

# HELPMUN 2021 Crisis Council Research Report



1984:  
Building  
the New  
World  
Order



This is a work of creative nonfiction. Some parts have been fictionalised in varying degrees, for various purposes.

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# Introduction to the Illuminati Headquarters

Tham Jim Ren

**'Supreme Chancellor of the Republic' (Chair)**

A good day to you, distinguished head of state. I hope that your day has been well and may it be well for the days to come. My name is Tham Jim Ren, though more recognized as Daniel, and I am the Chair for this unique council where we shall build a New World Order!

I am currently studying a degree in finance and economics in Taylor's University, being in the third semester of my second year. I have significant interests in the fields of economics, international affairs and modern history, particularly the 20th century as the era of the Cold War. Occasionally, when time allows it, I would play a game of chess. Simulations of the United Nations have ensnared my time for extracurricular activities for some time now. As a result, it had effectively formed an integral part of my interests, ranging from the great game of geopolitics to the resolution of world problems. Presently, I am a fervent participant in crisis councils and councils that are engrained with grand geopolitical natures and one ought to imagine that no deviation would reorientate this path for the immediate future. In the end, I remain thankful for all of my experiences that have preceded what is to come here in HELP University Model United Nations 2021.

I highly look forward to this particular council, given that it is literally dedicated towards building a New World Order. Prepare your research, prepare your arguments, prepare your strategies and prepare your vision. I wish you all the best, heads of state!

"Ability without opportunity is nothing."

- Napoleon Bonaparte, First French Emperor

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Ernest Wong

**'Chancellor of the Exchequer' (Crisis Director)**

I LIKE MONEY  
JEWS  
SAMPLE TEXT

BORN TO DIE  
NUKE ALL CARS

朋友是一个坚韧不拔的纪录片，在香港这座城市的设置。主演：钱德勒 索罗斯 傅博斯 瑞秋 莫妮卡 和一些其他他妈的演员。

9999 YEARS LEASE  
KILL ALL COPS

IN ALL SERIOUSNESS (SANS THE FONT THAT THIS INTRO IS BEING CURSED BY), WELCOME TO ANOTHER CRISIS COUNCIL THAT JUST HAPPENS TO HAVE MY NAME ON IT. IF THIS IS YOUR FIRST TIME INTO THE SATANIC RING, OR JUST GETTING STARTED ON LEARNING THE WAYS OF THE DEVIL - YOU ARE IN FOR MUCH FUN.

CURRENTLY I AM A NON-FUNCTIONING MEMBER OF SOCIETY, EARNING JUST BELOW THE NOMINAL TAXABLE RATE BECAUSE TAXATION IS THEFT. IN OTHER NEWS, I AM BROKE. SEND HELP. I AM BEING HELD AT THESE COORDINATES:

IN OTHER ENDEAVOURS, I SEEK FOR THE ENJOYMENT OF TAKING THE TRAIN AS I WATCH ROAD USERS SUFFER IN THEIR AGONY OF "TRAFFIC JAMS". IF TRAFFIC JAMS WERE EDIBLE AS A TOAST SPREAD, I'D BUY ALL THE STOCK. SOMETIMES THIS ENJOYMENT IS BEST COMBINED WITH THE THRILL OF FIREARMS AND TERRORISM. OR BOTH.

IF YOU DON'T READ THIS RESEARCH REPORT I WILL FIND YOUR IP ADDRESS

"Yeah sex is cool but have you seen a deer dancing to Gangnam style?"

- SOME HENTAI PROTAGONIST

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INSTAGRAM: ZUCC**



Ong Ming Khai  
**'Emergent Eschatological Entity' (Crisis Director)**

Welcome to The Pipes™, ~~new sacrifices~~ esteemed fellows. My name is Ming Khai, and I am one of the Crisis Directors overseeing this aptly named council.

I am currently studying the mechanisms behind the scenes of the stage commonly known as the universe with varying degrees of success and crippling mental trauma. I seek out The Parmesan, wherever it may have rolled to. Over the hills and far away, the hunt for The Parmesan never ends. In my free time, I enjoy staring directly at the "Sun", committing the Holy Scriptures of Barack H. Obama to memory, and penning drafts about that weird looking deer I keep seeing in my dreams. Sometimes I like to hold mushrooms at gunpoint and count the sins of God.

I certainly am looking forward to how this council will play out. May you all succeed in achieving your goals, propagating your agenda, and backstabbing your neighbours. Not necessarily in that order.

"This will require a great deal of blood."

- Bahungave ☽ XVII, brother and son of Lost Daramwul

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## Introduction to the Committee

Years after the apocalyptic dark days, remnant states began to organise themselves throughout the supercontinent, with those who have survived the original fallout being relegated to deep recessions and internal isolation. Two nation states in particular, the Commonwealth and Nusantara, were locked in a great geopolitical game against one another. It seemed as if humanity returned to an age of chaos and discord.

At the recommendations of Emperor Jiaotong and the initiation by the State of Japan, it was recommended that the International Summit of Indo-Pacific States (ISIS) was to be established to facilitate the views of all states within the Indo-Pacific supercontinent. While not all known states are members of the organisation, it has been duly concluded that the organisation encompasses a sufficient majority to be representative of the views and perspectives of the supercontinent. Its authority is relatively similar to that of the now-defunct United Nations General Assembly. Its authority is as follows:

1. The Summit shall consist of all states that have submitted their interest by the 25th of November to the State of Japan. The Summit, upon their next iterations, may admit any new Member State if deemed desirable by half of the existing Member States.
2. The Summit may discuss any questions or any matters as deemed desired by the Member States. It may make recommendations to the Member States on any such questions or matters.
3. The Summit may consider the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments, and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the Members.
4. The Summit may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any Member. The Chancellor, with the consent of at least half the Member States, shall notify the Summit at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security.
5. The Summit shall, when as deemed so possible by the Chancellor at the advice of the Member States, initiate studies and make recommendations for the:
  - a. promotion of international co-operation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification;
  - b. promotion of international co-operation in the economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields, and assisting in the realisation of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.



