



WUMUNC

The Empire of the Sun

Japanese Occupation of
Hawaii - 1941





“It is all very well to be cautious, but if we are too cautious, we will miss our opportunity.”

- Yoshiji Umezu





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Letter from the Director

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to WUMUNS 2017! My name is Jessica Wang, and I am honored to be directing the Japanese Occupation of Hawaii Committee this year. I am a part of Washington University in St. Louis Class of 2020 pursuing a major in Economics and Strategy and a minor in Mathematics. The first time I participated in Model UN was in my junior year of high school and I have continued to participate in events throughout my time in college. In my time with MUN I have participated in WUMUNS both as a delegate and a crisis staffer, which is why I can't wait to share the wonders of MUN through what was my favorite conference as a student in high school. Now it is time to dive into the intrigue and conflict that was World War II.

As the war between the Axis and Allied powers rages on at World War II's height, your citizens and the other Axis powers, are growing increasingly relentless for power; they will stop at nothing to gain control over the pacific, even if it means impeding on the sovereignty of the United States. The United States has thus far remained neutral in the war, but tensions between the U.S. and Japan have been mounting for decades now. Only a widely popular American isolationist movement obstructs the Roosevelt Administration from entering the war. The Japanese have been eyeing the islands of Hawaii for years as an opportunity for colonization, a vital sign of power in the rapidly industrializing world. The islands are rich in resources and goods that are crucial to Japan's economic stability. The Japanese see the islands as an opportunity to build upon their empire in the Pacific while stripping the U.S. of territory and hegemony. With all that out of the way, if you have any questions please feel free to contact me at jessicawang@wustl.edu with any questions or concerns that may arise leading up to the conference.

Best of Luck,

Jessica Wang



Committee Mandate

Dai Nippon Teikoku, it has been a long and arduous journey towards Pacific dominance, but victory is near and we have found our key to success on the islands of Hawaii. Recent tensions with the Soviets over Manchurian territorial conflicts have necessitated our defense of existing territory to the West and expansion into the Pacific. Because we may lose much of the territories we have gained, now is the time to focus on building our empire in new directions, away from old enemies. The Americans have perpetrated economic warfare against us for years, limiting our ability to grow as an empire. Occupying the islands of Hawaii will not only help the Japanese to avenge our perpetrators, but it will also allow us to reach unprecedented economic, so much so that we may become the most prosperous empire this world has ever seen. Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto and his advisors have been carefully planning attacks on the American Naval Base at Pearl Harbor for months, and at the break of dawn yesterday on December 7, 1941, aircraft fighters and torpedo bombers launched their first attack on the island of Oahu. The surprise attacks were a complete success, and we have completely destroyed the American naval base. Our troops are currently searching for an island to settle on in order to create a line of defense. We then will continue to occupy the remaining islands of Hawaii and create a system of governance to maintain stability. As time presses on, the United States is sure to retaliate, and it is up to the committee to maintain dominance of the Pacific, specifically the islands of Hawaii. The path to victory will not be easy, but with thorough planning and cooperation among this committee of warriors and leaders, success is in our hands.

Hirohito, 124th Emperor of Japan

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Historical Background

Japan before WWII

Beginning in 1852, Japan started focusing its attention on building its empire into a great power, motivated by a desire to avoid the economic, political, and military tragedy China had suffered in the 19th Century. Prior to 1852, Japan was an isolationist country that thought of itself as superior to the Western powers because of its self-sufficiency. For feudal Japan, isolationism meant greater protection of the nation, which decreased the risk of invasion or inferior ideologies. It led to the cultivation of strong cultural and nationalistic principles within the country. Beginning in the 19th century, however, trade relations between the U.S. and China were increasing, and America, as well as many Western countries, saw Japan as a desirable trading partner. America, with Manifest Destiny spurring across the nation, was also looking to spread its Western beliefs. In 1854, the United States, under the command of President Millard Fillmore, the U.S sent gunboats to Japan, forcing the newly succeeded, sickly son of the shogunate to sign the Convention of Kanagawa, which opened the ports of Shimoda and Hakodate to American ships. Japan slowly lost its sense of superiority and increasingly grew closer to paralleling China's fate of economic, political, and military devastation. A series of restorative movements ensued, including the Meiji Restoration, and the end of the feudal system with an emperor once again in power.

With the Japanese government and military reformed, the emperor in supreme power, and Meiji oligarchs overseeing all national development, Japan now felt pressure to keep up with the Western powers through industrialization and colonization, both of which showed power and strength. The Korean peninsula was Japan's first target for colonization, but it was a Chinese tributary state at the time. After a series of battles with China, the Japan-Korea Treaty of 1876 was signed that allowed Japan to access to some of Korea's resources. This led to numerous border clashes with China, eventually escalating to the First Sino-Japanese War in 1894, in which Japanese military forces decimated the Chinese. In the Treaty of Shimonoseki, Japan gained Korea as a tributary state, and Taiwan and the Liaodong Peninsula as colonies. However, Japan was forced to withdraw



from the Liaodong territory because of the Triple Intervention in 1895 by Russia, France, and Germany. Russia immediately swept in and took over the territory. Rivalry between Japan and Russia escalated as a result, and in 1904, they fought the Russo-Japanese War, leading to yet another Japanese victory. Japan gained substantial rights to the Manchurian territory and most importantly, gained access to its railroads. Japan continued to expand into the Pacific countries surrounding Japan throughout World War I, where it joined the Allied Powers in hopes of gaining territory and support from the Western Powers. At the end of WWI, the Allied Powers defeated Germany, and Japan received Germany's colonial empire in the Pacific.

