



# HOMMUNC XXXII

October 28th, 2017

32ND ANNUAL  
HORACE MANN MODEL UNITED NATIONS  
CONFERENCE

## EMPEROR HIROHITO'S WORLD WAR II CABINET

**JOSHUA DOOLAN**  
CHAIR

**SAJAN MEHROTRA**  
MODERATOR



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# LETTER FROM THE SECRETARIAT

Jenna Freidus  
Valerie Maier  
Evan Megibow  
**Secretaries-General**

Samuel Harris  
Jacqueline Lee  
Radhika Mehta  
**Directors-General**

Bliss Beyer  
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Charlie Hayman  
Joshua Doolan  
Arianna Läufer  
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Jada Yang  
**Senior Executive Board**

James Berg  
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James Chang  
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Eli Laufer  
George Loewenson  
Sajan Mehrota  
Ben Metzner  
Gustie Owens  
**Staff**

Mitchell Francis  
Aaron Thompson  
**Faculty Advisors**

**DEAR DELEGATES,**

It is our pleasure to welcome you to Horace Mann's 32nd Annual Model United Nations Conference, HoMMUNC XXXII! Since 1985, HoMMUNC has brought together future world leaders in a day full of intellect, discourse, and compromise. The conference engages academically minded high school and middle school students to contemplate and discuss imperative global concerns. We are honored to have inherited the responsibility of organizing this conference for all of you, the over 1000 delegates that will attend HoMMUNC this year. We hope you are excited as we are for the conference to begin!

We encourage you to deeply explore your topics and arrive at HoMMUNC prepared to engage in the discourse of your committees and truly involve yourself in the negotiation process, regardless of your age or experience in Model UN. Each committee is comprised of a wide-ranging group of delegates and will address a pressing global issue. We challenge you to delve deep into your topics and think innovatively. Take this opportunity to learn as much as you can, create the best solutions possible, and lead your committee to a world-changing resolution.

Model United Nations has played a tremendous role in our lives over the past three years, and we are thrilled to share this activity with all of you. It has been our pleasure preparing HoMMUNC XXXII along with our dedicated junior and senior staff over the past six months. We hope you have an enriching and enjoyable experience at the conference.

Sincerely,

**JENNA FREIDUS, VALERIE MAIER, AND EVAN MEGIBOW**  
Secretaries-General

# LETTER FROM THE CHAIR

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Mitchell Francis  
**Faculty Advisors**

**DEAR DELEGATES,**

I am excited to welcome you to Japan's World War II Cabinet. My name is Joshua Doolan, and I will be your chair alongside your moderator, Sajan. I've been a part of HoMMUNC since ninth grade, and I am thrilled to be chairing this committee for my last HoMMUNC!

I am a Horace Mann senior, and I have been on our school's Model UN team since freshman year. I enjoy coding and science, both in and out of school. I also run cross country for the Horace Mann team. I help teach my school's welcome class for freshman. I love movies, tv, and Australia.

Sajan and I are incredibly excited about this committee. Rarely have we had the opportunity to ponder the military strategy of a United States enemy. Thinking about the war from the other perspective, we hope, will bring new insights. We strongly recommend researching beyond this document. Any piece of information could prove unexpectedly useful. If you have any questions at all, reach out!

See you in October!

**JOSHUA DOOLAN**

[Joshua\\_Doolan@horacemann.org](mailto:Joshua_Doolan@horacemann.org)

Chair, Emperor Hirohito's World War II Cabinet

## COMMITTEE

## BACKGROUND AND PROCEDURE

This committee will function as a crisis committee, in that it will simulate (mostly) realistic events, and your responses to these events will affect the course of the committee. Because of this, the committee will be structured and function differently from a General Assembly Committee.

Delegates will take the role of senior government officials of the Empire of Japan at a meeting of the Imperial General Headquarters. The dais will serve as Emperor Hirohito. Delegates will work as a committee to advance the goals of the Empire. The committee begins on November 26<sup>th</sup>, 1941, the day America demanded a Japanese withdrawal conquered territories. Time will flow at the discretion of the dais.

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### Points and Motions

Point of Inquiry: A point of inquiry is used to ask a question regarding the procedure of the committee. E.g.: “What is a moderated caucus?”