6. The Summit shall consider and approve the budget of the operations of the Summit. The expenses of the operations shall be borne by the Members as apportioned by the Summit.
7. Each member of the Summit shall have one vote, where the Commonwealth and the Empire shall be considered as exceptions. Each shall have two votes. Decisions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of voting Member States at any given session.
8. A Member which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions shall have no vote in the Summit if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The Summit may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member.
9. The Summit shall meet in regular sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require. Special sessions shall be convoked by the Chancellor at the request of at least a majority of the Members.
10. The Summit shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its Chancellor for five-year terms.
11. The Summit may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.



## Historical Background

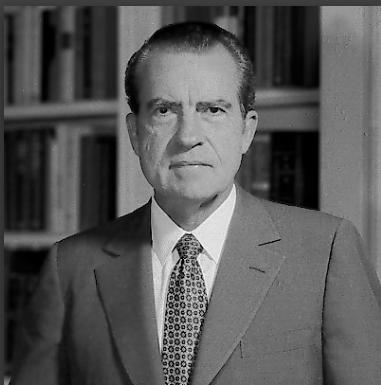
### The Cause of the Dark Days

The nature and cause of the apocalyptic dark days is uncertain. The two superpowers of the East, the Commonwealth and Nusantara, appear to be providing different explanations to the cause of the conflict. It is not known what are the levels of validity and truth in both versions. Both have been compiled from official sources from both nation states and shall be presented accordingly.

#### Official Version from the Commonwealth

According to sources from the remnants of the Commonwealth, it has been claimed that the entirety of the cause, from its escalation to its spark, was fully in the responsibility of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. According to these sources, the President of the United States Richard Nixon visited the Soviet Union on the 7th of June, 1971, in a diplomatic mission for the restoration and normalisation of relations between the superpowers through the principles of detente. However, three hours down in his trip, his carriage was allegedly hijacked by the KGB en route to Moscow. It was with this move that it is believed in the Commonwealth that Richard Nixon has become the first American President to have been killed on foreign soil.

It is said that the United States of America immediately increased its military readiness level to DEFCON 2, with the entirety of the armed forces of the United States being deployed to Western Europe. Diplomatic channels through the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) were flooded with traffic as democracies of the Western world prepared for a potential conflict. Not long after, it is said that the General Secretary of the Soviet Union, Leonid Brezhnev, was willing to conduct an immediate meeting in West Germany to explain and potentially reconcile if possible. However, according to the same sources, this action was viewed as entirely insincere. The military readiness of the Soviet Union at that time was relegated towards defensive measures given the belief that a diplomatic solution was possible by the Soviet leadership.



Richard Milhous Nixon

His final portrait before  
his fateful trip

The situation was marked by its event horizon with the sudden death of Leonid Brezhnev on the 20th of June, 1971, with Soviet news outlets immediately purporting that the West was responsible as potential retaliation for the death of Richard Nixon. It has been claimed that information leaks from the intelligence agencies (primarily from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) alluded to the origin of the assassins, which is Kaliningrad. Following the death of Leonid Brezhnev, the whole armed forces of the Soviet Union prepared for total armageddon. With both militaries being prepared to the peak alongside



their heads of state being deceased, the catastrophic nuclear exchange was only a few minutes shy of reaching the turn of the month.

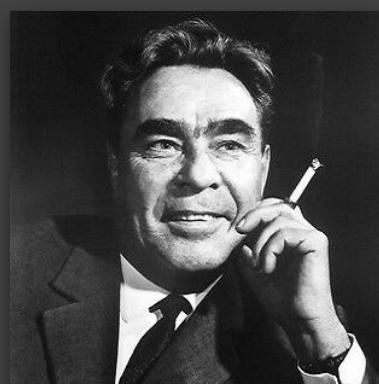
### Official Version from Nusantara

According to sources from the newly-established Empire of Nusantara, it has been claimed that the fundamental trigger of the catastrophic conflict was fully in the responsibility of the United States of America. According to these sources, the President of the United States Richard Nixon was en route to the Soviet Union on the 7th of June, 1971, in a diplomatic mission for the restoration and normalisation of relations between the superpowers through the principles of *detente*. However, seventeen hours down in his trip after first flying from Washington D.C., his Presidential airline was shot down while travelling through the west of Denmark, with the airplane crashing directly into the sea.

An immediate rescue mission was called, with German, Danish and British rescue teams being deployed in rapid response. No survivors were recorded and Richard Nixon was confirmed as dead on the 8th of June, 1971. It was with this move that it is believed in Nusantara that Richard Nixon had become the first American President to have been killed by an accident away from the homeland while in service. The sources interestingly utilise leaked information from the Allied Command Operations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), where it was confirmed that Denmark had no complicity whatsoever in the tragedy.

It is said that the United States of America immediately increased its military readiness level to DEFCON 2, with the entirety of the armed forces of the United States being deployed worldwide. The sources note that Soviet intelligence services identified that the correspondence within diplomatic channels between the members of NATO were surprisingly one-sided, in the sense that it were the democracies of Western Europe that consistently communicated with the United States, but rarely the other way round (with instances with the United Kingdom, France and West Germany being noted), thus implying mostly silence from the United States. Not long after, it is said that the General Secretary of the Soviet Union, Leonid Brezhnev, arranged an immediate meeting in the city of Bonn with West German authorities to explain and potentially reconcile. The military

readiness of the Soviet Union at that time was raised towards partial mobilisation given the belief that possible aggression from the West may be on the horizon as the prospects of a diplomatic solution was deemed somewhat unlikely by the Soviet leadership. The visit went ahead on the 20th of June, 1971, where Leonid Brezhnev met with West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and their American ambassador.



