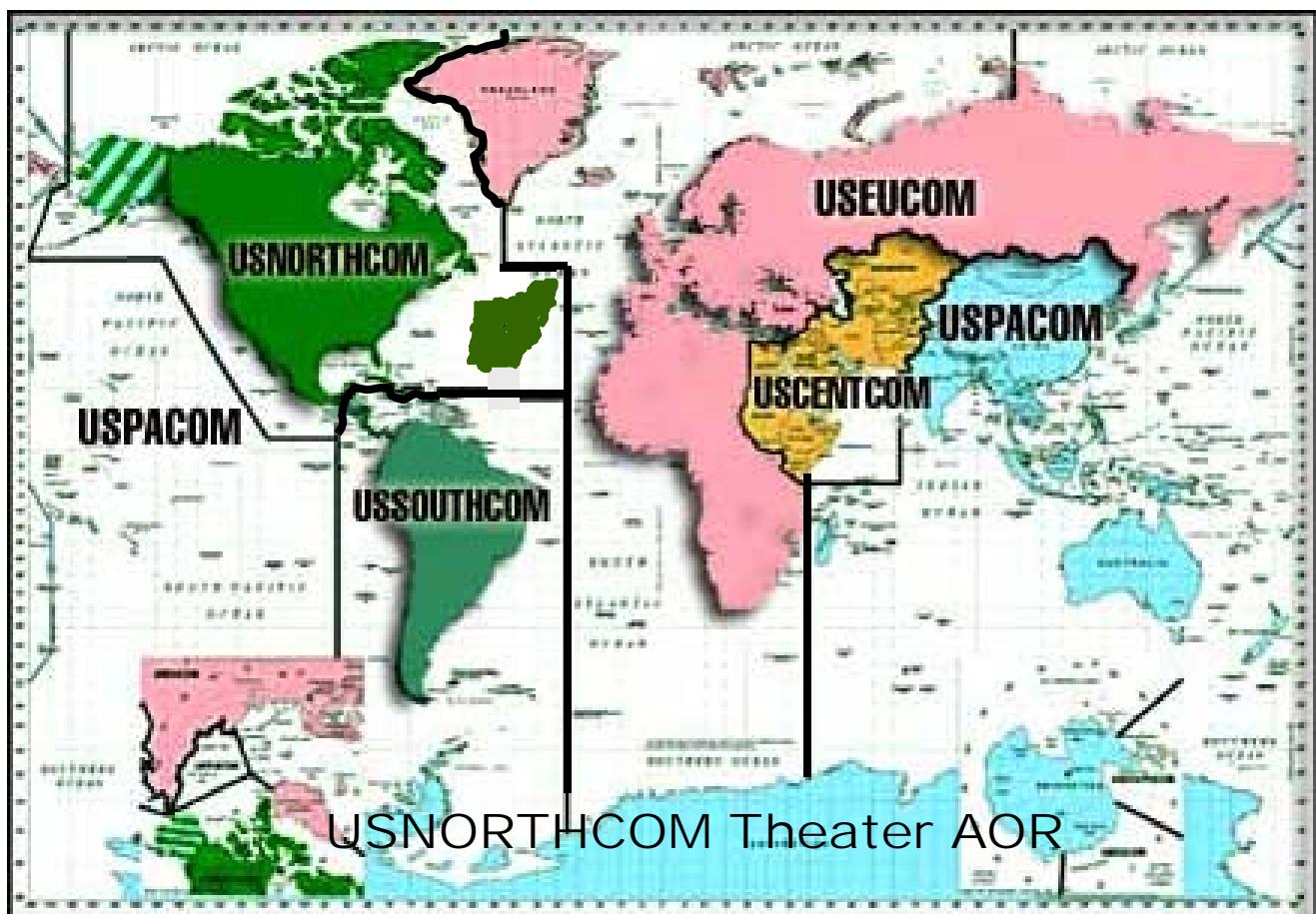


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STUDENT HANDOUT 31-190-1

United States Army
John F. Kennedy
Special Warfare Center and School



Continent of Atlantica "An Overview"

200BC - Present

9th Special Forces Military Intelligence Detachment
Fort Bragg, North Carolina 28310

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Regional Study of Atlantica

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9th Special Forces Group (Airborne)
Military Intelligence Detachment
Fort Bragg, North Carolina 28310

1. SUBJECT: Base Document

2. PURPOSE:

- a. This regional overview of the island continent of Atlantica presents a snapshot of the—
 - (1) Geography
 - (2) Hydrographic
 - (3) Climate
 - (4) General history
- b. The Continent of Atlantica “An Overview”; primary focus is on two nations—
 - (1) Republic of Pineland (ROP)
 - (2) United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA)
 - (3) The continent also includes the Republic of Appalachia (ROA)/Republic of Columbus (ROC) that will affect the political-military situation in your targeted country, the ROP.
- c. Further studies/ reports are necessary to gain a complete understanding of either country.

2. GEOGRAPHY, HYDROGRAPHY/CLIMATE:

a. Geography—

(1) Strategic Location-

(a) Atlantica is 1,300 miles east of the United States’ east coast resting on the mid-Atlantic ridge in the Atlantic Ocean (refer to Appendix 1 to Annex D [Maps of Atlantica]).

(b) It is geographically located between (refer to Appendix 2 to Annex D [Maps of Atlantica]):

1 30 degrees 30 minutes/45 degrees 15 minutes north latitude

2 29 degrees 20 minutes/ 54 degrees 20 minutes west longitude

(2) Atlantica’s size/shape is a near duplicate of that of the United States (U.S.) east of the Mississippi River; minus the states of:

(a) Michigan

(b) Maine

(c) Florida

(3) Area-

(a) Atlantica encompasses a total area of 616,067 square miles

(b) Sub-divides into four sovereign nations

(c) The nations are in order by their size in square miles, from largest to smallest:

1 United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA) ----- 291,445 square miles

2 Republic of Appalachia (ROA) ----- 181,964 square miles

3 Republic of Pineland (ROP) ----- 83,782 square miles

4 Republic of Columbus (ROC) ----- 58,876 square miles

(4) Dimensions-

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Annex A [United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA)] to Overview of Atlantica

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1. SUBJECT: Base Document of the United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA)

2. PURPOSE:

- a. This annex of United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA) presents a snapshot of the—
 - (1) Geography
 - (2) Hydrographic
 - (3) Climate
- b. Provide the user general data on the UPA's fourteen provinces, significant history, and present military order of battle.
- c. Further study required for a complete analysis of the UPA.

2. GEOGRAPHY, HYDROGRPHY AND CLIMATE:

a. Geography—

- (1) Strategic location—
 - (a) UPA is strategically located on the northern half of the Atlantica continent.
 - (b) The UPA is bordered:
 1. To the northwest, north and east is the Atlantic Ocean.
 2. To the southeastern half is the Republic of Pineland (ROP).
 3. To the southwestern half is the Republic of Appalachia (ROA).
 - (c) The UPA's size and shape is a near duplicate of that of the eastern U.S., minus the states of Maine and Michigan.

(2) Area-

(a) UPA encompasses 291,445 square miles of 616,067 square miles of the continent; it is subdivided into fourteen provinces and one District which is the UPA's capital.

(b) Name, capital, number of counties, size, and population (as of four years ago) list the fourteen provinces:

<u>Province Title:</u>	<u>Capital:</u>	<u>No. Counties:</u>	<u>Square Miles:</u>	<u>Population:</u>
Plymouth Province	Boston	14	8,257	5,737,037
Constitution Province	Hartford	08	5,009	3,107,576
Ocean Province	Providence	05	1,214	947,154
Chesapeake Province	Annapolis	23	10,577	4,216,446
First Province	Dover	03	2,057	592,225
Old Dominion	Richmond	95	40,815	5,346,279
Mountain Province	Charleston	55	24,181	1,949,644
Hoosier Province	Indianapolis	92	36,291	5,490,179

A-1

18 March, 2009
(UNCLASSIFIED)

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Annex A [United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA)] to Overview of Atlantica

Granite Province	Concord	10	9,304	920,610
Green Mountain	Montpelier	14	9,609	511,456
Empire Province	Albany	61	49,576	17,557,288
Garden Province	Trenton	21	7,836	7,364,158
Buckeye Province	Columbus	88	41,222	10,797,419
Keystone Province	Harrisburg	67	45,333	11,266,728
<u>District of Columbia</u>	NA	00	164	<u>235,930</u>
Total		556	291,445	48,540,310

(3) Dimensions-

(a) UPA stretches north to south 1130-mile beginning at Sherbrook Point, Granite Province down to Union Town Point, Hoosier Province.

(b) UPA widest point is east to west from Cape Code, Plymouth Province to Gray Point, Hoosier Provides totaling 934 mile.

(4) Subdivisions (refer to Appendix 3 (Five Geographical Regions of Atlantica) Annex D)-

(a) UPA is broken down into five subdivisions.

(b) These five subdivisions referred to as geographical regions

(c) The five subdivisions are:

1 Eastern Coast Geographical Region

2 Eastern Piedmont Geographical Region

3 Mountain Geographical Region

4 Western Piedmont Geographical Region

5 Western Coast Geographical Region

b. Hydrographic—

(1) Coast Line-

(a) UPA is a peninsula being surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean on three sides and has a total of 2707 coastal miles.

(b) The Gulf Stream flows from south east to both the east and west UPA coastlines.

(c) The coastline is broken down into three sections:

1 East coastline-----1314 miles

2 West coastline-----985 miles

3 North coastline-----408 miles

(2) Coastal Bays and Rivers- (Refer to the Atlantica Overview)

(3) Lakes, Rivers, Ponds, and Streams: (Refer to the Atlantica Overview)

c. Climate— (Refer to the Atlantica Overview)

3. SIGNIFICANT PERIODS OF HISTORY:

a. (200BC-1850) (Refer to Atlantica Overview)

b. (1850-1865)—

(1)The rapid growth of the 1840s in North Atlantica enables its industry base in the northeastern cities to grow at an average of 35% to 40% during this period-

(a) The Napoleonic wars caused many people to leave Europe to came to North Atlantica, which the majority them were German, Italian, Swedes, Dutch, and Slaves.

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Annex A [United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA)] to Overview of Atlantica

(b) Many of the Slaves, German and Italian settled in the central and western portions of North Atlantic.

(c) Russian immigrant came in 1848 with most of them going to New York City, Baltimore and Boston.

(d) UPA's eastern coastline was heavily populated with English, Swedes and Dutch.

(2) In the far southeastern portion of the UPA's Old Dominion was the Tarheel District, which is now North Pineland Province is where many Highland Scots and Irish Catholics settled-

(a) Most of the Scots and Irish Catholics were farmers by trade and had little money when they arrived.

(b) Subsequently many of them like the former black slaves became sharecrop workers for the English or Anglicized landowners in the east coast, east piedmont, and some of the mountain geographical regions.

(c) The English and Irish Protestant in the Old Dominion owned 3/5 of the land in Tarheel District and had little to no intent of industrializing the district.

Notes:

1. *1870, 20,000 rich landowners, mostly English and Protestant Irish fled the UPA and resettled into Game Cock District of Pineland Territory.*

2 *Most of these wealthy elites who remained in the Tarheel district settled in today's Second Congressional District of NPP*

(3) During this same period, Pineland and Appalachia Territories enjoyed economic growth that its northern neighbor had, but it was in agriculture.

(4) The three territories grew stronger while they grew farther apart politically and socially.

(5) April 1, 1865 Atlantica constituted a self-governing commonwealth of Great Britain, and all territories joined as a single nation.

(6) Secretly the former leadership of North Atlantica organized a political union consisting of members from the fourteen provinces and one district.

(7) Meantime the Appalachia and Pineland Territories' leaders were also dissatisfied and wanted their own system of government.

c. (1866-1870)—

(1) In the March of 1866, a referendum held throughout the fourteen northern provinces of the North Atlantica-

(a) The purpose was to determine if the individual provinces would join in the creation of a new nation.

(b) By an overwhelming majority the North Atlantica Provinces elected to form a sovereign nation, if need be by armed conflict.

(c) April 15 1866, they voted to change the territory name of North Atlantica to the United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA), write a constitution and the deportation of all Negroid and Mongoloid.

(d) An overwhelming majority accepted the nation name and the constitution, but the deportation act failed, being one vote short of the required two-thirds majority.

(2) By October 1866 to May 1868, the territories political division ran a political war among the three territories.

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Annex A [United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA)] to Overview of Atlantica

(2) April of 1868, Appalachia withdrew as a neutral but sovereign state.

(3) By June 1868, the remainder of the continent erupted into civil war over the Tarheel District, Black Codes and underground slavery issues.

(4) The foremost territories fighting were North Atlantica and the northern portion of Pineland Game Cock District and the north and northeastern portion of Peach District.

(5) The newly formed republic in the Pineland Territory ran by the Whig Party as well as the North Atlantica democratic union formed a volunteered military, which they employed against each other.

(6) Many former British officers and noncommissioned officers on the continent as well as the British government sent troops and naval support supporting the new republic of Pineland.

(7) North Atlantica reformed and changed its name to United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA) and consisted of fourteen provinces and district that received limited military assistance from France, Spain and Russia.

(8) The civil war results affected the entire continent causing many lives lost, wounded or missing as well as property. These heavy effects ended the conflict in October of 1870.

(9) Both sides sued for peace in Stockholm and in according to the Peace of Stockholm, which concluded hostilities on 16 January 1871, the continent became four sovereign nations-

(a) Republic of Pineland (ROP)

(b) Republic of Appalachia (ROA)

(c) United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA)

(d) Republic of Columbus (ROC)

(10) The ROC formerly Peach District was the southern portion of the Pineland Territory; ROC succeeds to gain a sovereign state of neutrality midway through the civil war-

(a) To compensate for the territorial loss, ROP received the lower portion Tarheel District of the Old Dominion Province, UPA.

(b) The newly ROP government voted to change both districts to provinces which would share the country's name; Tarheel District became North Pineland Province and Game Cock District renamed South Pineland Province.

(11) However, UPA allegedly claimed NPP as its initial territory based on the previous English colonial boundaries, but rebuffed when boundaries where determined by the world court in Stockholm.

(12) This persistent claim continued throughout the mid-20th century as a significant regional problem along with the payment enforced by the court decreed.

d. (1870-1899)—

(1) 1871-February 1874-

(a) Border skirmishes took place along the borders of Bluegrass / UPA border 1871-72.

(b) In March 1872 to early 1874 border clashes on the Volunteer and ROP borders.

(c) The clashes between the three countries alleged over ROA smuggling operations.

(d) Both the UPA and ROP government believed the ROA government had a hand in the smugly operations or was paid off to turn a blind eye to the tri-border smuggling.

(2) March 1874 all four nations held a peace conference, where they all signed more agreements that led to a series of economic relationships on the continent.

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Annex A [United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA)] to Overview of Atlantica

Notes: Since 1878 to 1972—

1. *The UPA government under the Atlantica Democratic Union (ADU) stated the payments never completed paid.*
2. *By January 1881, the UPA government filed a formal complaint to the world court that the total amount paid by the ROP was less than twelve million U.S. dollars.*
3. *The ADU spokes person stated most of the money that was paid came from U.S. corporations that are major stockowners of the farms, industry and mines in the western portion.*
4. *Neither the ROP nor the UPA can produce official documents for or against the UPA's claims.*

(1) By 1873, many UPA leaders recognized the weakness of a decentralized confederation form of government that resulted in the recent civil war.

(2) In the last session of congress in 1873; the UPA congress top priority was to development of a new constitution-

- (a) Using the U.S. Constitution as a model
- (b) The UPA Congress established:
 - 1 A federal government with strong central power
 - 2 Authority as a multi-party democratic union
 - 3 A federal republic in 1874

(3) In the early history of the UPA-

(a) Concentrated their full attention and efforts internally.
(b) Conversion of the economy to peacetime conditions and demobilization of the troops became the paramount issues in domestic policies:

1 To facilitate the process, a national program was formulated calling for full employment, labor-management cooperation, and land reform.

2 As a young nation, it fell on economic difficulties and reconciled diplomatically with the other nations.

\ (4) 1899, UPA government signed a series of economic and military treaties with the U. S.

(5) While slowly drifting away from Britain and other European influence.

(6) Perceiving no significant military threats to its national security, the UPA created a rather small national defense establishment. It initially consisted of:

- 1 Thirty-five thousand man ground force consisting of seven regiments
- 2 Twenty thousand man naval force
- 3 Five thousand Marine Corps

Note: Today these seven regiments are the UPA's seven Army divisions. [Refer to Appendix 1 (UPA Active Army Forces) to Annex A (UPA Overview)]

e (1900-1918)—

- (1) The new century brought the UPA significant progress in developing its industrial and agricultural base.
- (2) Its military remained small, contemporary, and combat efficient.

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Annex A [United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA)] to Overview of Atlantica

(3) Being endowed with an abundance of natural resources, fertile farmlands, the economy was on the threshold of becoming a wealthy and self-sufficient country-

(4) It had established strong commercial trade with Caribbean and South American countries.

(5) Not all-political parties (Atlantica Democratic Union) in the UPA viewed the U.S. as an ally, but a principal world-trading competitor causing tension between the two countries and also the unpaid debt the ROP denies-

(a) Diplomatically, the UPA continued to maintain a limited aligned foreign policy.

(b) Its primary national interests continued developing their country and increased its foreign market.

(6) 1907-1910-

(a) UPA economy came on hard times starting with heavy rains during the planting and growing seasons.

(b) September 1907, the continent was struck with the bubonic plague:

1 The UPA was unprepared for fatal epidemic

2 But the U.S. Red Cross/farm assistance nursed the country back on its feet.

(9) 1911-1918-

(a) Socially the population of the UPA increased by 27 percent during this period.

(b) Much of this was due to the liberal immigration policies that established the need for workers in the rapidly expanding economy.

(c) Most of the immigrants came from Spain, France and Eastern Europe.

f. (1918-1945)—

(1) 1916-1917, UPA government wanted to remain neutral during WWI, but owed a favor to the U.S. for their assistance in 1907-

(a) In 1917 four UPA's Army regiments quickly grew into divisions:

1 28th Infantry

2 29th Cavalry

3 10th Infantry

4 50th Cavalry

(b) By 1918 the UPA forces entered the war's closing years.

(c) The 28th and 29th Divisions saw the most action while the other two divisions were reserves for the ally forces.

(d) UPA's Naval and Marine forces increased as well, but were used to protect the shipping lane from Atlantica to Europe.

(e) The German population in the UPA:

1 Had mixed emotions about their part in the war.

2 Where 3,500 UPA German immigrants returned to Germany and fought.

3 After the war, many of the survivors refused to return to the UPA in protest.

(f) Economically, WWI was good for the UPA:

1 It was able to share with ROP and US many industrial and agricultural markets that had been dominated by the European countries.

2 Some commercial competition between the U.S. and the countries of Atlantica became intense.

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Annex A [United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA)] to Overview of Atlantica

3 The UPA came out WWI as one the world economic powers.

4 The war ended and—

a Its army and marine forces down sized to regiments.

b The naval force remained intact.

(2) The UPA was in an excellent position to capitalize economically on the demands created by the reconstruction efforts in France and the Russia revolution.

(3) By 1928, the UPA, in an effort to dominate the world markets, found its position overextended.

(4) The economy of the UPA devastated by the worldwide collapse of the financial markets in 1929.

(5) The ensuing economic depression had a devastating impact on the world especially the UPA's government and society.

(6) The election of 1932, capitalizing on the social and economic effects of the depression, the Atlantica Democratic Union (ADU) came to power-

(a) ADU won the election by a large margin [refer to political party's page 10]:

1 Atlantica National Socialist Party (ANSP)

2 Atlantica United Workers Democratic (AUWD)

3 Federal Republican Party (FRP)

(b) To some, the President Jon-Paul Gillette Duponta' was a totalitarian during his three terms in office.

(c) While in office Duponta' and his cabinet were able to convince the UPA Congress that the situation was so critical that they must be given the power to rule by mandate.

(d) The UPA Congress was disparate at that time, agreed and abrogated too much of its power to the executive branch of the government.

(7) The elections of 1936, the FRP regained the control of Congress.

(8) 1938, Congress put an amendment in their constitution that the ANSP and AUWD political parties were to be banned.

(9) Duponta' established a close relationship with the U.S.'s President, which he felt, was necessary to for his country to recover economically.

(10) Both the U.S. and the UPA wanted to stay out of WWII, but on Seven December 1941, the U.S. entered the war.

(11) April 1942, the UPA joined the allies in the European, Atlantic Ocean and Africa.

(12) UPA's seven regiments again grew to divisions; the Province governors authorized to establish National Guard units to protect against an Axis invasion-

Notes:

1. *The UPA government sent three of their Army divisions the Eastern Front to assist the Soviet Union.*

2 *At the end of May 1945, 135,000 UPA soldiers had been killed or wounded.*

3. *Many of the returning UPA soldiers established life long relationships with their Russian counterparts and their system of government.*

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Annex A [United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA)] to Overview of Atlantica

(a) The Army Air Corps' two squadrons grew into the 22nd Transportation Wing and the 23rd Fighter Wing.

(b) The UPA's 6th and 7th Naval Groups grew into Fleets augmented with the 369th Submarine Group and Marine Forces into five Marine Divisions.

(c) The UPA OB is:

1 The same today.

2 Patterned after the US / wears U.S. uniforms / equipment, which some military leaders keep insisting their men wear a sovereign uniform.

3 With exception of the 29th Mechanized Infantry Division which is equipped with Warsaw Pact equipment, however their uniforms remain U.S.

(13) May-September 1945-

(a) Ended WWII with the UPA's government believing that the strength of the U.S. economy would be necessary for their continued growth.

(b) The strength of the US economy and military led to the UPA signing a series of agreements and treaties that provided both assistance and aid to their country.

(c) Many countries thought that the conclusion of WWII would signify the end to all wars and because of this began downsizing their military strength.

(d) After WW II, the UPA military downsized to one-third its wartime size, excepting the Navy that remained unchanged.

g. (1946-1987)—

(1) By January 1946, brought the returning UPA soldiers who served on the eastern front with the Soviet Union-

(a) In 1946, organized The Eastern Front Veterans' Group (EFVG).

(b) The EFVG became very active in the ADU providing strong social views, but never avocation of anti-religious movements.

(c) The strong social views were very popular to many that enable them to gain control of the Upper House and rekindled a seventy-one year old border dispute with the ROP.

(2) July 13th 1946, the UPA ambassador Zachary P Vaccaro addressed the newly founded United Nation (UN) assembly claiming district rights to ROP's Northern Province because the ROP government only paid a small portion of the total amount.

(3) November 1946, the World Court addressed the issue-

(a) Records and official documents from both countries were collected and reviewed.

(b) The World Court returned its findings in December 1946:

1 Both countries records and documents were not authentic.

2 They were in contrast to each other, causing the Judges to throw the claim out.

(c) This decision brought two years of non-significant border skirmishes between the UPA and ROP.

(4) November 1950, the ADU voted out of the Upper House and the UPA joined North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

(5) June 1951, the UN forces in Korea included both ROP and UPA military forces.

(6) By 1952, all nations in Atlantica began to prosper economically and tranquility between the UPA and ROP existed.

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Annex A [United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA)] to Overview of Atlantica

(7) During 1954, both countries had returning veterans who were not received like the veteran after WWII.

(8) UPA and ROP veterans alike blamed UN and U.S. polices on the “Unpopular NO WIN” outcome of the conflict.

(9) However, throughout the fifties well into the late eighties the Western Hemisphere was lead by the U.S. bolstered military forces in Western Europe.

(10) During this period, the predominant political party was FRP-

(a) FRP controlled both sides of the House and the executive branch.

(b) Political unrest began to grow in the mid-1960, when many universities in the UPA held anti-US war protests and ADU party membership began to grow.

(11) By 1968 the ADU won many seats in Congress, but was unable to elect a President:

(a) 1969 border clashes occurred more often and violent until late 1972.

(b) 30 April 1973, a month after the Vietnam peace accord was signed and US troops were returning:

1 Peace returned to the continent of Atlantica.

2 Its countries' economies began to grow.

(12) 1972-1973, the ROA's tri-border sublet smuggling resurfaced causing Gang Warfare in the region.

(13) By February 1974, the continent was rocked by the oil embargo, nearly sending the UPA's economy into another depression.

(14) ADU again blamed the US and Western Europe Corporations for fabricating the oil embargo.

Notes:

1. UPA's economy hinges on foreign petroleum.

2 .From the beginning; the UPA's industrial was base driven by fossil fuels that are readily available from the Keystone and Mountain Province.

(15) With global warming as a major threat to the international community-

(a) The UPA began natural gas explorations along its eastern coastline that showed positive findings near the Southern tip of the Old Dominion.

(b) UPA with the assistance of the US began nuclear research and development.

(c) By 1977, the UPA had three nuclear plants running.

(16) 1978's UPA's federal elections brought about the greatest landslide victory in UPA's history.

(17) Many U.S. political analyses contribute this political victory to U.S. policies to control the world and its economy.

(18) In 1979, UPA's foreign policies began to divert when it announced their withdrawal from NATO and after the capture of the U.S. Embassy in Iran-

(a) The UPA government announced its alliance with the Eastern Hemisphere's Warsaw Pact, while remaining in the Western Hemisphere trade market with limited success.

(b) In 1979, the UPA and several OPEC nations signed major trade agreements, especially with Iraq and Libya.

(19) 1980-1987, three UPA army divisions deployed to Afghanistan-

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Annex A [United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA)] to Overview of Atlantica

- (a) 28th Airborne Division
 - (b) 29th Mechanized Infantry
 - (c) 50th Armor Division
 - (d) The 28th and the 50th were immediately at a disadvantage being US equipped, within the first three months, had 40% causalities
 - (e) However the 29th MID was Soviet equipped and was able to conduct very successful counter-insurgency (COIN) operations with less than 10% causalities.
 - (f) 1986:
 - 1 Over 23,000 UPA men killed or wounded.
 - 2 Sixteen hundred UPA soldiers captured.
 - 3 Over six hundred men listed as missing in action.
 - (g) Economically the national gross product of the UPA in 1980 was 300 billion UPA dollars with an external debt of 600,000 million.
 - (h) By 1987, UPA spent 128 billion UPA dollars in the war alone and was over 37 billion UPA dollars in debt.
 - (i) UPA also endured three years of poor harvest and a continual decline in western trade in support of the Soviet Union and Cuba.
- h. (1988-Present)—
- (1) In April 1988, a nuclear reactor, in the Garden Province overheated causing a meltdown that produced deadly amounts of radiation and shut down a large populated area.
 - (2) The election in 1988, the ADU was easily defeated by the FRP, who recognized the coming decline of the Soviet Union and the strength of the U.S.
 - (3) The FRP began establishing diplomatic relationship with the Western Hemisphere trade market.
 - (4) By the end of 1990, most of the UPA's petroleum imports stagnated by the Gulf Crises that the UPA's economy was near a stand still.
 - (5) Meantime UPA's military forces began downsizing its services by one-third across the board.
 - (6) January 1992, the UPA and U.S. signed a series of treaties that by June 1992, they were conducting military exercises in the northern sector of the Empire Province.
 - (7) In June 1993—
 - (a) U.S. and UPA military forces conducted a simulated emergency deployment readiness exercise (EDREX) along the ROP and UPA border in the Old Dominion.
 - (b) Clearly presenting a strong protest from the ROP, that in turn alerted its two National Guard Divisions.
 - (8) By 1994, the UPA had assimilated most U.S. military hardware and equipment into their inventory with the exception of one division, which is still equipped with Warsaw Pact equipment today.
 - (9) June 1995, the UPA Congress passed a bill expanding the command and control capabilities of its seven active army divisions.
 - (10) In 1997, two Army CORPS activated and the UPA military gain strength due the trouble in the Middle East.
 - (11) September 11 2001-

A-10

18 March, 2009

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Annex A [United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA)] to Overview of Atlantica

- (a) Brought an economic shockwave to the UPA.
- (b) Initially, the UPA supported the US war on terrorism.
- (12) October 12 2001-
 - (a) The UPA government echoed the U.S. denounced the ROA as a leading contributor of financial aid to Al Qaeda and the Taliban in Afghanistan.
 - (b) The government of ROA quickly denied U.S./UPA's charges.
- (13) Late 2002-
 - (a) UPA assimilated most U.S. military hardware uniforms and equipment into the inventory, and its doctrine reflected that of the U.S. TOE of 2000.
 - (b) However there are exceptions to this where there are still Warsaw Pact equipped units; the Twenty-ninth MID and most of the Provinces' National Guard and Air National Guard Units.
 - (c) On the other hand, the economic recovery that UPA hoped for did not take hold.
 - (d) Hyperinflation ensued and organized crime became the predominate force within the country.
- (14) 2003-
 - (a) Early 2003:
 - 1 Father U.S. economic and military assistance continued to the UPA.
 - 2 The aid and assistance came with a condition that required the UPA to provide military forces to the U.S. and British Coalition Forces in Afghanistan.
 - (b) Late 2003:
 - 1 UPA President, Fredrick Grub, authorized the VII and XV Corps as a part of their military command and control of UPA Army forces.
 - 2 Over the last few years, their deployment brought back nightmares of the first deployment to that country.
- (15) The summer of 2005 brought high gasoline prices to the continent. The black market in the ROA aided to the problems in portions of the continent, but had little to no effect on the UPA.
- (16) Late 2005 to early 2008, the Global War on Terrorism continued the deployed of UPA armed forces in support of the U.N. Coalition Forces in Afghanistan.
- (17) These deployments brought anti-war protest in the UPA, more than any other country.
- (18) In the spring of 2008, gas prices again rose to over 4.50 U.S. dollars a gallon, however dropped in fall 2008 to less than two dollar.
- (18) The UPA economy slightly felt the economic shock waves of the world's finical market since they were able to convert many of their automobiles to natural gas in the last year.
- (19) This has farther advanced domestic problems in the UPA and ROP political-military arena.
- (20) In this year federal UPA election, the deployment of UPA forces stimulated a series of issues favoring the ADU Party.

