

DSMUN' 18

THE THIRD REICH



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- 1. Commander-in-Chief of Italian North Africa
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- 3. Commander-in-Chief of the General Staff of the *Regio Esercito*
- 4. Chief of Staff of the *Regia Marina*

Japanese Representatives:

- 1. Foreign Minister of the Empire of Japan
- 2. Head of the Combined Fleet of the Empire of Japan
- 3. General of the Imperial Japanese Army
- 4. Minister of Commerce and Industry of the Empire of Japan

Special Indian Representative:

- 1. Leader of the All India Forward Bloc

DER OBERSTE KRIEGSRAT

From the depths of humiliation, sorrow, incapability and poverty, the Reich is now the foremost power in all of Europe; we grow as my nib spills ink on paper. It is time we claim the ultimate prize: an Aryan World, a German World. Our Fatherland.

What stops us now is nothing but a reduced nation and its league of spineless uncommons.

Great Britain, now reduced to less than even a power, is drowning in terror, desperation and economic turmoil. They fear us. They fear the sound of the *Luftwaffe* raiding their skies, day after day after day. They fear our army, our *Blitzkrieg*.

However, they now appear to pose a resistance to the might of the Third Reich. It has been brought to my notice that Britain intends to launch an offensive against the Reich within the next few weeks. They have also commenced a mass mobilisation of troops to the Indian Subcontinent. These actions shall not be ignored. The atrocities committed by that impure nation shall not be forgotten and we shall not give them another chance to hurt the German people. Thus, by the power vested in me, I call a meeting of the Supreme Council of War of the Third Reich to put an end to the menace which is Great Britain.

It is my pleasure to inform you that our Italian and Japanese allies have agreed to send in their representatives. This is the hour to unite and fight; not as the German, the Japanese or the Italian but as one entity. For we fight a common enemy. An enemy we shall raze to the ground. In the step of every German, Japanese and Italian soldier, we shall hear the rhythms of victory, of glory.

My fellow men, we have shared our thought for years now; let us now share action. Let us commit to action. I call upon each of you to attend the meeting of the Supreme Council of War in Berlin on the 5th of November, 1939. I say to you but one more thing: the tables turn too much, too quickly. We move with them.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'A. Hitler', written in a cursive, somewhat stylized script.

INTRODUCTION

WHAT ARE CRISIS COMMITTEES?

Crisis committees are specialized groups of individuals which spend most of their time dealing with real-time events demanding immediate attention and action. There are continuous crisis updates and the emergency may range from war declarations to terrorist attacks to assassinations. Common considerations of the committee include *understanding the crisis and its implications, presenting or hiding information from the media and the public, undertaking adequate measures for damage control, responding to the actions of other groups and the most important of all, preventing future crisis.*

THE OUTLINE OF THE TYPICAL FLOW OF A CRISIS COMMITTEE:

- An opening speech must be given by each delegate highlighting their stance on the given agenda.
- Delegates raise motions for moderate caucuses of a certain length on a specific topic with restricted individual speaking time.
- Delegates debate on the decided topic and discuss the possible measures which can be adopted by the committee.
- Delegates submit directives, press releases, etc. to the chair and their shall be voting on a directive upon the chairs discretion.
- A crisis will oftentimes arise in the middle of a debate in the form of new information acquired through news articles, videos, intelligence reports, etc. It will be introduced by the Executive Board.
- The delegates can then continue with their discussion or more preferably, deal with the crisis at hand.

DOCUMENTATION:

Press releases: Press releases are documents which are released to the media and convey information from the committee to the rest of the world. They influence public opinion on various matters and can console or infuriate the people depending on their content.

Directives: They are orders given to other institutions such as the army, navy, police, intelligence agencies, etc. to carry out a certain action.

Strategic decisions: These are foreign policy decisions taken on behalf of the nation . They can range from declarations of war to an invitation to form an alliance.

