two nations, Russia formed the Triple Entente with France and, later, Great Britain.

Compounding this tense situation was the decline of the Ottoman Empire, which led to the rise of several new rival states in the Balkans. The tensions between the nations of Europe were at a boiling point, and any incident had the potential to ignite a major conflict. Such an incident occurred on June 28, 1914, when the Austro- Hungarian Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife were assassinated during an official visit to the Bosnian capital of Sarajevo. In response, Austria- Hungary declared war on Serbia. Because of the alliances in place, the majority of Europe was drawn into battle. World War I had begun.

This conflict was fought between the Central Powers and the Allied powers. The Central powers included Germany, Austria- Hungary, and, later, the Ottoman Empire and Bulgaria. The Allied powers included Britain, France, Russia, and Italy, which had broken its alliance with Germany after the German invasion of Belgium.

The bulk of the war was fought on separate fronts in Europe. In the west, the two sides engaged in the north of France. Both sides eventually employed trench warfare tactics. This strategy produced little in the way of territorial gains and caused massive casualties on both sides. In the east, the Germans and Austro- Hungarians fought the Russians. After initial losses, the Russians struggled to maintain their war effort and suffered significant human losses.

For the first several years of the war, the United States maintained a policy of isolationism, believing that the conflict was a matter that should be settled by

Europeans. Two important events changed that stance. The first was the sinking of the British vessel, the Lusitania, in 1914, which resulted in the deaths of 128 American civilians. Later, in 1917, a German telegram outlining a plan to help Mexico recover territory it had lost to the United States in exchange for its support in the war was intercepted by British intelligence. This telegram, known as the Zimmermann telegram, convinced the Americans to join the war effort.

Just as the Americans entered the war, the Russians were leaving it. Food shortages and other hardships brought on by the war led to political unrest among the Russian people. Czar Nicholas II was forced to abdicate, and the new communist regime signed a treaty with Germany ending Russia's involvement in the war.

The arrival of American forces turned the war. As they began to advance on Germany, the Bulgarians and Ottomans surrendered, the Austro-Hungarian Empire collapsed, and the Germans began to turn against their government. After Kaiser Wilhelm II was forced from power, the war was officially ended. An armistice was signed on November 11, 1918. Once the conflict ended, the process of establishing peace and rebuilding Europe began. The key element of European restoration was the Treaty of Versailles. This treaty was designed to ensure that Germany was disarmed and punished for its role in the war.

PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES

1. Germany to return Alsace- Lorraine territory to France
2. Germany to relinquish its African and Pacific colonies
3. Germany to be restricted as to the size of its army
4. Germany to be restricted from making or importing weapons, operating an air force, or using submarine crafts
5. Germany to pay \$33 billion in war reparations over thirty years
6. Germany to accept full responsibility for the war
7. The League of Nations to be formed, excluding Germany and Russia

The one-sided nature of the Treaty of Versailles did little to improve the situation in Europe. Germany was devastated, humiliated, and desperate for survival— a situation that made it vulnerable to extreme political movements. Other countries, notably Italy and Japan, were unsatisfied with the territorial gains granted to them in the treaty. Even at peace, Europe was still fractured.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

The roots of the Russian Revolution were deeply influenced by Russia's attempts to modernize as well as by Marxism. As Nicholas II began industrializing the nation, economic challenges and difficult conditions arose. Two dominant Marxist revolutionary groups emerged, although each had different ideas on how a revolution should be undertaken. The Mensheviks were in favor of allowing industrialization to continue before organizing a proletariat revolution, whereas the Bolsheviks favored an immediate, radical revolution led by an elite group of revolutionaries.

The growing political crisis in Russia came to a head during World War I. The Russians' war effort placed a tremendous strain on the country's food and fuel resources and caused widespread shortages of both. These shortages prompted the people to call for the abdication of Nicholas II. When he did abdicate, a new provisional government was established. In the meantime, the leader of the Bolsheviks, Vladimir Ilich Lenin, who had been previously exiled to Germany, returned to Russia. Upon his arrival, Lenin and an army of factory workers overthrew the provisional government. Lenin instituted a communist system and pulled Russia out of the war.

Lenin then turned his attention to internal opposition. Russia was soon engulfed in a civil war that pitted Lenin's Red Army against the opposing White Army, backed by Western interests. Because many of the Russian people feared that the White Army would attempt to restore the Czar, they supported the Reds, who eventually emerged victoriously.