After World War I, China began to reestablish its economy, military, and political structure, and Japan perceived them as a threat to the Manchurian territory. Japan invaded Manchuria in 1931 to protect its interests and established Manchukuo as a puppet state. Border clashes with China continued, and in 1937, the Second Sino-Japanese War ensued. The war became lengthy and left Japan's economy and military depleted and limited in resources such as rubber, iron, and oil. Japan tarnished its growing reputation in the international community and received no help needed to win the war with China. To make matters worse, Japan accidentally attacked the U.S. gunboat, *Panay*, on Yangtze River, alienating the U.S. and leading to embargoes on trade with Japan. Now, desperate for resources after the war, Japan saw the greatest opportunity for territorial expansion in the South Pacific, where it hoped to accumulate the resources necessary to restore its international reputation and grow in power.

Relationship with America

Japan's turbulent relationship with the U.S. between World War I and World War II provides important context for Japanese political and military decisions. Animosity between Japan and the United States had been growing ever since the signing of the Convention of Kanagawa that obstructed Japanese imperialism and opened Japan's gates to imposed trade, Western ideology, and industrialization. In December of 1937, the U.S. gunboat, *Panay*, was anchored on the Yangtze River, and Japan, claiming that it had not seen American flags on the boat, attacked the boat. Forty-five people were killed and three were injured in the attack. Even though Japan paid nearly \$2 million in reparations, this incident elevated the animosity



between the two countries. The U.S. placed trade embargoes on Japan, including bans of trade goods such as oil, steel, and iron that were essential to Japan's economy and military. This infuriated Japan, who was currently in great need of these resources to win its war with China. At that time, over 80% of Japan's needs were being met through trade with the U.S., and the embargo was immensely consequential to Japanese interests. The Japanese Navy estimated that oil stockpiles would completely deplete within two years.

Desire for Hawaii

Japan was a prospering nation from the late 1800s through World War I, but the tides began turning in 1937 when the 2nd Sino-Japanese War broke out, depleting Japan of necessary resources as well as military and political stamina. Japanese trading partners began implementing restrictive trade policy, exasperating Japan's desperate state. Through the Treaty of Versailles, Japan received the colonies in the Pacific that Germany lost after World War I, and Japan recognized expansive opportunities in the Southern and Eastern Pacific islands to accumulate resources and reestablish power. The islands of Hawaii became a major target for operation, not only because successful capture would constitute retaliation for American trade embargoes, but also because it would further establish Japanese dominance over the entire Pacific.

The Japanese also wished to establish their navy as the world's strongest, but American dominance stood in the way of their goal. The sinking of U.S. aircraft carriers and the deterioration of the U.S. navy was a vital strategy that would depreciate U.S. resources and open trade ports to the Japanese. This would not only prove Japan's power as an empire, but also limit the U.S.'s power to defend and attack. Hawaii was an island rich in resources, particularly oil. If the Japanese control advanced oil infrastructures in Hawaii, their resource shortage during the war would come to an end, and greater expansion throughout the islands surrounding Hawaii as well as Southeast Asia would become possible.

Amongst all other motivators, another crucial reason for Japan's desire to inhabit Hawaii was the economy and populace of the island. Nearly one-third of Hawaii's population at this time was Japanese. While some were successful bankers and instigated the economy, however a large majority of



the native population worked low-paying agricultural jobs. In Japan's eyes these natives were being oppressed, and as such they felt an obligation to protect these peoples and utilize their abilities to help Japan prosper. Japanese unity and pan-Asian ideology were propagating across East Asia, causing greater momentum for Japan to occupy the islands of Hawaii.

Role in WWII

In September of 1940, Japan signed the Tripartite Act, an agreement with Germany and Italy that allied the countries to assist one another in World War II. The two countries shared similar goals and interests that enticed Japan to join them in their war efforts. Germany and Italy sought to redeem themselves of loses from World War I through territorial expansion, and they wanted to build their empires based on military conquest. They also wanted to destroy or neutralize Soviet Communism from expanding. The Japanese government truly believed in the power of the two nations to win the war and signed the agreement with the prospect of territorial expansion. Japan also believed that Germany and Italy would strongly support Japan if conflicts arose between Japan and the U.S.