Point of Personal Privilege: A point of personal privilege is used when a delegate’s ability to participate in the committee is obstructed due to a physical reason (such as a speaker not being able to be heard). This point can also be used to ask to modify physical conditions in the room. E.g.: “Would it be possible to turn on more lights?”

Point of Order: A point of order is used when a delegate feels that either a delegate or the dais has not properly followed the procedure of the committee. E.g.: “This moderated caucus has 10 speakers, but we only heard 9. Was this intended?”

Point of Information: A point of information is used to add or ask additional information regarding the

committee's topic. E.g.: "What is the current situation in Manchuria?"

Right of Reply: If a delegate feels as if he or she has been personally offended, they may ask for a right of reply, which will be granted at the discretion of the chair. This does not apply to offending the person's character. Example of what you can reply to: "I hate Jane's dress" Example of what you cannot reply to: "Hirohito is a mean dictator and has no right to serve."

Motion for a Moderated Caucus: This motion is used to introduce a moderated caucus with a set time limit and speaking time to discuss a specific topic. The majority of committee debate will be in a moderated caucus. E.g.: "Motion for a five minute moderated caucus with a thirty second speaking time to discuss the attack on the Philippines."

Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus: This motion is used to introduce an unmoderated caucus for a set period of

time during which the rules of the committee are suspended. E.g.: "Motion for a five minute unmoderated caucus."

Motion to Introduce Documents: This motion is used to have documents recognized by the chair for committee discussion. E.g.: "Motion to introduce directive 'Protect the Emperor.'"

Motion for a Question and Answer Session: This motion is used to start a question and answer session with the sponsors of the document for a specified amount of time. E.g.: "Motion for a five minute question and answer session on directive 'Protect the Emperor.'"

Motion to Enter Voting Procedure: This motion suspends debate in order to vote on introduced documents, or specific documents. Delegates may not leave the room, nor talk, nor pass notes, nor communicate in other forms during voting procedures. E.g.:

“Motion to enter voting procedure on directive ‘Protect the Emperor.’” E.g.:

“Motion to enter voting procedure on all introduced directives.”

Motion to Suspend Debate: This motion is used to end a committee session, after which another planned committee session will follow (ending committee before lunch). E.g.: “Motion to suspend debate [for lunch].”

Motion to Adjourn Debate: This motion is to conclude the meeting of the committee and all further sessions of the committee (permanently end committee at the end of the day). E.g.: “Motion to adjourn debate [forever].”

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## Documents

Directives lay out actions to be taken by the committee or sponsors of the document.

E.g.:

Directive “Protect the CPC”

Sponsor: Emperor Hirohito

Signatories: Mitsumasa Yonai, Kōichi Kido, Osami Nagano

1. Launches investigations on all members on the Imperial General Headquarters to find any disloyalty to Emperor Hirohito.
2. Banishes all members found to be disloyal to Emperor Hirohito from the Imperial General Headquarters.

N.B: This example is just to show the format of a directive. Directives passed in committee should be far more comprehensive.

Communiques:

Communiques are used to contact figures or organizations not represented by delegates in the committee.

E.g.:

Communique

From: Emperor Hirohito

To: Hitler

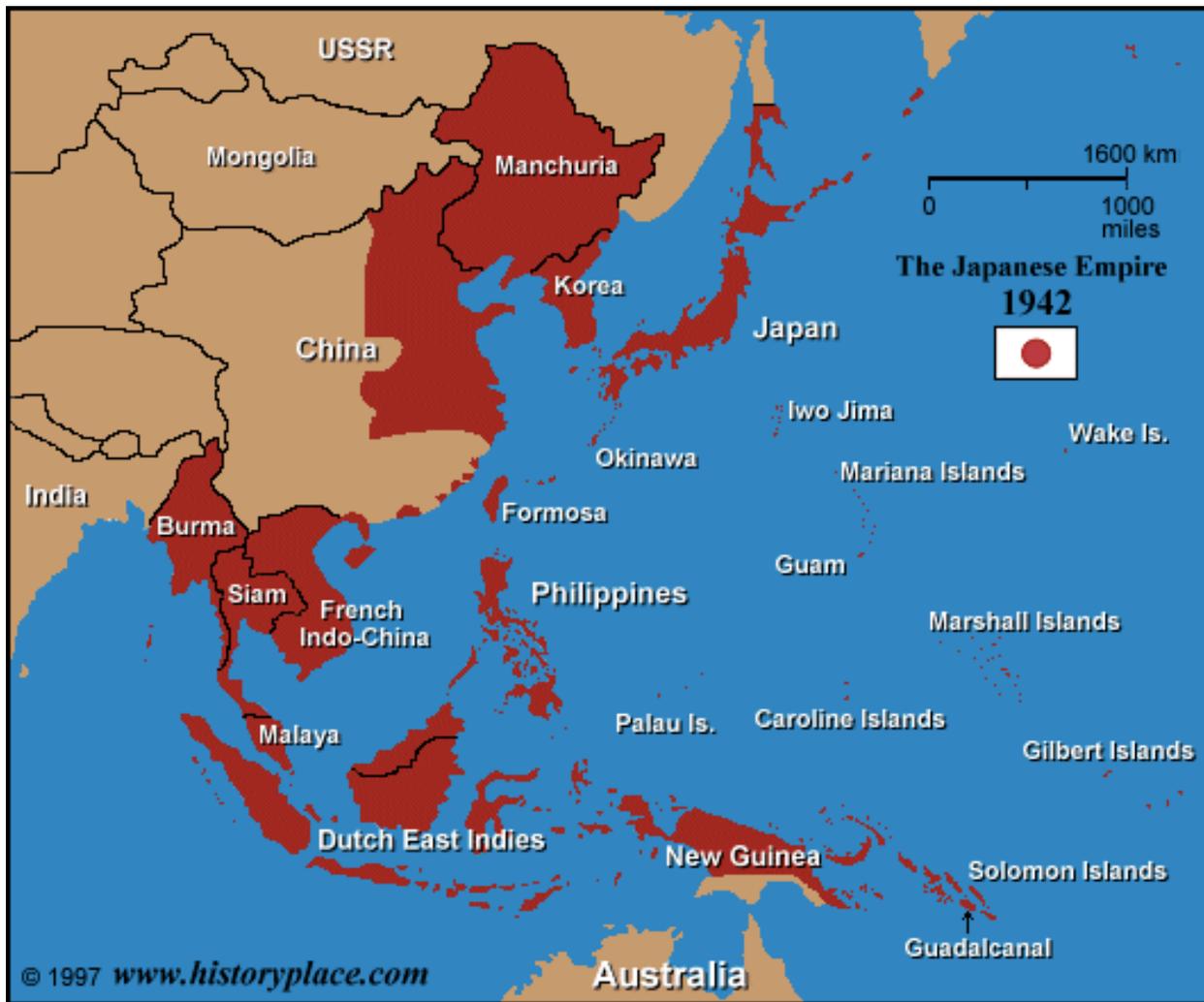
“The Imperial General Headquarters, on behalf of the Emperor of Japan,

kindly asks for you to send us weapons and money.”

N.B.: Once again this is an example, in committee please be more comprehensive.

Press Release:

Press Releases release a statement by the committee or delegates in Nippon Hōsō Kyōkai (NHK; Japan Broadcasting Corporation), the state-controlled radio broadcasting company.<sup>1</sup> E.g. Press Release By: The Imperial General Headquarters “The Emperor stands by his ally, Germany.”



A map of the Japanese Empire: 1942

<https://qph.ec.quoracdn.net/main-qimg-85f903e0c3c19e3f8ff43db560c99fb5>

## TOPIC A: WAR

### Overview of the Topic

Japan has been steadily expanding since 1910, when it seized control of Korea. Since then, the Empire has grown to encompass vast swathes of China, Taiwan, Manchuria, and Southern Indochina. However, this

expansion worries major powers, and the United States has responded with an oil embargo. As the Empire receives 90% of its oil from the US, the embargo leaves the navy with only enough oil to last 18 months. The choices are unattractive: continue the conquest for resources and secure a self-sufficient empire, or capitulate to

American demands and withdraw all forces from China and Indochina.<sup>2</sup>

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#### The Russo-Japanese War:

The Russo-Japanese War, which ended in 1905 with the signing of the Treaty of Portsmouth, was a decisive victory for Japan, startling western nations who felt their military dominance challenged. For the first time since the Mongols, a powerful western country had suffered a devastating defeat at the hands of an Asian empire and Japan emerged as a

major power in a previously western-dominated world. Japan gained fishing rights, the southern half of Sakhalin Island, the Liaotung Peninsula, a Russian withdrawal from Manchuria, and Russian recognition of Korea as a Japanese protectorate, while Russia walked away from the table with a lease for Port Arthur, the southern tip of the Liaotung Peninsula.<sup>3</sup>