GENERAL DATA:

TOTAL AREA: 291,445 Square Miles

A-11

18 March, 2009
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Annex A [United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA)] to Overview of Atlantica

COMPARATIVE AREA: UPA is slightly larger than Algeria

NATURAL RESOURCES: Are Coal, copper, lead, phosphates, uranium, gold, iron, nickel, silver, tungsten, zinc, and timber

LAND USE: Is arable land 20%, meadows and pastures 26%, forest and woodlands 29%, and other 25%

ENVIRONMENT:

- a. Pollution control measures are below world standards that produces poor water and air quality.
- b. Problems of acid rain, agricultural fertilizer and pesticide pollution are near endemic proportions.

PEOPLE

POPULATION: 48,540,310

BIRTH RATE: 14 births/1,000 population

DEATH RATE: 9 deaths/1,000 population

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH: 68 years for male and 78 years for female

ETHNIC DIVISIONS: Caucasoid 84%, Negroid 9% and Mongoloid 7%

RELIGION: Protestant 46%, Roman Catholic 31%, Russian Orthodox 12%, None 6%, Jewish 3%, and Islamic 2%

LANGUAGE: National Language is American English and a sizable Latin American Spanish

LITERACY: 91.5%

LABOR FORCE: 23,725,000

ORGANIZED LABOR: 2,250,000 Members

GOVERNMENT

OFFICIAL NAME: United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA)

TYPE: Federal republic

**A-12
18 March, 2009
(UNCLASSIFIED)**

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Annex A [United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA)] to Overview of Atlantica

CAPITAL: Washington, District of Columbia

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS: 14 provinces and 1 district

CONSTITUTION: U.S. Constitution contains various amendments that are different from the U.S.; update is expected in May of next year and provides for three branches of government

LEGAL SYSTEM: Based on English common law, judicial review of legislative acts

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: President, Vice President, Cabinet and National Security Counsel

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH: Bicameral Congress consisting of an Upper house, the senate, with 28 members, and a Lower House, the House of Delegates, with 220 members

POLITICAL PARTIES:

a. The ADU—

(1) Is the most predominant liberal party, but more left of center, with more centralized power to the federal government and less power to the Provinces.

(2) In the 1930s, established income taxes, rationing, and social security programs.

(3) Is one of three major political parties in the UPA during the twenty-first century.

b. The ANSP-

(1) Was an ultra-nationalist party that has fascist orientation.

(2) In the 1930s, the ANSP's party's members were predominately UPA Germans and Italians demanding the UPA joining the Axis governments.

(3) Was very Pro-Nazi, anti Jewish and anti Communist party that often staged street fights with the other political parties.

c. The AUWD-

(1) In the 1930s, AUWD was a small political party of Marxist-Leninism socialist, anti-religion, and world revolution political party.

(2) Members were mainly Russian and Polish and Eastern Europeans that had close ties with Moscow.

d. The FRP-

(1) Was and is the most conservative political party.

(2) Believes in constituting, or marked by a form government in which sovereign power is divided between a central authority and a number of constituent political units.

(3) Strongly believes in more power to the province and less power at the federal level.

ECONOMY OVERVIEW:

a. The UPA is rich in natural resources and has a highly literate population, an export-oriented agricultural sector, and a diversified industrial base.

A-13

18 March, 2009

(UNCLASSIFIED)

(UNCLASSIFIED)

Annex A [United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA)] to Overview of Atlantica

b. Nevertheless, following decades of government mismanagement, static policies, and failure to modernize its industrial base, the economy has encountered major problems in the last two decades.

c. Its interventionist adventure along with the Soviet Union to Afghanistan, dependence on foreign petroleum, and poor government led to a poor economy and high unemployment in the late 1980's and early 1990's.

GDR: 2.2 Trillion, Per Capita \$25,910

INFLATION RATE (Consumer Prices): 1.6%

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 6.7%

BUDGET:

- a. Revenues \$826.7 billion
- b. Expenditures 391.5 billion

EXPORTS: \$715.3 billion

IMPORTS: \$44.6 billion

EXTERNAL DEBT: \$457 billion

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION: Growth rate of 7.6%

ELECTRICITY: 17,500,000 Kw capacity; 47,350 million Kw produced, 1,450 Kw per capita

INDUSTRIES: steel, vehicle engines and motors, farm tractors, telecommunication, chemicals, electrons, food processing, consumer goods, fishing, lumber, mining, and aerospace

AGRICULTURE: food grains, feed crops, fruits, cotton, corn, tobacco, oil bearing corps, cattle, poultry, and dairy products: and an illegal producer of cannabis

CURRENCY: UPA Mark (\$UM)

EXCHANGE RATE: US \$1= \$UM 1.5

FISCAL YEAR: 1 October –30 September

COMMUNICATIONS

RAILROADS: 33,750 statute miles/54,000 kilometers

**A-14
18 March, 2009
(UNCLASSIFIED)**

(UNCLASSIFIED)

Annex A [United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA)] to Overview of Atlantica

HIGHWAYS: 763,750 statute miles/1,220,000 kilometers

INLAND WATERWAYS: 3,812.5 statute miles/6,100 kilometers

PIPELINES: 30,625 statue miles/49,000 kilometers and 37,500 statute miles/60,000 kilometers

PORTS: Baltimore, Hampton Roads, Wilmington, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, Niagara, and Gray Port

MERCHANT MARINE: 128 merchant ships

CIVIL AIR: 3,200 commercial multi-jet/turbo jet engine transport aircraft

AIRPORTS: 950 deliberate airfields, 1,756 hasty airfields, and 3,457 pioneer airfields

TELECOMMUNICATIONS: 73,458,000 telephone; stations—829 AM, 1200FM, 1296 TV, 105,000,000 radio receivers, 50,000,000 TV sets

DEFENSE FORCES

BRANCHES:

- a. Department of the Army
- b. Department of the Navy (Marine Corp)
- c. Department of the Air Force

MILITARY MANPOWER: 340,912 Authorized active duty personnel—152,952 Army; 16,728 Air Force; 56,676 Naval; and 109,341 Marines / 5215 Naval

MILITARY BUDGET: 32.9 Billion; 4.1% of the GDP

Regional Study of Atlantica

(a) Atlantica's north to south dimensions stretches 1,606 miles in length, from its most northern point, Sherbrook Point, Granite Province of UPA, to its most southern point, Gulfport, Magnolia Province of ROA.

(b) Atlantica's east to west dimensions stretches 934 miles, from the most eastern point of Cape Cod, in the Plymouth Province, to Gray Port in the Hoosier Province of UPA.

(5) Geographical Regions' Subdivisions-

(a) Atlantica is broken into five geographical subdivisions

(b) Five geographical subdivisions (refer to Appendix 3 (Five Geographical Regions of Atlantica) to Annex D) are—

- 1 East Coast Geographical Region
- 2 East Piedmont Geographical Region
- 3 Mountain Geographical Region
- 4 West Piedmont Geographical Region
- 5 West Coast Geographical Region

b. Hydrographic—

(1) Coast Line-

(a) Atlantica is completely surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean/ has a total of 4,548 miles of coastline.

(b) The Gulf Stream-

- 1 Derivers from the Caribbean's that flows northeast towards Atlantica
- 2 The Gulf Stream diverts thirty miles southwest of the continent with:
 - a One branch flows northwest up/along the west coastline shore
 - b The main branch flows ten miles off southern coastline/then turns north northeast along the east coastline

(c) The Atlantica coastline is broken down into four geographical sections-

- 1 East coastline ----- 1,956 miles
- 2 South coastline ----- 657 miles
- 3 West coastline ----- 840 miles
- 4 North coastline ----- 1,095 miles

(2) Coastal Bays/Rivers-

(a) East Coast-

- 1 Hudson Bay (UPA)
- 2 Delaware Bay (UPA)
- 3 Chesapeake Bay (UPA)
- 4 Cape Fear River (ROP)
- 5 Santee River (ROP)
- 6 Savannah River (ROC)

(b) South Coast-

- 1 Chattahoochee River (ROC/ROA)
- 2 Alabama River (ROA)
- 3 Pearl River (ROA)

(c) West Coast-

- 1 Tennessee River (ROA)

Regional Study of Atlantica

2 Ohio River (UPA)

(d) North Coast-

1 Champlain Bay (UPA)

2 Connecticut River (UPA)

(3) Lakes, Rivers, Ponds/Streams-

(a) Atlantica has myriad of lakes, rivers, ponds, streams/creeks throughout its four countries.

(b) Atlantica's four countries obtain abundance of potable water; however, near the coasts, brackish/salt water may be the only water sources.

c. Climate—

(1) General-

(a) Atlantica's climate is similar to that of the eastern U.S.; exhibiting wide diversity.

(b) The continent lies almost wholly within the prevailing westerly wind belt.

(c) Atlantica's winds characteristics generally changes with an easterly flowing air across the continent.

(d) Surges of both polar/tropical air masses frequently combine with various types of storm systems will increase a variation of climates.

(2) Precipitation-

(a) Rainfall:

1 Atlantica varies annually from 30 to 50 inches

2 Since 2005 until middle of 2008; Atlantica suffered a drought; the worst to date.

(b) Cyclic storms/thunderstorms:

1 Thunderstorms are frequent during evening hours as the weather changes from warm/hot to cool/cold or cold/cool to hot/warm

2 Thunderstorms will average about—

a Twenty-five storms annually in the north

b Up to eighty storms in the south

3 Violent thunderstorms frequently visit the southern half/northwestern segment of Atlantica from March through September

(c) Snow/Frost:

1 Annually, north of Ohio River, UPA snow covers the ground an average of 40 days

2 Exception are the Green Mountain/Granite Provinces, UPA; where the snow coverage is up to 150 days

3 Mountain region, snowfall may range from—

a Few inches in the south

b Fifteen feet in the extreme north

4 Frost-free days occur-

a Extreme north an averages hundred days annually

b Compared to the south which is three hundred or less

(d) Temperature Ranges-

1 Winter Temperatures:

a North piedmont/mountainous geographical regions

b Coast/central piedmont geographical regions

Highs / Lows (*F)

-06 to 20 / -05 to -50

45 to 65 / -05 to 45

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Regional Study of Atlantica

<u>c</u> South coast/piedmont geographical regions	50 to 75 / 25 to 50
2 Spring/Fall Temperatures:	Highs/Lows (*F)
<u>a</u> North piedmont/mountainous geographical regions	20 to 45 / 00 to 20
<u>b</u> Coast/central piedmont geographical regions	50 to 75 / 30 to 45
<u>c</u> South coast/piedmont geographical regions	60 to 80 / 45 to 55
3 Summer Temperatures	Highs/Low (*F)
a North piedmont/mountainous geographical regions	55 to 70 / 40 to 55
<u>b</u> Coast/central piedmont geographical regions	80 to 95 / 65 to 75
<u>c</u> South coast/piedmont geographical regions	88 to 100/75 to 80
(4) Wind and Visibility-	
1 Wind:	
<u>a</u> The predominant weather fronts controls the Atlantica's wind patterns	
<u>b</u> A predominant polar front on any part of the continent will produce west or northwest winds	
<u>c</u> A predominant Gulf Stream front on any part of the continent will produce west or southwest winds	
<u>d</u> Occasionally, easterly polar fronts that become predominant will produce a polar winds from the east or northeast winds	
2 Visibility:	
<u>a</u> Atlantica usually has unlimited visibility year round	
<u>b</u> However, local weather conditions/changing seasons can limit visibility to near zero due to dense fog or heavy precipitation	
<u>c</u> Occasional dust storms, are due to long dry spells and will affect visibility	

3. SIGNIFICANT PERIODS OF HISTORY:

a. (200BC-1000 AD)—

(1) Saladero Indians driven from the Venezuela coast by tribal warfare and migrated to the Caribbean Islands.

(2) Eventually, a fragment of the Saladero Indians further explored the Atlantic Ocean along a natural current (Gulf Stream) and came upon a landmass now called Atlantica.

(3) By the tenth century, several groups evolved into civilized tribes.

b. (1000-1497)—

(1) By 1123 Norsemen, led by Eric the Great, established Osloholm on the northernmost part of Atlantica, at present-day Plattsburgh, Empire Province in the UPA on the Richelieu River.

(2) Both the Norsemen and the first native Atlanticans lived peacefully until the departure of the Norsemen in 1342, which left a small group in Plattsburg that exist today.

c. (1497-1501)—

(1) By 1497, an English explorer, John Cabot and crew on their return trip to England driven off course by a storm landing in the Delaware Bay on Atlantica.

(2) Cabot's party explored the central eastern coastline and charted many of the fresh-water inlets along the coast, but did not venture ashore.

(3) However, due to internal and continental difficulties, the English did not capitalize upon

Regional Study of Atlantica

their discovery.

(4) December 1500 a Spanish explorer, Vincente Pinzon, landed on the coast of what is now Gulfport, Magnolia Province of ROA-

(a) Unlike John Cabot, Pinzon traveled inland discovering the country rich in arable lands, but limited in exploitable mineral wealth.

(b) They traveled, as far north as what is now the Uniontown, Bluegrass Province.

d. (1501-1713—

(1) In the spring of 1501-

(a) Portuguese explorer, Americus Vespuccius landed in the Delaware Bay claiming it for the King of Portugal.

(b) Vespuccius traveled as far north as Empire Province, westerly to Lookout Mountain Volunteer Province, and to the south to Republic of Pineland (ROP).

(2) In May 1502, the first Spanish settlers arrived in southwest Atlantica in today's San Pinzon (Magnolia Province, Republic of Appalachia [ROA]) naming the territory Los Spain.

(3) May 1507, the first Portuguese settlers arrived at Lewes Beach, De Lewaro (First Province, of the UPA.

Notes:

a. *The Treaty of Tordesillas divided the colonial world between the Portuguese and Spanish in 1494, allowed for both powers to establish Colonies on the Atlantica) June 1505.*

b. *The Line of Demarcation (45 degrees West Longitude Line) ran vertically throughout the Continent of Atlantica, and bestowed the western half to Spain known as Los Spain and the eastern half to Portugal known as De Lewaro (refer to Appendix 5 to Annex D [Maps of Atlantica]*

(4) The First Native Atlantican population-

(a) Was willing to help the Europeans.

(b) Some converted to Christianity by Spanish and Portuguese missionaries.

(c) However, not all were receptive to this new religion.

(d) Shortly after the Europeans attempt to enslave them, they rebelled.

(e) By 1575, the Europeans defeated the First Native Atlantican uprisings, but it was due more to the introduction of European diseases than firepower.

(f) The First Native Atlantican population was approximately two million when the first Spanish and Portuguese arrived.

(g) However within seventy years; only forty-five thousand survived, which many today live mainly in North Pineland Province (NPP), ROP and in the eastern portion of the Volunteer Province, ROA.

(5) Initial the continent lacked exploitable mineral wealth and ideal climate; an agricultural based economy was established.

(6) However, a minority of the new settlers held large tracts of land and labor was in short supply.

(7) In 1521, the Spanish through the Dutch introduced African slaves into San Pinzon.

Regional Study of Atlantica

(8) The Portuguese employed this new slave labor into De Lewaro the following year.

(9) By 1577, Atlantica exported vast quantities of cotton and tobacco to Europe increasing its wealth.

(10) A triangle of trade developed between North America, Atlantica and South America.

(11) In 1589, the Dutch, who were rapidly becoming one of the leading western world traders and a colonial power, settled in Atlantica.

(12) Because of their interests in North America, they established the Dutch New World Trade Company to increase their trade market with the Atlantica.

(13) The Dutch concerned themselves with the establishment of strong enclaves around the main eastern and southeastern seaports on the Atlantica, which later they united in opposition against Portugal.

(14) In 1595, with the assistance of Osloholmian pirates, the Dutch overpowered a fleet of Portuguese warships off the coast of Assateague Island forcing the surrender of Portugal's authority over to the Dutch.

(15) During 1625, the Spanish gained control of De Lewaro expelling the Dutch.

(16) As punishment for siding with the Dutch in defeating the Portuguese fleet, the Osloholmian-

(a) Forced to scuttle their warships and their people went into hiding among the fresh-water inlets of southeastern portion of continent.

(b) Over time, became high sea / coastal pirates for over a century evading capture.

(c) Today, they make up the commercial anglers in ROC, in the last half century there has been indicators of illegal maritime activity from that region.

(17) However, Los Spanish rule was short-lived. According to the peace of the Pyrenees, 1659, Spain surrendered control of Cerdana and Roussillon and oddly enough, sold De Lewaro to the French.

(18) During 1666, the first group of French Huguenots established a colony at present day Beaufort, SPP, ROP.

(19) Initially, Beaufort's name was Pineland due to large number pine trees in and around the port town.

e. (1713-1756)—

(1) April 12, 1713, England, France, and Spain signed the Treaty of Utrecht-

(a) Ending the War of Spanish succession, which stated the King of Spain (King Philip), would retain his throne.

(b) However, the French and Spanish crowns were never to re-unite

(c) England would obtain territorial rights to Atlantica forced many French, Spanish and Portuguese to leave the continent.

(2) On 12 May 1713-

(a) The French community of Pineland took on a new name Beaufort when the English gained control of the continent after one of their leading public official Henry Beaufort.

(b) On the other hand, the name Pineland defined the vast area that prompted the naming of a territory and later a republic and two provinces.

(c) Shortly after the renaming of Beaufort, two towns were later named Pineland in SPP:

1 The first is located on SPP Highway 321, in Hampton County

Regional Study of Atlantica

2 The second one is just north of Georgetown SPP on SPP Highway 17

3 Both towns exist today.

(3) On 6 June 1713-

(a) England established its initial survey of continent.

(b) Sir Gilbert Stay led the expedition.

(c) To Stay amazement, the continent formed an almost replica of the eastern portion of North American.

(4) Upon completion of the survey in 1719, England divided Atlantica into three territories:

(a) North Atlantica— is to the United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA)

(b) Pineland is the—

1 Northern portion Game Cock District is presently South Pineland Province (SPP)

2 Southern portion Peach District is presently Republic of Columbus (ROC)

(c) Appalachia— Republic of Appalachia (ROA)

(d) The Atlantica Trading Company administered the continent with the company's agents governing the three territories.

(e) Additionally, the Atlantica Trading Company held a monopoly on all import and export of the continent's wealth.

(5) The spring of 1745 in Scotland-

(a) Followed the defeat of the second Jacobite rebellion, caused many Highland Scots to flee Scotland.

(b) The majority of these Scots hastily settled in North Atlantica territory's Tarheel District now the present day North Pineland Province (NPP).

(c) Unknowingly, the new immigrants soon found themselves enslaved to the minority Anglicized landowners.

(d) Once again, the new settlers founded the same harsh economic conditions and social repression of their homeland which has been an ongoing battle since.

f. (1756-1816)—

(1) During 1756, Great Britain entered into the Seven Year War in Europe against the French.

(2) Due to the high cost of conducting war throughout the world, Atlantica became of primary importance to the British war effort on the North American continent-

(a) Atlantica then severed as an intermediate support base, which provided the British Navy with war material and fresh food.

(b) The continent assisted the British government's subsidies of foodstuffs sent to Russia as part of the settlement with Peter the Great and custom duties from Atlantican goods helped finance their war effort.

(c) Because of the importance placed upon security of Atlantica, the British government placed a regiment of the King's Army in each of Atlantica's territories while British Navy patrolled the waters surrounding Atlantica.

(d) Though threatened by the French Navy on the high seas and coastal regions throughout the war, Atlantica did not become a battleground for European powers.

(3) By 1765, Britain attempted to increase taxes throughout Atlantica as well as the colonies in North America, this act rebuffed by both because of the want of direct representation

Regional Study of Atlantica

by the colonies to parliament-

(a) At times in Atlantica, tensions ran high, but a compromise solution reached in 1773.

(b) The British government:

1 Maintained taxation legislation

2 Continued their monopoly on shipping by the Atlantica Trading Company

3 Allowed local self-government under British rule administered by a Lord-General and Governor General that would be responsible for each continent.

(c) This agreement was hollow in nature, because it only allowed the local authority to make legislation concerning domestic issues but bestowed upon the Lord-General or governor-general the right of veto.

(d) Thus, effectively, guaranteed the Crown true authority on both continents by agreement and military presence.

(4) By 1777 in the American colonies, British forces on the Atlantica badly needed-

(a) A group of volunteers, known as the Optional a paramilitary, recruited by the large landowners to defend British interest in Atlantica.

(b) The Optional freed British regulars for duty in America.

(c) Throughout the war, dissidents attempted to capitalize upon the revolutionary movement of America and forged an independent Atlantica.

(d) However, because the large landowners controlled the Optionals and believed their interest intertwined with British trade stifled a revolutionary movement.

(5) In 1783, British Regulars returned to Atlantica, but because of British fears of another uprising within its domain, they disbanded the Optional-

(a) In addition, the British parliament in attempt to ensure a loyal British Atlantica released two thousand prisoners in British and Irish jails.

(b) By doing so, the British alleviated crowding prison conditions and created a cheap labor force and pioneers for the interior of Atlantica.

(c) The majority of the British settled along the North Atlantica east coast while the Irish Protestant settled in Pineland Territory northern portion; Game Cock District.

Note: During the Napoleonic wars, the Optional were reconstituted and subsequently permanent provincial militias established.

(6) During 1787, King George III, apparently in a fit of insanity, issued a decree to the colonial government of Atlantica to change all the names of the territorial's sub-political divisions, cities, towns, roads, trails, lakes, rivers, ponds, etc. to replicate those of the eastern United States-

(a) On the continent, this tradition remains in effect by the sovereign governments. However, King George allowing exceptions:

1 Provinces and districts would represent states.

2 The U.S. states' identified on the continent would be renamed using their nicknames; i.e., Delaware nickname was "First State" which later became the First Province in United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA), with the exception of Tarheel District and Pineland Territory were not changed.

Regional Study of Atlantica

(b) Atlantica's name changed to the United Provinces of Great Britain (UPGB)

(7) Throughout the course of the Napoleonic war, the UPGB provided the same form of assistance that it had supplied in previous British endeavors-

(a) Immigration continued throughout this period to the continent.

(b) Frontier areas expanded, while larger agricultural enterprises flourished in South and West Atlantica.

(c) Because of the nature of the terrain, North Atlantica's agricultural base was limited as was immigration.

g. (1816-1850) –

(1) Shortly after the cessation of the Napoleonic wars, English ideology and culture changed-.

(a) English commerce became present in almost every corner of the world, while a new age (Industrial Age) began:

1 However, industrial development was costly to the social strata

2 Factory workers—

a Compensated with substandard pay

b Forced to live squalid tenements.

(b) This led to a polarization of classes and a resurgence of popular radicalism.

(c) Many factory workers felt their only chance of advancement was to immigrate to one of the King's colonies.

(d) A number of factory employees immigrated to North America.

(2) North Atlantica as well as North America became ideal locations for the development of an industrial based economy-

(a) North Atlantica possessed exploitable water supply, navigable waterways, exploitable mineral wealth and the soil was unsuitable for year round farming.

(b) The new immigrants brought with them the technologies of the industrial revolution, and established numerous textile factories in North Atlantica to process raw cotton and tobacco from Atlantica's southern and western territories.

(c) Because river shipping was not under the monopoly of the Atlantica Trading Company, an internal transportation system developed between the three territories.

(3) In addition, due to the growth of an industrial base economy in the north—nationalities, social customs and socioeconomic concerns slowly began to diversify the three territories' overarching ideology.

(4) With the growth of industrial and financial concerns, cities emerged from once small towns and villages-

(a) Fishing villages grow to large seaports employing the Atlantica Trading Company. Towns such as New York, and Philadelphia grew at an average of 35% during this period.

(b) In addition, the myriad of displaced people from the Napoleonic wars were responsible for sending a large number of immigrants to North Atlantica.

(c) Most of these displaced people came from the Central and Eastern European countries, which would later broaden the existing social and socioeconomic diversities.

(d) In contrast, the population growth in the other two territories remained limited.

(e) The reason for the apparent stagnation was due to the two territories agric-based

Regional Study of Atlantica

economy.

(f) The predominant wealthy English and Irish Protestant landowners owned the majority of the land in the Pineland Territory's northern portion (SPP ROP).

(5) By 1835, the English and Irish Protestant elite sold much of their land assets in the North Atlantica's interior-

(a) Many of these elite moved south and began purchasing land in the lower portion of North Atlantica's southeast named Tarheel District and the remainder of the land in the north portion of the Pineland Territory named Game Cock District.

(b) This disproportionate ownership of land placed the interest of the Pineland Territory with wealthy elite that did not wish to disturb their good fortunes.

(c) In conjunction, this outlook retarded the natural progression of a healthy society.

(d) The overarching population in these areas of North Atlantica and Pineland Territories forced to eke out a meager living against the competition of large landowners.

(6) Throughout the early 1800's, slavery became a moral issue, especially in Appalachia and Pineland Territories as in the U.S.-

(a) In the two agricultural territories of Atlantica, the African slaves thought to be more cost effective for plantation operations so immigrants could not find employment with the large plantations.

(b) The only true exception to this dilemma was seaport communities that were under the control of Atlantica Trading Company.

(c) By the 1835-

1 Slavery became a thing of the past in the British territories.

2 Slaves were freed from the plantations in Atlantica more so in Pineland Territory.

3 Local governments employed Black Codes causing newly freed Negroid to:

a Become small sharecrop farmers for the rich landowners

b Move to North Atlantica industrial facilities as cheap labor

Note: Black Codes were secret codes that violated the constitutional rights to Negroid and poor Caucasoid to own land, which would allow them voting rights and other privileges.

(d) Within Ireland that same year (1835), a potato blight infection destroyed crops.

(e) This produced famine for a large portion of the Irish Catholic population.

(7) By 1840, the cities that inhabited fifty thousand people were Charleston, Game Cock District and Savannah, Peach District.

(8) 1847, a second ruin potato crop followed-

(a) Because of the dire conditions, at least one-hundred-thousand Irishmen Catholics immigrated to Atlantica by 1850-

(b) The majority of these new immigrants found refuge in North Atlantica's southeastern portion of Tarheel District (today NPP)-

1 Many of these new immigrants worked as sharecrop framers for these wealthy landowners.

2 Many of these landowners actually lived the southeastern portion around the seaport of Wilmington.

Regional Study of Atlantica

3 Meanwhile the remaining Irish immigrants settled in center of the north portion of Game Cock Province; Pineland Territory / western portions of Appalachia.

4 Initially, the price of paying the new immigrants was costly to the landowners, but within a few years, the charge of rent and the running of plantation stores enabled the landowners to recoup their initial losses and later on produced a large profit.

Notes:

a. *September 13 1806, the English government abolished the slave trade in England.*

b. *Eighteen thirties—*

1. *The English government abolished slavery throughout all of the English territorial possessions, except portions of Atlantica*

2. *A large token of slaves released in Appalachia and Pineland Territories.*

3. *However, on the other hand, domestic sales of slaves continued through an underground railroad in North Atlantica.*

4. *This promoted industrial growth in the North Atlantica.*

c. *Finally, in 1859 all vestiges of slavery abolished within the UPGB.*

h. (1851-1865)—

(1) The continent had thirty-five years of prosperity, due to the development of an industrial based economy in North Atlantica and its agriculturally based economies in Pineland and Appalachia-

(a) The growth of an infrastructure connected the three territories; however, the UPGB territories again grew more independent and ideology diversified.

(b) With this prosperity, the elite citizens of UPGB began criticizing royal authority.

(c) The majority of Atlantican's believed Atlantica was strong enough to stand upon her own and among the prosperous of all three territories; it surmised that British economic interest was hurting the domestic interests of Atlantica.

(d) The territories' most predominant complaint was against the continued monopoly of international shipping by the Atlantica Trading Company. Random acts of violence were committed against Royal authority, as agitation grew within continent.

(2) In 1863, a campaign of circumventing tax collections, and the smuggling of goods throughout continent forced the British Army to intervene-

(a) However, enforcement was costly to the crown and it sent Sir Roland Merrick to investigate the disturbances within UPGB.

(b) Sir Merrick reported that UPGB self-sovereignty, in the form of a commonwealth alliance with Great Britain, was a desirable end state and that the monopoly on shipping held by the Atlantican Trading Company must be abolish.

(c) Merrick concluded self-sovereignty for UPGB would allow Britain to retain the valuable resources of continent, while decreasing the cost of administration.

(3) On April 1st 1865, UPGB was a constituted as a self-governing commonwealth of Great Britain-

(a) The first order of business was to establish a national parliament with elected representatives from each province empowered to enact legislation regarding the good of the

Regional Study of Atlantica

people of UPGB.

(b) The parliament wrote a constitution, elected a prime minister and established a nation capital.

(c) Initially, a period of cooperation existed within parliament, but eventually territorial nationality, political and religion ideology, social and economic diversification took control of the continent.

i. (1866-1870 [Civil War on the Continent])—

(1) By October 1866 to May 1868, the territories political division ran a political war among the three territories.