Attack on Pearl Harbor

Japan's first course of action was to occupy French Indochina. The U.S. responded by placing embargoes on the essential resources, oil and steel, that Japan desperately needed. Luckily, Japan was able to negotiate a 6-month agreement with the Dutch East Indies government to transfer oil. From the joining of the war until the attack, Japan had been creating trade relations with surrounding islands, including the Philippines, the Dutch East Indies, New Guinea, and several other islands Southeast of Japan. These territories held little to no power in the war, thus Japan took advantage, using them as puppet states to fuel their war efforts as well as utilize the territories' resources. These gains incentivized Japan to continue expanding East into the Pacific, with the islands of Hawaii as the forefront of its actions. Beginning in the mid-1940s, Emperor Hirohito was already working with Isoroku Yamamoto to create a plan of execution for the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Admiral Yamamoto



Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto served as the backbone of the attack on Pearl Harbor. From as early as May of 1940, Yamamoto began planning details of a major attack in the Eastern Pacific. Yamamoto needed full support of Japanese military leaders in order to supply the necessary amounts of manpower, military equipment, and careful planning for a successful surprise attack. His plans were initially met with fierce opposition from the Naval General Staff, who believed that such an attack would create far too much risk. The Naval General Staff rejected Yamamoto's plan four times. After the 4th rejection, on October 14th, 1941 thorough refinements to the details and operations were made and the Naval General Staff finally agreed to allow preparations to be initiated. Rather than using all the original six Navy Fleet carriers, only the three most enduring ships would be used to sail to Pearl Harbor, accompanied by both the Combined Fleet and midget submarines. The Combined Fleet consisted of battleships, aircraft carriers, aircraft, and the main components of the Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN). It also consisted of Marine Infantry Units and the First Air Fleet, created in April 1941 specifically for this attack. Yamamoto's final Combined Fleet was capable of endless destruction and represented a massive, unknown threat to American power.

On November 26, 1941, the Naval Fleet left its base in Japan and set sail for Hawaii. By the morning of December 7, the Combined Fleet was in position to launch an attack on the Pearl Harbor Naval Base. At 6:00 AM, the first wave struck: 189 fighter aircraft, torpedo bombers, high-level bombers, and dive-bombers began to attack battleships and carriers on the island of Oahu including Fort Island, Wheeler, and Hickam. Four American fighter jets were spotted inspecting Oahu and promptly shot down, leaving the airspace clear for the Japanese.

The second wave of attacks included 171 additional aircraft fighters. Japanese forces moved to destroy the remaining American aircraft carriers present after the first wave and terminate the American aircrafts on Oahu to prevent counterattacks. In total, roughly 411 aircraft fighters were used in the operation. The Japanese had successfully carried out the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor with little opposition from the unprepared American defenses.

American Retaliation



The United States has been preparing to enter the war as early as November of 1939 when it repealed the arms embargo provisions of the neutrality law in order to sell arms to France and Great Britain. Throughout the 1940s, the U.S. produced hundreds of thousands of ships, tanks, and airplanes for the Allies in preparation for what President Roosevelt regards as an inevitable war. The Japanese, on the other hand, began participating in warfare as early as July of 1937 during the Sino-Japanese War and its material and military resources have been depleting ever since. While Japan has one of the strongest navies in the world, the U.S., with all of its resources and preparations, poses a huge threat to the Japanese occupation of Hawaii.

Japan is, however, in an advantageous position at the moment with the surprise attack of the Pacific fleet headquarters under its hands. The United States has not yet retaliated, nor has there been any opposition in the air, but with the U.S. on the verge of dissolving its neutrality even months before the attack on Pearl Harbor, it is guaranteed that the nation and other Allied powers will retaliate. It is up to this committee to determine defense mechanisms that will prevent the success of enemy attacks. The U.S. has several other military bases stationed around the mainland, with a majority of ports in California just a couple thousand miles from the islands. Their resources and strength are enough to push the Japanese military out if Japan does not send reinforcements and supplies to its troops. Delegates must work together to not only protect its soldiers and civilians from the hands of the Allies but also to protect the islands of Hawaii, if this land and all its rich resources are to become ours by the end of this war. In order to win the war against the U.S., Japan must keep its doors open to allies who can provide military and economic aid. Japan's strategy for action is in the hands of delegates, but be prepared to draw out strategic military plans for the occupation of Hawaii, as well as potential invasions of the islands between Hawaii and Asia and mainland U.S. Japan's military force is also vastly smaller than the U.S., thus delegates may seek aid from Japanese colonies or allies.

Stability in the Mainland

Japan is an island with much unrest and instability among its people. Due to the economic downturn following trade embargoes placed by the U.S., the public is in a pit of outrage and discontent. The Japanese



government has been distributing propaganda with elements of status in Shōwa Japan to persuade the public “to undermine American troops’ morale, counteract claims of Japanese atrocities, and present the war to the Japanese as victorious.” This statist movement is comprised of Japanese nationalism, militarism, and state capitalism. For the radicals, *Sakurakai* means a violent overthrow of the current imperial government to create a national syndicalist state with equal distribution of wealth and removal of corrupt leaders, and for others, it means a return to the military-shogunate where the emperor assumes dictatorial attributes but leaves day-to-day decisions to the military leadership.