Leonid Illyich Brezhnev

Pictured having the final puff during his trip to West Germany.

The situation reached its event horizon with the sudden death of Leonid Brezhnev on the 21st of June, 1971, a day into the meeting, where it was said that the Premier was openly attacked upon leaving his carriage, with the entirety of his security



apparatus being eliminated. News outlets across the world immediately reported on the tragedy, with several remarking that the United States was responsible, conducting the assassination potential retaliation for the death of Richard Nixon. The assassins, according to shared information from the KGB on the day of the crisis, were noted to be three individuals in particular, where they were identified as 'DJ', 'Detective' and 'dado' (sic). No further information was uncovered and they have been shrouded in mystery ever since.

Following the death of Leonid Brezhnev, the whole armed forces of the Soviet Union prepared for total armageddon. With both militaries being prepared to the precipice alongside their heads of state being deceased, the catastrophic nuclear exchange was only a week shy of reaching the turn of the month.

## During The Fallout

Much of what is written here are information that is provided by the national archivists of the Commonwealth and Empire. While both states may have their biases and leanings, much care is taken to ensure the material presented is as objective and neutral as possible. Additional sources include the National Archives of Thailand, Japan and Cooperative Korea.

## The Second Konfrontasi (Confrontation)

During the dark days of the fallout, the Republic of Indonesia was initially dormant during the catastrophic armageddon, taking no measures whatsoever and resorting to a "wait and see" approach. Unbeknownst to the President, significant portions of the military had shown severe discontent towards the President over this stance and according to sources from Nusantara, the general populace was similarly dissatisfied and concerned. In what is known as the "*Glorious Revolution*" in the territories of Nusantara and the "*Hudud Coup*" internationally, Suharto was overthrown in a coup executed by the Indonesian military on the 6th of June, 1973. It was known as the "*Hudud Coup*" due to the middle names of one of the chief schemers, Joko Hudud Setiawan, with no connection to the Islamic punishments of the same name. The coup was successfully executed with widespread support across most sections of Indonesian society, though several pro-Suharto elements remained throughout the years. The country was subsequently ruled by a council of high-ranking individuals from the military with a panel of expert advisors from various fields assisting in their governance of the country.

For the two years that succeeded the coup, the Republic of Indonesia engaged in a massive military build-up, ostensibly to prepare the country for a potential invasion or intercontinental attack by foreign forces. However, on the 17th of August, 1975, Indonesian forces plunged straight into Malaysia through the whole Kalimantan front. The Royal Malaysian Army was, according to Nusantaran sources, quickly capitulated in recognition of the "*holistic goal of the Malayic peoples*", the goal of which is actually unknown. By the 10th of September, 1975, East Malaysia had fallen and the invasion eventually reached the Peninsula. By the time Malaysia had fallen, the Indonesians launched Operation 'Raya', where a large-scale invasion by paratroopers and marines was expected against the Republic of the Philippines,



supported by naval and air contingents. While foreign military analysts expected the invasion to fail, the complete disorientation of Filipino forces led to their rapid capitulation. It is alleged that it was due to rapidly-changing grand strategies in the militaristic field in conjunction with the United States of America. The fall of both Malaysia and the Philippines to Indonesia had soon led to the formation of Nusantara, based on the original principles of 'Maphilindo'. Given geographical differences, the nation state was divided into *Melayu Raya* and the *Filipino Governorate*. Currently, given the collaboration of locals, the *Filipino Governorate* remains relatively stable, though it continues to bear the brunt of piracy, whereas the former Malaysian territories have become a hotbed for unrest. While local collaborators have assisted in calming the situation, it is unknown how the situation would develop as time progresses.

### Conglomeration of the Commonwealth

During the early stages of the fallout, military collaboration with the nations of the Commonwealth exploded exponentially beyond imaginable proportions, as every single second counted to the geopolitical strategy of the Commonwealth. However, as time progressed, connections with the other sections of the Commonwealth on the other sides of the world diminished and the United Kingdom, the heart of the Commonwealth, fell silent on the 14th of March, 1973. Australia and New Zealand remained in communication, though they themselves were not spared from nuclear attacks (or attempts thereof). Major cities such as Sydney, Canberra and Wellington have been struck.

Given the perpetually deteriorating situation, both nations had decided to amalgamate into one single nation state, championing the name of the Commonwealth. The populations of both nation states have provided their full support for the initiative and it is believed throughout the Indo-Pacific that the new Commonwealth is the final bastion of Western democracy, the presence of the Republic of Cantonia and the State of Japan notwithstanding.



"Two Brothers of Oceania"

A file image of the flags of the former countries of Australia and New Zealand

### Fracturing of India

The world's largest democracy sadly did not survive the initial nuclear exchange. With a large portion of the Indian government wiped out in an impeccably well-timed attack on New Delhi, India rapidly decentralised into regional governments, some collapsing entirely.

If you have read this part, send the crisis director a photo of Narendra Modi. In the east of India, Maoist-Naxalite hotbeds became the root of an expanding Red Wave that swept eastwards. Believing that Maoism would succeed where the old pseudo-feudal ways brought total ruin, ideological fervour left their population



with few questions on how they actually ran the fledgling socialist state. The very same line of thinking has brought oppression and suppression to the Muslims in what could have been Bangladesh.

Ironically, the exact opposite occurred in the rest of former India. Scions of old Houses rose up to reclaim their titles with varying degrees of success, often waging wars of legitimacy and succession across the subcontinent. A new age of feudalism arose, and with it, the looming threat of its destruction by the Naxalites. Eventually rallying under a single banner that would eventually lead to the formation of the Maratha Raj, these feudal states conducted themselves in a manner not unlike that of the former Holy Roman Empire, with an added layer of cultural complexity that really does not warrant a detailed explanation here.