Presidential statements: These are statements which are made by the Presidents or, in this case, authoritarian leaders of the nation a delegate's portfolio belongs to. *It is important for the delegates to note that this document can only be issued by the Japanese and Italian representatives.*

SIMULATION FLOW

The procedure and flow of debate of the committee will follow that of conventional UN style committees however there will be higher flexibility regarding some of the rules. The delegates will be expected to prepare an opening speech to explain their portfolio's stance with regard to the agenda (or crisis).

The committee will pursue three forms of debate: Moderated caucuses, seated unmoderated caucuses and open unmoderated caucuses.

Moderated Caucus: As the name suggests, these discussions shall be moderated by the chair. Delegates will indulge in structured discussions with limited speaking time on the topic raised by the delegate who proposed the motion.

Open unmoderated caucus: These are unregulated discussions during which the delegates are permitted to leave their seats and lobby in committee. They permit the participants to propagate their ideas and take quicker action regarding certain matters.

Seated unmoderated caucus: These are regulated unmoderated caucuses in which delegates are allowed to debate and discuss policy without leaving their seats. Swift decision making is necessary in crisis committees and this allows delegates to voice their opinions better and permits a less chaotic dialogue. *These will be preferred over open unmoderated caucuses as they allow the Executive Board to better analyze the progress of the discussions.*

POSITION PAPER:

The individuals invited to attend the meeting of the Supreme Council of War are expected to reply to the letter sent out by the *Führer* as soon as possible. They must highlight their stance on the crisis update as well as talk about their country's policy regarding Great Britain, the allied powers and the ongoing war.

It is important to note that the letter should contain the *personal opinions* of the individual and *his* beliefs on the crisis and the other things mentioned above.

The members are also expected to present possible solutions to the crisis and a brief/ rudimentary plan of action. A few things to keep in mind are:

- 1) Exploiting the flexibility that comes with a Constant Crisis committee (and to keep things a little interesting), delegates must write their position paper *as a letter* replying to the *Führer*.
- 2) The position paper must be written keeping the opinions and beliefs of the portfolio in mind. These beliefs can be explicitly highlighted.
- 3) All events, policies, relationships, etc mentioned in the position paper must be *before the freeze date*: November the 5th, 1939.

THINGS TO KEEP IN MIND:

Research and application: The beauty of a crisis committee is that it lays equal emphasis on research and spontaneous thinking. Delegates are expected to have good understanding of the *military tactics, trade conditions, political scenario and recent history of the Allied and Axis powers*. If one is well versed in these topics, it will be easier to come up with innovative solutions to the many crisis which will incorporate all these spheres.

Historical events and dates: For the sake of improving the debate and dynamism of committee, the Executive Board has changed the dates that *certain* events happen on the historical timeline. Delegates must note that we have predated and increased the time served in office by specific portfolios to allow them to attend the meeting in 1939 to make the committee more interesting.

Relationships with other members of the Cabinet: The delegates must realise that the relationships their portfolios had with each other during the Nazi rule *will act as their foreign policy*. They are urged to keep this in mind especially while lobbying with other delegates.

Executive power: Each delegate must be aware of their executive power and jurisdiction. There are, however, some portfolios who do not have executive power in committee.

Exclusivity of documentation: The delegates must keep in mind that the *relevant documentation can only be sent by the portfolios who have the executive power to send that documentation*. Other delegates can draft the documents but they will not be considered valid without the signature of the relevant portfolio.

For example, all orders pertaining to the army will require the approval and the signature of the Commander in chief of the Armed forces and all press releases will require the signature of the Minister of Public enlightenment.

Due to this characteristic of the committee, documentation will not have a lot of weightage when it comes to points but it is necessary for the progress of the committee.

Resolution: There will be no resolution drafted or passed at the end of the committee. The committee ends with the end of the storyline and succeeds or fails depending on whether the delegates are successful in tackling most of the crisis.