Firmly in control, Lenin set about restructuring the country. He divided the nation into self-governing republics under the control of a central government. He called his new nation the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), or the Soviet Union. He instituted a series of social and economic reforms, including the "new economic policy," aimed to rapidly introduce communist life to Russia. His plans met with limited success.

After Lenin died in 1924, control of the Soviet Union transferred to Joseph Stalin, who immediately turned the nation into a totalitarian state. He also installed a command economy and launched an ambitious five-year plan to turn the Soviet Union into a major industrial power.

POST WORLD WAR 1

Europe had to rebuild itself from the ground up. Initially, peace and order seemed to be returning to the continent. In particular, the signing of the **Kellogg- Briand Pact**¹ in 1928, a largely symbolic treaty, established at least the willingness to coexist peacefully. Even Germany, which had been economically devastated by the outcome of World War I, showed signs of increased stability by the end of the 1920s. Unfortunately, peace and stability were shattered by the onset of the Great Depression.

In 1929, the world was thrust into an economic meltdown. Although European economies had grown stronger since World War I, they were still fragile. When the U.S. stock market crashed in October, the world economy went into a tailspin that devastated and destabilized European nations as well as nations around the globe.

Desperate for economic relief, some European nations, notably Italy and Germany, turned to radical political movements whose charismatic leaders vowed to restore stability and economic prosperity. In Italy, Benito Mussolini came to power after forcing King Victor Emmanuel III to abdicate.

In Germany, the Adolf Hitler rose to prominence. Hitler believed that the German people were the descendants of a master race called the Aryans. In an effort to promote the “purity” of the Aryan race and to punish those he felt were responsible for Germany’s problems, Hitler initiated a systematic program of anti- Semitism that stripped Jewish Germans of their legal rights and led to significant ethnic violence. He also targeted Polish and Slavic populations, the Rom people (also known as Gypsies), the disabled or mentally ill, homosexuals, political prisoners, and Jehovah’s Witnesses.

In Asia, the Great Depression encouraged Japan to turn to militarism as a solution to its economic problems. Under the command of Emperor Hirohito, the Japanese, who were struggling to sustain a booming population with insufficient raw materials, invaded Manchuria in 1931 with the intention of seizing control of their natural resources. In 1937 the Japanese continued their aggressive expansion by invading China.

As war erupted in the East, the seeds of war were planted in the West. In 1935 both Hitler and Mussolini took aggressive steps to assert their willingness to wage war.

Mussolini, looking to establish an Italian colony in Africa, invaded Ethiopia. Hitler, meanwhile, began to mobilize troops in the Rhineland in defiance of the 1919 Treaty of Versailles. In 1938, he made the long-pondered unification of Germany and Austria, known as Anschluss, a reality through annexation. Hitler also began strategically positioning Germany for control of Czechoslovakia and Poland.

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

1918

November 11 - World War I ends with a German defeat.

1919

April 28 - League of Nations founded.

June 28 - Signing of the **Treaty of Versailles**.

1921

July 29 - Adolf Hitler becomes the leader of the National Socialist (Nazi) Party.

1926

September 8 - Germany admitted to League of Nations.

1929

October 29 - **Stock Market on Wall Street crashes²**.

1930

September 14 - Germans elect Nazis making them the 2nd largest political party in Germany.

1931

19 September - Japanese invasion of Manchuria

1932

November 8 - Franklin Roosevelt elected President of the United States.

1933

January 30 - Adolf Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany.

February 27 - The **German Reichstag burnt**³. This enabled Adolf Hitler to seize power under the pretext of protecting the nation from threats to its security.
March 12 - First concentration camp opened at Oranienburg outside Berlin.
March 23 - **Enabling Act** gives Hitler dictatorial power⁴.
April 1 - Nazi boycott of Jewish owned shops.
June - Nazis open Dachau concentration camp in Southern Germany near Munich.
July 14 - Nazi Party declared Germany's only political party.
October 14 - **Germany quits the League of Nations**.

1934

June 30 - The '**Night of the Long Knives**'.⁵
July 25 - Murder of the Austrian Chancellor, Dollfuss.
August 2 - German President, Hindenburg dies.
August 19 - Adolf Hitler becomes **Führer of Germany**.