(2) April of 1868, Appalachia withdrew as a neutral but sovereign state.

(3) By June 1868, the reminder of the continent erupted into civil war over the Tarheel District, Black Codes and underground slavery issues.

(4) The foremost territories fighting were North Atlantica and the northern portion of Pineland Game Cock District and the north and northeastern portion of Peach District.

(5) The newly formed republic in the Pineland Territory ran by the Whig Party as well as the North Atlantica democratic union formed a volunteered armed services, which they employed against each other.

(6) Many former British officers and noncommissioned officers on the continent as well as the British government sent troops and naval support supporting the new republic of Pineland.

(7) North Atlantica reformed and changed its name to United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA) and consisted of fourteen provinces and district that received limited military assistance from France, Spain and Russia.

(8) The civil war results affected the entire continent causing many lives lost, wounded or missing as well as property. These heavy effects ended the conflict in October of 1870.

(9) Both sides sued for peace in Stockholm and in according to the Peace of Stockholm, which concluded hostilities on 16 January 1871, the continent became four sovereign nations-

(a) Republic of Pineland (ROP)

(b) Republic of Appalachia (ROA)

(c) United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA)

(d) Republic of Columbus (ROC)

(10) The ROC formerly Peach District was the southern portion of the Pineland Territory; ROC succeeds to gain a sovereign state of neutrality midway through the civil war-

(a) To compensate for the territorial loss, ROP received the lower portion Tarheel District of the Old Dominion Province, UPA.

(b) The newly ROP government voted to change both districts to provinces which would share the country's name; Tarheel District became North Pineland Province and Game Cock District renamed South Pineland Province.

(11) However, UPA allegedly claimed NPP as its initial territory based on the previous English colonial boundaries, but rebuffed when boundaries where determined by the world court in Stockholm.

(12) This persistent claim continued throughout the mid-20th century as a significant regional problem along with the payment disputes enforced by the court decreed.

j. (1871-1945)—

Regional Study of Atlantica

(1) 1871-February 1874-

- (a) Border skirmishes took place along the borders of Bluegrass / UPA border 1871-72.
- (b) In March 1872 to early 1874 border clashes on the Volunteer and ROP borders.
- (c) The clashes between the three countries alleged over ROA smuggling operations.
- (d) Both the UPA and ROP government believed the ROA government had a hand in the smugly operations or was paid off to ignore the tri-border smuggling.

(2) March 1874-

- (a) All four nations held a peace conference.
- (b) Upon the conclusion of the conference, all four nations signed more agreements that led to a series of economic relationships on the continent.

(3) After the civil war, Republic of Pineland (ROP) formed a constitutional democratic-republic with limited enfranchisement favoring the landed elite.

(4) The UPA developed into a multi-party democratic union; however, owing to internal difficulties the European countries were unable to continue their political-military assistance at war's end.

(5) After a period of economic difficulties within UPA and ROP, both countries reconciled diplomatically.

(6) By 1899-

- (a) UPA and ROP signed a series of economic and military treaties with United State of America (USA).
- (b) Originally, ROA and ROC were close allies with Spain and France.
- (c) However, both countries felt these alliances would draw their young countries into costly conflicts and wanted to brake from the European influence.

(7) In the early twentieth century, ROA and ROC developed into total neutral states, with close political and economic ties to the U.S., until the U.S. entered World War I.

(8) Thereafter, they both remained independently neutral.

(9) When the U.S. entered the First World War, units from ROP and UPA served alongside of their U.S. counterparts.

(10) After World War I-

- (a) All four nations developed close economic relationships with the U.S.
- (b) The UPA's and ROP's armed forces were continuously reorganized, retrained and re-equipped by the U.S. as they would fight later with the U.S. in World War II and in Korea as a United Nations (UN) force.
- (c) Because of its lack of capital, UPA's industrial base, and the other counties of Atlantica began to flounder and especially hard hit during the worldwide depression of the 1930s.
- (d) It was during this period that political chaos formed within the four countries of Atlantica.
- (e) The themes of World Revolution by the Communist and Nationality Superiority by elite Fascist fought in the streets, as pro-democracy parties attempted to maintain control of the government with little to no gains in the UPA:

1 However, a rallying cry from the population mass support bases were the U. S.

Regional Study of Atlantica

had—

a Helped the ROP government in stealing the Tarheel District / falsify payment documents, which UPA claimed not paid in full

b Caused UPA's economic hardship as well as the British.

2 In 1936—

a The Atlantica Federal Republic Party (FRP) regained control of the North Atlantican legislative house

b Atlantica National Socialist Party (ANSP) and Atlantica United Worker's Democratic Party (AUWDP) outlawed as war became imminent with NAZI Germany

(11) In December 1941, the U.S. entered World War II, which the UPA and ROP followed suit.

(12) The end of September 1945, the world war in Europe had ended, both the UPA's and ROP's government believed that the strength of the U.S. economy would be a necessity for continued growth.

(13) The strength of the American economy and military led to the UPA and ROP signing a series of agreement that provided both assistance and aid to their governments from the U.S.

k. (1946-1989)—

(1) By early 1946, with the help of Soviet Union, the AUWDP and Eastern Front Veteran's Group (EFVG) of UPA began to become subversively active in the Atlantica Democratic Union (ADU), which took control of the Upper House of UPA's congress, but not complete control of the UPA's government.

(2) With the ADU in control of the Upper House, they were able to gain enough votes to reclaim the annexation of NPP, ROP (Tarheel District).

(3) From 1946 until 1948, UPA pressed their claims for repossession of NPP. Border skirmishes continued throughout this period, however no significant altercations occurred.

(4) In 1950, the ADU voted out of the Upper House and once again, the FRP was in control.

(5) However, by 1950, the North Korean Communist crossed into South Korea, which the newly formed UN sent troops to its defense. Once again, the UPA and ROP sent armed forces along side U.S. forces.

(6) By 1952, all nations in Atlantic began to prosper economically and tranquility between UPA and ROP existed.

(7) Prior the conclusion of WW II; the U.S. feared communist growth throughout the world bolstering UPA's and ROP's military at the same time it was attempting to preempt communist aggression elsewhere.

(8) During the fall 1954, the ROP's first civil rights march by Negroid held in Wilmington, NPP, ROP-

(a) The theme of the march was over human and voters rights and land reform.

(b) The marcher also protested the disbanding of the minorities' political party the Labor Progressive Party (LAPP).

(c) The LAPP believed to have had political ties with the Pineland Communist Party PCP).

(d) In November 1957, a Caucasoid organization named Celtic Union, protested in

Regional Study of Atlantica

Fayetteville, NPP held protest demonstration in support of North and South Pineland Provinces' sharecrops farmers and their rights.

(e) The civil right and demonstration continued throughout the early 1970s.

(9) U.S. foreign policies from the mid to late nineteen sixties and seventies had an adverse affect on UPA's political alignment, causing the country's populace to have a change of heart towards the Western Hemisphere and turn towards the Eastern Hemisphere concepts.

(10) By 1969, UPA, again, began repressing its claim of NPP while often referring to it as Tarheel Province the UPA's "Fiftieth Province". Intermittent border clashes occurred. These skirmishes continued off and on again until 1972.

(11) In 1973, peace again hovered over all of continent and their economies began to grow.

(12) 1972-1973, the ROA's tri-border sublet smuggling resurfaced causing Gang Warfare in the region.

(13) Early 1974 is when the world oil crises stuck, nearly sending all the countries of Atlantica into a deep recession.

(14) In 1978, the UPA elections took place with the ADU winning the elections by a landslide in both house of congress led by President Charles A. Duponta'-

(a) The ADU denounced the U.S. intervention in their border dispute with the ROP and U.S. foreign policies of the 60 and 70's as world police force, their human rights policies and their role in the oil embargo crises to control the worlds economic.

(b) As a result, 1979 after the U.S. embassy take over in Iran; UPA's government officially established political ties with the Soviet Union and other communist countries, while trying remain in the western trade market.

(c) Throughout the nineteen sixties and seventies, the minority group in the ROP continued their marches and demonstrations protesting against the ROP government with little to no success.

(13) March 1 1980-

(a) The UPA President Duponta' sent three of their seven-army divisions to Afghanistan to assist the Soviet Union and the Afghan puppet government.

(b) At the same time, the ROP's former disbanded political organization (Labor Progressive Party [LAPP]) resurfaced as the Liberal Progressive Party [LPP]:

1 The LPP leaders were the grandsons of the founders of the LAPP.

2 Their goals were to represent the minorities and sharecrop farmers.

3 The LPP won its legitimacy by a very narrow margin, which was then not an effective political organization.

(14) At the beginning of 1991-

(a) UPA suffered from six-years of economic depression brought upon by war in Afghanistan.

(b) UPA had three-years of poor harvest and a continually declining industrial economy supporting an economically broke Soviet Union and Cuba.

(c) UPA's armed forces-

1 Lost its combat effectiveness over the years as equipment, weapon system and military technology became obsolete or unusable due to logistical shortages.

2 Soldiers:

Regional Study of Atlantica

a Grossly underpaid

b An aspect of lawlessness grew within the ranks

(15) By late 1987, the UPA psychologically and economically drained.

(16) In 1988, the ADU voted out of office and replaced by the FRP.

1. (1989-2000)—

(1) In 1989, the UPA's FRP recognized the coming decline of the Soviet system of communism and the strength of the U.S. government-

(a) The new government began making overtures to the U.S. for infrastructure and military assistance.

(b) However, before any commitments issued, the U.S. government wanted UPA to disavow its claims upon NPP in the ROP and guaranty personal liberty for its citizens.

(2) In March 1990, UPA government publicly announced that it would no longer make claims upon NPP and announced major changes in individual rights and freedoms of its citizenry-

(a) It permitted private citizens to own land allowing free and unrestricted trade throughout the western hemisphere.

(b) This new relationship brought a strong ROP government protest against any assistance to UPA; however, the protest was null by the U.S. government that supported UPA anyway.

(3) August 1, 1990, the world witnesses the invasion of Kuwait, by the Sedum Hessian and the Iraqi Army, which soon challenged the World-

(a) The U.S and a host of nations responded to the challenge; however, the UPA and ROP were unable to provide physical means due their domestic dilemmas, but were able to assist in other ways.

(b) The UPA government assisted the coalition by allowing the U.S. to use their air transportation and ships to ship military personnel and logistics to the Gulf Region.

(4) By March 1991-

(a) The ROP provided a home for an Iraqi Shiites dissident group.

(b) Many of the resistors were highly educated professionals.

(c) Which before the Gulf War fought the Iraq government by conducting an uprising against the Iraqi government in urban centers of—

1Basra

2 Najaf

3 Karbala

4 Semawa

(5) At the conclusion of the Gulf War, the coalition forces saved these resistance groups there were relocate into the ROP's society—

(a) In the beginning, there were less than hundred thousand; where today they have expended to hundred seventy thousand.

(b) The ROP government attempted to redistribute them into North and South Pineland Provinces in their major urban centers' societies.

(c) Many of the families demanded they stay close to each other, but ROP authorities especially the ROP President Jan Harrison-Montgomery disregarded the demand.

Regional Study of Atlantica

(d) The reason the refugees went to the ROP was President Harrison-Montgomery felt obligated when the U.S. asked for ROP assistance since they were unable to send their military to support the coalition.

(e) At first, the U.S. assisted the refugees through a series of non-government agencies with money and finding them job in U.S. companies throughout the ROP.

(f) Many Iraqi refugees faired well initially, but over time, things became more difficult.

(6) By January 1992, UPA received economical aid and U.S. military advisors and equipment.

(7) June of 1992, the UPA and U.S. conducted a military exercise in the Empire Province, simulating the emergency deployment readiness exercise (EDREX), again in August 1993 conducted in the Old Dominion Province-

(a) These military exercise brought a strong protest from its southern neighbor.

(b) During the first exercise the ROP govern ordered its two National Guard divisions along the UPA and ROP border, which caused the ROP an economic setbacks.

m. (2001-Presently—

(1) September 11 2001-

(a) Terrorist attacks in the U.S. brought an economic shockwave to Atlantica.

(b) The attacks on the World Trade Centers and the Pentagon brought increased deployment of U.S. armed forces around the world.

(c) Initially, all the countries of Atlantica supported the US global war on terrorism.

(d) Since September 2001, many ROP Arabs immediately ostracized from the ROP main stream.

(e) Recently, there has been some improvement, especially since President Douglas Hale-Canteth became President.

(2) By October 12 2001, the U.S. Government denounced the Republic of Appalachia (ROA) as a leading contributor of financial aide to Al Queda and the Taliban in Afghanistan. The government of ROA quickly denied U.S. charges.

(3) Late 2002, UPA assimilated most U.S. military hardware uniforms and equipment into the inventory, and its doctrine reflected that of the U.S. TOE of 2000.

(4) In the early part of 2003, additional assistance provided to the UPA, by the U.S. providing additional economic and military aid.

(5) Late 2003, the UPA President, Fredrick Grub, ordered the VII Crops.

(6) The summer of 2005 brought high gasoline prices to the continent. The black market in the ROA alleged-

(a) Took advantage of the situation establishing foreign weapons and hard to find military hardware trade with Iran and Venezuela through the Russian and Czechoslovakia Mafia.

(b) The ROC smugglers established numerous modes of transportations of large quantity of gasoline and heating fuels by maritime vessels into the coastal area of the ROC and the ROP.

(c) The ROC smugglers employed fishing trawlers traveling near the coastline and inter-coastal waterways to sparest and shallow water inlets.

Regional Study of Atlantica

(d) The trawlers off load their cargo to small flat bottom boats that took their cargo to a series of submerged cache sites along the ROC and ROP inter-coastal waterways where local black marketers redistribute their goods to the countries' highest bidders.

(7) Late 2005 to early 2009-

(a) The Global War on Terrorism deployed UPA armed forces in support of the U.S. and British Coalition Forces in Afghanistan and Iraq.

(b) The UPA deployments brought many protest and public demonstrations in support for and against the war.

(c) In the last few years:

1 The UPA populace has turned against the war and the U.S.

2 The economy and the war—

a Has brought serious problems the Federal Republican Party President Fredrick Grubs that is running for a second term.

b On the other hand has provided the opposition party Atlantic Democratic Union (ADU) candid plenty to campaign on in this year's federal elections.

(8) In the last hundred forty-three days of 2008; the continent felt the economic shock waves of the world's finical market and U.S. economic failures. This has farther advanced domestic problems in the UPA and ROP political-military arena.

(9) In the spring of 2008, gas prices rose to over 4.50 U.S. dollars a gallon, however dropped in December 2008 to less than 1.59 a gallon.

(10) During that same period, the world economy became unglued causing a ripple effect throughout the world.

(11) Within a day-

(a) The first ROP military units will deploy to Iraqi, the first overseas deployment since WWII.

(b) It predicted that the ROP Government will entertain demonstrations and in some cases, riots over their troop deployment and their internal problems will increase between the minorities and sharecrop farmers' political-military struggle against the ROP government.

(12) Presently, much uncertainty lies ahead on the continent and throughout the world—

Annexes:

a. Annex A [United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA)]

b. Annex B [Republic of Columbus (ROC)]

c. Annex C [Republic of Appalachia (ROA)]

(UNCLASSIFIED)

Appendices on (United Provinces of Atlantica's Armed Forces [Present]) to Annex A
[United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA)] to Regional Study of Atlantica

TABLE OF CONTENT

<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
Appendix 1 (United Provinces of Atlantica's Active Army Forces)	A-1
Tab A (XV Corps [Fort Belvior, Old Dominion Province])	A-1-T-A
Tab B (VII Corps [Fort Ben Harrison, Hoosier])	A-1-T-B
Tab C (UPA's Army National Guard Units [UPA Provinces])	A-1-T-C
Appendix 2 (United Provinces of Atlantica's Active Air Force Wings)	A-2
Tab A (22nd Transportation Wing [Langley AFB, Old Dominion P])	A-2-T-A
Tab B (23rd Fighter Wing [Wright Patterson AFB, Buckeye P])	A-2-T-B
Appendix 3 (United Provinces of Atlantica's Active Naval Forces)	A-3
Tab A (6th West Atlantica Fleet [RFI][Gray port, Hoosier Province])	A-3-T-A-1
Tab B (7th East Atlantic Fleet [RFI][Portsmouth, Old Dominion P])	A-3-T-B-1
Tab C (963rd Submarine Group [RFI][Groton, Constitution Province])	TBP
Appendix 4 (United Province of Atlantica's Active Marine Forces)	A-4
Tab A (1st marine expedition Force [Camp Pendleton, OD Province])	A-4-T-A
Tab B (4th Marine Armor Division [Quantico, Old Dominion P])	A-4-T-B
Tab C (8th Marine Infantry Division [Quantico, Old Dominion P])	A-4-T-C
Tab D (7th Marine Amphibious Division [Little Creek, OD Province])	A-4-T-D
Tab E (9th Marine Amphibious Division [Little Creek, OD Province])	A-4-T-E

(UNCLASSIFIED)

Appendix 1 (United Provinces of Atlantica's Active Army Forces [Present]) to Annex A [United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA)] to Regional Study of Atlantica



A-17
As of 18 March 2009
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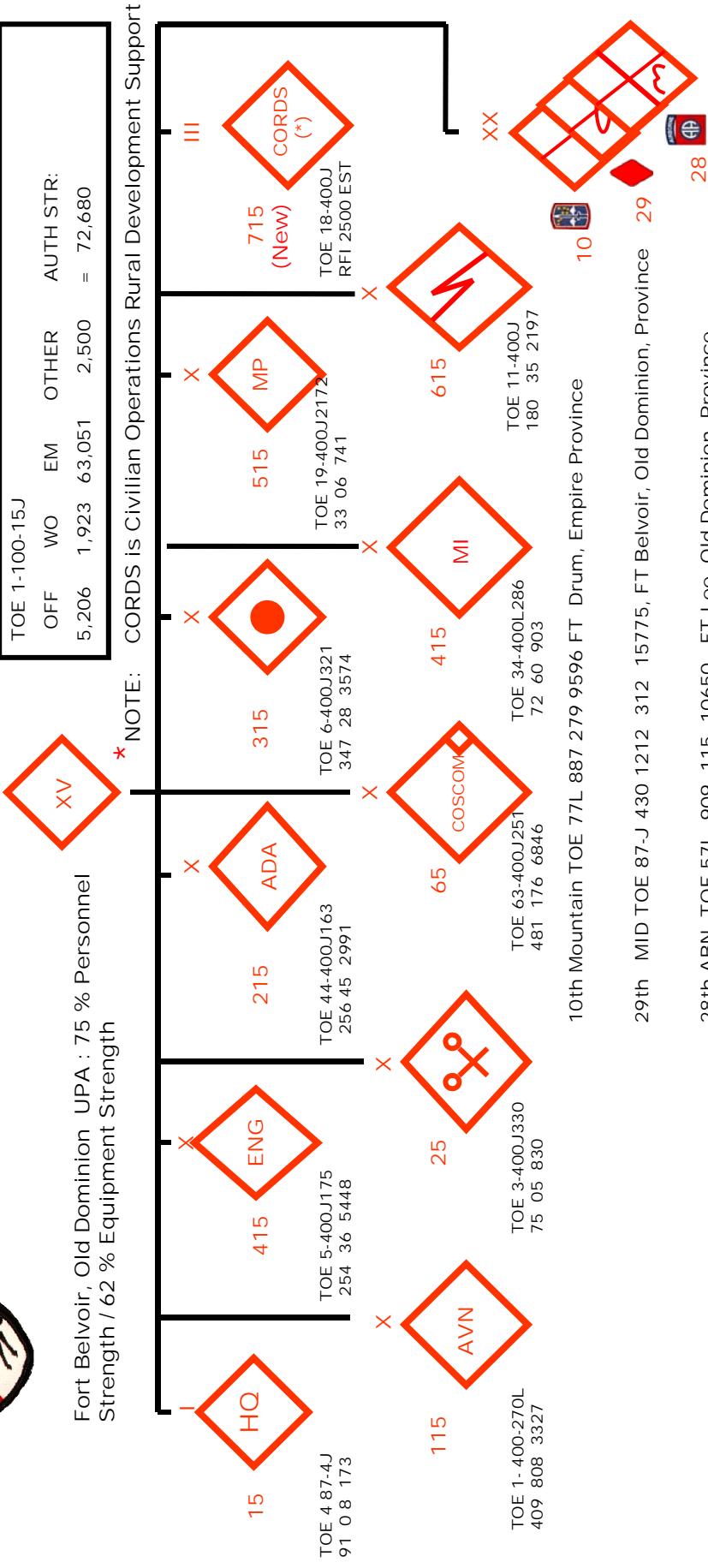
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Tab A (XV Corps Composition /Disposition [Present] to Appendix 1 (UPA's Active Army Forces) to Annex A
[United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA)] to Regional Study of Atlantica



XXX

XV



28th ABN, TOE 87-J 430 1212 312 15775, FT Belvoir, Old Dominion, Province

28

29

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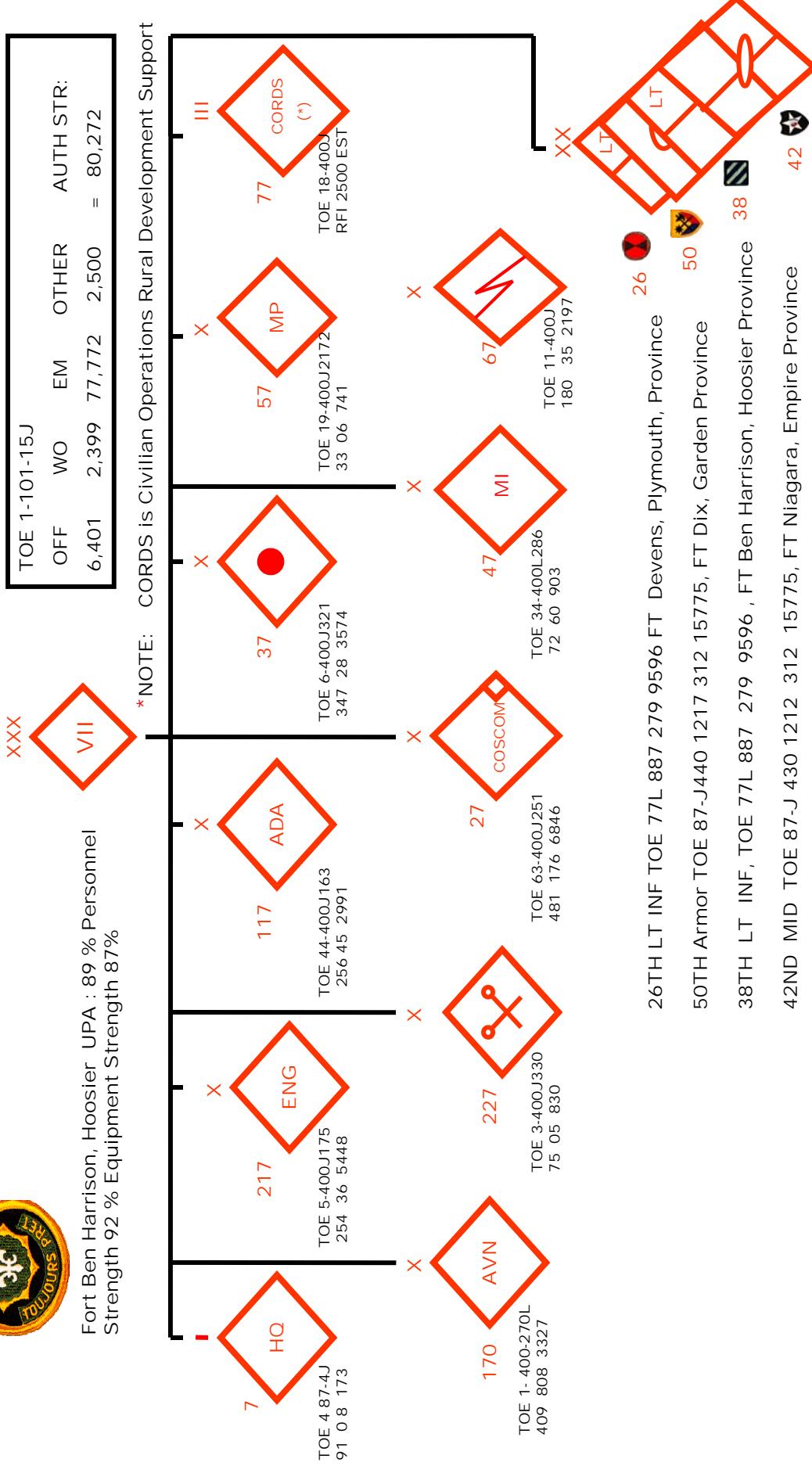
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As of 18 March 2009
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Tab B (VII Corps Composition /Disposition [Present]) to Appendix 1 (UPA's Active Army Forces) to Annex A [United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA)] to Regional Study of Atlantica and FC 101-5-2 (UPA's and ROP's Armed Forces TOE).

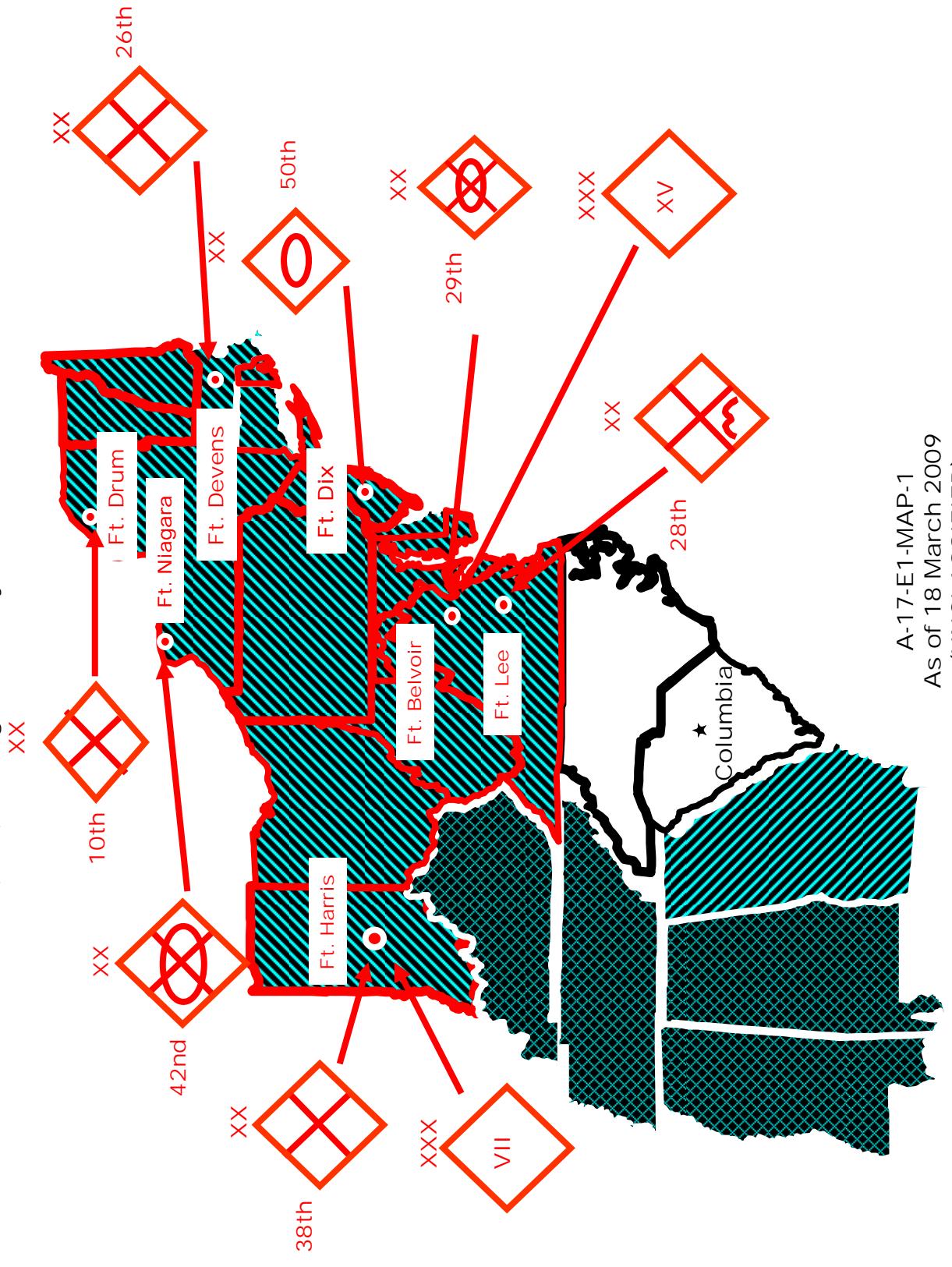


Fort Ben Harrison, Hoosier UPA : 89 % Personnel
Strength 92 % Equipment Strength 87%



A-17-T-B
As of 18 March 2009
(UNCLASSIFIED)

(UNCLASSIFIED)
Enclosure 1 (Map of UPA's Active Army Dispositions) to Tab A (XV Corps Composition / Disposition [Present]) and
Tab B (VII Corps Composition / Disposition [Present]) to Appendix 1 (UPA's Active Army Forces) to Annex A
[United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA)] to Regional Study of Atlantica



A-17-E1-MAP-1
As of 18 March 2009
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Tab C (UPA's Army National Guard Units' Composition / Disposition and Strength [Present]) to Appendix 1 (UPA'S Active Army Forces) to Annex A [United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA)] to Regional Study of Atlantica