However, not all rump kingdoms and states joined the Maratha Raj. Independent holdouts continue to exist in Gujarat, the southern regions, and Ceylon. Notably, the Portuguese holding of Goa is a staunch supporter of the rights of these minor states to sovereignty, clinging on to any hope that Portugal still exists, and that the familiar sight of her ships will come any day now.

### **Fracturing of the People's Republic of China**

The People's Republic of China was temporarily neutralised when nuclear attacks decapitated any semblance of centralised power. What followed was a second warlord period, where rogue PLA generals and upstarts roved around waving swords and guns.

During this period of crisis, the Republic of China capitalised off this opportunity to mount a full scale naval invasion of the mainland, landing in strategic locations in the Fujian province. This was followed by the reclamation of Nanjing and Shanghai, or what was left of them.

By some stroke of luck, the missile bound for Hong Kong fell out of the sky somewhere in central China, leaving the city more-or-less intact. With EMP-induced radio silence from both Beijing and London as the result from the detonation of nearby nuclear missiles, the Commissioner of Hong Kong began to exercise authority over the surrounding areas with the consent of the Macau administration, and the more dubious consent of the local population. Eventually, the entity declared independence as the Republic of Cantonia, of an environment similar to that of Apartheid policies instituted in South Africa and South West Africa.

Further west, monarchist cells born of the Cultural Revolution seized power, forming the Later Xia Dynasty under the guiding hand of Emperor Jiaotong, a distant relative of the first Emperor Qin Shi Huang. Unifying large swathes of territory under their Mandate of Heaven, the Xia blame the vices of republicanism, democracy, and communism as the primary factors for the nuclear exchange. Only under the Mandate of Heaven will prosperity truly be achieved.



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## Key Geopolitical Powers

### Empire of Nusantara

The contemporary Hegemon of Maritime Southeast Asia, and for good reason. The Empire of Nusantara boasts one of the greatest navies in the known world, and controls the seas in which trade flows. The collapse of the Old World Order was a green-light for Nusantara, and green means go when it comes to collecting tariffs and tolls from unsuspecting merchant vessels, a pastime that has made the Empire very rich indeed.

### Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand

The last bastion of the West in the Indo-Pacific region, or at least, that's how it is in their eyes. Realising the vision for a United Oceania once a coherent government was reinstated in New Canberra, the Commonwealth stretches from the Australian mainland to the Pacific Outer Rim. Despite what disreputable sources might tell you, the Commonwealth has never lost a single war, much less to any emus.

### People's Republic of China

Another survivor of the nuclear war, but at what cost? The People's Republic has lost swathes of territory to rogue warlords and general anarchism amidst the fallout, yet maintaining a firm grip over the northern territories that persists to this day. It is the primary communist power in the north, having good relations with the likes of Korea and the Far East Republic.

### Republic of China

The Republic of China was presented with a golden opportunity during the nuclear exchange, one that had been seized and reaped as the return of several coastal provinces and the historical city of Nanjing to the Kuomintang. From arbitrary communist raids to unfettered media manipulation, the Mainland Territories are the closest to those described in the Orwellian novel, 1984. It's all good though, for President Chiang's smile is brighter than the light reflecting off his bald head.

### Maratha Raj

In the tumultuous period that plagued the Indian subcontinent following the nuclear exchange, the Raj came out on top. Vocal advocates for a return to simpler times, where lords of the land need only pay fealty to the Emperor in times of war or famine. Fortunately (or unfortunately), democracy is not yet dead. It remains in use in certain regions for purposes such as determining whether the local militias should hop on the war elephant bandwagon.

### Naxalite State of India

On the other side of the continent, the Naxalite State of India turned to the Maoist flavour of communism as the prime ideology in a nuclear paradigm shift. Spreading across the eastern provinces and stamping out Bengalese independence movements, it puts itself front row and centre when it comes to spreading their ideology to the impressionable Burmese rump states. Surprisingly,



it has no problem with the Maratha Raj claiming to be the true successor of India, as they believe that the Naxalite State has already transcended beyond the semi-feudal concept of Old India.

### Democratic Union of Cooperative Korea

Under the wisdom and guidance of the Glory Leader, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea broke through the DMZ and steamrolled down the Korean Peninsula in a mere 19 months. Now, as the Democratic Union of Cooperative Korea, the people of Korea are reunited once more under the banner of progress and unity, paving the way to a glorious future where the disruptive terrorist cells in the south are stamped out once and for all.

### State of Japan

The State of Japan pulled through the nuclear war more-or-less in one piece. Sure, it may have lost Tokyo, Kyoto, and several other major cities to nuclear hellfire, but the economy has never been better. It takes a lot to convince yourself that everything's going to be alright when you're almost entirely surrounded by communists and the closest thing you have to an ally is hundreds of kilometres to the south. That might explain why NHK keeps airing anime with heavy militarist undertones.



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## Threats to the Supercontinent

### Armageddon beyond the Urals

Since the apocalyptic nuclear exchanges of the 1970s and 1980s, global telecommunications systems and mechanisms have completely collapsed, with microwave signals being interrupted incessantly by radiation and receptors rupturing upon activation. While rudimentary communication channels have been established in the supercontinent, communications through the continental chokepoints remain ruptured and total uncertainty lies beyond the mountains of the Ural Mountains. All preliminary expedition efforts to the West by the remnant states of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics east of the Urals have failed without exception.

On the 9th of May, 1980, a junior officer from the 2nd Regiment of the 1st Guards Shock Division of the People's All-Russian Front (which had already faded into total obscurity by the dawn of 1984) had returned from a catastrophic expedition to the West, the first and only individual who was record to have survived ventures of equivalent magnitude. Officer Daniil Konstantinovich Vasilievsky, born in 1951 and passed away in 1980, was rescued by border patrols of the Front and was brought to the regional capital of Novosibirsk, being critically injured. Less than two days after his rescue, his entire body had begun to decompose beyond restoration, with doctors describing his condition as "radiation exposure beyond belief". During his final hours of still having the capacity to speak, he was reported to have said the following:

"Only six days after crossing the Iskanver Path through the Urals, we immediately felt a flaming sensation throughout our bodies, as if our skin was about to rupture into pieces. This feeling worsened as we continued our journey. As we continued, the whole path west to Kazan was filled with ashes and craters. I remember our divisional commander Surorov pulling out his radio, only for its microwave signal receptors to burst. Two regiments were sent on the path to Volgograd and another was sent to Nizhny Novgorod, as the rest of us continued to Kazan."