All events past the Freeze Date have NOT occurred and they cannot be referred to or cited in committee

PORTFOLIOS

REICH MINISTER OF PUBLIC ENLIGHTENMENT AND PROPAGANDA-
JOSEPH GOEBBELS



Goebbels served as the Reich Minister for Propaganda for the Nazi Government and was responsible for manipulating the masses and projecting a favorable image of the party. He was the master of propaganda and was in full control of all kinds of media of the time - newspapers, films, radio, art, literature and music. His goal was to centralise Nazi control over all aspects of German intellectual and cultural life and he went to the extent of burning books which were considered 'un-german'. Goebbels was also the driving force behind the Nazi propaganda films.

He was a personality to be feared, especially by the Jews, and he composed the text of Hitler's decree which authorised the Nazi boycott of all Jewish businesses.

PRIVATE SECRETARY AND HEAD OF THE NAZI PARTY
CHANCELLERY-
MARTIN BORMANN

Bormann joined the Nazi Party as a regional press officer and then got attached to the SA Supreme command. In the October of 1933, he became a *Reichsleiter* of the NSDAP. He was virtually unknown to the public but was a powerful force in the internal politics of the Nazi Party.

Bormann was known to be diligent, adaptable and efficient. He developed and operated the Adolf Hitler Endowment Fund which was a large fund of voluntary donations by successful businessmen to the *Führer*. Hitler trusted him



greatly and made him one of his close assistants. Throughout his time in the party, Bormann had his hand in an array of domestic policies such as the anti-semitic laws, the plunder of artwork and the expansion of forced-labor programs.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE *LUFTWAFFE*- HERMANN GÖRING



Göring was a leader of the Nazi party who played a prominent role in organizing the Nazi police and establishing concentration camps for the 'corrective' treatment of the Jews. He founded the Gestapo which was the official secret police of Nazi Germany. In 1934, Göring's Gestapo and the Nazis' parliamentary regiments, also known as the "SS," assassinated close to 85 members of the opposition, thus consolidating Nazi power and quieting any further dissent.

He took over the *Luftwaffe* (German Air Force) in March, 1935. A year later, he became the commissioner of the Four-Year plan. This post, coupled with the Commissar for Raw Materials

and Foreign currency gave Göring almost absolute control over the country's economy.

REICH MINISTER OF INTERIOR AFFAIRS- HEINRICH HIMMLER

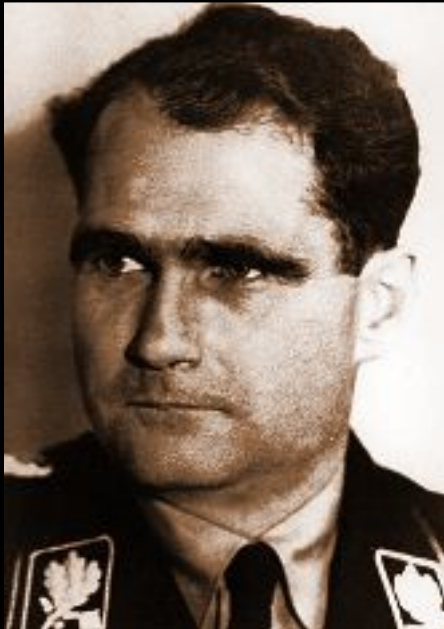
Himmler was a staunch believer in the creation of the master race and racial purity. He was responsible for Germany's concentration camps and the Eastern Europe death camps. His brilliant organisational skills had terrible consequences for the Jews.

Himmler built the SS to be one of the most powerful armed body in Germany and it was under him that it gained primary responsibilities such as intelligence gathering and espionage. He also created the Kripo which



was the German criminal police and merged it with the Gestapo to form the *Sicherheitspolizei* (SiPo). In 1939, he formed the RSHA (Reich Main Security Office) which brought the SiPo and SD under one umbrella. He placed this organisation under Heydrich's command.

DEPUTY FÜHRER- RUDOLF HESS



Rudolf Hess held the position of the Deputy Führer. Hess was second in line to Göring as the successor to the *Führer*.