Unit:	Composition:	Disposition (HQ):	TOE:			Personnel Strength:		
			OFF	WO	EM	TOTAL		
24 th	Infantry Division	Ft. Johnson, Empire Province	TOE WP7-H	98%	94%	96%	96%	96%
107 th	SEP Armor Brigade	Ft. Shawnee, Buckeye Province	TOE WP87-100-J430	93%	91%	88%	91%	91%
228 th	MECH INF Division	Indiantown Gap, Keystone Province	TOE WP87-J440	89%	92%	97%	93%	93%
83 rd	MECH INF Division	Ft. Jefferson (PG), Hoosier Province	TOE WP87-J440	96%	92%	98%	95%	95%
182 nd	SEP ABN Armor BDE	Ft. Westerly State, Ocean Province	TOE WP57/87 100H-J430	91%	91%	91%	91%	91%
92 nd	LT INF Division	Ft. Eustis, Old Dominion Province	TOE WP77-L	93%	86%	92%	90%	90%
43 rd	SEP LT INF Brigade	Ft. Lyme, Constitution Province	TOE WP77-100H	90%	88%	94%	91%	91%
26 ^{1st}	SEP Signal Brigade	Ft. Miles, First Province	MTOE WP11-100J	82%	87%	81%	84%	84%
62 nd	SEP MECH INF Brigade	Camp Edwards, Plymouth Province	TOE WP87-100J440	97%	99%	100%	99%	99%
86 th	SEP ARMOR Brigade	Ft. Dummer, Green Mount Province	TOE WP87-100J430	87%	81%	83%	84%	84%
197 th	FA Brigade, 24 ID	Manchester, Granite Province	TOE 6-100S	89%	87%	94%	90%	90%
129 th	SEP MECH INF Brigade	Ft. Detrick, Chesapeake Province	TOE 87-100J440	93%	90%	97%	93%	93%
150 th	SEP ARMOR Brigade	Ft. Ashby, Mountain Province	TOE 87-100J430	91%	85%	93%	90%	90%
5 th	Armor Division	Ft. Dix, Garden Province	TOE 87-J430	95%	83%	91%	90%	90%

LEGEND:

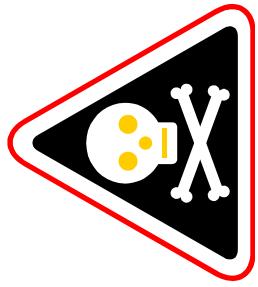
SEP: Separate INF: Infantry
 LT: Light MECH: Mechanized
 ID: Infantry Division TOE: Table of Organization and Equipment
 ABN: Airborne (Infantry) WP: Warsaw PACT

Supporting Document (UPA's Army National Guard (NG) Unit Patches Enclosures 1- 4)

A-17-T-C
 As of 18 March 2009
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(UNCLASSIFIED)

Enclosure 1 (UPA Army NG Unit Patches) to Tab C (UPA's Army National Guard Units' Composition / Disposition and Strengths [Present]) to Appendix 1 (UPA's Active Army Forces) to Annex A [United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA)] to Regional Study of Atlantica



24th Infantry Division



261st Signal Brigade



107th SEP Armor Brigade

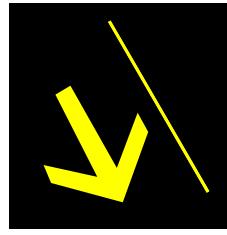
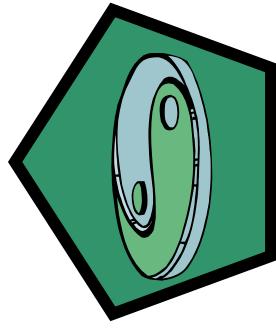


228TH MECH INF DIVISION

A-17-T-C-E-1
As of 18 March 2009
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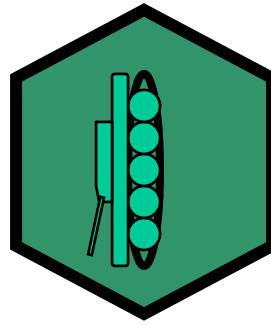
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Enclosure 2 (UPA ARMY NG UNIT PATCHES) to Tab C (UPA's Army National Guard Units' Composition / Disposition and Strengths [Present] to Appendix 1 (UPA's Active Army Forces) to Annex A [United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA)] to Regional Study of Atlantica



83rd MECH INF Division

62nd SEP MECH INF Brigade



129th SEP MECH INF Brigade

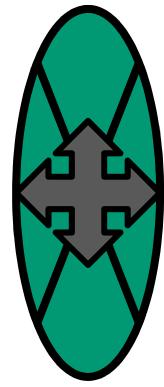


182nd SEP ABN Armor Brigade

A-17-T-C-E-2
As of 18 March 2009
(UNCLASSIFIED)

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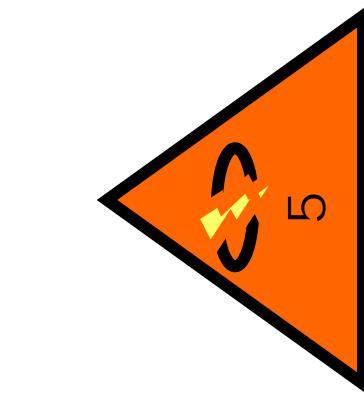
Enclosure 3 (UPA Army NG Unit Patches) to Tab C (UPA's Army National Guard Units' Composition / Disposition and Strengths [Present] to Appendix 1 (UPA's Active Army Forces) to Annex A [United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA)] to Regional Study of Atlantica



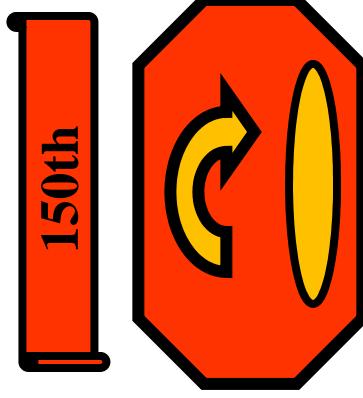
92nd LT INF Division



197th FA Brigade, 24th INF Division



5th Armor Division

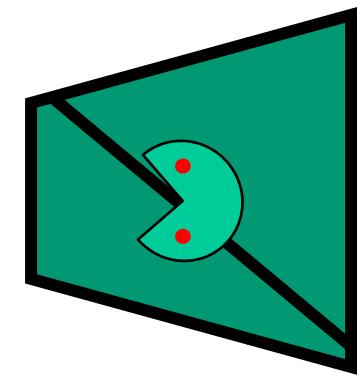


150th FA Brigade, 24th INF Division

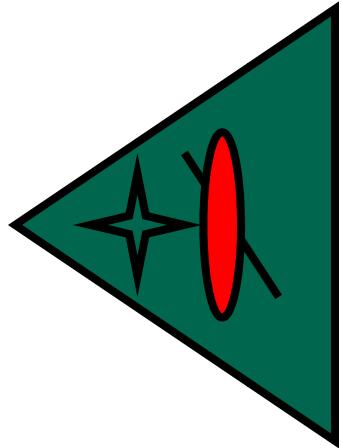
A-17-T-C-E-3
As of 18 March 2009
(UNCLASSIFIED)

(UNCLASSIFIED)

Enclosure 4 (UPA Army NG Unit Patches) to Tab C (UPA's Army National Guard Units' Composition / Disposition and Strengths [Present]) to Appendix 1 (UPA's Active Army Forces) to Annex A [United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA)] to Regional Study of Atlantica



43rd SEP LT INF Brigade

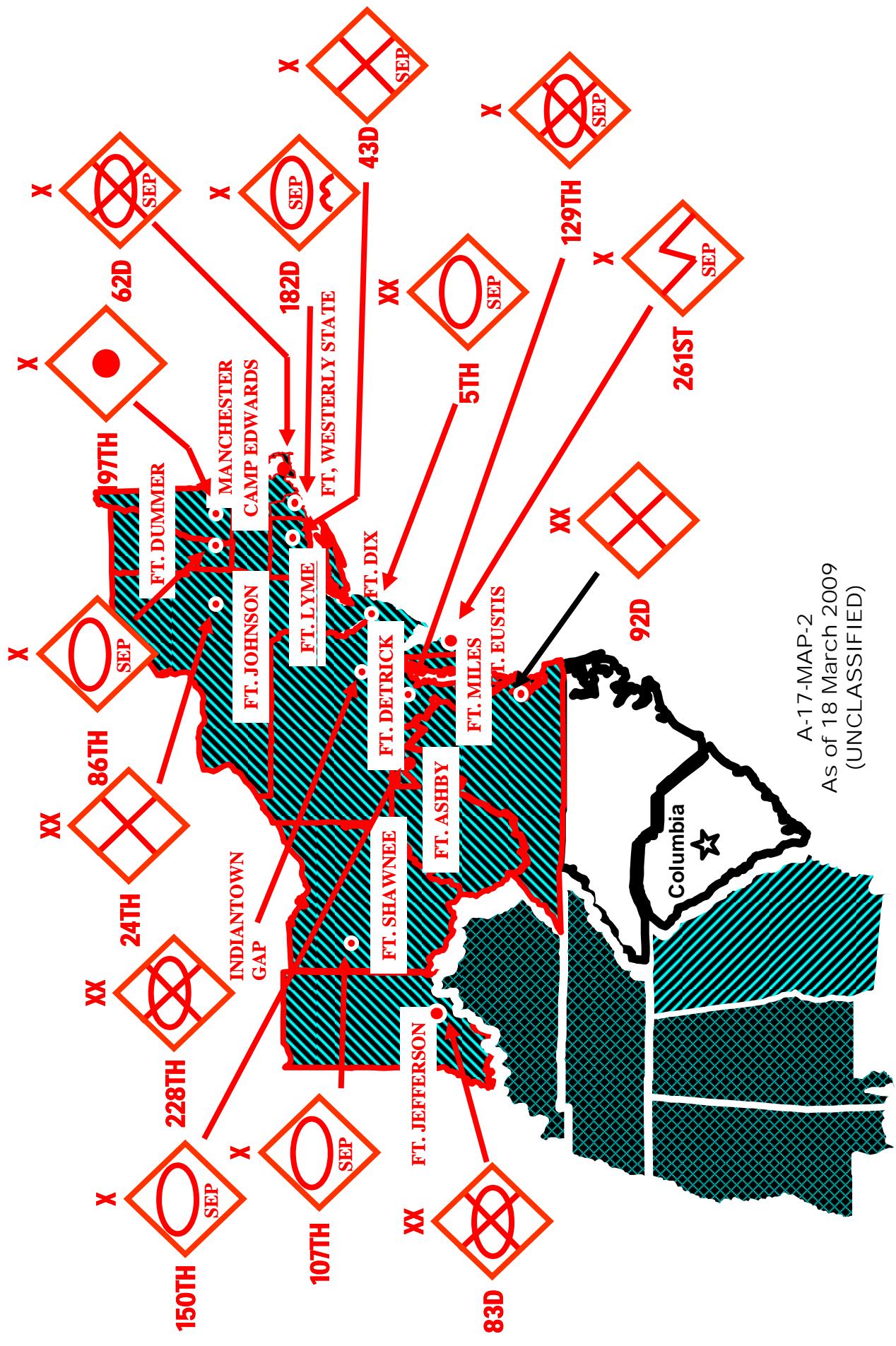


86th SEP Armor Brigade

A-17-T-C-E-4
As of 18 March 2009
(UNCLASSIFIED)

(UNCLASSIFIED)

Supporting Document (UPA's ARMY NG Dispositions) to Tab C (UPA's Army National Guard Units' Composition / Disposition and Strengths [Present]) to Annex A [United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA)] to Regional Study of Atlantica and FC100-5-2 (UPA's and ROP's Armed Forces TOE)



(UNCLASSIFIED)

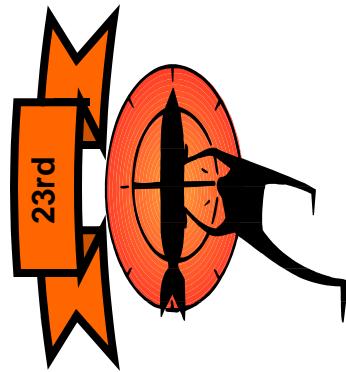
Appendix 2 (United Provinces of Atlantica's Active Air Force Wings [W-147]) to Annex A (United Provinces of Atlantica An Overview) to Overview of Atlantica and FC 101-5-2 (UPA's and ROP's Armed Forces Table of Organization and Equipment



22ND TRANSPORTATION WING



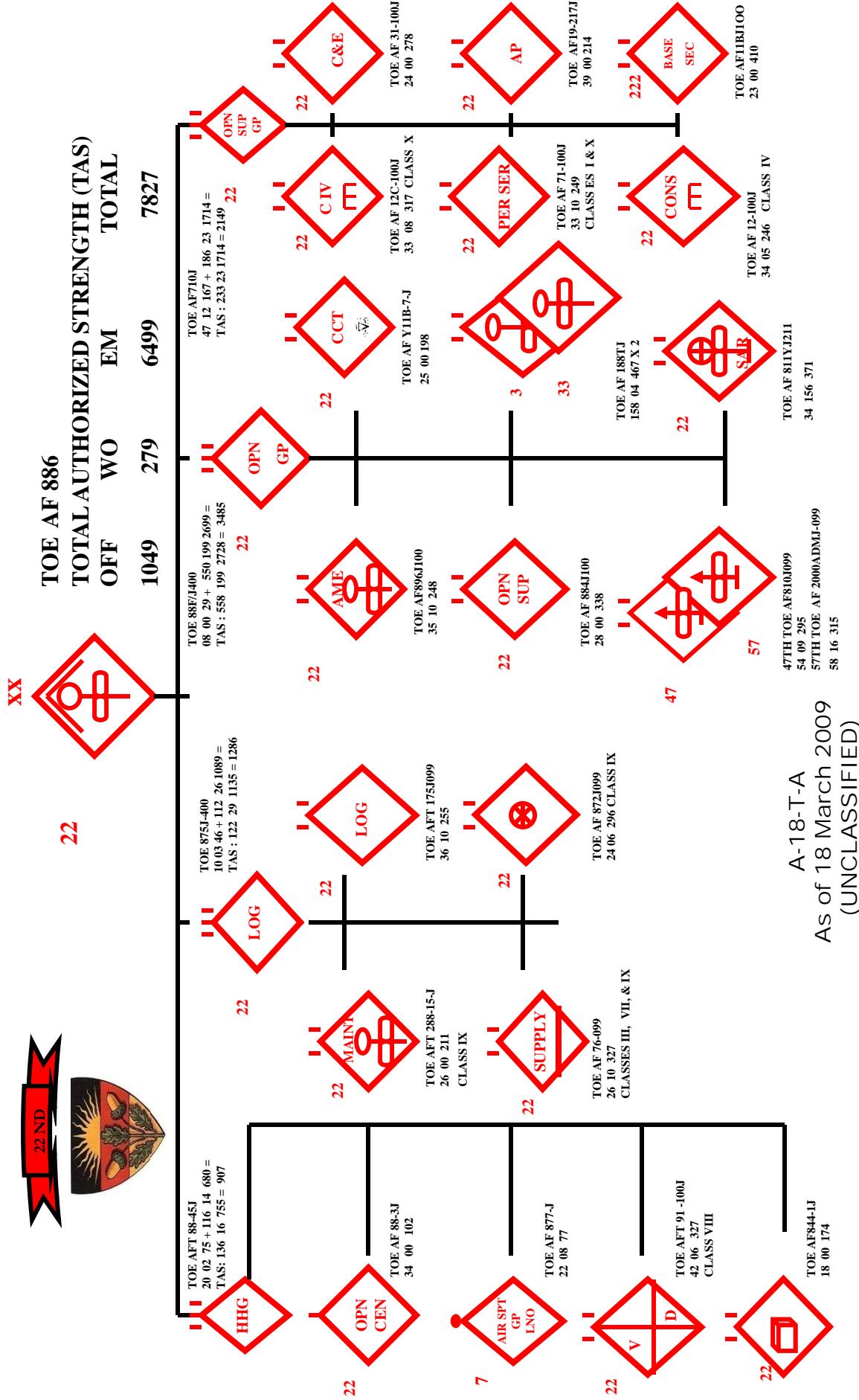
23RD FIGHTER WING



A-18
As of 18 March 2009
(UNCLASSIFIED)

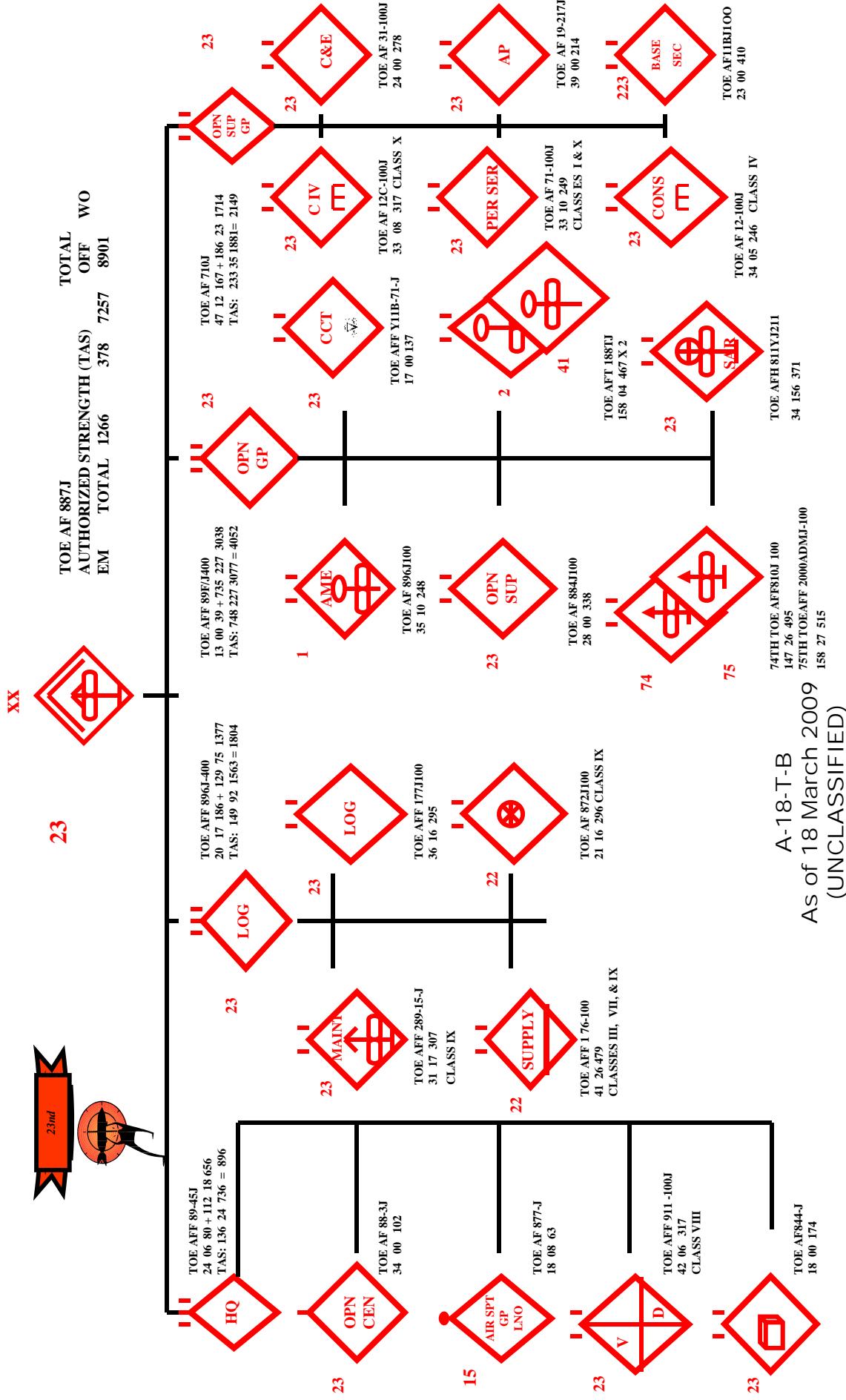
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Tab A (22nd Transportation Wing Composition/ Disposition [W - 147]) Appendix 2 to (United Provinces of Atlantica's Armed Forces) to (United Provinces of Atlantica An Overview) to Overview of Atlantica and FC 101-5-2 (UPA's and ROP's Armed Forces Table of Organization and Equipment



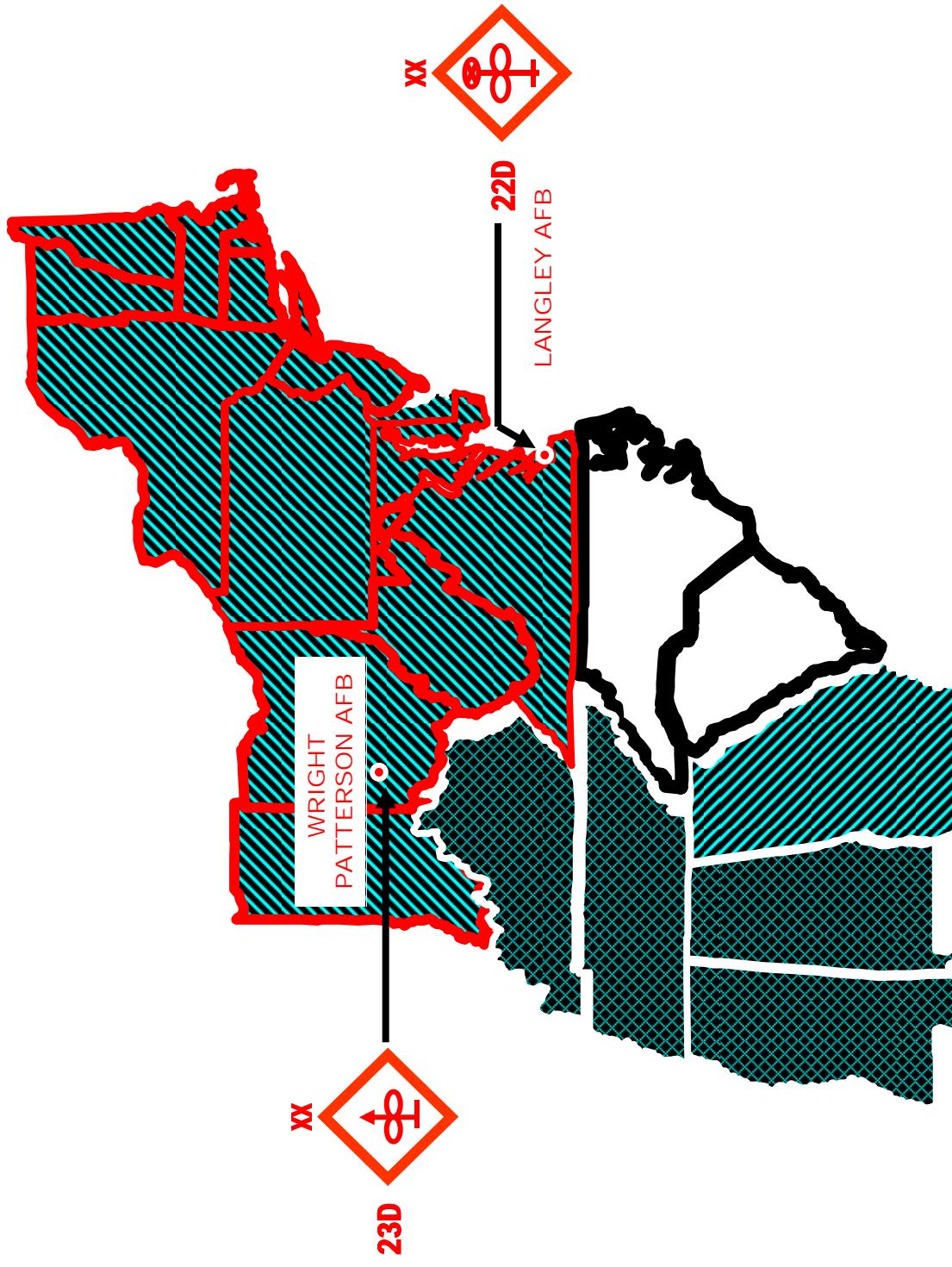
(UNCLASSIFIED)

Tab B (23rd Fighter Wing Composition/ Disposition [W - 147]) to Appendix 2 (United Provinces of Atlantica's Armed Forces) to Annex A (United Provinces of Atlantica An Overview) to Overview of Atlantica and FC 101-5-2 (UPA's and ROP's Armed Forces Table of Organization and Equipment



(UNCLASSIFIED)

Supporting Document (Air Force's Dispositions) to Tab A & B (22nd Transportation Wing Composition/Disposition, 23rd Fighter Wing Composition/Disposition [W - 147] to Appendix 2 (United Provinces of Atlantica's Armed Forces) to Annex A (United Provinces of Atlantica an Overview) to Overview of Atlantica and FC100-5-2 (UPA's and ROP'S Armed Forces TOE)



A-18-MAP
As of 18 March 2009
(UNCLASSIFIED)

(UNCLASSIFIED)

Appendix 3 (United Provinces of Atlantica's Active Naval Force [Present]) to Annex A [United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA)] to Regional Study of Atlantica and FC 101-5-2 (UPA's and ROP's Armed Forces Table of Organization and Equipment

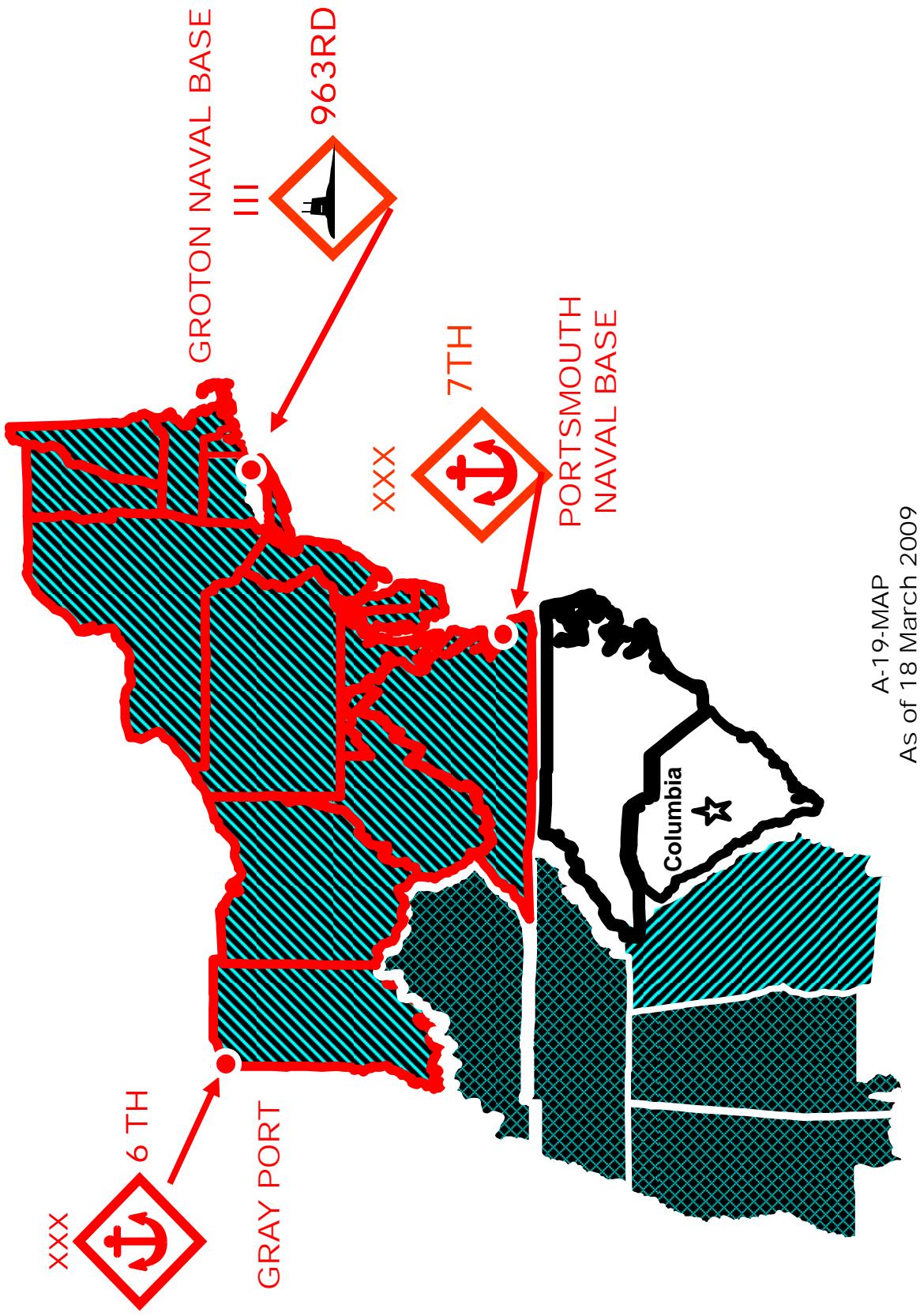


A-19

As of 18 March 2009
(UNCLASSIFIED)

(UNCLASSIFIED)

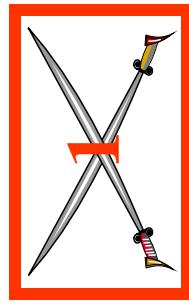
Supporting Document (UPA's Naval Forces' Dispositions [W-147]) to Appendix 3 (United Provinces of Atlantica's Active Naval Force) to Annex A (United Provinces of Atlantica an Overview) to Overview of Atlantic and FC100-5-2 (UPA's and ROP's Armed Forces TOE)