We once thought that all human life had left this world before reaching the desolate suburbs of Kazan. Demons from Hell stood before us throughout a four-kilometer front and immediately opened fire when we were sighted. Despite orders to hold our



Daniil Konstantinovich  
Vasilievsky

2nd Regiment, 1st Guards  
Shock Division



ground, the 6th Regiment under comrade Bukharin charged. I remember Comrade Surorov being furious, calling comrade Bukharin a "fool to the end", before relenting and ordering a general advance towards the inner city, with our T-72s leading the charge. By now, around a fifth of our numbers had dwindled. I will never forget seeing comrade Ilyushin's final moments.

We burst through the city's outer defenses as our marksmen made quick work of demons from Hell. I eventually realized that they were defending something, a makeshift command post of sorts, being centered around a news broadcast station in the heart of the city. I shouted to comrade Surorov, telling him of the discovery, leading him to calling a full-on assault on the station. Grenades and landmines blew up left and right as if it were Stalingrad, but fate will have it as comrade Konev struck a blow to their strongholds as he incessantly threw packed explosives at them. I charged inwards with my regiment and cleared out the building from bottom to the top. When we reached the top of the station, comrade Ivan immediately began running through the screens, as the divisional commanders rushed upstairs to us. God forbid what we saw to be true.

It was a whole map of Europe that we once knew. Staggered borders were seen as countless countries, scattered with unrecognizables such as "Deuvoelkisch", were pasted across from Lisbon to the Urals. The map spontaneously showed sudden flashes of light at certain points, with curved lines leading directly to these places, criss-crossing the whole map. It was not long before I realized that these lines and flashes were. I saw three lines being directly targeted at the Iskanver Path, our route for escape. As we looked through it more, we realized that three dots were directly approaching where we were. There was one word on our position. "Eliminate".

We didn't even have time to stomach the revelation. In a split second, the whole room exploded as the entire building collapsed downwards. I was barely conscious, yet I heard perpetual gunfire and I thought it was the end. However, I remember seeing comrade Gagarin pulling me out. "Hang on there, hang on there!", I remember him saying. I don't



know what happened to the others. We stormed away from Kazan all the way back and for a few moments, we thought we were going to escape. Yet, we heard the sound of propellants from the fly. I remember looking up, and it was the most horrifying thing I have ever seen. It was a warhead. I don't remember what happened next. I still do not know how I ended up here. I don't have much time left."

The whole monologue took an approximate three hours to complete, with increasingly incomprehensibility. At 5:39 PM on the 12th of May, Daniil Konstantinovich Vasilievsky, officer of the 2nd Regiment of the 1st Guards Shock Division, passed away. His body was said to be unrecognizable, tantamount to reconstrued ashes. He was awarded the People's Star of Glory by Marshal Rokossovsky. His story was the last major story heard from the People's All-Russian Front. All communication channels with the Front went completely dark by the 6th of June, 1980. The final message from the Front was sent to the Far Eastern Soviet Republic. It wrote :

"...comrades in the East. The Front stands at the gates of the Ekaterinburg, just as our forefathers stood at the gates of Stalingrad."

### **The Second "Sea Peoples"**

Ever since the fallout, a once-thought flicker of history had returned to the present day. This chapter of history witnesses the re-emergence of the "Sea Peoples", a concept thought to have brought the collapse of the civilisations of the Bronze Age. They are known, just like their ancient counterparts, to be bands or confederations of people that raid the coasts of nation states in the Indo-Pacific. Their attacks are swift and decisive, where entire contingents of armed militia would attack an undefended settlement along coastlines and escape quickly upon pursuit by authorities. They also engage in naval piracy, where naval trade routes and shipping lanes are often attacked by these "Sea Peoples". The Commonwealth and Nusantara have both borne the brunt of these attacks and indeed, these assailants have utilised midget submarines to cut off telecommunication cables constructed in the ocean.



This is an image of a captured unmarked vessel from a successful repulsion of an attack from the "Sea Peoples" on the 2nd of February, 1983, by the Royal Nusantaran Navy. Its origins are unknown.

In recognition of a research paper by a microaggression-advocating and gender studies-promoting professor, they have been widely described as "*Multi-cultural Aggressors*", or better known by their acronym, 'MCA'. It is still unclear on why citizens living in the Malay Peninsula often describe the said acronym to be "humorous". One peculiarity about them is that they occasionally reward the rural