These opposing nationalistic ideologies are causing conflict among the Japanese populace, however, this is not an insurmountable task as the public’s opinion on many issues has been easily swayed in the past. Strong political leaders stand amongst the delegates, and the ability to negotiate in order to maintain peace on the mainland is key. In the past, many political ideas, namely communism, have previously swept through and gained momentum among the people in the late 19th and early 20th century. If the committee allows these ideologies to spread as they have in the past, this committee will have more concerns than the war itself. The longer the war drags out, the longer the economy continues to plummet. The citizens of Japan are sure to react negatively to the many threats. The economy and governance of the country is in your hands, and you must do everything you can to maintain order.

Delegates must also be prepared to face the unpredictable environment of Japan. With Japan’s mountainous and coastal topography, the island is prone to natural disasters and has suffered greatly from tsunamis, floods, typhoons, earthquakes, and volcanoes in the past. Delegates must be able to supply and provide for not only your soldiers but also your civilians in case of upheaval or natural disasters that may occur. Otherwise, there may not be a Japan to go back to after the war.

Occupying and Governing Hawaii

The islands of Hawaii are of utmost priority in this committee, but they are also the most vulnerable to instability. In order to fully establish dominance and occupy Hawaii, delegates must act quickly, cautiously, and strategically when deciding how to occupy the islands.



Delegates must first provide strong defense mechanisms surrounding the islands to ensure that the U.S. does not counter-attack. This will allow time to settle into the territory without direct opposition from the U.S. military and create a barrier between Japanese occupations and enemy forces.

Additionally, delegates must determine a safe location in the Pacific to settle in order to recuperate from the attacks and resupply the troops. This will allow Japan to strengthen its offense and prepare for defense. Luckily, a day after the Navy Fleet left its base in Japan, two additional ships were set sail that contained food, water, weaponry, and medical supplies. This ship should arrive any day now, but if the delegates have not yet found a location to settle, the boat will have to turn around or risk being destroyed by the U.S. If the ship arrives safely, the resources are still limited and the committee must find additional means of supporting its troops, be it sending supplies from mainland Japan or utilizing the abundant resources on the island of Hawaii.

Even with one-third of Hawaii's population made up of native Japanese and East Asians, delegates are bound to see opposition on the island from American nationalists and conservatives. It is important that Japanese establish dominance immediately and let the natives know who their new leaders are. Limiting their contact with mainland U.S. will benefit the committee, as the U.S. government will try to sway public opinion and cause opposition among the people. Avoiding conflict with the citizens will also be strategic, as the Japanese are already dealing with the U.S. military as a strong opposition. American civilians left on the island will most likely be looking for benefits or incentives to remain at peace, otherwise the occupation of Hawaii will be difficult.

Providing that delegates are able to keep the inhabitants of our new land at peace, establishing a governing system will be fundamental to maintaining order. These citizens need a leader to turn to and someone to lead in the upbringing of the economy and military in the new Hawaiian colonies.