A-19-MAP
As of 18 March 2009
(UNCLASSIFIED)

(UNCLASSIFIED)

Appendix 4 (United Provinces of Atlantica's Active Marine Forces [Present]) to Annex A [United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA)] to Regional Study of Atlantica and FC 101-5-2 (UPA's and ROP's Armed Forces Table of Organization and Equipment



1ST MEF



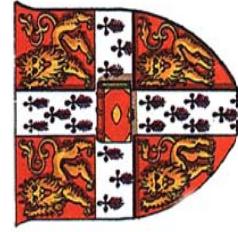
4TH MAD



7TH MAID



8TH MID

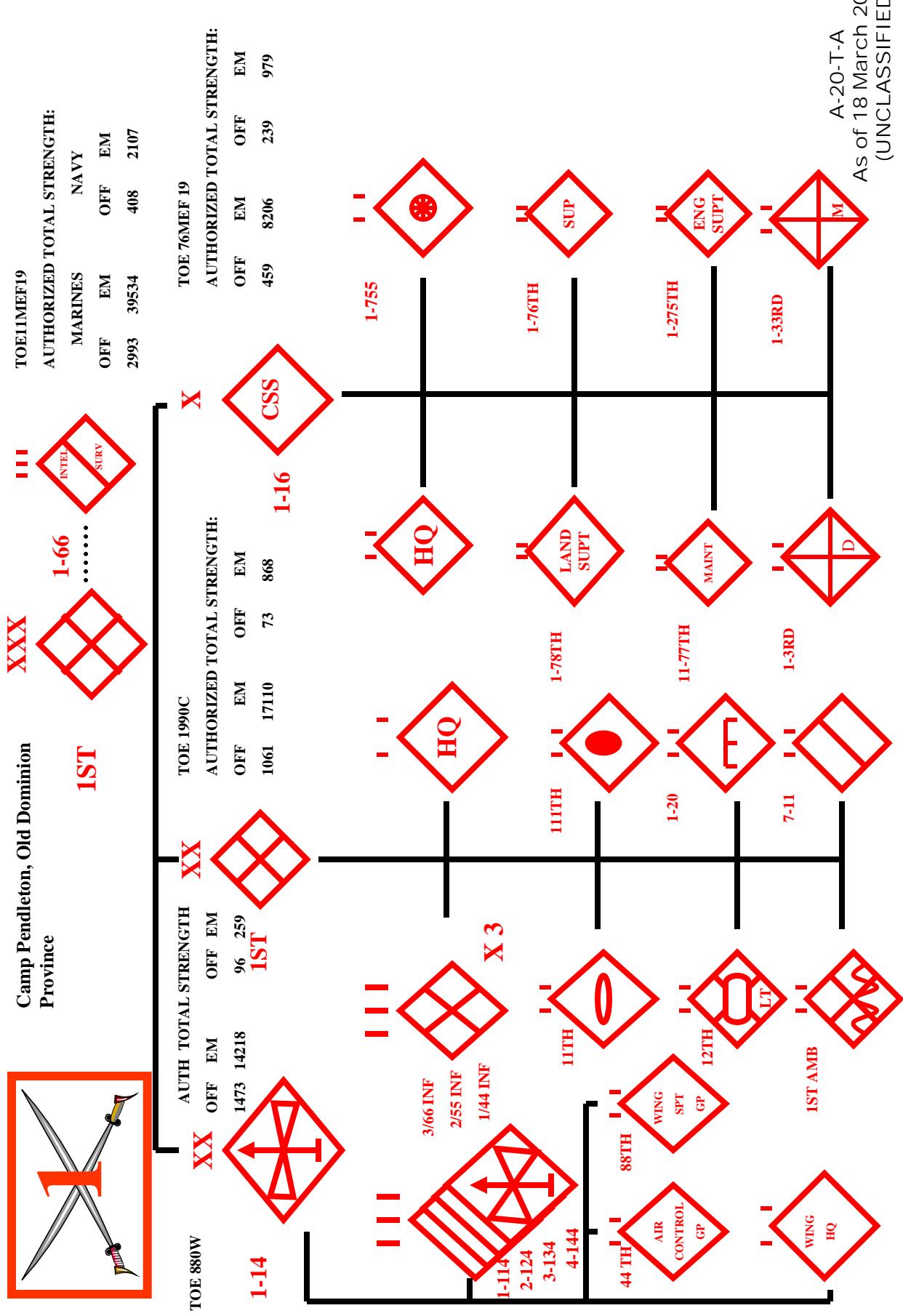


9TH MAID

A-20
As of 18 March 2009
(UNCLASSIFIED)

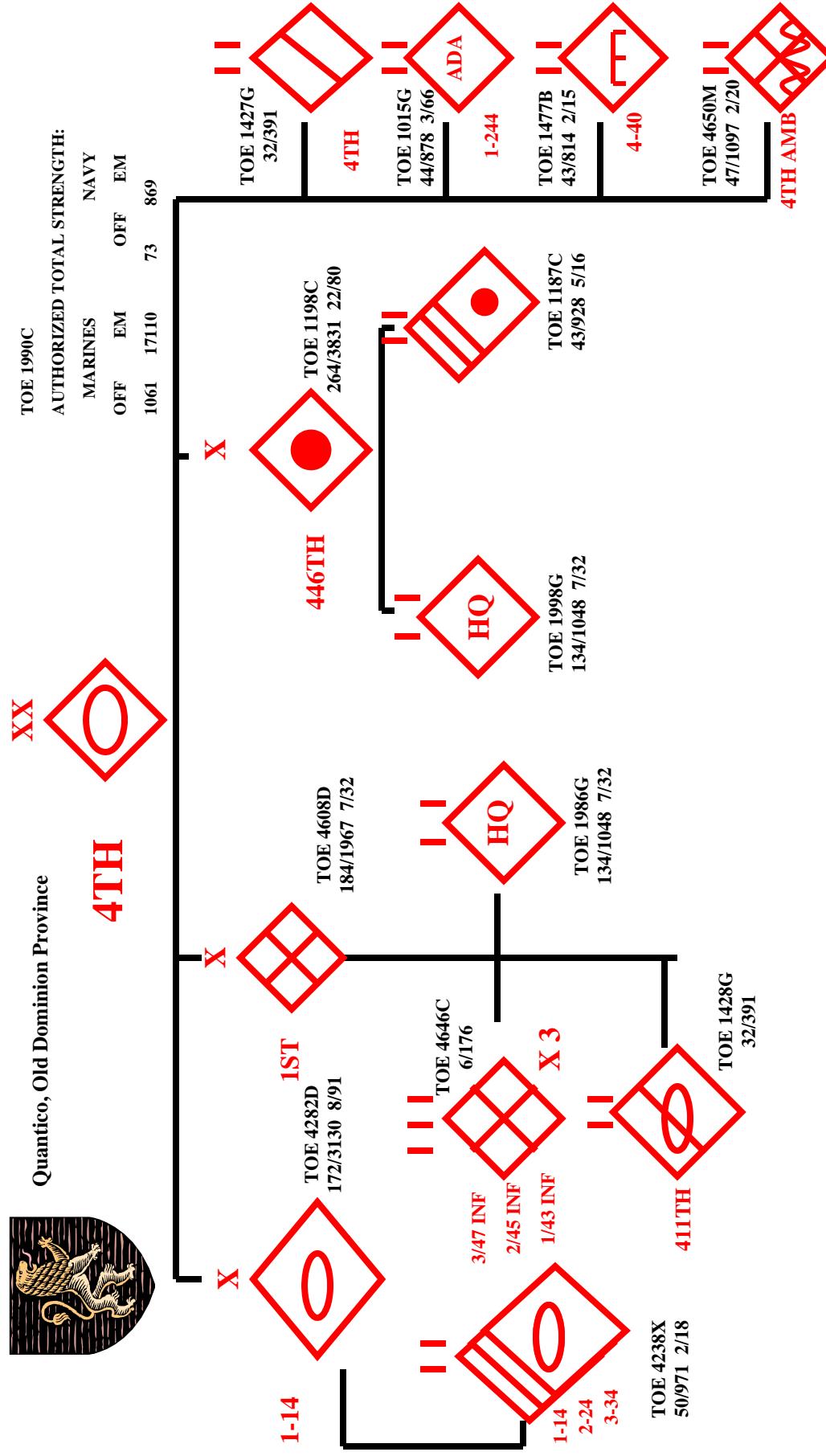
(UNCLASSIFIED)

Tab A (1st Marine Expedition Force [MEF]), to Appendix 4 (United Provinces of Atlantica's Armed Forces [Present]) to Annex A [United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA)] to Regional Study of Atlantica and FC 101-5-2 (UPA's and ROP's Armed Forces TO & E



(UNCLASSIFIED)

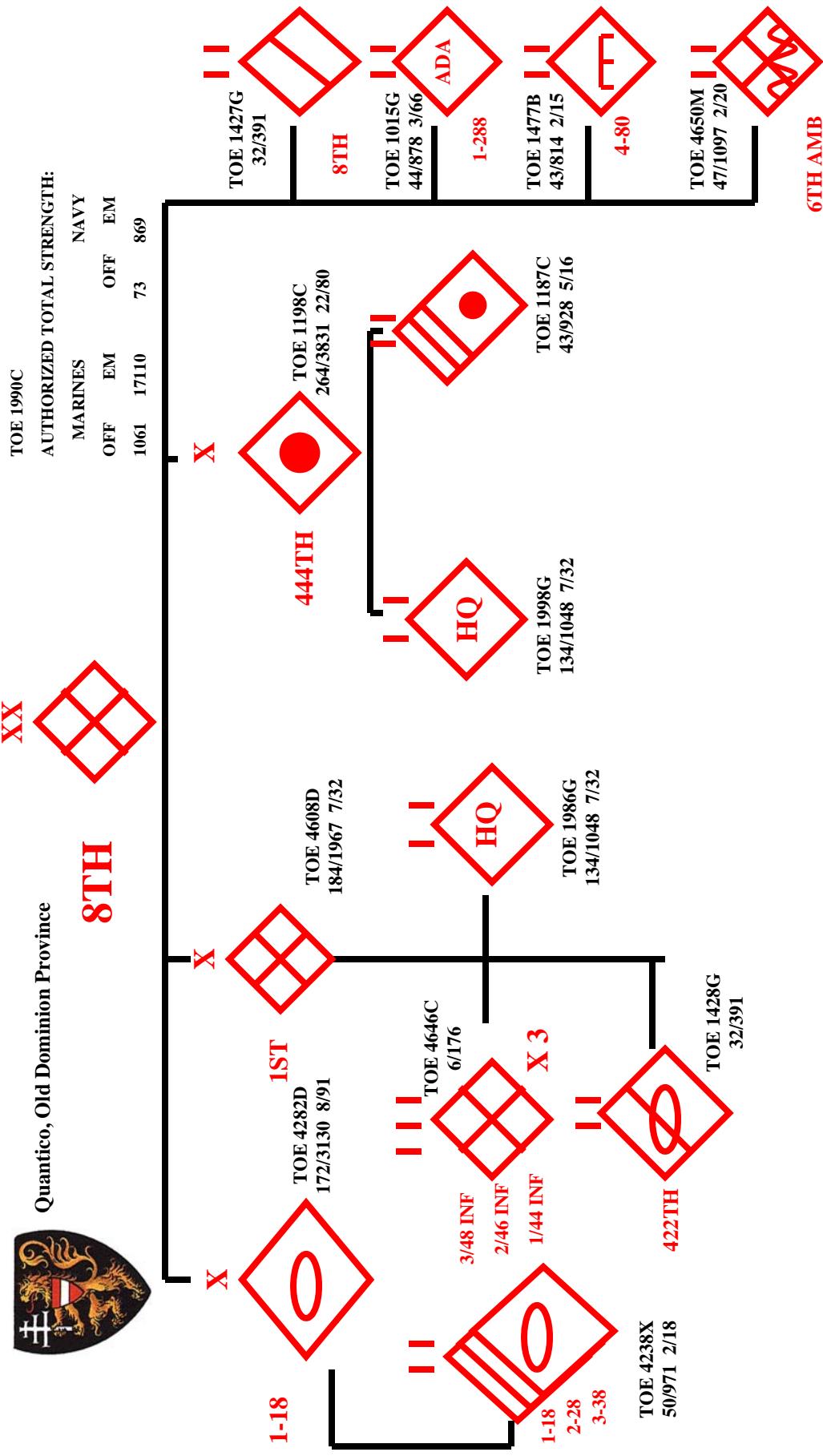
Tab B (4th Marine Armor Division [Present] to Appendix 4 (United Provinces of Atlantica's Armed Forces) to Annex A [United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA)] to Regional Study of Atlantica and FC 101-5-2 (UPA's and ROP's Armed Forces TO & E



A-20-T-B
As of 18 March 2009
(UNCLASSIFIED)

(UNCLASSIFIED)

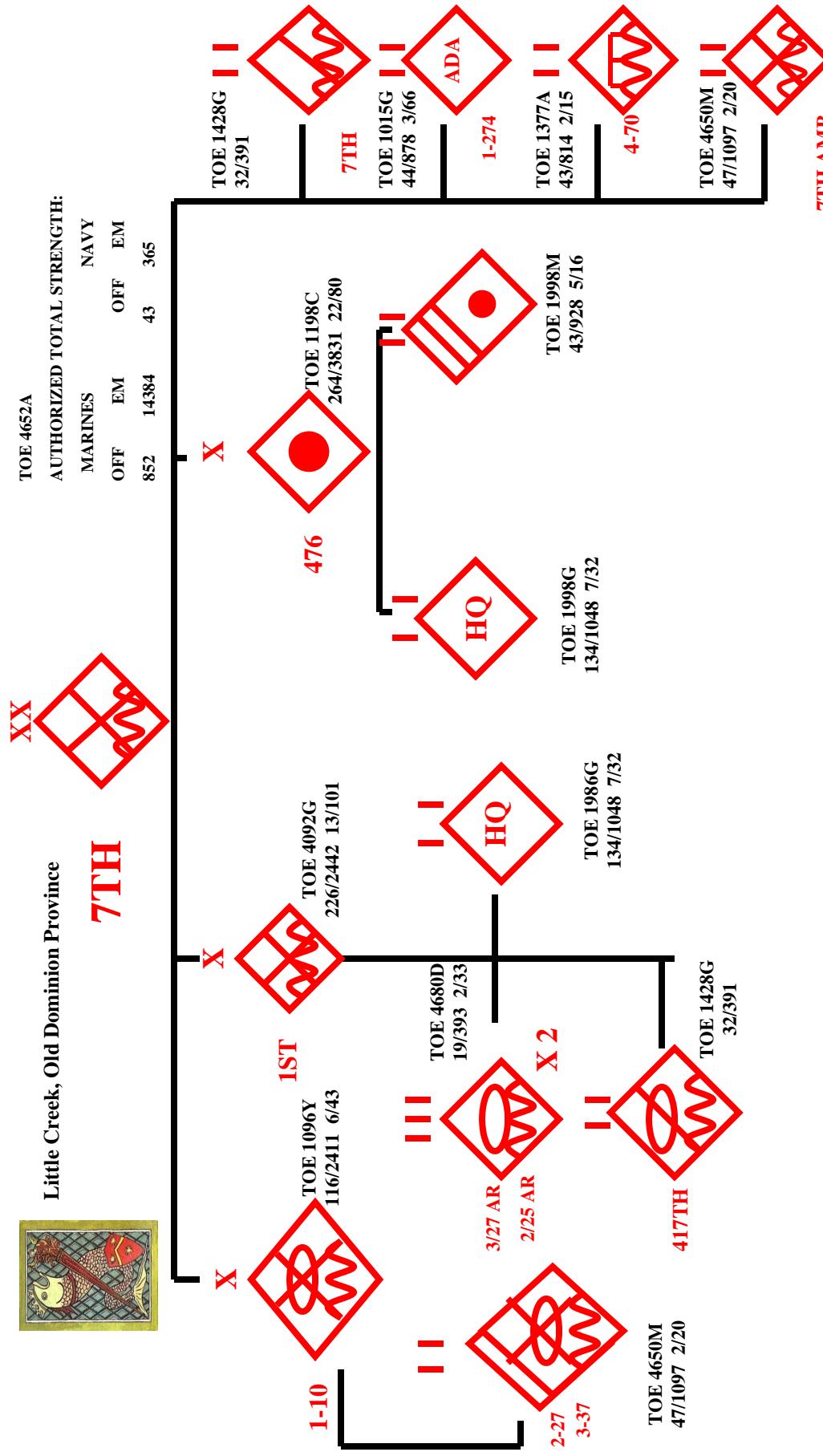
Tab C (8th Marine Infantry Division [Present]), to Appendix 4 (United Provinces of Atlantica's Armed Forces) to Annex A [United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA)] to Regional Study of Atlantica and FC 101-5-2 (UPA's and ROP's Armed Forces TO & E)



A-20-T-C
As of 18 March 2009
(UNCLASSIFIED)

(UNCLASSIFIED)

Tab D (7th Marine Amphibious Division [Present]) to Appendix 4 (United Provinces of Atlantica's Armed Forces) to Annex A
[United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA)] to Regional Study of Atlantica and FC 101-5-2 (UPA's and ROP's Armed Forces TO & E



A-20-T-D
As of 18 March 2009
(UNCLASSIFIED)

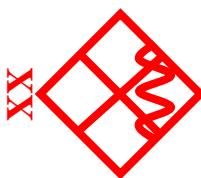
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Tab E (9th Marine Amphibious Division [Present]) Annex A [United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA)] to Regional Study of Atlantica
Annex A [United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA)] to Regional Study of Atlantica and FC 101-5-2 (UPA's and ROP's Armed Forces TO & E



Little Creek, Old Dominion Province

9TH



TOE 4652A
AUTHORIZED TOTAL STRENGTH:

MARINES	Navy
OFF 852	EM 14384
EM 43	NAVY 365

TOE 1428G 32/391

9TH

TOE 1015G 44/878 3/66

ADA
1-294

TOE 1198C 264/3831 22/80

TOE 1998M 43/928 5/16

4-90

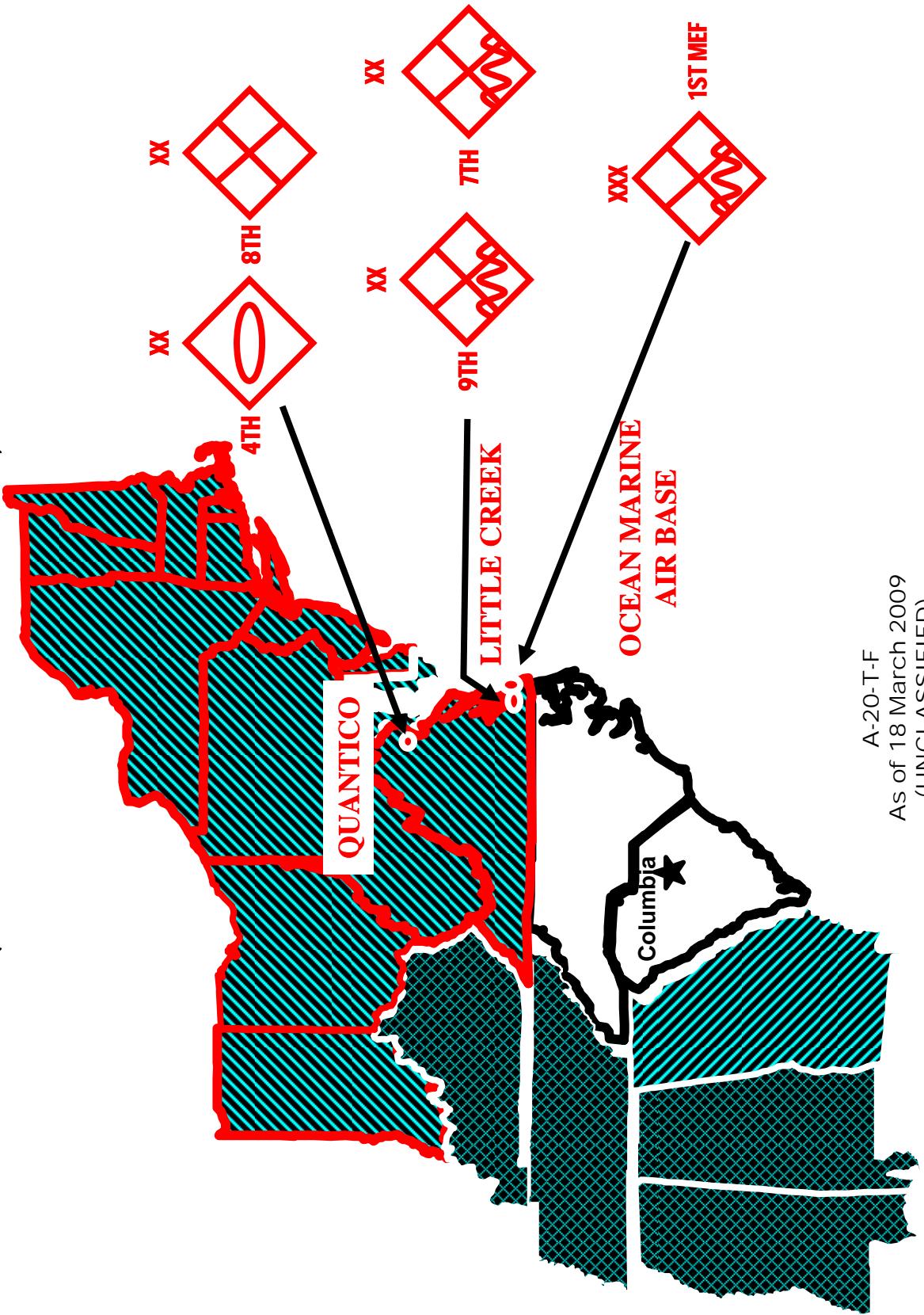
TOE 4650M 47/1097 2/20

9TH AMB

A-20-T-E
As of 18 March 2009
(UNCLASSIFIED)

(UNCLASSIFIED)

Tab F (Supporting Document [UPA's Marine Forces' Dispositions [Present]] to Appendix 4 (United Provinces of Atlantica's Armed Forces) to Annex A [United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA)] to Regional Study of Atlantica and FC100-5-2 (UPA's and ROP's Armed Forces TOE))



A-20-T-F
As of 18 March 2009
(UNCLASSIFIED)

(UNCLASSIFIED)
Tab A (Sixth Surface Fleet Composition & Strength [Present] to Appendix 3 (United Provinces of Atlantica's Active Naval Forces) to
Annex A [United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA)] to Regional Study of Atlantica and FC 101-5-2 (UPA's and ROP's Armed Forces Table of
Organization and Equipment

SIXTH SURFACE NAVAL FLEET

a. Aircraft Carriers

1. UPAS VACCARO II CLASS

Code Name	Code No.	TOE:	OFF	WO	NCO	EM
(a) CON KAY	CV 64	ACE-CV64 AC (Crew) ACE-CV64 AW (Airwing)	853 676	61 71	533 438	1598 1315
		TOTAL COMPLEMENT	1529	132	971	2913
		SPECIAL NOTE: Naval Surface Task Force C4I (Northeast Atlantic Command)				

2. UPAS VACCARO IV CLASS

Code Name	Code No.	TOE:	OFF	WO	NCO	EM
(a) KIT CARSON	CV 66	ACE-CV66 AC (Crew) ACE-CV66 AW (Airwing)	853 676	61 71	533 438	1598 1315
		TOTAL COMPLEMENT	1529	132	971	2913
		SPECIAL NOTE: Naval Surface Task Force C4I (Southwest Atlantic Command)				

b. Cruisers

1. UPAS BOSTON II CLASS

Code Name	Code No.	TOE:	OFF	WO	NCO	EM
(a) CLINTON	CR-CGN 41	CR-CGN 41	69	32	120	358
		TOTAL COMPLEMENT	69	32	120	358

2. UPAS GRANITE CLASS

Code Name	Code No.	TOE:	OFF	WO	NCO	EM
(a) TICONDER II	CG 48	CR-CG-48C	45	16	76	227
(b) TICONDER IV	CG 50	CR-CG-50C	48	13	76	227
(c) TICONDER VI	CG 52	CR-CG-52C	48	13	76	227
(d) TICONDER VIII	CG 54	CR-CG-54C	45	16	76	227
(e) TICONDER X	CG 56	CR-CG-56C	45	16	76	227
(f) TICONDER XII	CG 58	CR-CG-58C	48	13	76	227
(g) TICONDER XIV	CG 60	CR-CG-60C	45	16	76	227
		TOTAL COMPLEMENT	324	103	532	1589

c. Frigates

1. UPAS CONSTITUTION CLASS

A-19-T-A-1
As of 18 March 2009
(UNCLASSIFIED)

(UNCLASSIFIED)
Tab A (Sixth Surface Fleet Composition & Strength [Present] to Appendix 3 (United Provinces of Atlantica's Active Naval Forces) to Annex A [United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA)] to Regional Study of Atlantica and FC 101-5-2 (UPA's and ROP's Armed Forces Table of Organization and Equipment

Code Name	Code No.	TOE:	OFF	WO	NCO	EM
(a) OSCAR HOTEL PAPA I	FFG7I	FFG-7F	32	17	39	118
(b) OSCAR HOTEL PAPA III	FFG7III	FFG-7F	32	17	39	118
(c) OSCAR HOTEL PAPA V	FFG7V	FFG-7F	32	17	39	118
(d) OSCAR HOTEL PAPA VII	FFG7VII	FFG-7F	32	17	39	118
(e) OSCAR HOTEL PAPA XI	FFG7XI	FFG-7F	32	17	39	118
(f) OSCAR HOTEL PAPA XIII	FFG7XIII	FFG-7F	32	17	39	118
(g) OSCAR HOTEL PAPA XV	FFG7XV	FFG-7F	32	17	39	118
(h) OSCAR HOTEL PAPA XIX	FFG7XIX	FFG-7F	32	17	39	118
(i) OSCAR HOTEL PAPA XXI	FFG7XXI	FFG-7F	32	17	39	118
TOTAL COMPLEMENT		288	153	351	1062	
d. Amphibious						
1. UPAS DAYTON CLASS						
Code Name	Code No.	TOE:	OFF	WO	NCO	EM
(a) BLU RID III	LCC 19 I	AM LCC 19 IA FS LCC 19 IA	101 46	35 10	163 31	489 93
Flagship Complement		TOTAL COMPLEMENT		147	45	582
2. UPAS ATLANTICA CLASS						
Code Name	Code No.	TOE:	OFF	WO	NCO	EM
(a) INCHON I	LPH 12 I	AM LPH 12A	97	38	137	413
(b) INCHON III	LPH 12 III	AM LPH 12A	97	38	137	413
TOTAL COMPLEMENT		194	76	274	826	
e. Destroyer						
1. UPAS PLYMOUTH CLASS						
Code Name	Code No.	TOE:	OFF	WO	NCO	EM
(a) JAMESTOWN	DD 69	NUPA DD 100D	74	23	59	178
(b) ELMIRA	DD 89	NUPA DD 100D	74	23	59	178
(c) BUFFALO	DD 001	NUPA DD 100D	74	23	59	178
(d) BINGHAMTON	DD 201	NUPA DD 100D	74	23	59	178
(e) NEW BURGH	DD 401	NUPA DD 100D	74	23	59	178
(f) KINGSTON	DD 601	NUPA DD 100D	74	23	59	178
(g) TROY	DD 801	NUPA DD 100D	74	23	59	178
(h) ROME	DD 011	NUPA DD 100D	74	23	59	178

A-19-T-A-2
As of 18 March 2009
(UNCLASSIFIED)

(UNCLASSIFIED)
Tab A (Sixth Surface Fleet Composition & Strength [Present] to Appendix 3 (United Provinces of Atlantica's Active Naval Forces) to Annex A [United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA)] to Regional Study of Atlantica and FC 101-5-2 (UPA's and ROP's Armed Forces Table of Organization and Equipment

(i) WATERTOWN	DD 211	NUPA DD 100D	74	23	59	178
		TOTAL COMPLEMENT	666	207	531	1602

f. Minesweeper

1. UPAS WASHINGTON CLASS

Code Name	Code No.	TOE:	OFF	WO	NCO	EM
(a) AVENGER	MCM 1	NUPA MCM 100M	12	4	14	42
(b) AVENGER I	MCM 1	NUPA MCM 100M	12	4	14	42
(c) AVENGER III	MCM III	NUPA MCM 100M	12	4	14	42
(d) AVENGER VII	MCM VII	NUPA MCM 100M	12	4	14	42
(e) AVENGER IX	MCM IX	NUPA MCM 100M	12	4	14	42
(f) AVENGER XI	MCM XI	NUPA MCM 100M	12	4	14	42
(g) AVENGER XIII	MCM XII	NUPA MCM 100M	12	4	14	42
(h) AVENGER XVII	MCM XVII	NUPA MCM 100M	12	4	14	42
(i) AVENGER XIX	MCM XIX	NUPA MCM 100M	12	4	14	42
	TOTAL COMPLEMENT	108	36	126	378	