**Japanese Troops during the Great War**

[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/e/e9/Battle\\_of\\_Tsingtao\\_Japanese\\_Landing.jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/e/e9/Battle_of_Tsingtao_Japanese_Landing.jpg)

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## Japan and WWI:

Japan had limited involvement in World War 1, partially because the island nation is on the other side of the globe from where the conflict occurred, and instead chose to grow their economy. In 1914, Japan finally declared war on Germany, landing troops in German controlled territories such as China's Shandong Province, the Mariana Islands, Caroline Islands, and Marshall Islands. These efforts earned Japan a seat at the Versailles Peace Conference in 1919, where Japan gained control over the territories taken from Germany and a permanent seat at the Council of the League of Nations. However, Japan's proposed racial equality clause in the peace treaty was rejected.<sup>4</sup>

During the course of the war, Japan attempted to increase its influence over China, and in 1915 Japan presented China with demands including partial control over Chinese mining operations and that China not lease coastal waters to other nations,

among other controls. Acquiescence to these demands would have made China a de-facto Japanese colony.<sup>5</sup> In 1916, Japan and Russia signed an agreement to prevent an invasion of China from another country, effectively determining that China fell in Russian and Japanese spheres of influence and any others who attempted to undermine Japanese or Russian interests in China would be expelled.<sup>6</sup> In 1917 and 1918, Japan gave out loans to China, further increasing leverage over the country.

In 1918, Japan sent 70,000 with the Allied Expeditionary Force to counter the Bolshevik revolution.<sup>7</sup>

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## Japan and China

In 1931, Japan staged an explosion on the South Manchurian Railway and blamed China, allowing for an invasion of Manchuria. When the League of Nations took issue with Japan's aggression, the Japanese delegation simply withdrew.<sup>8</sup>

In 1937, a skirmish between Chinese and Japanese troops spiraled

into the Second Sino-Japanese War.<sup>9</sup> The Japanese military captured almost the entire Chinese coast and committed mass atrocities, including the infamous ‘Rape of Nanking’.<sup>10</sup>

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#### Pre-WWII Japan:

Japan faced severe economic problems in the pre-WWII era which drove them to abandon naval buildup and pursue diplomatic options. The island nation remained ostensibly neutral on the instability in China and advocated, with the west, Chinese self-development. In 1930, at the London Naval Conference, then Prime Minister Hamaguchi Osachi agreed to naval reductions, as military buildup had become unaffordable.<sup>11</sup>

In 1940, Japan joined the Italy and Germany and made an agreement with Vichy France to occupy French Indochina. Britain and the US responded with increased efforts to curb Japanese expansion, including the 1941 oil embargo and demands for

Japanese withdrawal from conquered territories.<sup>12</sup>

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#### Current Situation

The current situation is as follows:  
Japanese armies have successfully defeated every other military they have encountered, securing vast geographic areas. Recently, the Empire of Japan and the USSR have signed a neutrality agreement.<sup>13</sup> However, now it seems the world powers are deliberately acting to curb Japanese expansion, with a crippling oil embargo jointly imposed by the United States, British Middle Eastern Company, and the Dutch Far Eastern Company.<sup>14</sup>

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#### Questions to Consider

1.) How should the Imperial General Headquarters respond to the oil embargo? Should they expand further into the South Pacific and Southeast Asia to secure more resources?



**A photograph of Pearl Harbor**  
<https://www.ibiblio.org/hyperwar/OnlineLibrary/photos/images/g450000/g451185.jpg>

- 2.) Should the Empire of Japan continue to expand its territory, regardless of the potential cost?
- 3.) Should the Empire of Japan take military action against the West? Is there a diplomatic way to achieve its goals?
- 4.) What steps should the Empire of Japan take to either strengthen or weaken its alliance with Italy and Germany?