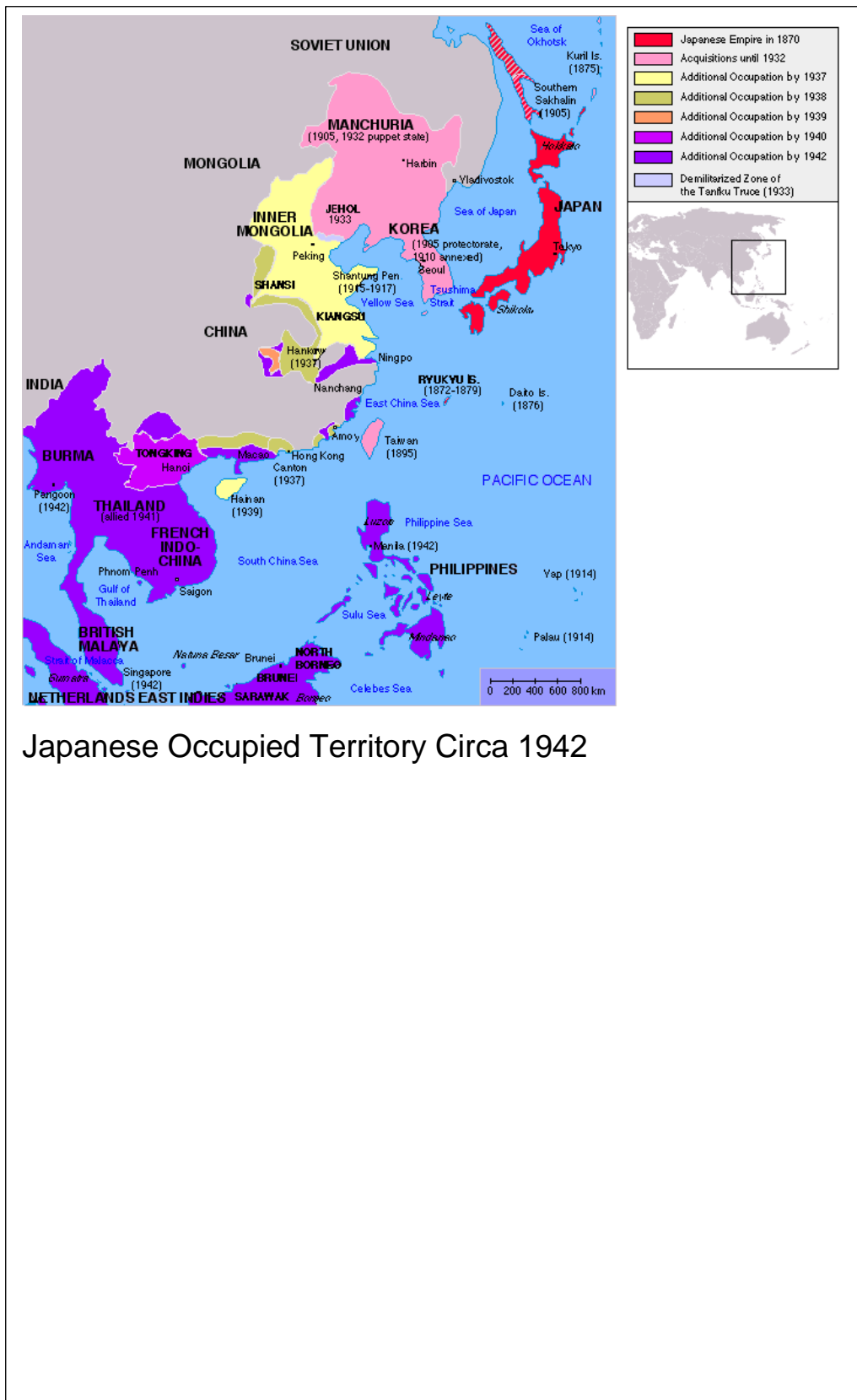


Primary Source Documents



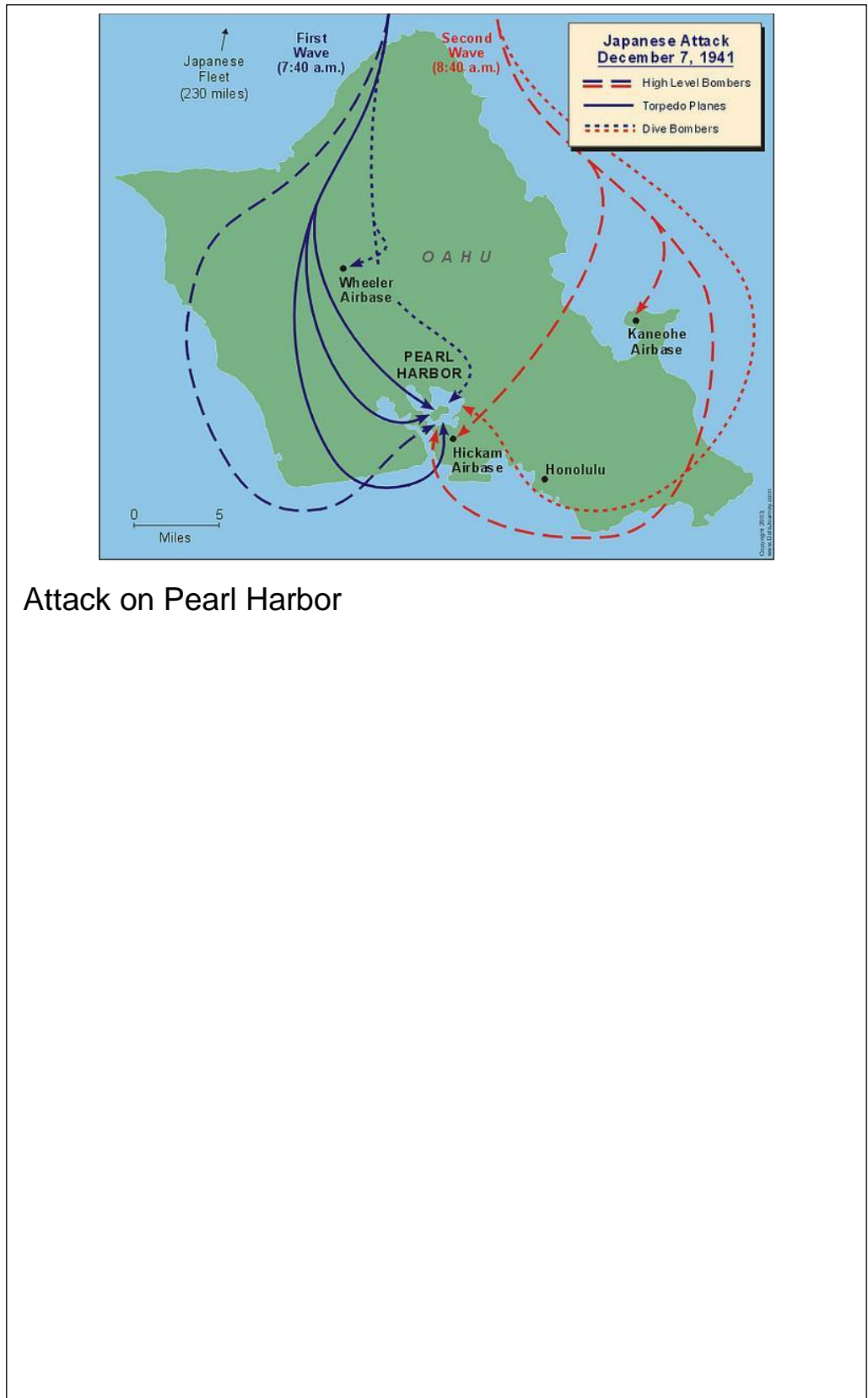
Map of East Asia





Japanese Occupied Territory Circa 1942





Attack on Pearl Harbor



Position Descriptions

Vice Admiral Shigeru Fukudome

Vice Admiral Shigeru Fukudome is the chief of staff of the combined fleet and has been Admiral Yamamoto's closest advisor since the initial planning of the attack on Pearl Harbor. When his peers consistently opposed Yamamoto's proposals, Fukudome worked to repair relations amongst the leaders and created compromises to suit everyone's interests. Fukudome is amongst the brightest thinkers, yet he is often in the shadow of Yamamoto. He is overlooked by his peers but has the potential to become a great leader especially with this new era of expansion into the islands of Hawaii. Fukudome has and continues to advocate for the occupation of Hawaii. His military skills, particularly his ability to negotiate and his strategic outlooks, will provide useful when defending the islands from attacks of the United States.

Commander Mitsuo Fuchida

Commander Mitsuo Fuchida led 183 planes in the first wave of attacks on Oahu's north shore near Kahuku Point and was in charge of transmitting coded signals to strike. He was stationed over the targeted Pearl Harbor to assess damages and watch for in-air opposition and remained at the site until the mission was completed. Fuchida is highly regarded amongst his peers for his courage and quick reaction to oversights in planning. He is amongst the most skillful fliers in the Fleet, having gained combat experience from air operations in China during the 1930s. Fuchida's wishes to see his style of combat used in the attack on the allied power, with himself at the helm. He works closely with Nagumo, but the two have a history of disagreement when it comes to actions of the offensive line. With the approval of his fellow military leaders, Fuchida will be able to lead any attacks, whether on the islands surrounding Hawaii or on mainland U.S.

Vice Admiral Chuichi Nagumo

Vice Admiral Nagumo serves as the commander-in-chief of the First Air Fleet, the Imperial Japanese Navy's main aircraft carrier force. He was in charge of the IJN's striking power and responded to the final orders for the attack on Pearl Harbor. Nagumo is a strong advocate of combining air and