2. UPAS CHARLESTON CLASS

Code Name	Code No.	TOE:	OFF	WO	NCO	EM
(a) NATYA I	T266MI	NUPA266M	24	12	21	63
(b) NATYA II	T266MII	NUPA266M	24	12	21	63
(c) NATYA III	T266MIII	NUPA266M	24	12	21	63
(d) NATYA IV	T266MIV	NUPA266M	24	12	21	63
(e) NATYA V	T266MV	NUPA266M	24	12	21	63
(f) NATYA VI	T266MVI	NUPA266M	24	12	21	63
(g) NATYA VII	T266MVII	NUPA266M	24	12	21	63
(h) NATYA VIII	T266MVIII	NUPA266M	24	12	21	63
(i) NATYA IX	T266MIX	NUPA266M	24	12	21	63
	TOTAL COMPLEMENT	216	108	189	567	

A-19-T-A-3
As of 18 March 2009
(UNCLASSIFIED)

(UNCLASSIFIED)
Tab A (Sixth Surface Fleet Composition & Strength [Present] to Appendix 3 (United Provinces of Atlantica's Active Naval Forces) to Annex A [United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA)] to Regional Study of Atlantica and FC 101-5-2 (UPA's and ROP's Armed Forces Table of Organization and Equipment

g. Submarines (Operational Control to the Sixth Fleet from the 963rd Submarine Group)

1. EMPIRE CLASS

Code Name	Code No.	TOE:	OFF	WO	NCO	EM
(a) PS II	SSPHSII	NUPASSN100PS	28	3	26	76
(b) PS IV	SSPHSIV	NUPASSN100PS	28	3	26	76
(c) PS VI	SSPHSVI	NUPASSN100PS	28	3	26	76
(d) PS VIII	SSPHSVIII	NUPASSN100PS	28	3	26	76
(e) PS X	SSPHSX	NUPASSN100PS	28	3	26	76
(f) PS XII	SSPHSXII	NUPASSN100PS	28	3	26	76
(g) PS XV	SSPHSXV	NUPASSN100PS	28	3	26	76
(h) PS XVI	SSPHSXVI	NUPASSN100PS	28	3	26	76
(i) PS XVIII	SSPHSXVIII	NUPASSN100PS	28	3	26	76
TOTAL COMPLEMENT		252	27	234	684	

2. BLUE HEN CLASS

Code Name	Code No.	TOE:	OFF	WO	NCO	EM
(a) VICTOR II Z	SSKEFALIZ	NUPAKEFAL100V	30	5	27	81
(b) VICTOR II Y	SSKEFALIY	NUPAKEFAL100V	30	5	27	81
(c) VICTOR II X	SSKEFALIX	NUPAKEFAL100V	30	5	27	81
(d) VICTOR II W	SSKEFALIW	NUPAKEFAL100V	30	5	27	81
(e) VICTOR II V	SSKEFALIV	NUPAKEFAL100V	30	5	27	81
(f) VICTOR II U	SSKEFALIU	NUPAKEFAL100V	30	5	27	81
(g) VICTOR II T	SSKEFALIT	NUPAKEFAL100V	30	5	27	81
(h) VICTOR II S	SSKEFALIS	NUPAKEFAL100V	30	5	27	81
(i) VICTOR II R	SSKEFALIR	NUPAKEFAL100V	30	5	27	81
TOTAL COMPLEMENT		270	45	243	729	

UPA SIXTH SURFACE NAVAL FLEET	OFF	WO	NCO	EM	TOTAL
	5592	1096	4736	14,203	25,627

A-19-T-A-4
As of 18 March 2009
(UNCLASSIFIED)

(UNCLASSIFIED)

Tab B (Seventh Surface Fleet Composition & Strength [W-147] to Appendix 3 (United Provinces of Atlantica's Active Naval Forces) to Annex A (UPA an Overview) to Overview of Atlantica and ROP's Armed Forces Table of Organization and Equipment

SEVENTH SURFACE NAVAL FLEET

a. Aircraft Carriers

1. UPAS DUPONTA

Code Name	Code No.	TOE:	OFF	WO	NCO	EM
(a) ENTERPRISE	CVN 65	ACE-CVN65C (Crew) ACE-CVN65AW (Airwing)	930 594	70 49	530 362	1678 1087
		TOTAL COMPLEMENT	1524	119	892	2765
SPECIAL NOTE: Naval Surface Task Force C4I (Northwest Atlantic Command)						
TOTAL CREW=3208	TOTAL AIRWING=2092	TOTAL=5300				

2. UPAS VACCARO I

Code Name	Code No.	TOE:	OFF	WO	NCO	EM
(a) KIT HAWK	CV 63	ACE-CV63C (Crew) ACE-CV63AW (Airwing)	853 676	61 71	533 438	1598 1315
		TOTAL COMPLEMENT	1529	132	971	2913
SPECIAL NOTE: Naval Surface Task Force C4I (Southwest Atlantic Command)						
TOTAL CREW=3045	TOTAL AIRWING=2500	TOTAL=5545				

2. UPAS VACCARO III

Code Name	Code No.	TOE:	OFF	WO	NCO	EM
(a) JON KAY	CV 67	ACE-CV67C (Crew) ACE-CV67AW (Airwing)	820 676	56 71	505 438	1514 1315
		TOTAL COMPLEMENT	1496	127	943	2829
SPECIAL NOTE: Naval Surface Task Force C4I (Southwest Atlantic Command)						
TOTAL CREW=2895	TOTAL AIRWING=2500	TOTAL=5395				

b. Cruisers

1. UPAS BOSTON I

Code Name	Code No.	TOE:	OFF	WO	NCO	EM
(a) MISS UPA	CGN 40	CGN 40C	69	32	120	361
		TOTAL COMPLEMENT	69	32	120	361

2. UPAS GRANITE CLASS

Code Name	Code No.	TOE:	OFF	WO	NCO	EM
(a) TICONDER I	CG 47	CG-47C	48	13	76	227
(b) TICONDER III	CG 49	CG-49C	48	13	76	227

A-3-T-B-1

(UNCLASSIFIED)

(UNCLASSIFIED)

Tab B (Seventh Surface Fleet Composition & Strength [W-147] to Appendix 3 (United Provinces of Atlantica's Active Naval Forces) to Annex A (UPA an Overview) to Overview of Atlantica and ROP's Armed Forces Table of Organization and Equipment

(c) TICONDER V	CG 51	CG-51C	45	16	76	227
(d) TICONDER VII	CG 53	CG-53C	48	13	76	227
(e) TICONDER IX	CG 55	CG-55C	45	16	76	227
(f) TICONDER XI	CG 57	CG-57C	45	16	76	227
(g) TICONDER XIII	CG 59	CG-59C	48	13	76	227
TOTAL COMPLEMENT			327	100	532	1589

c. Frigates						
1. UPAS CONSTITUTION CLASS						
Code Name	Code No.	TOE:	OFF	WO	NCO	EM
(a) OSCAR HOTEL PAPA II	FFG7II	FFG-7C	32	17	39	118
(b) OSCAR HOTEL PAPA IV	FFG7IV	FFG-7C	32	17	39	118
(c) OSCAR HOTEL PAPA VI	FFG7VI	FFG-7C	32	17	39	118
(d) OSCAR HOTEL PAPA VIII	FFG7VIII	FFG-7C	32	17	39	118
(e) OSCAR HOTEL PAPA X	FFG7X	FFG-7C	32	17	39	118
(f) OSCAR HOTEL PAPA XII	FFG7XII	FFG-7C	32	17	39	118
(g) OSCAR HOTEL PAPA XIV	FFG7XIV	FFG-7C	32	17	39	118
(h) OSCAR HOTEL PAPA XVI	FFG7XVI	FFG-7C	32	17	39	118
(i) OSCAR HOTEL PAPA XVIII	FFG7XVIII	FFG-7C	32	17	39	118
(J) OSCAR HOTEL PAPA XX	FFG7XX	FFG-7C	32	17	39	118
TOTAL COMPLEMENT			320	170	390	1180

d. Amphibious**1. UPAS DAYTON CLASS**

Code Name	Code No.	TOE:	OFF	WO	NCO	EM
(a) BLU RID I	LCC 19 I	AM LCC 19 I	101	35	163	489
Flagship Complement		FS LCC 19 I	46	10	31	93
TOTAL COMPLEMENT			147	45	194	582

2. UPAS ATLANTICA CLASS

Code Name	Code No.	TROOP CAPACITY=2000 PER SHIP	TOE:	OFF	WO	NCO	EM
(a) INCHON X	LPH 12 X	AM LPH 12	97	38	137	413	
(b) INCHON XI	LPH 12 XI	AM LPH 12	97	38	137	413	
TOTAL COMPLEMENT			194	76	274	826	

e. Destroyer**1. UPAS PLYMOUTH CLASS**

Code Name	Code No.	TOE:	OFF	WO	NCO	EM
(a) GEORGETOWN	DD 96	NUPA DD 100L	74	23	59	178

A-3-T-B-2**(UNCLASSIFIED)**

(UNCLASSIFIED)
Tab B (Seventh Surface Fleet Composition & Strength [W-147] to Appendix 3 (United Provinces of Atlantica's Active Naval Forces) to Annex A (UPA an Overview) to Overview of Atlantica and ROP's Armed Forces Table of Organization and Equipment

(b) SEAFORD	DD 98	NUPA DD 100L	74	23	59	178
(c) DELMAR	DD 100	NUPA DD 100L	74	23	59	178
(d) MILTON	DD 102	NUPA DD 100L	74	23	59	178
(e) MILFORD	DD 104	NUPA DD 100L	74	23	59	178
(f) MILLSBORO	DD 106	NUPA DD 100L	74	23	59	178
(g) LEWIS	DD 108	NUPA DD 100L	74	23	59	178
(h) BRIDGEVILLE	DD 110	NUPA DD 100L	74	23	59	178
(i) REHOBETH	DD 112	NUPA DD 100L	74	23	59	178
	TOTAL COMPLEMENT		666	207	531	1602

f. Minesweeper

1. UPAS WASHINGTON CLASS

Code Name	Code No.	TOE:	OFF	WO	NCO	EM
(a) AVENGER II	MCM II	NUPA MCM 100M	12	4	14	42
(b) AVENGER IV	MCM IV	NUPA MCM 100M	12	4	14	42
(c) AVENGER VI	MCM VI	NUPA MCM 100M	12	4	14	42
(d) AVENGER VIII	MCM VII	NUPA MCM 100M	12	4	14	42
(e) AVENGER X	MCM X	NUPA MCM 100M	12	4	14	42
(f) AVENGER XII	MCM XII	NUPA MCM 100M	12	4	14	42
(g) AVENGER XIV	MCM XIV	NUPA MCM 100M	12	4	14	42
(h) AVENGER XVI	MCM XVI	NUPA MCM 100M	12	4	14	42
(i) AVENGER XVIII	MCM XVIII	NUPA MCM 100M	12	4	14	42
	TOTAL COMPLEMENT		108	36	126	378

2. UPAS CHARLESTON CLASS

Code Name	Code No.	TOE:	OFF	WO	NCO	EM
(a) AYTAN-MEA	7-266MEA	NUPA266ME	28	8	23	68
(b) AYTAN-MEB	7-266MEB	NUPA266ME	28	8	23	68
(c) AYTAN-MEC	7-266MEC	NUPA266ME	28	8	23	68
(d) AYTAN-MED	7-266MED	NUPA266ME	28	8	23	68
(e) AYTAN-MEE	7-266MEE	NUPA266ME	28	8	23	68
(f) AYTAN-MEF	7-266MEF	NUPA266ME	28	8	23	68
(g) AYTAN-MEG	7-266MEG	NUPA266ME	28	8	23	68
(h) AYTAN-MEH	7-266MEH	NUPA266ME	28	8	23	68
(i) AYTAN-MEI	7-266MEI	NUPA266ME	28	8	23	68
	TOTAL COMPLEMENT		252	72	207	612

g. Submarines (Operational Control to the Seventh Fleet from the 963rd Submarine Group)

A-3-T-B-3

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Tab B (Seventh Surface Fleet Composition & Strength [W-147] to Appendix 3 (United Provinces of Atlantica's Active Naval Forces) to Annex A (UPA an Overview) to Overview of Atlantica and ROP's Armed Forces Table of Organization and Equipment

1. EMPIRE CLASS

Code Name	Code No.	TOE:	OFF	WO	NCO	EM
(a) PHANTOM SHADE I	SSPHSI	NUPASSN100PS	28	3	26	76
(b) PHANTOM SHADE III	SSPHSII	NUPASSN100PS	28	3	26	76
(c) PHANTOM SHADE V	SSPHSV	NUPASSN100PS	28	3	26	76
(d) PHANTOM SHADE VII	SSPHSVII	NUPASSN100PS	28	3	26	76
(e) PHANTOM SHADE IX	SSPHSIX	NUPASSN100PS	28	3	26	76
(f) PHANTOM SHADE XI	SSPHSXI	NUPASSN100PS	28	3	26	76
(g) PHANTOM SHADE XIII	SSPHSXIII	NUPASSN100PS	28	3	26	76
(h) PHANTOM SHADE XVII	SSPHSXVII	NUPASSN100PS	28	3	26	76
(i) PHANTOM SHADE XIX	SSPHSXIX	NUPASSN100PS	28	3	26	76
TOTAL COMPLEMENT		252	27	234	684	

2. BLUE HEN CLASS

Code Name	Code No.	TOE:	OFF	WO	NCO	EM
(a) VICTOR III A	SSKEFALIII A	NUPAKEFAL100V	30	5	27	81
(b) VICTOR III B	SSKEFALIII B	NUPAKEFAL100V	30	5	27	81
(c) VICTOR III C	SSKEFALIII C	NUPAKEFAL100V	30	5	27	81
(d) VICTOR III D	SSKEFALIII D	NUPAKEFAL100V	30	5	27	81
(e) VICTOR III E	SSKEFALIII E	NUPAKEFAL100V	30	5	27	81
(f) VICTOR III F	SSKEFALIII F	NUPAKEFAL100V	30	5	27	81
(g) VICTOR III G	SSKEFALIII G	NUPAKEFAL100V	30	5	27	81
(h) VICTOR III H	SSKEFALIII H	NUPAKEFAL100V	30	5	27	81
(i) VICTOR III I	SSKEFALIII I	NUPAKEFAL100V	30	5	27	81
TOTAL COMPLEMENT		270	45	243	729	

UPA SEVENTH SURFACE NAVAL FLEET	OFF	WO	NCO	EM	TOTAL
	7154	1188	5657	17,050	31,049

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Annex B [Republic of Columbus (ROC)] to Atlantica Overview

cc

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9th Special Forces Group (Airborne)
Military Intelligence Detachment
Fort Bragg, North Carolina 28310

1. SUBJECT: Base document of the Republic of Columbus (ROC)
2. PURPOSE: Provide the user geography, hydrography, and climate, its two provinces, significant history and general characteristics on the ROC.
3. GEOGRAPHY, HYDROGRAPHY AND CLIMATE:
 - a. Geography—
 - (1) Strategic location—
 - (a) ROC is strategically located on the south southeastern portion of the continent of Atlantica.
 - (b) The ROC borders:
 - 1 To the north is along the Republic of Pineland (ROP).
 - 2 To the east and south is along the coast line of the Atlantic Ocean.
 - 3 To the west is along the Republic of Appalachia (ROA).
 - (c) The ROC's size and shape is a near duplicate of the United States' state of Georgia.
 - (2) Area/Population/Provinces/COUNTIES—
 - (a) ROC:
 - 1 Encompasses 58,876 square miles of 615,903 square miles of the continent.
 - 2 Total populace is 6,478,200.
 - 3 Total counties are 159.
 - 4 Is subdivided into two provinces.
 - (b) Sub-political divisions are:
 - 1 The Northern Province is the Chattahoochee Province that—
 - a Encompasses 22,743 square miles
 - b Possesses 66 percent of the nation's population, which is 4,275,612
 - c Has 67 counties
 - 2 The Southern Province is Savannah Province that—
 - a Encompasses 66 percent of the nation's land, which is 45,486 square miles
 - b Has a population of 2,202,588
 - c Has 92 counties
 - (3) Dimensions—
 - (a) North to south, the ROC stretches 380-miles from northwest corner to the far southeast corner.
 - (b) East to West, the ROC stretches 247-miles from Fort Pulasky on Tybee Island to Georgetown on the Chattahoochee River.
 - (4) Subdivisions- ROC is broken down into three subdivisions; referred to as regions, they follow as (refer to Appendix 3 (Five Geographical Regions of Atlantica) to Annex D):

B-1
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Annex B [Republic of Columbus (ROC)] to Atlantica Overview

- (a) Eastern Coast Geographical Region
- (b) Eastern Piedmont Geographical Region
- (c) Mountain Geographical Region

b. Hydrography—

(1) Coast Line- ROC's coastline borders the Atlantic Ocean to the east is 114-miles and to the south is 257-miles, for a total of 370-coastal miles.

(2) The Gulf Stream flows in from the west on the southern half and curves around to the north off the ROC's east coast-

- (a)-Coastal Bays and Rivers (Refer to Atlantica Overview)
- (b)-Lakes, Rivers, Ponds, and Streams (Refer to Atlantica Overview)

c. Climate— (Refer to Atlantica Overview)

4. SIGNIFICANT PERIODS OF HISTORY:

- a. (200BC-1870) (Refer to Atlantica Overview)
- b. (1871-1914)—

(1) In the spring of 1871, a Conference of Delegates, with representatives from throughout the Peach District, held in Atlanta to form a new government.

(2) On 1 June 1871, the Peach District of Pineland Territory, changed its name to the Republic of Columbus (ROC)-

(a) The problems of nationalities and the domination of powerful political diversity believed to have been the major causes that resulted in the recent civil war.

(b) The delegates:

1 Determined that the new nation would never again become involved in a regional or international conflict.

2 But would defend her borders if attacked by an outside power.

3 Believed that a parliamentary form of government would best ensure that the interests of the individual citizen.

(c) The First Parliament of the ROC had as its top priority the development of a new constitution:

1 The constitution that they adopted was the U.S. Constitution.

2 With a new government in place, the ROC concentrated its full attention and efforts internally.

3 Revision of the economy to peacetime conditions and demobilization of the troops became the paramount domestic politics.

4 To facilitate the process, the ROC formulated programs to assist their citizens in this transition.

(3) 1873, the ROC established two Provinces, the Chattahoochee Province and Savannah Province.

(4) 1871-February 1874-

- (a) Border skirmishes took place along the borders of Bluegrass / UPA border 1871-72.
- (b) In March 1872 to early 1874 border clashes on the Volunteer and ROP borders.
- (c) The clashes between the three countries alleged over ROA smuggling operations.
- (d) Both the UPA and ROP government believed the ROA government had a hand in

B-2

**As of 18 March 2009
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Annex B [Republic of Columbus (ROC)] to Atlantica Overview

the smugly operations or was paid off to turn a blind eye to the tri-border smuggling.

(5) March 1874 all four nations held a peace conference, where they all signed more agreements that led to a series of economic relationships on the continent.

(6) 1875-1914, the ROC's area of international relations-

- (a) Was politically non-aligned.
- (b) However ROC established economic relations with:
 - 1 All the nations on the continent
 - 2 Europe
 - 3 Canada
 - 4 Cuba
 - 5 Mexico
 - 6 U.S. became one its major trading partner

(c) The ROC's first forty years produced economic prosperity with many countries.

c. (1914-1919)—

(1) During the period leading up to World War I, the ROC made some progress in developing its industrial base-

(a) Being endowed with extensive fertile farmlands, the ROC was a self-sufficient country until it began needing petroleum products.

(b) It established strong commercial and trading ties with the U.S. and a number of European countries.

(c) Its commercial trade relations with the UPA, ROP and ROA were very active and mutually beneficial to all.

(d) Diplomatically, the ROC maintained a non-aligned foreign policy.

(e) Its primary national interests were to continue to develop the country at home and to increase its foreign markets:

1 ROC relationships with its neighbors on the continent were very good for the most part, not getting involved with other countries' foreign policies.

2 Socially, the ROC population of increased by over fifteen percent during this period.

3 Much of this increase was do to the liberal immigration policies that had been established to fill the need for workers in the rapidly expanding economy.

4 Most of the immigrants were from central and southern Europe.

(2) Throughout World War I-

(a) The ROC remained neutral.

(b) Though its sympathies were with the US and the Allies, her major trading customer, the ROC determined that it was in her best interests to remain neutral.

(c) The ROC continued to trade with the U.S. and the Allies throughout the war.

(d) Economically, World War I was good for the ROC:

1 She was able to move into many of the industrial and especially agricultural markets that had formerly been dominated by the European countries.

2 The ROC came out of World War I in good economic shape.

d. (1920-1945)—

(1) Initially, the ROC was in an excellent position to capitalize on the economic demands

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Annex B [Republic of Columbus (ROC)] to Atlantica Overview

created by the reconstruction demands caused by the devastation of the war.

(2) As the world economy recovered, the ROC found that it could not compete industrially with the major powers without reverted to its agricultural based economy.

(3) The economy of the ROC was very hard hit by the worldwide collapse of the markets in 1929.

(4) During the years of 1929 to 1939, the ensuing economic depression had a devastating impact on the ROC's agricultural economy and society.

(a) The ROC federal government took what action it could to alleviate the situation.

(b) But the individual provinces and local communities bore the major responsibility of assisting the population in weathering the depression.

(5) The coming of World War II-

(a) Was an economic godsend for the ROC as well as the ROA!

(b) The ROC again elected to remain neutral.

(c) The worldwide demand for military equipment, arms and foodstuffs rapidly pulled the economy out of hard times.

(d) Living conditions for the average citizens of ROC began to improve.

(e) The pressures caused by the booming economy resulted in a large number of rural farm workers to the rapidly industrializing city of Atlanta.

(6) 1941-1945-

(a) The ROC sympathy, as in World War I, was with the Allies:

1 During much of the war, the ROC was very effective in providing critical war materials and food to the Allies.

2 ROC's all volunteer field hospitals served with the Allied forces in Europe.

3 ROC's Navy and Army Air Corp had limited participation in the anti-submarine war in the Atlantic Ocean, only to protect her coastline, shipping lanes and her vessels.

(b) The end of World War II found the ROC enjoying unprecedented prosperity:

1 The ROC was in an excellent position to capitalize on the worldwide reconstruction demands caused by the devastation of the war.

2 The war had seen the nation's economy transition from a predominant agricultural economy to a balanced agricultural/manufacturing economy.

(c) 1945:

1 October 1945, the ROC was one of the first twenty-six nations to join the United Nations.

2 By the end of 1945, the ROC had used her membership to establish new clientele which determined their decision 1949.

e. (1946-1973)—

(1) 1946-1947-

(a) ROC's post war period growth of manufacturing was-

1 Rapid

2 Encouraged by low-cost power from a well-developed hydroelectric system

3 Improved transportation facilities

4 Recently developed foreign markets

(b) The ROC continued to enjoy internal political stability and generally good relations

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Annex B [Republic of Columbus (ROC)] to Atlantica Overview

with its neighbors.

(c) The government of the ROC saw countries of the world were very divided in ideology and economical standards that was dividing into two major hemispheres.

(3) 1949-

(a) As the cold war was vastly approaching:

1 The ROC government decided not to take sides.

2 The ROC government opened their trade with both Western and Eastern Hemispheres.

(b) Even when the ROP and UPA were at odds (1969-1972):

1 The ROC refused to take either side.

2 The ROC refused to relinquish her trade agreements with either country.

(4) 1950-1972-

(a) 1950-1959

1 A new trend came about in Third World Countries “World Revolution”.

2 World Revolution brought many new trading partners to the ROC and ROA.

(b) 1960s and early 1970s:

1 The ROC government sublet hosted many world revolutionists, syndicated criminals and legitimate and illegitimate arms dealers from all over the world.

2 Many of the ROA's universities held peace demonstrations against U.S. Involvement in Southeast Asia.

3 On the other hand the ROC universities refrained from demonstrations or support of any country policies in order not to offend anyone.

4 1972-1973, the ROA tri-border sublet smuggling resurfaced causing—

a Border of ROA / ROP Gang Warfare between-

(1) Pineland Indian Activist Nation (PAIN)/ROA Indian Smugglers

(2) Celtic Union's Insurgent Army (CUIA)/ROA Irish Smugglers

(3) African-Atlantican Socialist Society (AASS)/ROA Black Muslin

Smugglers

(4) ROP/ROA Federal Border Police

b Border of ROA/ROC/ROP Gang Warfare between-

(1) Pineland Indian Activist Nation (PAIN)/ROA Indian Smugglers

(2) Celtic Union's Insurgent Army (CUIA)/ROA Irish Smugglers

(3) African-Atlantican Socialist Society (AASS)/ROA Black Muslin

(4) God's Right Arm (GRA)/ROC Loyal Supremes Order (LOSO)

(5) ROP/ROC/ROA Federal Border Police

f. 1974 2000—

(1) The worldwide oil crisis of 1974-

(a) Had a severe impact on the economy of the ROC.

(b) The ROC was very dependent upon foreign sources for its supply of oil.

(c) Through its well-developed hydroelectric system, somewhat softened the impact of the oil shortage, however the economy remained depressed for several years.

(2) By the mid-1980s, the economy began to recover and has now become the one of the best on the world.

B-5

As of 18 March 2009

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Annex B [Republic of Columbus (ROC)] to Atlantica Overview

(3) Because of her policy of neutrality and economic and social policies; the ROC has become one of the most stable countries in the world.

(4) The ROC is respected internationally and has enjoyed excellent economical relations with all the other countries on the continent.

(5) For her size, the ROC maintains a formidable military establishment, modeled after the Swiss system-

(a) The ROC has made it clear that any violation of her country will not be tolerated.

(b) The ROC has maintained close military ties with the Swiss government and there is a Swiss Security Assistance Office in Atlanta.

(c) Refer to the Swiss Handbook on Internal Defense ("Guerrilla Warfare" Doctrine for the Republic of Columbia [ROC])

(6) In the aftermath of the terrorist attacks on the U.S. in September of 2001-

(a) A growing black market economy emerged in:

1 Weapons trade

2 Military technologies

3 Cyber hardware

4 Money laundering with suspected ties between ROC border smugglers, far right ROP dissident groups related to GRA/PPP and Middle East / Far East groups.

g. 2001-2008—

(1) Prior the terrorist attacks in the U.S-

(a) The ROC had been a suspected country using charity organizations for the world mafia.

(b) Similar charity organization and non-government businesses from the Far East and Middle East Countries with connections to terrorist organization have been suspected in internet traffic and banking transactions.

(2) Throughout the early 2000s, the ROC government:

(a) Has worked with all countries battling terrorism.

(b) However, in the Tri Border Area [ROA/ROC/ROP] has been and continues to entertain smuggler statuary or Atlantica's "Wild West Trading Combat Zone".

(c) The ROP and U.S.:

1 Have had some success there in the Tri Border Area in the early 1990s.

2 The Global War on Terrorism / the Balkans has caused the area to go unchecked.

(3) 2005-

(a) The early part of the year brought posterity to the ROC

(b) Starting in later part of the summer fuel price crippled the ROC domestic economy.

(4) 2006-2008-

(a) High fuel prices in the ROC began a lawless/survive trend for the average citizen.

(b) By late 2008, the ROC business community was hard hit by the economic situation in the U.S. and rest of the world.

(c) Shortly after November, 2008, the ROC clientele became shadier.

(d) 2009, has started off very unstable in the ROC business community, with the exception in the Tri-Border Area where things may be coming unglued----

B-6

As of 18 March 2009

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Annex B [Republic of Columbus (ROC)] to Atlantica Overview

GENERAL DATA:

TOTAL AREA: 58,876 Square Miles

COMPARATIVE AREA: Slightly smaller than Tunisia

NATUAL RESOURCES: Nickel, zinc, copper, potash, iron, fish, timber, coal, and natural gas

LAND USE: Arable lands 26%, meadows and pastures 20%, forests and woodlands 29%, and other 25%

ENVIRONMENT: Pollution control measures are weak and air and water quality is poor, problems of acid rain, agricultural fertilizer and pesticide pollution are endemic

PEOPLE:

POPULATION: 6,478,200.

BIRTH RATE: 14-births/1,000 population

DEATH RATE: 9-deaths/1,000 population

LIFE EXPACTANCY at BIRTH: 72 years male, 79 years female

ETHNIC DIVISIONS: Caucasoid 71%, Negroid 25%, and Mongoloid 4%

RELIGION: Protestant 46%, Roman Catholic 28%, Jewish 2%, other 4%, and none 20%

LANGUAGE: National language is American English and a secondary language is Spanish

LITERACY: 98%

GOVERNMENT:

LONG FORM NAME: Republic of Columbus; abbreviated ROC

TYPE: Parliamentary

CAPITOLS:

- a. ROC National— Atlanta
- b. Province Capitols—

B-7

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Annex B [Republic of Columbus (ROC)] to Atlantica Overview

1. Chattahoochee Province- Columbus
2. Savannah Province- Augusta

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS: 159 counties

CONSTITUTION: Adopted in 1870, similar to the U.S. Constitution, contains a Bill of Rights and establishes three branches of government. Various amendments have been added or deleted since 1870

LEGAL SYSTEM: Based on English common law; judicial review of legislative acts, three levels of courts: Supreme Court, court of appeals, and district courts

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: President, Vice President, and Cabinet.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH: Bicameral Parliament consists of an Upper House, the Senate with 56 members, and a Lower House, the House of Delegates with 159 members

POLITICAL PARTIES:

- a. Columbus Democratic Union (CDU). Portrays its agenda as “the peoples advocate,” with very liberal social and financial programs (presently in power)
- b. Columbus Farm and Labor Party (CFLP). The majority party follows a moderate policy in regards to social and financial issues (Splinter from the CDU)
- c. Columbus Party of Rights (CPR) - The conservative party, advocates limited government, especially in regards to business and financial issue (voted out office in the last election)
- d. People’s Party of Columbus (PPC) - Represent the small communist element that still exists in the ROC, (has insignificant political clout but support the CDU most of the time)

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS (Ambassadors) —

- a. United Nations: Honorable Pate Z. Leiria
- b. United States: Honorable Luiz V. Camoes
- c. Republic of Appalachia: Honorable Carlos J. Duroc
- d. United Provinces of Atlantica: Honorable Afonso G. Valdes

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Annex B [Republic of Columbus (ROC)] to Atlantica Overview

e. Republic of Pineland: Honorable Miguel A. Angel

ECONOMICS:

OVERVIEW:

- a As an affluent, emerging high-tech industrial society, ROC closely resembles the Swiss in per capita output, market orientation, economic systems, and pattern of production.
- b. Since World War II, the growth of manufacturing and service sectors has transformed the nation from a largely rural economy into one primarily industrial and urban.
- c. With its natural resources, skilled labor force, and modern capital plant, ROC has excellent economic prospects.
- d. In the aftermath of the terrorist attacks on the U.S. in September of 2001; high fuel prices; and now weak global economy has caused the ROC—a growing black market economy emerged in
 - 1. Weapons trade
 - 2. Military technologies
 - 3. Cyber hardware
 - 4. Money laundering with suspected ties between:
 - (a) ROC border smugglers
 - (b) Far right ROP dissident groups
 - (c) Terrorist groups like Al Qaeda.