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### Possible Solutions

The Imperial General Headquarters may wish to take military action against the United States, and strike the largely unprotected naval

base of Pearl Harbor, where practically the entire Pacific Fleet and hundreds of aircraft are left unguarded. Such action would remove all barriers to invading French Indochina, the British Borneo, US-controlled Philippines, and other resource-rich areas such as the oil fields of the Dutch East Indies. It has the potential to cause isolationist America to fold, lifting the oil embargo and empowering Japanese expansion. However, it could also result in American retaliation, and drag the industrial giant into a war against the island nation of Japan, possibly reversing previous Japanese successes.

The Empire of Japan can also work diplomatically with its new allies, Italy and Germany, for possible aid to counteract the embargo. Alternatively, Japan can fold to American demands and withdraw troops from the newly conquered areas, although such action will almost certainly be perceived as weak, both at home and abroad. Japan can also attempt to negotiate with the

west to remove the embargo for a different concession, perhaps a promise to end further expansion.

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#### Committee Members

Emperor Hirohito: The Emperor is the head of the Empire of Japan and leader of the state religion, Shintoism. He has veto power over any document. (Dias)

Hajime Sugiyama: Hajime Sugiyama was a colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army by 1921, and became the first head of the Imperial Japanese Army Air Service in 1922. Quickly rising through the ranks, Sugiyama became War Minister in March, 1936, earning the title of general later that year. In September of 1940, he was named the Chief of Army General Staff, the highest position in the Imperial Japanese Army.<sup>15</sup> The Chief of Army General Staff is answerable solely to the emperor, not the Prime Minister.<sup>16</sup> It is strongly advised that any military action taken by the committee have his consent. (Delegate)

Osami Nagano: An officer in the Imperial Japanese Navy, Osami Nagano has represented Japan as a naval attaché to the United States from 1920-1923 and as the emperor's chief delegate to the Second London Naval Conference in 1935. In 1937, he became the commander of the Combined Fleet, and ascended to the role of Chief of Navy General Staff in April, 1941.<sup>17</sup> While he occupies this position, he remains the senior officer in the Imperial Japanese Navy and is answerable only to the emperor.<sup>18</sup> All military decisions should include his input. (Delegate)

Hideki Tōjō: Commander of the 1<sup>st</sup> Infantry Regiment in 1928, Hideki Tōjō helped suppress the 1936 rebellion, putting him on the fast track to military leadership. In 1937, he was named chief of staff of the Kwantung Army, a division of the Imperial Japanese Army in Manchuria. In 1940, he became the minister of war, and

rose to the position of Prime Minister in October, 1941, occupying both positions.<sup>19</sup> As minister of war, Tōjō has no operational control over the army (as those powers are reserved for the Chief of Army General Staff), but is responsible for weapons supplies and military policy.<sup>20</sup> Tōjō is one of the most respected generals in the Imperial Japanese Army, and it would be wise to secure his support on matters of military action. (Delegate)

Shigaterō Shimada: Shimada was an officer in the Imperial Japanese Navy, graduating as a midshipman from the Naval Academy in 1904. By 1940, he had earned the rank of admiral and commanded the 1<sup>st</sup> Naval District, the area surrounding Tokyo. In October of 1941, he was named Navy Minister.<sup>21</sup> Answerable only to the emperor, the post of Navy Minister is charged with shipbuilding, the naval budget, and naval policy, but has no operational control over the navy<sup>22</sup>. However, as one of the highest ranking admirals in

the Imperial Japanese Navy, he has enormous influence both within the navy and the government. (Delegate)

Kōichi Kido: Kido has been an influential figure in Japanese politics since he became Minister of Education in 1937. Since then, he has served as Minister of Social Affairs and Minister of National Affairs. He is currently Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, charged with keeping the Privy Seal of Japan and the State Seal of Japan. In addition to his official duties, he is the emperor's closest advisor.<sup>23</sup> (Delegate)

Fumimaro Konoe: A former Prime Minister of Japan and recipient of the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Sacred Treasure and the 1<sup>st</sup> class of the Order of the Rising Sun, Konoe is a widely respected figure in the Japanese government.<sup>24</sup> He is one of the jushin, wise statesmen who serve as the emperor's closest advisors.<sup>25</sup> While not as influential as Kido, Konoe and the other jushin occupy a powerful

position which has the potential to help or hinder committee efforts. (Delegate)