In addition to appearing at rallies and public gatherings on behalf of the *Führer*, Hess also had power over the legislation. He signed the Nuremberg Laws in 1935, which stripped the Jews living in Germany of various rights.

Hess accompanied Hitler to various places and was a close confidante as well as a great friend. He was also injured once while protecting Hitler from a bomb set by the Marxists at a public conference.

REICH MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR- WILHELM FRICK

Wilhelm Frick served as the Reich Minister of the Interior in the Hitler cabinet. He was the first Nazi to hold a ministerial-level position in Germany. He used his position to remove communist and social democratic officials and replaced them with Nazi members.

Frick was the mind behind the Reichstag Fire Decree which gave the cabinet the power to take over any state governments in its own authority. He drafted policies against the Jewish citizens and his ministry supported the forced sterilization of Jews and the 'Euthanasia' program. He was also deeply involved in the Nazification of sports in Germany.



SPECIAL ADVISOR ON SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH-
WERNER HEISENBERG



Heisenberg is perhaps one of the most revered physicists of the 20th century. He was also one of the youngest to be awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics, bagging the prize while only 31. The German nuclear weapons project, *Uranverein*, began shortly after the discovery of nuclear fission in 1939.

Heisenberg played an integral role in the Nazi Nuclear Program during the Second World War and was much ahead of the Americans in the development of a nuclear weapon. He was extremely loyal to the Nazi regime and felt a national obligation to save Germany from within.

CHIEF OF THE SUPREME COMMAND OF THE ARMED FORCES-
WILHEIM KEITEL

Following the dismissal of Blomberg, the War Ministry was renamed the Supreme Command of the Armed forces . It was lead by Keitel who assumed all powers of the Reich's War Minister. He was despised by other generals for his minimal tactical and military experience and subservience to Hitler's decisions which allowed the *Führer* to assume full command of the army.

Kietel issued numerous controversial directives, notably the Commissar Order and the Night and Fog Decree. The former permitted the extra-legal massacre of Soviet Commissars on sight. The latter required all members of the newly formed 'Resistance' to be tried in special German courts.



Kietel has often been called 'spineless' for being Hitler's eternal 'yes-man'. However, a re-examining has revealed Kietel's private reservations to the *Führer's* policies.

CHIEF OF OPERATIONS FOR THE HIGH COMMAND OF THE ARMED FORCES-

ALFRED JODL



One of the most influential Generals of the German Army, Jodl served as Chief of Operations for the German High Command. He was deeply involved in WWI and was awarded the Iron Cross in 1914 for his gallantry on the Western Front. Owing to his vast military experience, he rose to becoming a trusted figure in the *Führer's* eyes.

Jodl allegedly exploited his position within the military along with the *Führer* to promote his close associates to power. In his defence, he was extremely mindful of the hierarchy and issued orders only under Hitler's or often Keitel's authority.

He was perhaps the least anti-semitic of the Nazi Generals.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE ARMY- WALTHER VON BRAUCHITSCH

Despite his fluctuating relationship with the *Führer*, General Brauchitsch served as the Commander in Chief of the German Army 1938 onwards. He was placed in command of the Polish and French campaigns and contributed to the *Blitzkrieg* War Strategy adopted by the Nazis, which went on to become one of their crucial advantages over the allies.

Many speculate that he didn't agree with the Nazi doctrine but had no choice, having borrowed large sums of money from the *Führer* himself early into their relationship. He was the foremost of those who entered into a conflict with



Ribbentrop over allying with Italy; he doubted their military prowess.

CHIEF OF THE ARMY GENERAL STAFF-
FRANZ HALDER



Considered to be a brilliant tactician, Halder was an integral part of numerous Nazi campaigns. He even received the Knight's Cross in 1939 for his work in the planning of the Polish Onslaught. He was appointed the chief of Army Staff despite openly criticizing the Gestapo and SS. His personal diary remains one of the most credibly important sources of the era and Reich.