1935

March 16 - Hitler violates the Treaty of Versailles by introducing military conscription.
September 15 - German Jews stripped of rights by **Nuremberg Race Laws**.

1936

February 10 - The German Gestapo is placed above the law.
March 7 - German troops occupy the Rhineland.
March 26 - **Franco-Soviet Treaty of Mutual Assistance**⁶ between France and the Soviet Union comes into effect.
May 9 - Mussolini's Italian forces take Ethiopia.
July 18 - **Civil war erupts in Spain**⁷.
August 1 - Olympic Games begin in Berlin.
October 1 - Franco, leader of the '**Nationalist**' Spanish Government declared Head of State.

1937

June 11 - Soviet leader Josef Stalin begins a purge of Red Army generals.
November 5 - Hitler reveals war plans during **Hossbach Conference**⁸.

³ <https://www.britannica.com/event/Reichstag-fire>

⁴ <https://www.historyonthenet.com/enabling-act-1933>

⁵ <https://www.britannica.com/event/Night-of-the-Long-Knives>

⁶ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Franco-Soviet_Treaty_of_Mutual_Assistance

⁷ <https://www.britannica.com/event/Spanish-Civil-War>

⁸ <https://owlcation.com/humanities/The-Nazis-Hossbach-Document-of-1937>

1938

March 12/13 - Germany announces '**Anschluss**⁹' (union) with Austria.

August 12 - German military mobilizes.

September 30 - British Prime Minister Chamberlain appeases Hitler at Munich; **Munich Agreement**¹⁰.

October 15 - German troops occupy the Sudetenland; Czech government resigns.

November 9/10 - **Kristallnacht - The Night of Broken Glass**¹¹.

1939

March 15/16 - Nazis take Czechoslovakia.

March 28, 1939 - Spanish Civil war ends.

May 22, 1939 - Nazis sign '**Pact of Steel**¹² with Italy.

August 23, 1939 - **Nazis and Soviets sign Pact**¹³.

August 25, 1939 - Britain and Poland sign a **Mutual Assistance Treaty**¹⁴.

August 31, 1939 - British fleet mobilizes; Civilian evacuations begin from London.

September 1, 1939 - Nazis invade Poland.

September 3, 1939 - Britain, France, Australia, and New Zealand declare war on Germany.

AXIS POWERS

The three principal partners in the Axis alliance were Germany, Italy, and Japan. These three countries recognized German domination over most of continental Europe; Italian domination over the Mediterranean Sea; and Japanese domination over East Asia and the Pacific.

FORMATION

- On November 1, 1936, Germany and Italy, reflecting their common interest in destabilizing the European order, announced a Rome-Berlin Axis one week after signing a treaty of friendship.
- Nearly a month later, on November 25, 1936, Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan signed the Anti-Comintern Pact directed at the Soviet Union.
- Italy joined the Anti-Comintern Pact on November 6, 1937.

⁹ <https://www.britannica.com/event/Anschluss>

¹⁰ <https://www.britannica.com/event/Munich-Agreement>

¹¹ <https://www.britannica.com/event/Kristallnacht>

¹² https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pact_of_Steel

¹³ <https://www.history.com/topics/world-war-ii/german-soviet-nonaggression-pact>

¹⁴ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglo-Polish_military_alliance

On May 22, 1939, Germany and Italy signed the Pact of Steel, formalizing the Axis alliance with military provisions.

GERMANY

At the end of WW1, The Versailles Treaty forced Germany to give up territory to Belgium, Czechoslovakia and Poland, return Alsace and Lorraine to France and cede all of its overseas colonies in China, Pacific, and Africa to the Allied nations. In addition, it had to drastically reduce its armed forces and accept the demilitarization and Allied occupation of the region around the Rhine River. Most importantly, Article 231 of the treaty placed all blame for inciting the war squarely on Germany and forced it to pay some \$63 billion in reparations, later reduced to \$33 billion (around \$490 billion in 2018 dollars) to the Allied nations. Hitler was a soldier at the time, and a patriot at heart, he saw this as an insult to the German identity. He held the German government and specifically the representatives of Germany in Paris responsible for this and vowed to restore the glory of Germany.