sea power, yet he was initially opposed to Admiral Yamamoto's plan of attacking Pearl Harbor due to the tactical and operational risk of the plan. He is a martinet for detail-oriented and risk adverse plans for the offensive line even when it leads to disputes with fellow military leaders. He and Fuchida are close colleagues, but the two have a history of disputes, as Fuchida is always trying to take action before a complete detailed plan, while Nagumo advocates for making careful, detailed planning before taking action.

Lieutenant Commander Murata

Veteran naval aviator Lieutenant Commander Murata led the attacks of torpedo bombers and dive-bombers and heads the fighter escort of Zeros drawn from three Japanese carriers. His goal is to seek out any potential threats to the Japanese forces, and destroy any U.S. carrier or battleship that he sees as a risk to Japan's own fleet. Murata holds the authority to bomb enemy territory as he sees fit, but his resources and men are limited. Murata must also take full responsibility for his actions, thus assuring collaboration amongst his fellow military leaders is key to maintain in well standing with the committee.

Prince Fumimaro Konoe

Prince Fumimaro Konoe served as prime minister of Japan from June of 1937 to January of 1939 and July of 1940 to October of 1941 when he appointed Hideki Tojo as the new prime minister. He led Japan into both the Second Sino-Japanese War and World War II. Konoe was a strong advocate for avoiding war with America and was in favor of meeting with U.S. President Roosevelt to negotiate an agreement of mutual respect at a summit conference in Hawaii that was to take place in May of 1941. Konoe's advisors, however, strongly opposed negotiations with the U.S. and continued to draw up military options as a fallback plan for the potential failed negotiations. After learning that negotiations with the U.S. had failed and that he had lost the Navy's backing against the adamant Army stance, he resigned from office just 6 weeks before the attack on Pearl Harbor. However, Konoe continues to be an active advocate for peace with the U.S., and still holds influence among the public for his anti-war sentiments. His current standing as a public figurehead will be vital in maintaining peace on mainland Japan.