Hiranuma Kiichirō: Kiichirō rose quickly through the Justice Ministry. His efforts resulted in the conviction of 25 members of the Japanese Diet, the legislature, for corruption in 1909. 12 years later, he became the chief of the Supreme Court of Japan and was elevated to the title of Minister of Justice in 1923. In 1936, after serving on the Privy Council for 10 years, Kiichirō became its president. He continued to dominate Japanese politics, becoming Prime Minister in 1939. He currently serves as a member of the jushin, and has the emperor's ear.<sup>26</sup> (Delegate)

Mitsumasa Yonai: A respected naval officer, Yonai rose to prominence when he was appointed to the Navy General Staff in 1918. Afterwards, he commanded different fleets and his success earned him further promotions. In 1936, he became commander of the

Combined Fleet and was promoted to the rank of admiral soon after. A former Navy Minister and Prime Minister, Yonai has been targeted by more than a few unsuccessful assassins.<sup>27</sup> He is currently part of the emperor's advisory council, the jushin.<sup>28</sup> (Delegate)

Nobuyuki Abe: Abe is a seasoned army officer who is now a politician. He was awarded the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Sacred Treasure and the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun.<sup>29</sup> He was Vice War Minister in 1928 and commanded Japanese troops in Taiwan before his promotion to the title of general. After his tenure in the military, he became both Prime Minister and Foreign Minister in 1939.<sup>30</sup> After his resignation, he became a valued member of the jushin.<sup>31</sup> (Delegate)

Prince Kan'in Kotohito: Prince Kan'in served in both the First Sino-Japanese War and the Russo-Japanese War,

before becoming a member of the Imperial Guard in 1911. Continuing to rise through the ranks, he became the youngest field marshal in the Japanese Imperial Army in 1919. He then served as Chief of Army General Staff until 1940. He is currently a military advisor to the Emperor.<sup>32</sup> (Delegate)

Shigenori Tōgō: Tōgō was the first Korean member of the Japanese cabinet. By becoming a Japanese citizen before the annexation of Korea in 1910, he managed to avoid the discrimination and oppression most other Koreans experienced. He entered the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1912 and became a career diplomat, participating in the peace negotiations in Versailles at the end of World War 1. By 1941, he was the Minister of Foreign Affairs, a position similar to the American Secretary of State.<sup>33</sup> While he occupies this position, Tōgō is charged with leading any diplomatic efforts decided by the committee, and

it is strongly advised that any such efforts have his approval. (Delegate)

Zhang Jinghui: Jinghui served in the Chinese military in Heilongjiang Province until 1931, when the Japanese attacked. Seeing an opportunity to secede from China, he declared his independence in 1932. The Japanese named him provincial governor of Heilongjiang, and by 1935, he became the Prime Minister of Manchukuo, the Japanese puppet state in Eastern China. Although technically head of state, he is subject to the will of the Japanese government.<sup>34</sup> Nevertheless, he possesses enormous influence and power in Manchukuo, and any action taken in the state should have his consent. (Delegate)

Toshikazu Kase: A career diplomat, Kase rose to the international stage when he traveled with the Japanese delegation to the League of Nations in Geneva in 1931. In 1934, he became secretary in the Information Bureau of

the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and was sent to the Japanese embassy in London in 1937. A rising star in the Ministry, he became secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tōgō, in 1940.<sup>35</sup> Kase has great influence in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and can be useful for any diplomatic efforts the committee chooses to pursue.

(Delegate)

Okinori Kaya: Kaya has served in various posts at the Ministry of Finance over the past few years, previously a Councilor of the Manchurian Affairs Bureau until 1936. Currently, he holds the title of Minister of Finance.<sup>36</sup> While he occupies the position, he has power over monetary policy and has influence over budgets. It is strongly advised that any efforts requiring budgets shifted or large sums of money have his approval. (Delegate)

Nobusuke Kishi: Kishi started his career as a clerk in the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in 1920.