Germany's economic woes, exacerbated by the burden of reparations and general European inflation destabilized the Weimar Republic, the government established at the end of the war. Due to lasting resentment of the Versailles Treaty, the National Socialist German Workers' Party (Nazi) Party and other right-wing parties were able to gain support in the 1920s and early '30s by promising to overturn its harsh provisions and make Germany into a major European power once again, they succeeded as the left failed to do anything substantial for the economic or social relief of the masses.

In 1933, Hitler due to his uncontested popularity was appointed as the Chancellor of Germany by the then President Paul von Hindenburg. After Hindenburg's death in 1934, he took total control of the government and declared himself the Führer.

He took over the task of restoring Germany to its state of being the European superpower and withdrew from League of Nations. He aimed at the incorporation of ethnic Germans (Volksdeutsche) living outside German borders into the Reich; German domination of western Europe; and the acquisition of a vast new empire of "living space" (Lebensraum) in eastern Europe.

Creating German control in Europe, Hitler calculated, would require war, especially in eastern Europe. The racially inferior Slavs would either be driven east of the

Urals. Besides acquiring Lebensraum, Hitler anticipated that the 'drive to the East' would destroy Bolshevism which he considered a threat to the German way of life.

Germany overruled clauses from the Treaty of Versailles and started rearming Germany, effectively creating millions of jobs and strengthening the economy. This resulted in a rise in the popularity of Hitler. Further allowing his plans of expansion of German territory.

The Germans were against colonialism and only aimed at restoring territory which was culturally and ethnically German, for the German people. They aimed at protecting Europe from the ill-influence of Communism and build a strong ethnocultural state in the region for the German people.

IMPERIAL JAPAN

Japan at the time was an Imperial State under the Meiji dynasty. It was a state with a rich and distinct history and culture and considered themselves a 'warrior nation' due to their Samurai heritage.

In the deprived region of Asia where most countries were colonies they saw themselves as an accomplished and capable state and therefore aspired to establish regional dominance challenged only by the European colonial powers.

Japan fought two major wars from the end of the 19th century to the beginning of the 20th, the Sino-Japanese war, and the Russo-Japanese war. Japan won both of these wars handily and won the attention of the world stage as the first truly industrialized Asian power which could hold its own against a European nation. Japan allied itself to Britain in 1902.

Japan fought on the side of the Allied powers in WWI and contributed a significant amount of resources and material, and played a critical role in securing Pacific water routes and islands against the Imperial German navy. Japan seized control of many former German possessions in the Pacific.

However, during the Paris Peace talks, the allies refused to fulfill the demands of Japan, a significant omitted clause was the racial equality clause Japan wanted to include. While also getting Japan to obligate to general disarmament to secure status in League of Nations and to naval limitations. This was against the interests of ambitious Japan which wanted to establish regional supremacy.

In 1924, America ruined its remaining 'good faith' with Japan by passing the Japanese Exclusion Act, which dramatically curbed immigration and exportation of Japanese goods into America. This, combined with internal political factors within Japan caused an economic crisis and dramatic depression.

Japan began to leverage its possessions in the Pacific, as well as Chinese Manchuria, to compensate for the drop in exports and the rise in unemployment, desperately trying to increase its supply of natural resources as well as find ways to employ Japanese citizens. Many of whom began to see the Imperial Armed forces as a profitable and the honorable way to serve the country and emperor.

Japanese relations with the West also soured when Japan invaded Chinese Manchuria in 1931, which prompted it to leave the League of Nations after being chastised. The weakness of the League was exposed when Britain France and the USA did not further intervene.

The decline in the relationship between America and Japan coincided with the rise of Fascism in Germany. Japanese conservative leaders, as well as the emperor, admired many aspects of the German system and form of Fascism and Japan feared the influence by communists and radicals which would undermine the influence of the traditional government. Furthermore, Germany was willing to recognize Japanese Manchuria as a legitimate possession if Japan signed the Anti Comintern pact, which was essentially a joint declaration against the Soviet Union in the event of a war between the Soviet Union and either state.

Japanese militarism and nationalism also drove it to increase its sphere of influence in much the same way as Adolf Hitler was doing in Germany, by absorbing parts of Asia that Japan felt morally and culturally entitled to administer, including parts of north-eastern China as well as parts of Indochina (Vietnam).

Japan's attack on Indochina caused the US and Britain to embargo the oil trade for Japan which crippled its ability to run its industrial state and military. Washington essentially presented Japan with an ultimatum to leave territory in China and Indochina which the West felt was illegally occupied, or face war. Germany was one of the few powers willing to negotiate and trade with Imperial Japan at the time.