Halder had close associations with Brauchtisch and orchestrated the invasion of Poland. Allegedly, he conspired with him - promising to further the Army Chief's interests within the reich- to prevent Hitler from expanding the war. The Zossen Controversy however, failed due to Brauchtisch declining of the offer.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE NAVY-
KARL DONITZ

One of the very few whom the *Führer* looked to for advice, Donitz served the German Military Machine as the Commander in Chief of the Navy. The Navy was perhaps the weakest link in the German Forces, in comparison to the damaging prowess of the *Luftwaffe* and the deadly Panzer Tanks. This was more apparent with the strong presence of the Royal Navy in the region.

The *Kriegsmarine* was caught unawares in 1939 for the War. Donitz played a major role in convincing the *Führer* not to do away with various portions of the Navy. He also undertook the task of developing various aspects of the Navy, thus endowing it with the capacity to



defeat many Allied ships. This became a major source of concern for the Allied Powers.

GRAND ADMIRAL OF THE NAVY- ERICH RAEDER



Raeder was perhaps one of the only few people in the Nazi Reich who had seen the Second Reich, the Horrors of the Great War and the *Führer's* rise. He famously remarked that the *Kriegsmarine* was under-prepared for the War by at least 5 years. Thus, he was a fearless soldier, and a true Nazi.

A brilliant military tactician, he devised a strategy to control the threat posed by the Royal Navy. He positioned several small German ships across the continent, forcing the Royal Navy to stay dispersed. He then utilized this space cutting through the British defence.

He was, perhaps, one of the most brilliant Nazi military minds.

CHIEF OF THE ABWEHR- WILHELM CANARIS

Canaris was a German admiral and the head of the Abwehr, the German Military Intelligence. Canaris was extremely skeptical of German involvement before World War II as he felt that Germany would lose another major war and this would damage the welfare of the nation. He allegedly tried to sabotage the invasion of Czechoslovakia.

Historians name Canaris as the mystery man, as he never really came out of his “bubble” and was more of a listener. He was a shrewd and cunning man who efficiently worked the Abwehr to his liking and advantage. After the killings in Warsaw, Canaris was completely taken aback by the influence of the German Army.



REICH MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS- JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP



Ribbentrop was a significant man in Hitler's Cabinet. Having joined the National Socialist Party in 1932, Joachim soon worked to become the *Führer's* chief advisor on Foreign Affairs.

Ribbentrop was very successful during his time as the foreign minister. He negotiated to sign the Anti-Comintern Pact with Japan in 1936 as well as the historic "Pact of Steel" with Italy. These pacts proved to be extremely significant in linking the most aggressive dictatorships in Europe. However, his most accomplished diplomatic activity came into play when he signed the Non-Aggression Pact with the Soviet Union which paved way for Germany to attack Poland in 1939.

CHIEF OF POLICE AND HOMELAND SECURITY- REYNARD HEYDRICH

Heydrich was the chief of the Reich Security Main Office as well as the head of the police force concerned with the implementation of the Reich plan and the mass murder of the Jews within Germany. He was best known for coordinating and planning the "Final Solution of the Jewish question."

Heydrich, under Hitler, established an internal intelligence service. Under Heydrich, the powers of the police agency and the SD expanded to



suppressing any internal or external enemies of the German State.

REICH MINISTER OF ARMAMENTS AND WAR PRODUCTION- ALBERT SPEER



Albert Speer was an architect and the Minister of Armaments and War production. His efficiency and talent impressed Hitler and Speer soon became Hitler's personal architect.

In his position, Speer was in charge of maintaining the war economy. He used millions of labourers (of which a large amount were Jews) to raise the production of armaments which in turn lead to the increase in the economic production. Speer centralized power and control over the economy to prepare Germany's economy for war. He had a strong support of Hitler which allowed him to exercise his powers without hindrance.

REICH MINISTER FOR ECONOMICS- WALTHER FUNK

Funk was a diligent and loyal party man. He served as the Minister for Economics as well as the President of Reichsbank (the national bank). Funk became more active in the economic field after Germany's intentions to wage war were clear. He advised the *Führer* in financial and economic matters. Funk, along with Himmler, worked towards confiscating Jewish property and storing it in the national treasury.