By 1936, he was responsible for the industrial development of Manchukuo and worked closely with Hideki Tōjō, then commander of the Kwantung Army. When Tōjō became Prime Minister, he appointed Kishi to be Minister of Commerce and Industry, a post Kishi still holds.<sup>37</sup> Kishi can be helpful with any trade or domestic industry related policies. (Delegate)

Kuniaki Koiso: Koiso fought in the Russo-Japanese War and was promoted to captain. Graduating from the Army Staff College in 1910 placed higher level posts within reach, and he became a Major-General by 1926. Becoming a full general in 1937, he joined the Army General Staff before retiring from military service. He then became Minister of Colonial Affairs, giving him responsibility for all Japanese occupied territories.<sup>38</sup> Any activities involving such colonies should have his input. (Delegate)

Minami Jirō: A well respected army officer, Jirō became a major general in 1919 and commanded the Japanese 16<sup>th</sup> Division from 1926 to 1927. He then led the Japanese Chosun Army in Korea from 1929 to 1930 and was promoted to general. After various reassignments and military leadership positions, Jirō is now the Governor-General of Korea.<sup>39</sup> Jirō can be very influential with any action taken regarding that colony. (Delegate)

Hasegawa Kiyoshi: Kiyoshi was an officer in the Imperial Japanese Army, taking command of the Third Fleet in 1937. In July of the same year, when the Sino-Japanese War broke out, he also led the China Area Fleet. Currently, Kiyoshi is Governor-General of Formosa (Taiwan), and any committee action taken regarding the colony is subject to his intervention.<sup>40</sup> (Delegate)

Masayoshi Ogawa: Ogawa is the Director of the Karafuto Agency,

responsible for the Karafuto Prefecture. Karafuto Prefecture is the Japanese colony, seized from Russia, on the southern half of Sakhalin Island, an island just north of Japan.<sup>41</sup> Any action taken by the committee in any way involving the colony should have his approval. (Delegate)

Shunsuke Kondo: Kondo is Governor of Nanyo, the South Pacific Mandate, a group of island given to Japan by the League of Nations following World War 1, previously under German control.<sup>42</sup> If the committee chooses to take action regarding Nanyo, Kondo will be influential in both planning and execution; his support can be vital. (Delegate)

Yoshijirō Umezu: Umezu rose to prominence when he assumed command of the China Garrison Army in 1934. He later became Vice Minister of War and in 1938 took command of the 1<sup>st</sup> Army. In 1939, he became the commander of the Kwantung Army, a

very prestigious position as the head of one of Japan's most significant armies. He was promoted to general in 1940. Currently, he is Governor-General of Kwantung Leased Territory, a colony near Korea, while still retaining his position as Commander in Chief of the Kwantung Army.<sup>43</sup> He should be involved in any decisions relating to Kwantung or strategic military operations regarding the Kwantung Army. (Delegate)

## SOURCES

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.britannica.com/place/Japan/Media-and-publishing>

<sup>2</sup> [https://books.google.com/books?id=jXNUt6\\_wyaYC&pg=PA242&lpg=PA242&dq=us+oil+embargo+left+japan+with+only+3+months+oil&source=bl&ots=iQRU2-fIR-&sig=NlluXRdC\\_T0W-1aBq3HnN8V\\_oDs&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjwtdPEuKjVAhWLCj4KHx7JBigQ6AEIQDAE#v=onepage&q=us%20oil%20embargo%20left%20japan%20with%20only%203%20months%20oil&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=jXNUt6_wyaYC&pg=PA242&lpg=PA242&dq=us+oil+embargo+left+japan+with+only+3+months+oil&source=bl&ots=iQRU2-fIR-&sig=NlluXRdC_T0W-1aBq3HnN8V_oDs&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjwtdPEuKjVAhWLCj4KHx7JBigQ6AEIQDAE#v=onepage&q=us%20oil%20embargo%20left%20japan%20with%20only%203%20months%20oil&f=false)

<sup>3</sup> <http://factsanddetails.com/japan/cat16/sub108/item2767.html>

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> “The 1907-1916 Russo-Japanese Secret Treaties: A Reconsideration” by Bruce A. Elleman

<sup>7</sup> <http://factsanddetails.com/japan/cat16/sub108/item2767.html>

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.britannica.com/event/Mukden-Incident>

<sup>9</sup> [http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/worldwars/wwtwo/japan\\_quest\\_empire\\_01.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/worldwars/wwtwo/japan_quest_empire_01.shtml)

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.japan-guide.com/e/e2129.html>

<sup>11</sup> <http://factsanddetails.com/japan/cat16/sub108/item2767.html>

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.japan-guide.com/e/e2129.html>

<sup>13</sup> [http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/worldwars/wwtwo/japan\\_quest\\_empire\\_01.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/worldwars/wwtwo/japan_quest_empire_01.shtml)

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