Betrayed by old allies Japan saw its self-interest, for its ethno-cultural state and its ambitions for the Greater Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and therefore decided to side

with the axis powers.

KINGDOM OF ITALY

The independent state of Italy emerged from a long nationalist struggle for unification that started with the revolution of 1848. The southern kingdoms of Sardinia and Sicily joined in 1866 and by 1914 only the Vatican and San Marino retained independence within Italy. However, a large Italian population remained within Austria-Hungary in the Trentino and Trieste regions. By 1911 Italy had a population of 34.7 million. Although primarily an agricultural economy, there was a considerable industry in the northern areas of the country. To feed its growing population, Italy needed to import some foods, notably grain from Russia and Germany.

Italy was a constitutional monarchy. Victor Emmanuel III had been king since 1900. People were appointed to the upper house of the National Assembly but the lower house was elected by universal adult male suffrage. The prime minister was Giovanni Giolitti but after 1913 elections when socialists and radicals did well, he had a greatly reduced majority in the National Assembly.

Italy had been members of the Triple Alliance with Germany and Austria-Hungary since 1882. However, this alliance was unpopular with large numbers of Italians and there was some doubt about Italy's military involvement in event of a war with members of the Triple Entente (Britain, France and Russia).

The Italian Government introduced military conscription in 1907. However, only about 25 percent of those eligible for conscription received training and by 1912 there were only 300,000 men in the Italian Army.

Over 5.2 million men served in the Italian Army during the First World War. Italy's total wartime casualties was 420,000 killed and almost 955,000 wounded.

America and the colonial powers however failed Italy during the treaty of Versailles. Although Italy gained some territory from Austria-Hungary, against whom they fought during the Great War, the Treaty of it did not grant them all territorial requests, neither did they guarantee any significant monetary reparations as the allies considered 'Italy had not performed well'; This hurt Italian sentiments and they were enraged.

After the war, Benito Mussolini attacked Vittorio Orlando for failing to achieve

Italy's objectives at the Versailles Peace Treaty and helped to organize the various right-wing groups in Italy into the Fascist Party. The next prime minister, Francesco Nitti, also came under attack and he was forced to resign in 1920.

After a series of riots in 1922 King Victor Emmanuel III appointed Benito Mussolini in an attempt to prevent a communist revolution in Italy. Mussolini headed a coalition of fascists and nationalists and the parliamentary government continued until the murder of the socialist leader, Giacomo Matteotti in 1924. Left-wing parties were suppressed and in 1929 Italy became a one-party state. Mussolini carried out an extensive public-works programme and the fall in unemployment made him a popular figure in Italy.

Italy controlled Eritrea and Somalia in Africa but had failed several times to colonize neighboring Ethiopia. When Benito Mussolini came to power he was determined to show the strength of his regime by occupying the country. In October 1935 Mussolini sent in General Pietro Badoglio and the Italian Army into Ethiopia.

The League of Nations condemned Italy's aggression and in November imposed sanctions. This included an attempt to ban countries from selling arms, rubber and some metals to Italy. While it turned a blind eye to the similar acts of colonial powers in other parts of Asia and Africa. Some political leaders in France and Britain opposed sanctions arguing that it might persuade Mussolini to form an alliance with Adolf Hitler and Nazi Germany.

Adolf Hitler had been inspired by Mussolini's achievements and once he gained power in Germany he sought a close relationship with Italy. In October 1936 the two men signed a non-military alliance.

MEMBERS IN THE CABINET

1. HERMANN GÖRING (President Reichstag and Commander-in-Chief of Luftwaffe)

He was a German political and military leader as well as one of the most powerful figures in the Nazi Party (NSDAP) that ruled Germany from 1933 to 1945. He was one of the closest people to Hitler and hence directly influenced all policies.

2. BENITO MUSSOLINI (Prime Minister, Italy)

He was the head of the Italian Government from 1922 to 1943; he

constitutionally led the country until 1925, when he dropped the pretense of democracy and established a dictatorship. He was also the architect of the doctrine of Fascism.

3. HIDEKI TOJO (Supreme Military Leader, Imperial Japan)

He was a Japanese General and Premier during World War II. He symbolized, in his rise to leadership of the Japanese government, the emergence of Japanese militarism and its dreams of regional supremacy.