Funk was also actively involved in the economic exploitation of terrorists and various other opposition members. He felt that the Jews were harming the German economy and hence wanted to drive them



away. He also participated immensely in the economic preparation of Germany for war against Poland.

REICH MINISTER FOR FINANCE- LUTZ GRAF SCHWERIN VON KROSIGK



Krosigk was the longest serving member on Hitler's cabinet and he served as the Finance Minister of The Third Reich. He had the principal job of financing rearmament and was vested with all legal authority to raise money through loans and credits. Krosigk was able to implement a substantial amount of his policies even though he was restricted by Göring.

He strongly felt that the *Führer's* policy against the Jews was justified. In 1938, he sent the *Führer* a memorandum arguing strongly against the invasion of Sudetenland as he felt that the German economy was not ready for it.

REICH MINISTER OF JUSTICE- FRANZ GURTNER

Franz Gurtner was the Minister of Justice. He was vested with the responsibility of sanctioning all the legal activities in the state and with the coordination of the German people under what was called the "judicial coating". He nominated all judges, public prosecutors and the other officers of law.

Franz Gurtner merged the Association of German Judges with the National Socialist Lawyers' Association. Under his jurisdiction, anyone who sought to oppose the regime would have his legal safeguards removed which had terrible repercussions for the individual. It is said that Gurtner used his influence under the Bavarian Judicial system to save Hitler when he was put under trial for the failed Beer Hall Putsch.



REICH MINISTER OF POSTAL AFFAIRS- WILHELM OHNESORGE



Wilhelm Ohnesorge was a German politician who sat in the Third Reich and acted as the Minister of the Reichspost, Nazi Germany's postal service. Apart from these duties, Ohnesorge also worked towards the promotion and propagation of Nazi propaganda through the radio.

It is speculated that it was Ohnesorge who proposed the idea of an Atomic Bomb and that despite his work as the Postal service Minister, he conducted research towards the making of this bomb. He presented various drawings and designs of his ideas to the *Führer*, with whom he had developed an extremely personal relationship.

CHIEF OF THE REICH LABOR SERVICE- KONSTANTIN HIERL

Hierl joined the NSDAP in 1929 and was elected to the Reichstag the following year. He became the head of the FAD, a state sponsored labour organisation, in 1931 and remained the head of the organisation even after the Nazi party came to power in 1933.

Hierl worked in the Reich Ministry of Labour and Reich Ministry of the Interior before being given control of the Reich Labor Service in 1934. He was appointed Reich Labor Leader in 1935 and *Reichsleiter* in 1936. The Golden Party Badge was awarded to him during the same year.



ITALIAN REPRESENTATIVES

COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF ITALIAN NORTH AFRICA-
ITALO BALBO



Balbo was one of the four architects of the 'March on Rome' which brought the Fascists to power in Italy. He served as the Minister of Air Force in 1929 and was appointed as the Governor General of Libya in 1933. Balbo planned to attack Egypt and Sudan and even went as far as secretly deploying Italian forces along the border of Libya. However, his plan was later rejected by the *Duce* and called 'over ambitious'.

It is important to note that he was the only leading Fascist to oppose the *Duce's* alliance with Nazi Germany as well as Hitler's Anti-Jewish laws.

FOREIGN MINISTER OF THE IMPERIAL ITALIAN EMPIRE-
GALEAZZO CIANO

Ciano served as the Foreign Minister for Italy from 1936. He was married to Edda Mussolini which ensured a rapid rise up the promotional ladder. Mussolini invested a large amount of time in preparing him to succeed him as the *Duce*.

Ciano had served as a bomber squadron commander during the Italian invasion of Ethiopia. He disagreed with Italy's plan to join the Second World War as he was aware that the country's armed forces were not prepared for a major war. Ciano was present at the Munich conference in 1938 and he helped his Father-in-law plan Italy's invasion of Albania.



COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF OF THE *REGIO
ESERCITO* -

RODOLFO GRAZIANI



Graziani was an expert of colonial war and he specialised in anti-partisan warfare operations. He was a naturally gifted organiser. He led the Italian forces in Libya and was deemed as an energetic commander. He proved himself to be a brilliant logistical expert in Italy's invasion of Ethiopia in 1935.

After the war, he was made the Viceroy of Italian East Africa and the Governor General of Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia. In 1937, after an assassination attempt in Addis Ababa, Graziani carried out a brutal retribution in the capital city.

CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE *REGIA MARINA* -
DOMENICO CAVAGNARI

Cavagnari was the Chief of Staff of the Italian Navy. He was the commander of the Naval Academy in Livorno from 1929 to 1932. In 1934, he took up the positions of the Chief of Staff of the Navy as well as the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Navy which were both formerly held by the *Duce* himself.

Cavagnari was a loyal supporter of fascism. He was conservative both administratively and strategically. He was also a supporter of large ships and was firmly against the idea of escort ships and light ships.



JAPANESE REPRESENTATIVES

FOREIGN MINISTER OF THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN- YOSUKE MATSUOKO



A Japanese diplomat, Yosuke Matsuoka was the foreign minister of the Empire of Japan. He stands out for being one of the architects of the Tripartite Pact as well as the Japanese - Soviet Union Non Aggression Pact.

Matsuoka was a strong advocate of an alliance with Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy. Even though Matsouka was in favour of an alliance with Germany, he mentions that he did not support Hitler's anti-semitic policies.

HEAD OF THE COMBINED FLEET OF THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN- ISOROKU YAMAMOTO

Isoroku Yamamoto was a Japanese Marshal Admiral as well as the Commander in Chief of the Combined Fleet. He was Japan's most prominent naval officer at that time. His major contribution to naval strategy lies in the recognition of the effectiveness of the carrier based aircrafts in long term naval attacks.

Yamamoto was extremely successful because of his close relations with the Imperial family and this also kept him politically stable. However, he was criticized heavily by naval officers and Admirals for his propagation of the Tripartite Pact with Nazi Germany because it was considered inimical to the "natural interest" of Japan.



GENERAL OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE ARMY-
HIDEKI TOJO



Hideki Tojo was the General of the Imperial Japanese Army. A shrewd man, he is best known for his bureaucratic ideals as well as being indecisive as the army minister. Tojo sought to improve Japan's army and fighting capabilities despite budget restraints. He supported last minute diplomatic efforts and was an advocate of victory with "faith".

Tojo wanted to establish a dictatorship in Japan but due to external hostility and other issues he was unable to do so. He had expansionist philosophies, which eventually lead to economic sanctions and oil embargoes on Japan.

MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY OF THE EMPIRE OF
JAPAN-
TAKUO GODŌ

Godo graduated from the Tokyo Imperial University in 1901 as a naval engineer and was soon accepted into the Imperial Japanese Army. He served in the capacities of Lieutenant Commander, Rear Admiral and finally left the navy as a Vice admiral.

In 1937, he was offered the positions of both the Minister of Commerce and Industry and Minister of Railways. The following year, he became the chairman of both the Tokyo Stock exchange and the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry. He led a trade delegation to Germany to purchase weapons. Finally, in 1939, Godo was re-appointed as the Minister of Commerce and Industry as well as the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.



SPECIAL INDIAN REPRESENTATIVE

LEADER OF THE ALL INDIA FORWARD BLOC-
SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE



Bose was a radical leader of the Indian National Congress. He served as the President of the INC in 1938 but he was ousted from all leadership positions in the party in 1939 due to differences with Mahatma Gandhi. He was then put under house arrest by the British but he escaped to Germany.

Bose wanted Indian Independence from the British. The socialist ideology appealed to him and he believed that India needed socialist authoritarianism for at least two decades after independence. He appealed to the Germans and Japanese to support his efforts to defeat the British and gain Indian independence.