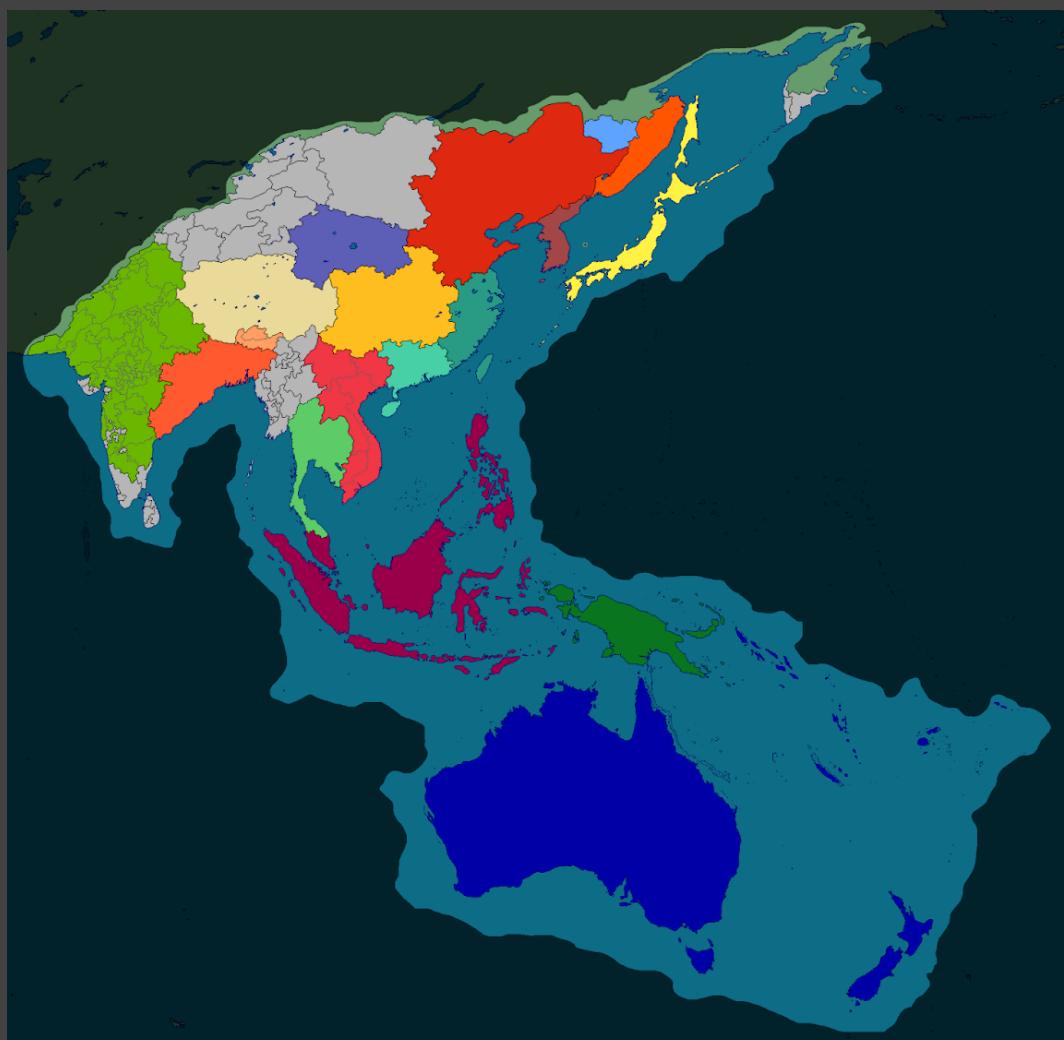


township peasantry within smaller states to gain support, deliberately choosing slightly in-land towns as to distinguish them from their normally-coastal targets. The extent of this is currently unknown.



## Appendix

### Map of the Far East states sending delegation to the International Summit of Indo-Pacific States



Empire of Nusantara	Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand	State of Japan
Most Serene Republic of Papua	Democratic Union of Cooperative Korea	Naxalite State of India
People's Republic of China	Republic of China	Maratha Raj
Republic of Cantonia	Later Xia Dynasty	Druk Tsendhen (Bhutan)
Mekong Soviet	Bod (Tibet)	Ma Clique
Kingdom of Thailand	Far Eastern Soviet Republic	Jewish Freeborn Republic
Minor States	Terra Incognita	



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## Selected Reading and Extracts

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Foreign Travel Advisory Notice (English)

Nusantran United Immigration Services, Palangkaraya

2 September, 1983

The government of the Empire of Nusantara provides the latest travel advice to travellers seeking to travel beyond the realms of the Empire via the Foreign Travel Advisory service. Always consult the FTA for latest and up-to-date travel advice before departing for your travels.

The FTA service can either be accessed by:

1. Visiting any Immigration Service offices near you,
2. Calling either:
  - a. +62-544-3278-3827 (English)
  - b. +62-544-3278-5572 (Standard Indonesian)
  - c. +62-544-3278-7742 (Filipino)
3. Submit a request for a report of a particular state or region by fax to +62-544-3278-3207.

There is no charge if the request is made over the counter or by call (toll charges may apply). A fee will be incurred if the request is made by fax. Payment of services can be made by Interteller or cash over any Immigration Service counter, with reference to the request code made. Requests by counter and call would take a few hours to process, while requests by fax may take up to 2 business days per request.

Travel advice may change from time to time due to prevailing conditions such as natural and unnatural disasters, and security threats within the state or region you plan to travel to and such information will be reflected whenever possible by the United Immigration Services.

Most states and cities on Tier 1 and 2 are safe to travel. Be aware and alert for developments surrounding security threats and attacks motivated against Nusantaran citizens in regions where you travel, as they may arise without warning. Always follow security advice by relevant authorities in the region and exercise caution.

Travel to the Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand requires a **special exit permit** from the United Immigration Services. Exit permits are only issued on conditions to the traveller and can be revoked at any time under the discretion of the United Immigration Services or the Empire. While consular support and services are available in the Commonwealth, they may be limited from time to time. Consult the FTA before travel on the latest advice on travelling to the Commonwealth to understand special precautions needed



while travelling and be vigilant against existing and new security threats against Nusantarans in the Commonwealth.

**Under any circumstances, do not travel to designated No-man regions and zones. There are numerous security and health risks posed to the traveller in such regions. Citizens who travel to No-man regions and zones would forfeit their claims to the Empire's International Travel Insurance Coverage. The Empire will not offer consular support to any individuals in No-Man regions and zones.**

Cities in most states in the Far East can be classified into three tiers of classification.

#### **Tier 1**

Tier 1 cities offer the highest degree of security and are among of the most advanced and technologically-developed cities of the Far East. These cities may have accessible infrastructure and amenities to tourists and are recognised for their business-friendly environment to conduct commerce in. Some of these cities are recognised to be megacities due to their staggering populations of up to 10 million and it's heavily fortified defences. However, these type of city classifications are rare.