4. JOSEPH GOEBBELS (German Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda)

He was one of Adolf Hitler's closest and most devoted associates, and was known for his skills in public speaking and his stringent ideologies. He was a stringent supporter of the idea of ethno-cultural restoration of Germany.

5. HEINRICH HIMMLER (Reichsführer-Schutzstaffel)

Himmler was one of the most powerful men in Nazi Germany and directly responsible for many major military and paramilitary action. He was a Hitler loyalist and served with absolute devotion to him.

6. ITALO BALBO (Governor-General, Libya and Commander-in-Chief, Italian North Africa)

He was a leader of the Italian paramilitary group Blackshirt who also served as Italy's Marshal of the Air Force, Governor-General of Libya, Commander-in-Chief of Italian North Africa. He was considered to be the heir of Mussolini.

7. UGO CAVALLERO (Head of Italian Royal Army)

He was an Italian military commander before and during World War II. As a highly decorated officer he was a recipient of the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross of Nazi Germany.

8. KAN'IN KOTOHITO (Chief of Staff, Imperial Japanese Army)

He was one of the heads of a cadet branch of the Japanese imperial family, and a career army officer who served as Chief of the Imperial Japanese Army General Staff from 1931 to 1940. He was adopted by Emperor Kōmei and hence was eligible for succession to the throne.

9. SADAO ARAKI (Education Minister, Imperial Japan)

He was a general in the army and one of the principal nationalist right-wing political theorists in the Empire of Japan, he was regarded as the leader of the radical faction within the politicized Imperial Japanese Army. He served as Minister of War under Prime Minister Inukai. He later served as Minister of Education.

10. JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP (Minister of Foreign Affairs, Germany)

He was originally a businessman who had travelled around Europe and the world for his trade dealings. Hitler saw him as someone who knew the outside world well and better than most Nazi leaders due to his past so he was appointed as the Foreign Minister where he served as an excellent diplomat.

11. GIAN GALEAZZO CIANO (Foreign Minister, Italy)

He was the son-in-law of Benito Mussolini and a decorated Air Force officer who was hailed as a hero and therefore appointed as the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

12. ERWIN ROMMEL (Commander of the FBB-Führer Escort Brigade)

He was a highly decorated military officer during World War 1 and a military theorist. He was a great commander and highly successful in his military campaigns. He was known for his discipline and chivalry even among his enemies.

13. WILHELM KEITEL (Chief of the High Command of the German Military)

He was a German field marshal who served as Chief of the Armed Forces High Command. He was very well known and as Hitler's dependable mouthpiece and habitual yes-man among his military colleagues.

14. INIGO CAMPIONI (Commander, Italian Navy and Senator, Kingdom of Italy)

He was a decorated Italian naval officer who served in four wars, and is best known as an admiral in the Italian Royal Navy (Regia Marina during World War II. He was a loyalist to the Italian Fascist Party.

15. NOBOYUKI ABE (Minister of Foreign Affairs and Prime Minister, Japan)

He hailed from a Samurai family and was a military officer before entering polity.

He served as a diplomat, then was appointed as the Minister of Foreign Affairs for a brief period of time, after which he served as the Prime Minister.

16. MARTIN BORMANN (Representative of the Führer)

He was a prominent official in Nazi Germany and gained immense power by using his position as Adolf Hitler's private secretary to control the flow of information and access to Hitler. The role of the representative of the Führer, Adolf Hitler would be to represent Hitler in the cabinet. This portfolio is allowed to speak and act on behalf of the Führer during the committee unless a major change in policy for which they need to consult with the **Führer** and that can be done via chits/crisis notes to the Executive Board.

17. REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ITALIAN KING

The role of the representative King of Italy, Victor Emmanuel III would be to represent their King in the cabinet. This portfolio is allowed to speak and act on behalf of the King during the committee unless a major change in policy for which they need to consult with their King and that can be done via chits/crisis notes to the Executive Board.

18. REPRESENTATIVE OF THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN

The role of the representative of the Emperor of Imperial Japan, Hirohito would be to represent their Emperor in the cabinet. They are allowed to speak and act on behalf of the Emperor during the committee unless a major change in policy for which they need to consult with their Emperor and that can be done via chits/crisis notes to the Executive Board.
