



Schwarz
TOD KLINGELN



S.A. Manni

Ein Lebensbild aus unseren Tagen

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Our Goal as a Cabinet

The main aims of our government and country are clear. We must orchestrate a phenomenal economic recovery and solve the rampant unemployment problem. Our country must become a manufacturing powerhouse and achieve autarky, in order to ensure Germany stands as an equal to others in the world, and that it must never rely on the help of others who can already be seen to be getting defensive towards any action we take which could lead to an improved position of Germany in global affairs. Further, having secured a membership in the League of Nations and revisions to the Treaty of Versailles, we need to rearm quickly and substantially, but covertly. Germany cannot be strong or command the respect we want it to with a weak army. Investing heavily into our forces in this way, in addition to helping us achieve our economic goals, should also, in the long-run, facilitate another important aim for us - Lebensraum. We must run this country with the understanding that we have to secure living space joined to the mother country for the rapidly rising number of Germanic peoples, both within and outside our country.

In achieving all these aims it is very important that Germany have some stability in international relations so that attention can be spent on the internal running of Germany, and then towards our more ambitious but necessary goals. Find below brief summaries of the current situations of key international players.

The United Kingdom

The islanders across the sea, the United Kingdom will go to any length to try and protect their position as the imperialist hegemon. They do boast an impressive naval presence, which makes a confrontation with them very difficult in the near-future. However, with a popular sentiment of pacifism in the country, the United Kingdom under Ramsay MacDonald has seen budget cuts in military and naval expenditure. It must be noted though, that with MacDonald's declining health, it is safe to say the United Kingdom is more run domestically by Stanley Baldwin and Neville Chamberlain - their rise could lead to change in policies in the future. For now, however, with Macdonald keeping full charge of foreign policy, we might be able to strike some good deals due to his general policy of appeasing us.

France

Our neighbours to the west, France wished for the enforcement of the harshest possible terms against us through the Treaty of Versailles. They clearly continue to be defensive towards us. They are currently working on the 'Maginot Line' near our western borders. The nation seems to be in the midst of a period of political instability, struggling between political ideologies like fascism and communism. It seems highly unlikely we will see strong reactions and quick policy decisions individually from them in response to any action we might choose to undertake. However, their friendship with countries such as the United Kingdom and others when it comes to matters of opposing our progress will always be a hindrance.

The United States

Currently still largely impacted by the Great Depression, it is important to remember that America at full capacity is quite possibly the superpower of the world. While the prohibition continues, it appears it is in its last stages when considering the levels of popular support and the policies of newly elected president - Franklin D. Roosevelt. Speaking of 'FDR', he is also looking to pass huge amount of economic and other reforms - together in a sense comprising his idea of a 'new deal', to help America recover from the depression. Geopolitically, America should maintain their recent policies of isolationism. However, it is also likely that should a confrontation break out in Europe, they will look to influence it heavily, especially when considering their 'special' friendship with the United Kingdom.

The Soviet Union

After considerable struggle and turmoil, over recent time periods the Soviet Union, under Stalin's autocratic regime, has undertaken a recovery which now finds them at a high position in global geopolitics as far as economic, military, and political might is considered. Their regime and rule has not been free of problems however, the current famine being a perfect example of frequent mismanagement of resources, especially necessary consumer goods like food. As far our neighbouring immediate threats are concerned, the Soviet Union does not have great leanings in any way, however the threat of the spread of international communism is real, and one we must look to prevent. In many matter they are pragmatic, and we might be able to deal with them where there exists mutual benefit.

Republic of Poland

Our neighbours to the west, the Republic of Poland is important for a variety of reasons, the most relevant of which are demographic in nature. The country has a very sizeable German population, and is a necessity in any achievement of Lebensraum. It is also home to the largest Jewish community in Europe. Greatly important also is the Free City of Danzig which is a semi-autonomous within the Polish Republic, but has a very large German population and is of high strategic importance to us in connecting our country to our Prussian provinces. However, in the short term it is important to note that they are friendly with France, and that they are unlikely to have a hostile attitude towards us while we do not make any claims on their nation or territory. They could be tactically important in reducing the amount of support international communism has if we use them as a temporary friendly buffer between us and the Soviets.

Italy

A fascist nation for some years now, Italy might be a nation with whom we could seek a possible alliance. However, of late they seem to be working towards strengthening relations with France. They do share an opposition to international communism which we could build on. Their strength, especially in terms of the quality, expertise, and training of their military is questionable, as is their commitment to the causes and nations they claim to fight for. As our southern neighbours, they are strategically important, especially considering their access to the Mediterranean Sea.

Austria

Those in control in Austria have made an immense shift towards 'austrofascism' - practically a coup d'etat which is a desperate attempt to remain sovereign. The reason they find it necessary to do so is that the ground realities are that there is significant support for national socialism, and a great chance that the Austrian people would defect to our country if we play our diplomacy and espionage right. The dictatorial regime they have now set up to attempt and prevent this from eventually happening, is unlikely to reduce the belief of a growing number of people within the country in the power of National Socialism to lift them from the problems they today find themselves in.

Spain

Spain is divided politically, and their economic situation is not the greatest. With great turmoil in religious matters as well, specifically due to the persecution of Catholics by the leftist government of the Republic, it seems the country is seeing increased reactionary support for conservative political groups of late. Dissent in the right for many of the failed and sometimes oppressive policies of the Republic is clear, and if the parties of the right are to win the elections, it is possible that a large amount of policy-reversal could take place in an attempt to right the wrongs of the current regime. There is no telling what changes this would bring about in Spain's condition and allegiances, but for our interest we should look to support the anger and disagreement that military and religious groups feel, in order to secure an alliance with a hopefully right-dominated nationalist Spain.

Japan

As they have already shown in recent times, Japan is a major power in international affairs, especially keeping in mind their series of victories against Russia and China, and their recent expansion in the Pacific and into the Manchurian region. Further evidence of this is their ongoing conflict with China at the Great Wall which seems certain to be a decisive victory for Japan. After years of a relative lack of relations with us, our ties with Japan have started growing of late, especially considering some views their leaders are sure to share regarding racial superiority and international interests in attempting to keep countries like theirs and ours down. It is also likely that they see a shared long-term threat in international communism and the Soviet Union. Any confrontation we might have with the French and British is also in their interest as it allows them to gain control of more islands and regions in the Pacific. Friendship with them is likely to be extremely beneficial.