*Example of such cities include: New Delhi, Hong Kong, Bangkok*

#### **Tier 2**

Tier 2 cities are the most common globally, which may not offer a similar security level of that of Tier 1, but they are generally regarded to be safe. However, security in such cities may not be guaranteed. Such cities may have populations of up to 3-5 million.

*Example of such cities include: Sapporo, Pyongyang, Kolkata*

#### **Tier 3**

Tier 3 cities are among of the most primitive cities, where crime and poverty is reported to be widespread. Instances of terrorism against Nusantaran citizens and interests may also be prevalent. The economy and banking systems of such cities may either be not operate on an optimal capacity or is dysfunctional. Such cities are often established on grounds of former no-man lands. Exercise vigilance and caution when travelling to such cities.

*Example of such cities include: Leningrad, Seoul, Qingdao*

**For more detailed information and tier classification of popular destinations, consult the FTA service.**



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*Technology Face-off of the Superpowers*

Adopted from magazine article from *Cantonia Tech Journal* Issue #42

14 May, 1983

As civilisation rebuilds its foundations from the dark days, the two superpowers of the Far East whom had emerged out from this disaster has managed to take a monopoly of virtually all aspect of technology, military and industry. These two superpowers of course, are none other than that of the Empire of Nusantara and the Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand.

If the global powerhouse of technological innovation of the Old World may be of the west, the New World's new hub of technological innovation would undoubtedly be the Commonwealth - or at least, in the Far East. Its technological superiority, ranging from a near monopoly in heavy machinery, manufacturing, and cutting-edge know-how, to the variety of product and services it provides to other states, which had helped to fuel its economic recovery agenda. It was also the result of a government-sanctioned reverse-technology program due to the breakdown in communications between the Commonwealth and the West, which culminated in the fostering of its domestic industry for the manufacturing of high-value technological products.

The rising underdog challenging the hegemony of the Commonwealth in its pursuit of total dominance in technology is none other than the Empire of Nusantara. While it may not be known for making the best gadgets in the Far East, its skilful knowledge of the seas has made it well-versed on naval navigation that makes everyone in the region its customer. The Commonwealth may have perfected its technology prowess, but it is the Empire that holds the upper hand in the waters.

Tensions between the two superpowers may have been rooted in its power to exert dominance and influence in the region overtly. And while there has been no exchanges of gunfire between both parties, they had been fighting a secret war since the late 70s - in stealing each other tech secrets, espionage, and sabotage, with the main culprit being the Empire.

The existence of the Empire's urgency to secure its place on the throne of technologic supremacy of the Far East is evident. Months prior, the Commonwealth Police, acting upon intelligence by the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation, had just arrested several engineers and entrepreneurs, some working in the Commonwealth's largest computer companies, over the conspiracy to commit espionage for the Empire of Nusantara. Just last week, the Royal Hong Kong Police Force had sentenced two Nusantaran citizens to jail for the conspiracy to commit financial fraud and industrial espionage against a Commonwealth company branch in Hong Kong.



While such instances of criminal activity by the Nusantarans - however may the Empire deny its involvement - illustrates how the Commonwealth and its allies are constantly targeted by the Empire, it is also proof of just how people valued the possession of technological and industrial knowledge of the Commonwealth.

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*Further naval incursions raises big questions and concerns*

Adopted from newspaper article from Australian Defence Industry Journal

9 August, 1984

As the Commonwealth experiences near-weekly naval incursions of offshore drilling platforms and settlements by naval piracy groups, its steady increase in the rate of raids has raised tough questions in Parliament to the Minister of Defence and Security regarding the state of security of the waters of the Commonwealth and the military readiness of the Commonwealth Navy to react against such threats.

Speaking in parliament, Mark Hampson, the Minister of Defence and Security, had affirm its assurances that the Commonwealth's military structure is ready to respond to any security threats, and would take measures to "evaluate past operational lapses to prevent (them) from occurring in the future".

Military strategy analyst Professor John Salas noted that recent incidents may had expose the naval defences of the Commonwealth as a result of the lack of government interest and investment in the late 70s, which saw a decline in the allocation of federal funding, downsizing of refurbishment programs and cancellation of new fleet procurement for the Navy due to "shifting operational priorities from sea to land and air defences". Still reading? Submit a photo of the fastest train in Africa to the CD now.

"This policy - or lack thereof - is showing its consequences," remarks Professor John Salas. "This may be the first, but it won't be the last of the Navy's troubles."

Often cited to be plagued by maintenance issues, costly replacement costs and high rates of failure, the Navy is seen as one of the branches of the Commonwealth Defence Force that is frequently criticised for being underfunded and underperforming to standards.

Critics had called upon the government to increase spending and investment to the Navy to counter recent incursions and better prepare the Commonwealth for such incidents.

Liberal MP Gordon Connaught criticised for what he called a "naked and gross challenge of the Commonwealth's sovereignty" and the "cowardice of the Labor government".



As such incursions are often well-organised and executed, some had call to question whether if the raids are conducted by a militia or a rogue state, rather than 'independent scavengers' as it had been previously thought.

When Mr Connaught challenged this official viewpoint on Monday's sitting of Parliament in New Canberra, to which the Minister was heard in his reply: "until the evident suggests otherwise... the government is treating such incidents to be perpetrated by isolated naval scavengers by trade in the region."

Speaking to the Journal, various industrial sources, speaking on the condition of anonymity due to the sensitivity of the issue, had agreed that the government is not doing enough to provide adequate naval defences to match the guerrilla-like offensive capabilities of the perpetrators.

"It would be an uphill task to try and convince this government to turn on their words," said one source. "Because it is very unlikely, at least for the existence of this government, that we would be able to secure tenders (to return) to work with them."

In other news, major industry players such as Rheinmetall Defence and Commonwealth Aircraft Corporation are looking forward to the government's release of its report on the state of the Indo-pacific region and threats towards the Commonwealth and the Far East.