Prime Minister Hideki Tojo

Hideki Tojo is the general of the Imperial Japanese Army and the current prime minister of Japan. He continues to hold his position as the Army Minister while serving in office—a position he assumed in October of 1941. Tojo has earned the support of the public nationalist and liberalists for his continuous successes thus far, and he has been and remains a strong advocate for war with the U.S. He looks to occupy the islands of Hawaii in order to expand Japan's empire and prosperity. If military leaders and political figures fail to consult him about actions that can potentially put Japan at greater risk, Tojo has the power to veto any plan. This consequence, however is also true for Tojo; if he decides to veto a plan for no other reason than a lack of consultation or if his decision is foolish, the committee can overturn his veto.

Rear Admiral Takijiro Onishi

Takijiro Onishi served as the head of the Naval Aviation Development Division in the Ministry of Munitions. He was in charge of planning the technical details of the attack on Pearl Harbor. Even though he worked closely with Yamamoto, Onishi opposed the attack of Pearl Harbor, fearing that it would lead to a full-scale war against an enemy far too powerful and resourceful compared to Japan. He also fears that it would lead to an unconditional surrender. Nonetheless, he commanded the 11th Air Fleet to attack American forces in the Philippines. His initial opposition to the war must be set aside now in order to uphold his loyalty to Yamamoto and support Japan through air attacks and defensive measures. Aside from his role as a military leader, Onishi has also served as a political leader and hopes to gain momentum as the leader of the new islands. His leadership is popular amongst the Japanese and he holds the approval of Yamamoto, thus a rise to power will depend on his ability to persuade the native Hawaiians of his strong leadership.

Commander Minoru Genda

Commander Genda serves as a military aviator and influential politician in Japan. He works closely with Admiral Yamamoto in planning the attack and provided the driving vision and political top-cover. Genda values secrecy



above all else, believing that the government's plans and actions must be kept from the public to maintain order and allow for successful invasions. At the start of the war, Genda was chosen by the Japanese Naval Department to work as a military attaché to obtain first-hand military accounts during the Battle of Britain. He is well trusted both in the military and the government to obtain and keep top secrets and often handles top-secret documents circulating in the top ranks of the nation. He also has close ties with the German diplomat in Japan who shares many of the nations' motives with Genda.

Minister of Defense Riku Watanabe

As the minister of defense, Watanabe acts as a subordinate to civilian authority, tailoring strategic decision - abiding to the public wants and needs before those of the military. The minister of defense is responsible for drafting policy and programs that support public opinion on mainland Japan throughout its operations in Hawaii. While the head of the defense ministry has traditionally been the prime minister, Watanabe has been placed in the position to direct the National Diet. In a national state of emergency, Watanabe has the ability to authorize the Japan Self-Defense Forces (JSDF) into action for peacekeeping and maintaining order on mainland Japan.

Vice Minister of Defense Daiki Ito

As the Vice Minister of Defense, Matsuoka's main focus will be maintaining defensive order during the occupation of Hawaii. With the war with the U.S. raging on and Hawaii in a vulnerable position for both attack and domination, Matsuoka's specialty will be needed to maintain order on the islands of Hawaii. The vice minister of defense is responsible for drafting policy and programs that align with the public needs on mainland Japan, administered by Watanabe. However, Matsuoka must ensure that the natives in Hawaii are satisfied and avoid chaos at all cost. In the case of a national emergency, Matsuoka is also authorized to enact the Japanese Self-Defense Forces for peacekeeping and maintaining order in Hawaii.

Japanese Ambassador to the US Kichisaburo Nomura



Kichisaburo Nomura is an admiral in the Imperial Japanese Navy and the current ambassador to the U.S. Before the attack of Pearl Harbor, he consistently sought negotiations between the United States and Japan to prevent war from breaking out. Unaware that the attack was happening, the ambassador is in a difficult position to stand up for his home country while maintaining loyalty to his duty as an ambassador. Nomura has been a trusted advisor among the U.S. government officials, and his sincerity in opposing the war renders him safe for the time being. Nomura's duty will be to negotiate with the Japanese to prevent further harm to the U.S. while not opposing or risking Japanese failure.

Japanese Ambassador to Germany Kyo Nakano

With Japan working alongside Germany in the war, Nakano's position as the ambassador to Germany is important in maintaining good relations and ensuring that Germany remains satisfied with the actions Japan is taking. Unfortunately, due to the war, Nakano has returned to mainland Japan for safety precautions, but he remains in close ties with many German officials. Any dissatisfaction of the Germany leaders will be sent through Nakano, but Germany is in full support of war against the U.S. as well as gaining U.S. territory. Through his connections, Japan can look for resources as well as military support from Germany.

Minister of Finance Okinori Kaya

The Minister of Finance holds a vital role in funding all efforts of this committee and is in charge of foreign investment reserves. Kaya is in charge of budgeting the war, ensuring that there is enough funding to supply weaponry and distribute goods to both soldiers and civilians. The ministry earns much of its money from taxes paid by citizens and manages the financial markets in Japan. With the war, however, Kaya must account for massive inflation and public skepticism. Maintaining close ties to Japan's colonies as well as its allies is crucial for supplying many of the war efforts that the financial sector of Japan may not be able to afford.