LABOR FORCE: 2,100,000

GDP: Purchasing power equivalent \$464 billion, per capita \$25,985; real growth rate? %

INFLATION RATE: (consumer prices): ? %

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 6.8% (2008)

BUDGET: Revenues \$44.7 billion, expenditures \$53.0 billion

EXPORTS: \$9.5 billion

IMPORTS: \$7.4 billion

EXTERNAL DEBT: \$16 billion

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION: Growth rate? %

ELECTRICITY: 3,500,000 Kw capacities, 9,000,000 Kw produced

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Annex B [Republic of Columbus (ROC)] to Atlantica Overview

INDUSTRIES: Processed and unprocessed minerals, food products, wood and paper products, electronics, motor vehicles, chemicals, fish products and natural gas

AGRICULTURE: Food grains, feed crops, oil-bearing crops, cattle, dairy products and an illegal producer of cannabis

CURRENCY: ROC dollar (SN).

EXCHANGE RATES: US\$1 = \$N1.10.

FISICAL YEAR: 1 October-30 September.

COMMUNICATIONS:

RAILROADS: 2,412 kilometers of Class 1 railroad track.

HIGHWAYS: 65,760 kilometers, including 720 kilometers of expressways.

INLAND WATERWAYS: 228 statue miles on the Savanna River and 133 statue miles on the Chattahoochee River of navigable inland channels

PIPELINES: 3,720 kilometers

PORTS: Savannah, Brunswick, Saint Mary, and Chattahoochee

MERCHANT MARINE: 64 merchant ships

CIVIL AIR: 380-conunercial multi-engine transport aircraft

AIRPORTS: 275 with permanent-surface runways

TELECOMMUNICATIONS: 4,500,000 telephone; stations 182 AM, 212 FM, 67 TV, 8,750,000 radio receivers and 5,500,000 TV sets

NATIONAL DEFENSE FORCE:

BRANCHES: Army, Flying Division, and Coastal Defense Force.

MILITARY MANPOWER: 40,000 total: 22,000 Army; 8,000 Flying Division; 7,800 Coastal Defense Force, and 2,200 Gendarmerie

MILITARY BUDGET: \$1.8 billion; 1% of the central government budget (FY2004).

B-10

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Annex C [Republic of Appalachia (ROA)] to Atlantica Overview

cc

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9th Special Forces Group (Airborne)
Military Intelligence Detachment
Fort Bragg, North Carolina 28310

1. SUBJECT: Base document on the Republic of Appalachia (ROA)
2. PURPOSE: Provide the user geography, hydrography, and climate, its four Provinces, significant history, and general characteristics on the ROA.
3. GEOGRAPHY, HYDROGRAPHY, AND CLIMATE:
 - a. GEOGRAPHY—
 - (1) Strategic location—
 - (a) ROA strategically located on the west-southwest portion of Atlantica.
 - (b) The ROA's borders:
 - 1 To the north is the United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA).
 - 2 To the east is the North Pineland Province (ROP)/Republic of Columbus (ROC).
 - 3 To the south is the South Atlantic Ocean.
 - 4 To the west is West Atlantic Ocean.
 - (c) The ROA size and shape are near duplicate of the United States' states of:
 - 1 Kentucky
 - 2 Tennessee
 - 3 Mississippi
 - 4 Alabama
 - (2) Area/Population/Provinces/Counties—
 - (a) ROA's total square miles is 181,964 square miles of 616,067 square miles of the continent of Atlantica.
 - (b) ROA has a total population 14,662,882.
 - (c) ROA has a total of 364 counties in four Provinces:
 - 1 The Northern Province is the Bluegrass Province—
 - a Encompasses 40,395 square mile of the 181,964 total square miles of the ROA
 - b Total population is 3,661,433
 - c Has 120 counties.
 - d The Bluegrass Province's borders—
 - (1) To the north / east is the UPA
 - (2) To the south is the Volunteer Province
 - (3) To the west is West Atlantic Ocean.
 - 2 The province south of the Bluegrass Province is the Volunteer Province—
 - a Its' total square miles are 40,395 of 181,964 total square miles of the ROA
 - b Total population is 3,661,433
 - c Has 95 counties
 - d The Volunteer Province's borders—
 - (1) To the north is shared with the Bluegrass Province / the UPA

C-1

As of 18 March 2009

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Annex C [Republic of Appalachia (ROA)] to Atlantica Overview

- (2) To the east is the North Pineland Province (ROP)
- (3) To the south is shared with the ROC, Dixie Province,/ Magnolia Province
- (4) To the west is the West Atlantic Ocean

3 The southeastern province of the ROA is the Dixie Province—

- a Its total square miles are 51,609 of 181,964 total square miles of the ROA
- b Total population is 3,890,061
- c Has 67 counties
- d Dixie Province is where the nation's capital Montgomery is located
- e The Dixie Province's borders-
 - (1) To the north is the Volunteer Province
 - (2) To the east is ROC
 - (3) To the south is the South Atlantic Ocean
 - (4) To the west is the Magnolia Province

4 The southwestern province of the ROA is the Magnolia Province—

- a Encompasses 47,716 square miles of 181,964 total square miles of the ROA
- b Total population is 2,520,638
- c Has 82 counties
- d The Magnolia Province borders-
 - (1) To the north is the Volunteer Province
 - (2) To the east is Dixie Province
 - (3) To the south is the South Atlantic Ocean
 - (4) To the west is the West Atlantic Ocean

(3) Dimensions-

(a) From north to south, the ROA stretches in depth 657 statue miles, originating at the Ohio River near Burlington, Bluegrass Province south to Sand Island Dixie Province.

(b) From east to west, the ROA widest stretch is 438 statue miles, starting from the northwest coast of the Volunteer Province to the northeast corner near Holston Valley, Volunteer Province.

(4) Subdivisions- ROA broken down into three subdivisions and referred as regions, they follow as:

- (a) Mountain Geographical Region
- (b) Western Piedmont Geographical Region
- (c) Western Coastal Geographical Region

b. HYDROGRAPHY—

(1) ROA coast line-

(a) To the south is along the South Atlantic Ocean from east to west for a total of 328-statue mile.

(b) To the west is along the West Atlantic Ocean from north to south for 511 statute miles.

(c) Total coastline is 839 statute miles.

(d) The Gulf Stream diverts forty miles west of most southern tip of Magnolia Province:

- 1 To the south flow along the southern ROA coastline in the South Atlantic Ocean
- 2 To the west flow along the western ROA's coastline in the West Atlantic Ocean.

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Annex C [Republic of Appalachia (ROA)] to Atlantica Overview

(2) Coastal Bays and Rivers- (Refer to Atlantica Overview)

(3) Lakes, Rivers, Ponds and Streams- (Refer to Atlantica Overview)

c. CLIMATE. (Refer to Atlantica Overview)

4. SIGNIFICANT PERIODS OF HISTORY:

a. (200BC-1870) (Refer to Atlantica Overview)

b. (1865-1896)—

(1) By October 1866 to May 1868, the territories political division ran a political war among the three territories.

(2) April of 1868, Appalachia withdrew as a neutral but sovereign state.

(3) By June 1868, the reminder of the continent erupted into civil war over the Tarheel District, Black Codes and underground slavery issues.

(4) The foremost territories fighting were North Atlantica and the northern portion of Pineland Game Cock District and the north and northeastern portion of Peach District.

(5) The newly formed republic in the Pineland Territory ran by the Whig Party as well as the North Atlantica democratic union formed volunteered armed services, which they employed against each other.

(6) Many former British officers and noncommissioned officers on the continent as well as the British government sent troops and naval support supporting the new republic of Pineland.

(7) North Atlantica reformed and changed its name to United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA) and consisted of fourteen provinces and district that received limited military assistance from France, Spain and Russia.

(8) The civil war results affected the entire continent causing many lives lost, wounded or missing as well as property. These heavy effects ended the conflict in October of 1870.

(9) Both sides sued for peace in Stockholm and in according to the Peace of Stockholm, which concluded hostilities on 16 January 1871, the continent became four sovereign nations-

(a) Republic of Pineland (ROP)

(b) Republic of Appalachia (ROA)

(c) United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA)

(d) Republic of Columbus (ROC)

(10) The ROC formerly Peach District was the southern portion of the Pineland Territory; ROC succeeds to gain a sovereign state of neutrality midway through the civil war-

(a) To compensate for the territorial loss, ROP received the lower portion Tarheel District of the Old Dominion Province, UPA.

(b) The newly ROP government voted to change both districts to provinces which would share the country's name; Tarheel District became North Pineland Province and Game Cock District renamed South Pineland Province.

(11) 16 January 1870, the ROA received its Independence as a sovereign nation-

(a) In the spring of 1870 a council of Governors, made up of the Governors from the provinces of Volunteer, Bluegrass, Dixie, and Magnolia, was held in the city of Montgomery.

(b) The purpose of the Council was to determine if the individual provinces would join in the creation of a new nation state.

(c) All of the provinces elected to form a new nation.

C-3

As of 18 March 2009

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Annex C [Republic of Appalachia (ROA)] to Atlantica Overview

(12) On 1 July 1870-

(a) The Republic of Appalachia (ROA) came into existence:

1 One July is considered the ROA's official Independence Day, not 16th January.

2 The problems of nationalities, land grabbing and the domination of powerful political diversities were what the ROA believed were the major causes of the civil war.

(b) The Province Governors:

1 Believed that a decentralized confederation form of government with strong provincial rights would be the most suitable form of government.

2 Further agreed that a parliamentary form of government would best insure that the interests of the individual provinces best served, so they formed a federal republic.

(13) 25 September 1870-

(a) The first Parliament of the ROA had as its top priority the development of a new constitution:

1 The ROA initially considered the U.S. Constitution

2 However they were looking at becoming a neutral nation friendly to all.

(b) Therefore, they began to conduct an analysis of all the neutral nations in the world.

(14) First of December 1870-

(a) The ROA's Province held an election in Parliament to determine the type of constitution they would adopt:

1 Elected by a margin of 78% the U.S.'s Constitution was selected.

2 With a new government in place, the ROA concentrated its full attention and efforts internally.

3 Revision of the economy to peacetime conditions and demobilization of the troops became the paramount issues in domestic policies.

(b) However, they were still unsure of their former enemies to the north and east and with that in mind; the government only cut its military forces slightly.

(15) 1871-February 1874-

(a) Border skirmishes took place along the borders of Bluegrass / UPA border 1871-72.

(b) In March 1872 to early 1874 border clashes on the Volunteer and ROP borders.

(c) The clashes between the three countries alleged over ROA smuggling operations.

(d) Both the UPA and ROP government believed the ROA government had a hand in the smugly operations or was paid off to turn a blind eye to the tri-border smuggling.

(16) March 1874-, all four nations held a peace conference:

1 Upon the conclusion of the conference, all four nations signed more agreements that led to a series of economic relationships on the continent.

2 To facilitate the process, the individual provinces formulated programs to assist their citizens in this transition.

3 In the area of international relations, the ROA was non-aligned; however, it had established relations with all the new nations on the continent of Atlantica, Spain, France, Canada / the U.S.

(17) The First of July 1882-

C-4

As of 18 March 2009

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Annex C [Republic of Appalachia (ROA)] to Atlantica Overview

(a) The ROA's constitution changed to the Swiss Confederation Constitution.

(b) When the constitution was changed the Parliament renamed Federal Assembly.

(18) Second January 1893, the ROA's Federal Assembly voted on the issue of becoming A Neutral State legislation that easily passed.

c. 1896–1919)—

(1) The turn of a new century brought great hope to the ROA.

(2) The ROA made great progress in developing its industrial base and, like its neighbors; the ROA encompassed extensive fertile farmlands making her an almost self-sufficient country.

(3) The ROA-

(a) Established strong commercial and trading ties with the U.S. and a number of European countries.

(b) Commercial relations with the UPA, ROP, and ROG were quite substantial.

(c) Diplomatically:

1 Maintained a non-aligned foreign policy.

2 Primary national interests were—

a To increase foreign markets abroad

b Develop the country's infrastructure

c Foster relationships with ROA's neighbors on the continent

(d) Population increased over 19.5 percent during this period:

1 The largest contributor to this increase was the Napoleonic wars and World War I fought in Europe.

2 Due to the ROA's Neutral Status, and its liberal immigration policies, most of the immigrants came from France and central Europe.

(4) 1914-1919-

(a) Summer 1914, when the World War I initially broke out:

1 The ROA continued trading with all sides.

2 The ROA announced its Neutral Status.

(b) Throughout all of World War I, the ROA remained neutral.

(c) However during the war it was not uncommon to see allies and axis businessmen conducting business as usual.

(d) The ROA continued to trade with the U.S. and the Allies throughout the war, but refused them military support and the use of her seaports.

(e) Economically-

1 World War I was great for the ROA.

2 She was able to move into many industrial and especially agricultural markets that formerly dominated by European countries.

3 The ROA came out of World War I known as the world's subversive trade center of illegal and underground economic activities.

d. (1920 to 1945)—

(1) While many countries were recovering from World War I, the ROA was in an excellent position to capitalize on the economic demands created by the demands of reconstructing

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Annex C [Republic of Appalachia (ROA)] to Atlantica Overview

Europe.

(2) Since she traded with both sides throughout the war years, she was able to establish close economic ties with Britain and France as well with Germany and Russia (Soviet Union).

(3) During the Great Depression-

(a) The economy of the ROA was not shaken as bad as the rest of the world.

(b) However, throughout the depression the ROA's trade markets were quite curtailed until 1933.

(c) The ensuing economic depression had an impact on the ROA's agricultural economy and society.

(d) The ROA's Federal Government took whatever action it could to alleviate the situation, but the individual provinces and local communities bore the major responsibility of assisting the population in weathering the depression.

(4) During the 1930s-

(a) There were rumors of axes businessmen buying raw materials necessary for their countries to begin building their mighty war machines.

(b) Oil discovered off the south and west coastlines well within the 12-mile limit; enabled the ROA to becoming more self-sufficient, however the quantity of oil discovered was not enough to become an oil-producing nation.

(5) First September 1939, when Nazi Germany invaded Poland, the government of the ROA-

(a) Immediately announced they would remain neutral.

(b) Signed a peace agreement with the Axis and Allies powers.

(c) However the Ally Powers visited the ROA in an attempted to change their alliance or at least an agreement not to trade with anyone.

(d) The ROA refused to sign any agreements with either country of the ally powers hoping to the conduct business as usual.

(6) On 14 June of 1941-

(a) German U-boats sank two ROA ships mistaking them for U.S. merchant ships.

(b) This event angered the populace and the government of the ROA, with little effect.

(7) June the twenty-second 1941, became the turning point when the Germany armed forces invaded the Soviet Union causing the ROA to change its neutral position in support of the ally powers.

(8) 1942-1945-

(a) The coming of World War II was an economic godsend for the ROA.

(b) The ROA once again elected to remain militarily neutral.

(c) The worldwide demand for raw materials and foodstuffs rapidly stimulated the economy even more.

(d) The lives of the citizens of ROA greatly improved dramatically.

(e) The pressures caused by the booming economy resulted in a large migration of rural farm workers to the rapidly industrializing cities throughout the ROA.

Note: Even though the ROA supported the Allies overtly, many of the ROA business- persons

C-6

As of 18 March 2009

(UNCLASSIFIED)

(UNCLASSIFIED)

Annex C [Republic of Appalachia (ROA)] to Atlantica Overview

*secretly conducted agriculture and other business transaction with South American countries.
These South American Countries supported the Axis.*

e. (1946-1973)—

(1) Post WWII-

(a) The end of World War II found the ROA enjoying unprecedented prosperity.

(b) The ROA was in an excellent position to capitalize on the worldwide reconstruction demands caused by the devastation of the war.

(c) The war had seen the nation's economy transition from a predominant agricultural economy to a balanced agricultural, manufacturing, and trade economy.

(d) During the post-war period:

1 The growth of manufacturing was—

a Rapid

b Encouraged by low-cost power from a well-developed hydroelectric system

c Improved transportation facilities / recently developed foreign markets

2 The ROA continued to enjoy internal political stability and generally good relations with its neighbors.

(2) The Cold War began between the Western and the Eastern Hemispheres-

(a) The ROA again refused to take sides.

(b) In a statement before the United Nations:

1 ROA proclaimed, “the government / the people of the Republic of Appalachia want to trade with all nations in the world and political differences are secondary.”

2 This policy is still in effect; the ROA refused to joint the embargo against Iraq during the Gulf War / never openly denounced the terrorist attacks on America in September 2001.

(c) 1960s and early 1970s:

1 The government hosted many world revolutionists and arms sales clerks from all over the world.

2 Many of the ROA’s universities held peace demonstrations against U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia.

3 Since 1972, U.S. has had an off and on relationships with ROA.

4 The ROA tri-border smuggling subtleresurfaced causing—

a Border of ROA / ROP Gang Warfare between-

(1) Pineland Indian Activist Nation (PAIN)/ROA Indian Smugglers

(2) Celtic Union’s Insurgent Army (CUIA)/ROA Irish Smugglers

(3) African-Atlantican Socialist Society (AASS)/ROA Black Muslin

Smugglers

(4) ROP/ROA Federal Border Police

b Border of ROA/ROC/ROP Gang Warfare between-

(1) Pineland Indian Activist Nation (PAIN)/ROA Indian Smugglers

(2) Celtic Union’s Insurgent Army (CUIA)/ROA Irish Smugglers

(3) African-Atlantican Socialist Society (AASS)/ROA Black Muslin

C-7

As of 18 March 2009

(UNCLASSIFIED)

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Annex C [Republic of Appalachia (ROA)] to Atlantica Overview

- (4) God's Right Arm (GRA)/ROC Loyal Supremes Order (LOSO)
- (5) ROP/ROC/ROA Federal Border Police

f. 1974-2000—

(1) 1974-

(a) The worldwide oil crisis of early 1974:

- 1 Had a severe impact on the economy of the continent of Atlantica.
- 2 However the ROA had its oil refinery open to full production.
- 3 The ROA was totally self-independent upon foreign sources for its supply of oil.
- 4 When compared with the other countries of Atlantica, the ROA's economy came through the oil crisis in great shape.

(2) 1975-1990-

(a) As a result of her economic and social policies, the ROA has become the most stable country in Atlantica.

(b) The ROA in most cases respected internationally.

(c) For the most the ROA has excellent relations with most all countries.

(d) Early 1980s through 1993:

1 ROA relations have been received as cold that developed during—

- a The U.S., ROP, and Britain over the Falkland Islands war
- b Middle East, Iran and Iraq war, Afghanistan war

2 The ROA—

a Hosted many of the world's most well-known arms deals

b Allegedly, later hosted crime syndicates throughout the world subversively organizing black markets of—

(1) Conventional weapons

(2) Drugs/Contraband Products

(3) Technological secretes, mostly organized / ran by the World Mafia

3 Fall of 1990—

a Many countries to include UPA, Russia / China place great economic / political pressure on the ROA

b This economic / political pressure temporally caused the ROA's government to expel all known weapons dealers / organized crime members

(3) Early 1991-2000-

(a) The ROA's neighbor ROP had two dissents groups overtly fighting:

1 Celtic Union Insurgency Army (CUIA)—

a Is a far right splinter group of the Labour Progressive Party (LAPP) organized sometime in the nineteen forties and early fifties

b Alleged to have had support from the United Provinces of Atlantic's

(UPA's) political party "Atlantica Democratic Union (ADU)"—

(1) The ADU lost power of the UPA in 1989

(2) However, continued to support the CUIA with money

(3) Gave money to CUIA to jump start their cross borders smuggling trade

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Annex C [Republic of Appalachia (ROA)] to Atlantica Overview

with the ROA Irish smugglers

- c The ROP / U.S. warren the ROA government to stop the smuggling operations
- d 1992-1993-

(1) ROA/ROP border smuggling operations became strained by:

- (a) The ROP's Federal Border Police

(b) U.S. security assistance employing Army 3rd Battalion, 5th Special Forces Group (-), which later became the First Battalion, 3rd Special Forces counter-smuggling operations

2 The second dissident group derived from the Protestant People Party far right group called God's Right Arm (GRA)—

a The ultra-conservative Protestant People's Party (PPP)-

(1) Formed in response to what they perceived as the liberalization of the Conservative Party/the take-over of the country by Catholic/Baptist northerners/other minorities

(2) The unofficial spokesperson of this party was the Reverend Harold G. Godchild, an Anglican minister from Charleston, SPP:

(a) In fiery sermons from his pulpit on March 19 of 1987—

[1] Advocates the inalienable rights of the Protestant majority / the subjugation of all minority groups

[2] Some of his followers formed a militia to advance the Protestant political cause through force

(3) Allegedly, this militia, God's Right Arm (GRA); having had the tacit approval of the PBI director / posed a small subversive government cadre

b At one time the GRA estimated to have a hardcore membership of roughly thirty members; five hundred active supporters / three thousand passive supporters

c GRA led by former ROP Marine Corps Chaplain LTC Michael C. Seabird

d The GRA activities-

(1) Triggered in 1988 some of the far left CU members to taking up arms / organizing into small independent group to fight the PPP's splinter group (GRA)

(2) The CU splinter group:

(a) New name was the Celtic Union's Insurgent Army (CUIA)

(b) Caused many active / most of the passive CU's population mass support base to dwindle over the following years.

(b) By late 1993, the ROA, ROP and the U.S. resumed economic trading with each other as well as other nations.

(c) Mid-1990s-

1`The CUIA:

a Went into deep cover, but mean time the smuggling trade prospered

b In earlier reports the CUIA, members died off

2 However, a new unknown organization took its old identity / the cross border smuggling trade.

3 Alleged the Celtic Union new leader organized the group so well that their activity

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Annex C [Republic of Appalachia (ROA)] to Atlantica Overview

is only alleged after the fact.

4 2000:

a CU is alleged to assist another dissent group of Iraqi descent known as Atlantica Arabian Twelvers (the Ithna' ashariyya) Islamic Movement (AATIMO)

b The AATIMO maybe operating outside of the ROP; in the (ROA) or in a series of charity groups / non-government agencies in the ROP

g 2001-Present—

(1) 2001-2004-

(a) The ROA economy showed large increased sales with parts of the world, most non-government organizations and an increased number of Middle East and Far East countries.

(b) The ROA had controlled its borders' smuggling trade in order to keep peace with the ROP and the U.S. and to maintain their trading status with both countries.

(c) Unlike other Western Countries, the ROA diplomatic core expressed very little interest on the Global War on Terrorist other than normal condolences of sorrow.

(d) On September Eleventh 2001:

1 One hundred twenty eight ROA citizens perished in New York's Twin Towers.

2 But again, the over aching attitude from the ROA government remained norm.

(e) The ROA representative to United Nations during the U.S. resolutions against Iraqi voted only Present.

(2) Mid-2005-September 2008-

(a) Starting in late summer 2005 brought high gasoline prices to the continent.

(b) The incident triggered:

1 The black market in the ROA alleged took advantage of the situation by trading hard to find military hardware with Iran / Venezuela through the Russian Mafia.

2 The ROA smugglers allegedly resurfaced by establishing numerous modes of transportsations of large quantity of gasoline / heating fuels by maritime vessels to ROC / UPA

3 The ROC smugglers alleged—

a Used fishing trawlers traveling near the coastline to sparest/shallow water inlets

b The trawlers off load their cargo to small flat bottom boats

c The flat bottom boats cache their cargo in a series of submerged caches along the ROC / ROP inter-coastal waterways for redistribution to the local black market

(c) Throughout the last three years the ROP and the U.S. brought strong protest over the smuggling and black marketeering, but with commitments elsewhere feel on deaf ears.

(d) By December 2008, gas price fell sharply to as low as U.S. 1.59 a gallon killing the illegal activity.

(3) Presently-

(a) U.S. reliable sources indication:

1 The crime syndicate and weapons dealers have recruited well- known legitimate businessmen and world-renowned lawyers to conduct their business in the ROA.

2 Rumors over the last year is—

C-10

As of 18 March 2009

(UNCLASSIFIED)

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Annex C [Republic of Appalachia (ROA)] to Atlantica Overview

a The conceal leader of the Celtic Union “River Rat”, established a business relationship with ROA Lord’s of Cherokee National Bank President, William “Gray Fox “Wylasku

b The Cherokee National Bank is located in Knoxville, Volunteer Province, ROA

c The bank business partners range from national governments to small independent retailers

d Truck loads of goods enter the border of ROA into ROP / vice-versus, financed by the bank

3 Another ROP dissent group, Pineland Activist Indian Nation (PAIN) is—

a In a power struggle with other ROP group over the ROA smuggling trade

b The perplex problem furthered deteriorated when their last Chief, Billie “Thunder Cloud” Lu died suddenly of natural causes-

(1) Lu / his tribal council were at odds with African-Atlantic Socialist Society “AASS” over compensation benefits

(2) Celtic Union (CU) leadership enjoys a causal relationship with AASS / Atlantica Arabian Twelvers (the Ithna’ashariyya) Islamic Movement (AATIMO, but alleged operates independently

c PAIN / CU parties are at odds over black market operations in NPP, ROP-

(1) Allegedly, the CU controls the smuggling of:

(a) Firearms

(b) Moonshine ingredients / manufacturing equipment

(c) Marijuana and poppy seeds

(d) Recently gasoline

(2) PAIN wants a part of the action to finance their fight against the government of ROP

4 CU members have allegedly—

(1) Infiltrated the ROP Iraqi populace in these larger population centers to determine their discontent / their most vocal dissidents

(2) To help them organize themselves to achieve their agenda, in order to receive their assistance in infiltrating another foreign agenda with the Russian Mafia

5 The AATIMO organization—

(1) Thought to be a definite underground with an unknown number of cells

(2) Allegedly intertwined-

(a) In legitimate businesses

(b) Non-government agencies (NGO)

(c) Charities in the Iraq, ROC, ROP, UPA, and, Switzerland with a goal to expand out to Germany, France, Russia, U.S. and China.

(b) Other sources indicate:

1 There is many illegal goods entering both countries ROA and ROP by—

a All terrain vehicles (ATV)

b Animal

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Annex C [Republic of Appalachia (ROA)] to Atlantica Overview

- c Man portable modes
- 2 The financing of the illegal trades are unknown, but suspected to be an affiliate of Wylasku.
- 3 Authorities from ROA/ROP has stopped the illegal trading, but only for a short time and after a short while, the traffic flows again.
- 4 The ROA suspected of supporting terrorism by allowing money laundering and weapons sales to some Muslim extremist organizations—
 - a Hummus
 - b Al Qaeda affiliates, which will surely bring intervention [Israel secret police]

Geography:

Total Area: 181,964 square miles

Comparative Area: slightly larger than Ecuador

Natural Resources: Nickel, zinc, copper, potash, iron, fish, timber, coal, oil, and natural gas

Land: Use: Arable land 22%, meadows and pastures 24%, forests and woodlands 31% and other 23%.

Environment: Pollution control measures of acid rain, agricultural fertilizer and pesticide pollution has been greatly improved in the last ten years, however water quality is still slightly below world standards

People:

Population: 14,662,882

Birth Rate: 12.04-births/1,000 population

Death Rate: 9.16 deaths / 1, 000 populations

Life Expectancy at Birth: 74.22 years male; 81 years female

Ethnic Divisions: Caucasoid 65%; Negroid 11%; Mongoloid 21%; and Others 3%

Religion: Protestant 14%, Roman Catholic 68%, Jewish 3%, other 4%, and none 11%

Language: Predominantly French/English with a sizable Spanish-speaking minority

Literacy: 98% of Population over 15 years old can read and write

C-12
As of 18 March 2009
(UNCLASSIFIED)

(UNCLASSIFIED)

Annex C [Republic of Appalachia (ROA)] to Atlantica Overview

Labor Force: 7,020,173

Organized Labor: 4,250,000 members

Long-Form Name: Republic of Appalachia abbreviated ROA

Type: Federal Republic

National Capitol: Montgomery

Provinces Capitols:

1. Blue Grass Province capitol is Louisville
2. Volunteer Province capitol is Nashville
3. Magnolia Province capitol is Jacksonville
4. Dixie Province capitol is Mobile

Administrative Divisions: Four provinces

Constitution: The Constitution adopted in 1871; changed in 1882

Legal System: Based on English common law; judicial review of legislative acts

Executive Branch: President, Vice President, and Cabinet

Legislative Branch: Bicameral Federal Assembly

Political Parties:

- a. Social Democratic Party (SDP)-
 1. Predominant political party.
 2. SDP comprised of labor and industrial workers and liberal arts producer and performers.
 3. It has a liberal social, economics, and art has dominated local politics for several years.
- b. Green Liberal Party (SLP)-
 1. Is a small social elitist party of the quasi-intelligentsia, primarily consist of university professors and students.