Commenting ahead of the release, a spokesperson of Commonwealth Aircraft Corporation was quoted saying that the report would serve as to where the "Commonwealth government is looking into, and fine-tune our products and services to meet those needs," while meeting any potential gaps in between.

A Rheinmetall Defence spokesperson meanwhile had commented on the government's increased interest of the growing surge of organised militias in the Far East, and is exploring methods to neutralise such threats. The company is said to be standing at ready and committed to provide the needs of the Commonwealth in order to pursue the acts of "law and peace".

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*The strategic geopolitical position of the Kingdom*

Adopted from opinion letter column by Ratanankorn Jatusripitak from the  
Bangkok Post

12 October, 1984

The kingdom stands at a geopolitical crossroads between what is possibly the greatest observation of the disparity



between prosperity and poverty, the strong and the weak, and the powerful and the powerless.

If events of the past decade is of any indication, is that the kingdom has stood by resiliently in the harshest challenge posed to the kingdom's existence since the Japanese knocked on its doors.

However, the new turn of the decade provides opportunity to the kingdom, when it previously had none. The new superpowers, the Empire of Nusantara and the Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand, have a dynamic of exertion of military influence in the Far East.

Both superpowers are skilled in their own ways and fashion that complements each other - akin to Ying and Yang. The Commonwealth has been built upon a military-industrial complex that has a continuous relationship between governance and industry to supply its ever-growing ground and air forces, while the Empire has harnessed the power of the seas to hold total naval control of the collective seas that form the naval boundaries of the Empire.

Looking beyond north however, the situation looks bleak - the great military force of China and its protégé, the Soviet Union, has collapsed under the pressure of infighting. The changing hands of power has resulted in numerous creation of factions that are destined to fight each other off for power and prestige. What are left of China and the Soviet Union are merely of shells of their former glory. The split of political and military power in such regions are now hotly contested by regional warlords.

Even within what are formerly the People's Republic of China, the main four states that were formed out from the conflict can be considered to be regional superpowers in their own right. While today's People's Republic of China is much smaller than what it used to be, it still yields the greatest influence politically and militarily in the north, while the Republic of China, or Taiwan as its known, has made a successful comeback at striking at the Communists, establishing a foothold in the mainland. Together, these two Chinas collectively form an axis of military power of equal footing against each other.

Meanwhile, the Republic of Cantonia, formed by the then expanding reach of British Hong Kong in its quest for more land and political power, is widely regarded to be the emerging economic hub of the region. Its military may not match of that of the two other contemporary Chinas, but its status as the economic hub of the orient has allowed it to remain as a deterrent from foreign forces to capture it; rather, they seek to manipulate and control it. Lastly, the reemergence of dynastic is China, as a result of a new cultural uprising from an older generation discontent with the cultural revolution, is a surprise to be sure, but a welcome one. The Later Xia Dynasty had emphasised on the rule of the peasantry, while recognising on its greater



geopolitical potential by having the control of food security and the major rivers of the region. By controlling faucets of important resources, the Later Xia Dynasty has arguably secured its position as a kingmaker in any future wars in the region, insofar as the region is controlled by the Dynasty.

The great state of India succumbed to the Naxalite insurgency and had led to the destabilisation of the subcontinent and the subsequent splitting of India into two. Beset by internal and external issues, the newly formed state of Maratha Raj has yet to prove itself militarily. This can be said for much of South Asia, especially in relative pacifist states of Druk Tsendhen and Bod. While the Naxalite State has shown excellence in using guerrilla tactics and warfare to take down the former Indian state, it has not shown whether if it can convert such tactics into tools of power and to an extent, governance.

Further north and you will see contemporary Far East giants of the old world. The Koreas, led by the military strength and might of the North, had seen it became a formidable force facing off Japan, which had seen a decline in economic productivity and military might. Another power vying for recognition in the recognition is the Jewish Freeborn Republic, formed as a result of breakdown in negotiations and the start of armed civil conflict in the Far Eastern Soviet Republic in the late 70s, which lasted until 1981, where it was granted to secede from the Republic.

As the shift of power moves from the north to the south hemisphere, this presents the kingdom with the greatest opportunity that perhaps would cement the empire in its rightful place in the control and influence of geopolitical affairs in the Far East. Its strategic position that sits between the nexus of influence and power of both worlds is invaluable but has failed to be capitalised upon by the government.

However, not all states are necessarily all benevolent or in existence with the pursuit of peace and justice. Rogue states that were formed out from the collapse of law and order as the result of the nuclear armageddon has seen its proliferation in the Far East. While each state is different in its ideals, generally they aim for similar purposes - for the dismantling of great powers and states, destabilisation of order and destruction of societies in pursuit of utter devastation. Luckily, such states fall few and far between, and often do not pose a significant threat to the continent as a whole, as often such rogue states engage in conflicts with its neighbours or the surrounding region.

Besides petty scavengers and raiders comes new threats - militias. Most militias are formed by scavengers with a common goal and identity, and they fight under any flag or banner, or none at all. Such militias pose a significant domestic threat, as they may move between borders and can



attack swiftly and leave even faster. These militias are mostly formed out from poverty, lacking access to support institutions in a state or region which resulted in such militias resorting to violence to earn their means. In the Commonwealth, it is estimated that there are no more than 50 organised militias operating in the The Australian Territories alone. A Special Branch Bureau source in 1982 was quoted to say that there are approximately 125 militias operating within the borders of the kingdom, with most activity in the north of the forest bordering with the Mekong Soviet and the minor states of the former Burmese state.

However, just as this opportunity presents itself to the kingdom, we may also open the next greatest pandora box of all time. As the kingdom sends its delegation to the ISIS summit, it must also reposition itself and exert its strategic geopolitical influence by being the intersection of the new superpowers in the south and old world of the north the while also strengthening domestic security credentials with the peasantry in the kingdom.