Vice Minister of Finance Yusei Bando

The vice minister of Finance acts as the advisor to Okinori Kaya in regulating the financial flow of and budget of the nation. With the occupation of



Hawaii within the hands of the Japanese, it is the duty of Bando to factor in the budget constraints that the new colony will add to the market. Hawaii's resources, land, and natives will provide vital resources to help Japan prosper as a nation, but the minister must be careful not to upset the natives with heavy taxes and inflation.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Shigenori Togo

Before the war broke out, Shigenori Togo served as a diplomat in several countries, including the United States, Germany, and Russia amongst many others. His diplomatic relations with the countries he has served in remain at peace, and Togo is a trusted minister. Togo openly opposed going to war with the U.S., as he felt the Western powers were far too powerful. He attempted to set up negotiations and reconciliatory policies between the U.S. and Japan, but his attempts ultimately failed. The Minister of Foreign Affairs faces many who openly support the war and wish to see America stripped of all of its power. When the Japanese decided to declare war, Togo took responsibility, signing the official declaration of war. The U.S., however, does not know of his official signing. They still entrust him with various bits of information in hopes that he will restore U.S.-Japanese relations after the war and U.S. allies during the war. He must now keep quiet and maintain good relations with both Allied and Axis powers in order for the U.S. to not find out of his actions.

Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka

Yosuke Matsuoka served as a diplomat and the Minister of Foreign Affairs during the start of the war. Matsuoka was a strong advocate for the Japanese alliance with Germany and Italy, orchestrating the Tripartite Pact in 1940. His strong liberalist ideology and advocacy for warfare makes him seem impulsive and sometimes reckless amongst his peers, but his intentions are always for the betterment of his nation. Matsuoka knows how to sway a crowd with words and will work to bring peace and prosperity if the occupation of Hawaii is successful. He hopes to rise to power as a leader of the new islands of Hawaii and lead the colony to triumph.

Minister of Commerce and Industry Hiroto Tanaka



As the minister of commerce and industry, Tanaka is in charge of overseas trades and the rationing and distribution of goods. The war and U.S. embargoes prior to the war has led to severe shortages of food, material goods, and oil in Japan. It is the minister's job to seek trade relations with other nations in order to obtain the goods necessary to sustain the population and soldiers during this time of warfare. Tanaka has good relations with the ministers of the Axis powers as well as a few small, neutral countries. Luckily, the ministry has thus far done a good job storing goods and has even sent two ships of goods to follow the battleships to Hawaii. Goods will continue to be distributed as Tanaka sees fit, but it is vital that good trade relations continue or else the nation will suffer from a shortage of food and supplies.

Minister of Iron and Steel Industry Haruka Akagi

As the minister of the iron and steel industry, Akagi plays a vital role in the production and distribution of weaponry for the military. Akagi is in charge of a manufacturing company that is capable of producing anything from simple weaponry to complex parts for battleships. Japan's industrial production of steel is efficient and plentiful to supply the war. However, this is also a resource that is highly sought after and can be utilized to trade for other goods, such as food and oil. Doing so will provide common goods for the people but Japan cannot afford to both. Akagi must negotiate with allied countries and military leaders to decide on the best course of action.

Minister of Justice Minato Arakawa

The ministry of justice has jurisdiction over the legal and judicial work of the government, including judicial administration, which involves the supervision of the work of the courts. The ministry must ensure that even in a time of war, the laws are being abided and that human rights are being protected. It is Arakawa's duty to bring to justice conspirators and anti-nationalists that will lead to disarray in the public and government. Arakawa is the head of his own court of justice that holds proceedings that violate the law, and can bring to justice any suspicious members who are not members of this body. It would take significant evidence to implicate a member of this body in such a way to adversely affect their standing in the government.



Minister of Education Ryuto Furukawa

With the islands of Hawaii within arm's reach of Japanese occupation, the Minister of Education is in charge of cultural, scientific, and technological developments both in mainland Japan and in Hawaii, if the land becomes occupied. Furukawa has significant influence among the public to promote his nationalistic propaganda and liberal ideologies. The nation respects the work he has done in educating the nation and hopes that the future of Hawaiian education will remain under his control. The people are easily swayed and will follow Furukawa's teachings as long as his ideas are not being opposed or challenged.

Home Minister Kosuke Ashikaga

The Japanese Home Minister manages the international affairs of Japan. Through local administration, the police force, and the electoral process, Ashikaga controls what news and information reaches the public and maintains order in the public through either the distribution or withholding of information and the use of force when necessary. The Home Ministry works to control political dissent and enforce the policies of the *Tonarigumi* system, which coordinates civil defense activities. Ashikaga must work to maintain peace and security in mainland Japan and Hawaii through the war.