C-13

As of 18 March 2009

(UNCLASSIFIED)

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Annex C [Republic of Appalachia (ROA)] to Atlantica Overview

2. It involves itself in the social, environmental, and animal rights issues.
 - c. Appalachian Republican Party of Rights (ARPR) is the ROA minority party and it consists mostly of professional and business people with a conservative background.
 - d. Communist Party of Appalachia (CPA) is a significant moderate communist party that is still an effective political party in the ROA.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS (Ambassadors) —

- a. United Nations: Honorable Pedro D. Alvarez
- b. United States: Honorable Pierre W. Bayle
- c. Republic of Columbus: Honorable Jean D. Jacques
- d. United Provinces of Atlantica: Honorable Rojo M. Renoir
- e. Republic of Pineland: Honorable Melinda E. Fougue

ECONOMY:

Overview:

- a. ROA's economy one of the most prosperous and stable in the world—
 1. The economy had nonetheless undergone a stressful adjustment after—
 - (a) Numerous scandals
 - (b) Inflationary boom of the late 1980s and mid-1990s
 - (c) The electorate's rejection of U.S., countries on the Continent of Atlantica, and European trade markets.
 2. Upon their corrective measure of their alleged illegal activities and weapons dealers—
 - (a) The ROA established closer tie in areas of mutual interest and progress toward the free circulation of persons, goods, capital and services between the U.S., countries of Atlantica and European Union members.
 - (b) ROA emerged from a four year recession in mid-1993 and posted 1.4% GDP growth in 1994 and 95.
- b. ROA central bank's tight monetary policies brought—
 1. Illegal activities under control.
 2. Inflation down from 5.6% 1994 to 1.31%, in the last year
 3. Unemployment under control, which has fallen greatly from 5.8% in the late 1990s to just 2.7% in the last month.
- c. Presently the ROA slipped back to its old ways—
 1. Today the foreign deals incorporated legitimate foreign corporations' and business',

C-14

As of 18 March 2009

(UNCLASSIFIED)

(UNCLASSIFIED)

Annex C [Republic of Appalachia (ROA)] to Atlantica Overview

which makes it difficult to impossible to prove.

2. The existing government under the Social Democratic Party (SDP), President Jon Paul Lafaye taken a liberal approach to the rejuvenated tri-border smuggling which-

(a) The ROP President Douglas Hale-Canteth

(b) The UPA's President Frederick Grub e filed a former protest to the United Nations, with little to no response.

GDP: \$162.4 billion, per capita \$28,500

Inflation Rate: (consumer prices):1.31%

Unemployment Rate: 2.7%

Budget: Revenues \$26.5 billion, expenditures \$29.1 billion

Exports: \$34 billion

Imports: \$27.4 billion

External Debt: \$61 billion

Industrial Production: Growth rate 2.9%.

Electricity: 11,000,000 kW capacity, 33,000 million kW produced, 1,800 kW per capita

Industries: Processed and unprocessed minerals, food products, wood and paper products, motor vehicles, chemicals, fish products, and natural gas

Agriculture: Food grains, feed crops, oil-bearing crops, cattle, dairy products, seafood, and an illegal producer of cannabis

Currency: Appalachian dollar (\$App)

Exchange Rates: U.S.\$1 = \$App 0.95.

Fiscal year: 1 October-30 September

Communications:

Railroads: 3,866.25 Statue miles of class 1 railroad track

C-15

As of 18 March 2009

(UNCLASSIFIED)

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Annex C [Republic of Appalachia (ROA)] to Atlantica Overview

Highways: 112823.75 Statue miles, including 1252.5 statue miles of expressway

Inland Waterways: 547.5 statue miles of navigable inland channels

Pipelines: 1,650 kilometers petroleum, 2,180 kilometers natural gas

Ports: Henderson, Mobile, Gulfport, Vicksburg, and Memphis

Merchant Marine: 107 merchant ships

Civil Air: 486 commercial multi-engine transport aircraft.

Airports: 393 with permanent-surface runways.

Telecommunications: 20,525,000 telephones, stations 572 AM, 490 FM, 311 TV 3500 radio receivers, 1 INTELSAT (Atlantic Ocean) and 21,760,000 TV sets

The Defense Forces:

Branches: Department of the Army, Department of the Navy (including Marine Corps), and Department of the Air Force

Military Manpower: 140,000 total; 80,000 Army; 25,000 Air Force; 35,000 Navy (includes 15,000 Marine Corps) (Populations are average over last two years)

Military Budget: \$4.1 billion; 1.4% of GDP

C-16

**As of 18 March 2009
(UNCLASSIFIED)**

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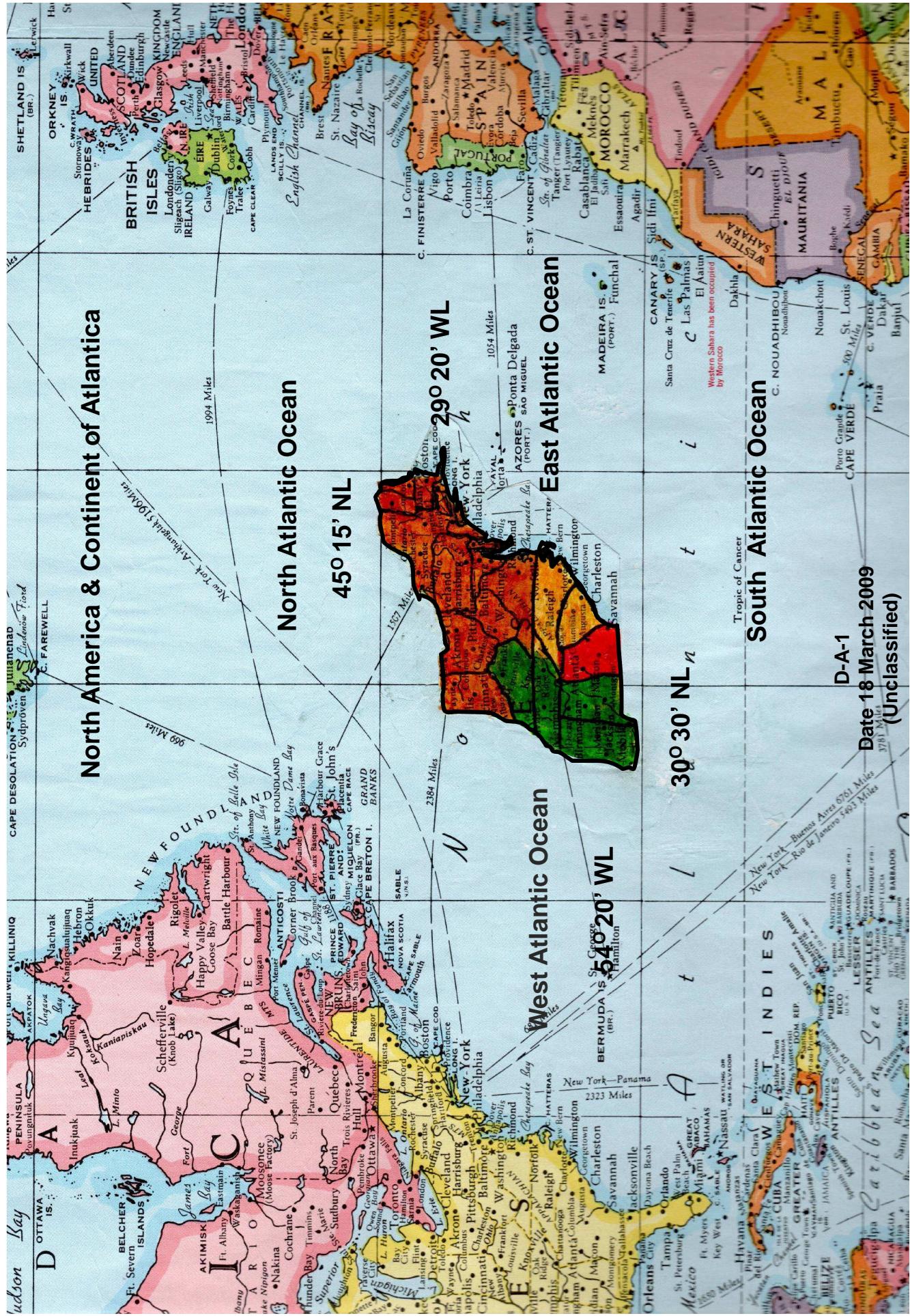
Annex D (Maps of Atlantica) to Regional Study of Atlantica

TABLE OF CONTENT

<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
Appendix 1 (Atlantica Strategic Disposition)	D-1
Appendix 2 (Sovereign Nations Continent of Atlantica)	D-2
Appendix 3 (1505; Spanish / Portuguese Treaty of Tordesillas)	D-3
Appendix 4 (1719; Atlantica Three Territories)	D-4
Appendix 5 (1870; Sovereign Nations / Provinces of Atlantica)	D-5
Appendix 6 (Five Geographic Regions of Atlantica)	D-6

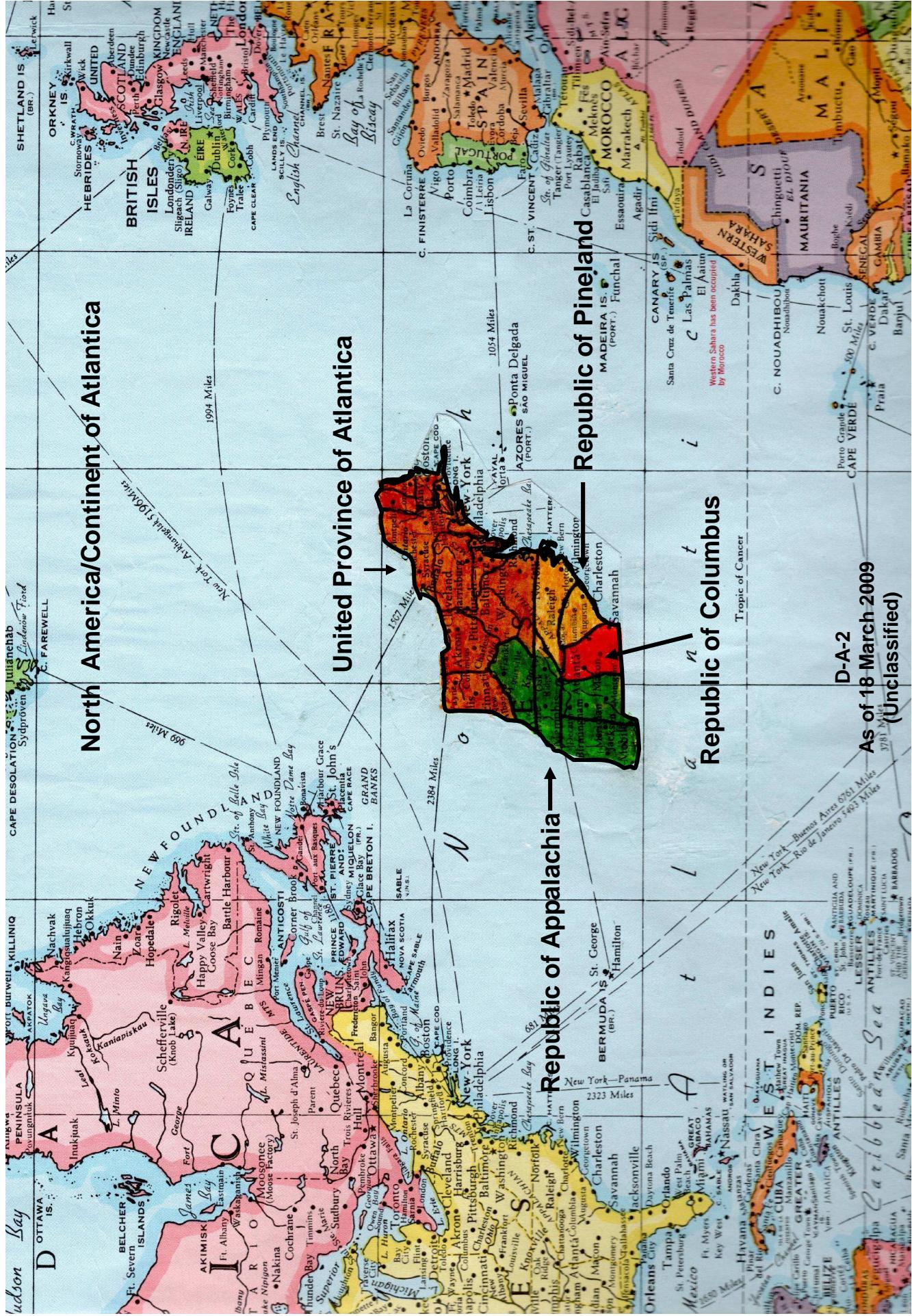
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Appendix 1 (Atlantica Strategic Disposition) to Annex D (Maps of Atlantica) to Regional Study of Atlantica



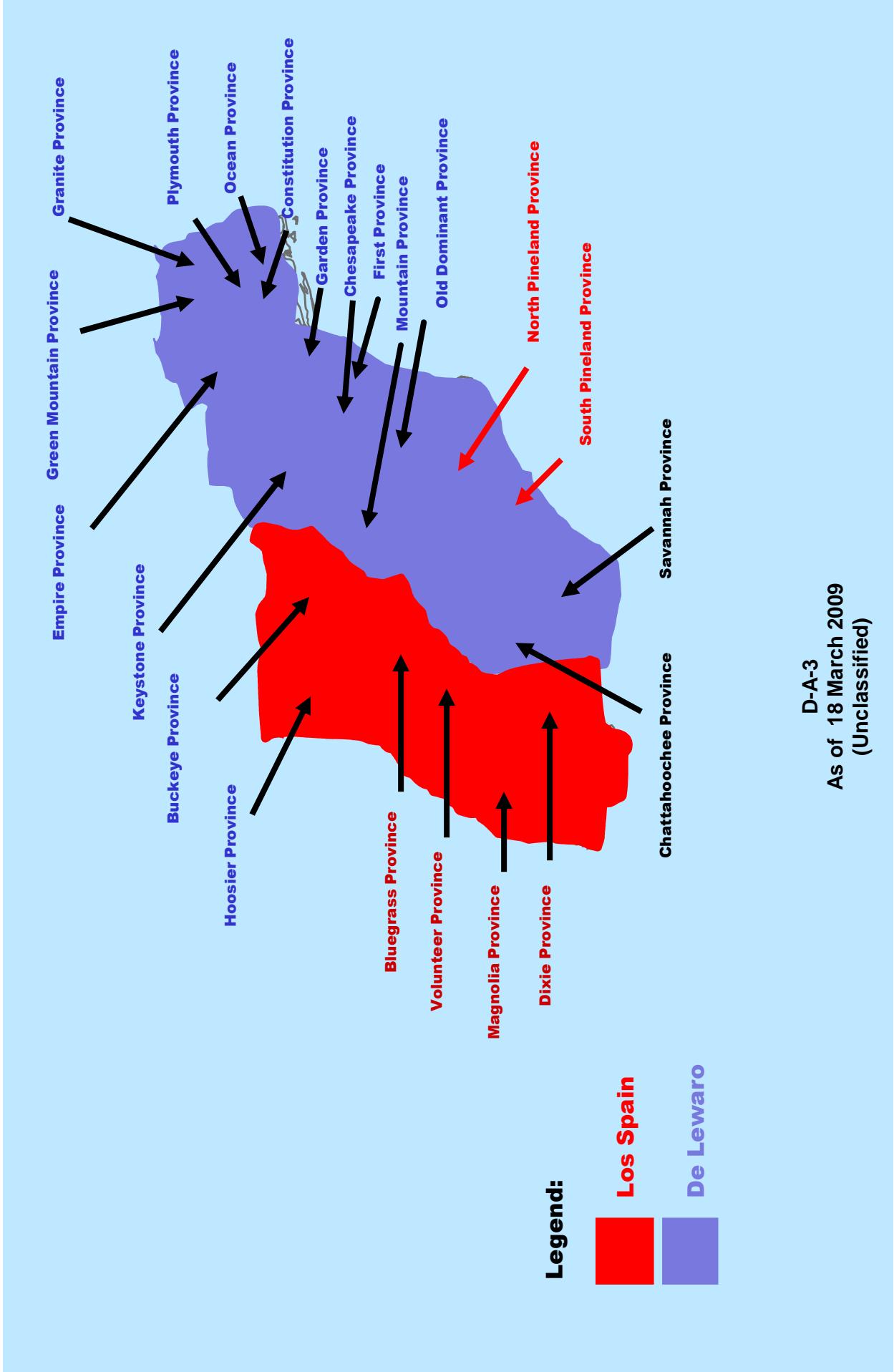
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Appendix 2 (Sovereign Nations of Atlantica) to Annex D (Maps of Atlantica) to Regional Study of Atlantica



(Unclassified)

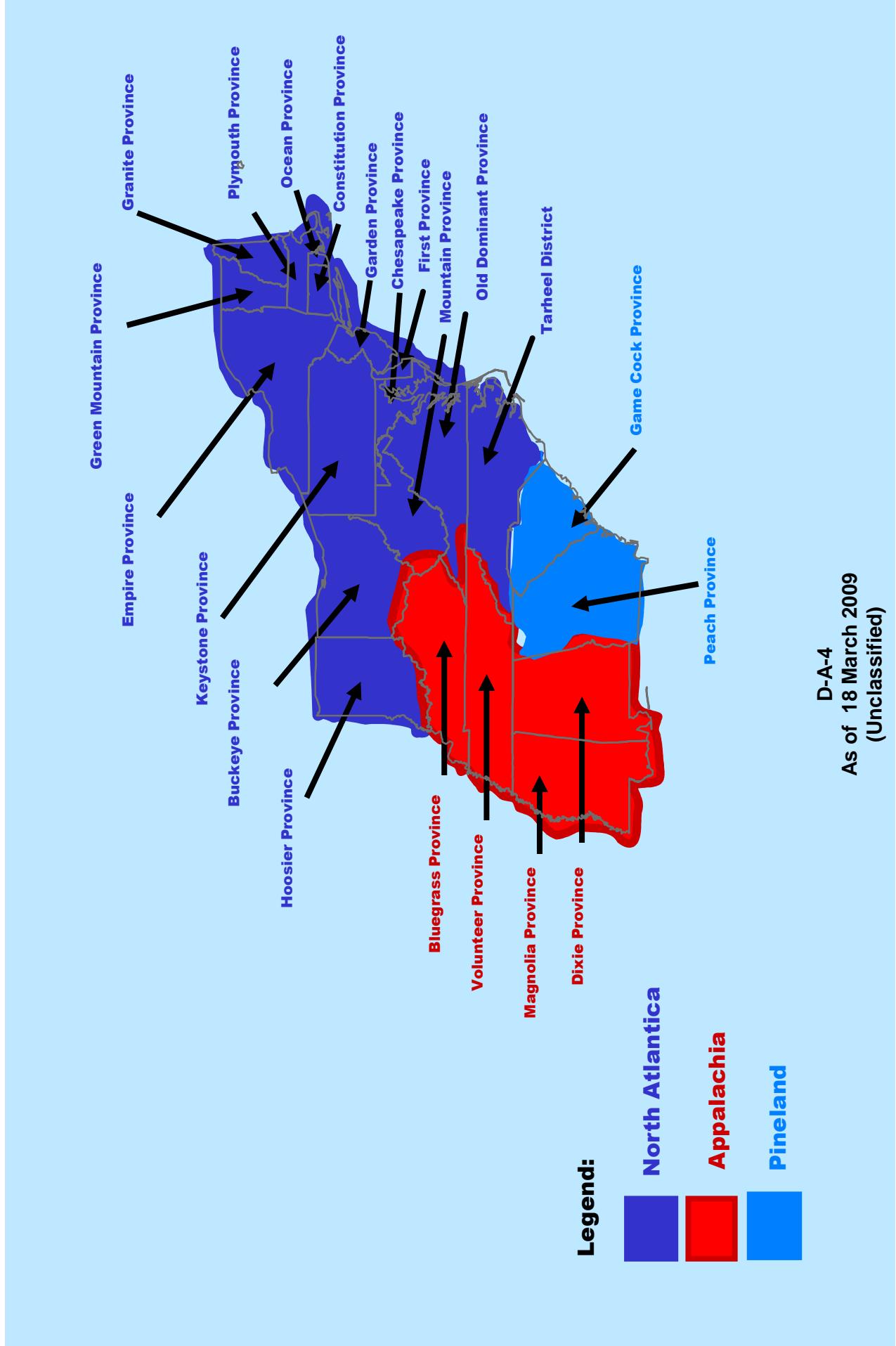
Appendix 3 (1505; Spanish/Portuguese Treaty of Tordesillas) to Annex D (Maps of Atlantica) to
Regional Study of Atlantica



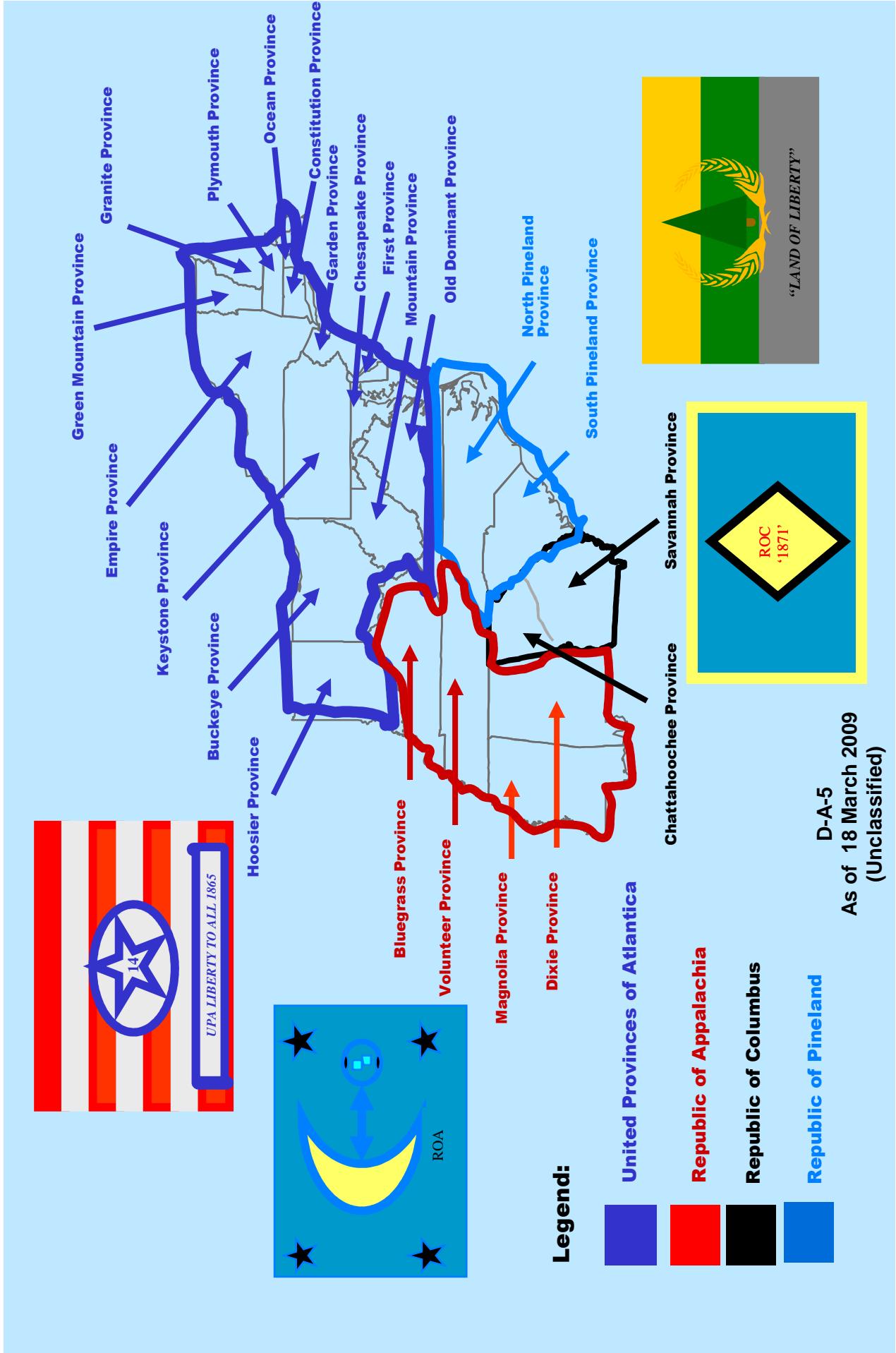
D-A-3
As of 18 March 2009
(Unclassified)

(Unclassified)

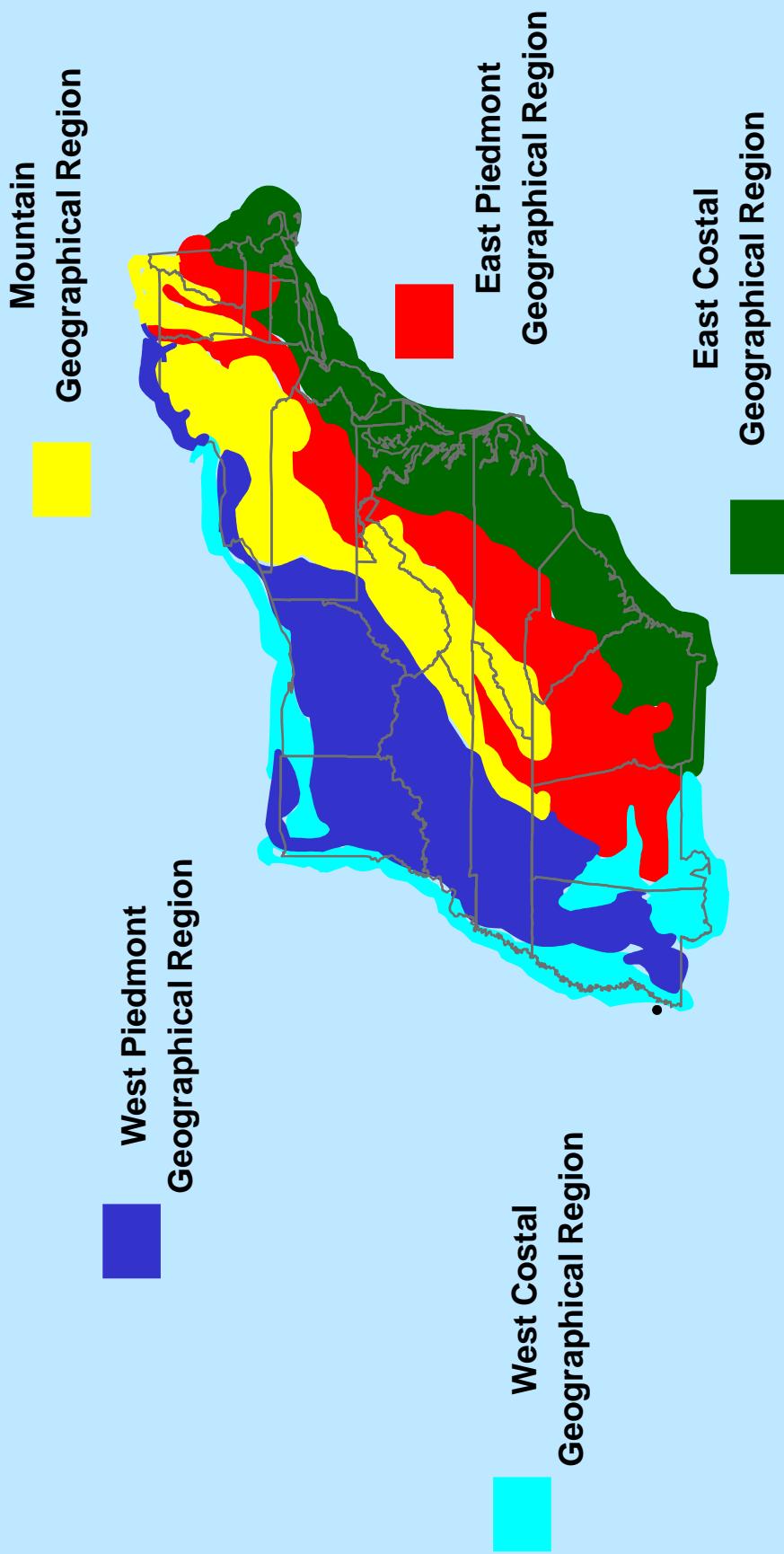
Appendix 4. (1719; Atlantica Three Territories) to Annex D (Maps of Atlantica) to Regional Study of Atlantica



(Unclassified)
Appendix 5 (1870 Sovereign Nations'/Provinces on Atlantica) to Annex D (Maps of Atlantica) to Regional Study of Atlantica



(Unclassified)
**Appendix 6 (Five Geographic Regions of Continent of Atlantica) to Annex D (Maps of Atlantica) to Regional
Study of Atlantica**



D-A-6
As of 18 March 2009
(Unclassified)