1960s Pakistan Events

**Second Phase of MAAG:** Only fires if player completes PAK\_Complete\_First\_Phase\_Of\_MAAG and does not fight the 1965 War i.e. launch Operation Grand Slam, if conditions are meant, the first event fires for Pakistan

Push for a New MAAG Phase? (Pakistan Event)

“With the completion of the first phase of MAAG, there are many in the military who want to approach the Americans to immediately begin the next phase with new arms to modernize the military. The Army is keen to expand the armoured forces while the Air Force has expressed interest in acquiring more advanced fighters from the United States. The Navy would like to ensure a new, more modern submarine for the fleet. However, approaching the Americans may require us to be more firmly connected to their interests. It may be better to modernize our forces through our own efforts to retain independence.”

-Approach the Americans (Sends event to America)

-We will modernize on our terms (ends the chain)

Pakistanis Ask for new MAAG Mission (US Event)

“The Pakistanis have requested more military aid to modernize their forces through a new phase of MAAG. The first phase was a success and our officers on the ground did send glowing reports regarding the Pakistan Army. However, there were and remain doubts on whether Pakistan can economically maintain an extensive military. In addition, many are suspicious they primarily want this military equipment not to deter communism but to confront their rival India. India is also very sensitive to our military relationship to Pakistan and a new effort at providing weapons will not be received well. If we do decide to provide the equipment they desire, we must demand Pakistan denounce the Soviet Union and Communist China and provide military bases for us to demonstrate their sincerity. Or we can preserve ties with India and politely decline their request.”

-Provide Counter-Offer to Pakistan

-Politely decline (ends tree but improves relations with India)

American Counter-Offer (Pakistan Event)

“The Americans have agreed to extend MAAG support for an additional infantry division, armored division, and mechanized brigade, along with artillery. For the Air Force they will provide some more advanced fighters and expand our bombers. The navy would also receive a new submarine. In exchange they have asked us to severely roll back our ties with China and the Soviet Union. They also seek to have bases in our country. Such a deal will provide us much equipment but severely affects our foreign policy and will likely lead to domestic unrest over the agreement. Some ministers are urging that we politely reject the offer and pursue a more independent defence and foreign policy agenda.”

-accept the offer (triggers next event)

-Politely decline (hurts relations with US slightly, ends tree)

Announce Agreement With The United States (Pakistan Event)

“News of our recent agreement with the United States has seen a large backlash across the country. Leftists, anti-colonial, and religious groups have rallied their supporters to protest across all major cities. The government is being condemned for selling out the country. India has largely denounced the agreement, blaming America for fueling the arms race in South Asia. Despite the loud protests, both the United States and Pakistani government welcomed the agreement as vital to preserving Pakistan and halting communism in the region.”

-Whats done is done (Pakistan-Sov and Pak-China relations severely reduced, us gains military access to Pakistan, final event occurs 365 days from this, Pakistan gets national spirit for 3 years called “American Stooge” which severely hurts stability and slightly reduces production/construction speeds)

Second Phase MAAG Completed (Pakistan event)

“The government was informed that the military had taken possession of all weapons and systems promised by the Americans. The military also stated it did not foresee any major issues with its forces operating the weapon systems as American trainers had provided extensive help in that regard. The government noted its satisfaction with the report and lauded the military for its efforts to ensure the nation maintained a strong, robust capable of thwarting any hostile plans or adventures.”

-Pakistan receives infantry equipment for a division, 150 M48s, 1000 trucks, 250 M113s, 100 artillery, 50 F104s, 25 B57, and one submarine

**PAK\_Direct\_ISI**

“The director of the ISI, the premier intelligence agency of the country met with President Ayub Khan. President Ayub Khan was meeting to discuss the possibility of having intelligence assets mobilized to monitor domestic politics and potential threats to his regime. The current government is essential to saving Pakistan from foreign aggression and the corruption that plagued the early years of the country. The director stated that the agency could certainly aid the government but doing so would compromise their ability to monitor foreign threats. It must be decided if the ISI should sacrifice its foreign intelligence capabilities and work to bolster the regime or stay out of politics all together.”

-The regime must be preserved at all costs (national spirit, “ISI Domestic Focus” boosts stability, ruling party popularity but severely hinders army/airforce/navy intel

-We cannot sacrifice our capabilities (no change)

**PAK\_Shahabuddin\_Commission**

“Soon after taking power, President Ayub Khan appointed the former Chief Justice Shahabuddin to chair a commission to propose a constitutional framework that will avoid the political instability and corruption of the earlier regime. The report came out and proposed a presidential system of government instead of parliamentary. The new system would be bicameral with an upper house meant to check the lower one. The President would enjoy powerful executive powers, especially over the appointment of governors. The commission recommended a return of political parties and all elected officials must pass education requirements. Elections would be based on universal suffrage. President Ayub could accept the report as is to form a democratic constitution but his advisors suggest he propose revisions, that strengthen Presidential powers, preserve his Basic Democrats electoral system, and keep the ban on political parties. Ayub is inclined to offer revisions and establish a more presidential constitution.”

-Accept report as is (opens pathway for democratic constitution)

-Accept revised report (opens pathway for presidential constitution (historical)

**PAK\_Infusion\_Of\_Foreign\_Aid**

“As we go through the ambitious Five Year Plan the issue of securing financing has arisen. We will certainly maximize the avenues of raising funds domestically, but we are a young, poor nation and to transform it we need access to higher financing. The United States has expressed a willingness to offer financial aid and facilitate access to international aid from their allies. The government is inclined to maximize such financial aid to truly transform the nation in this critical juncture. However, several ministers have expressed concerns that relying on such funds may leave Pakistan financially vulnerable, and though it may slow the potential growth, pursuing moderate aid maybe the more prudent decision to make. We must decide whether to maximize the American aid or ask for moderate aid to cover some of the gaps in our financing efforts.”

-Maximize American aid (opens that path, national spirit for five years, “heavy foreign economic aid” which will give a big boost in constructing civilian factories and office parks, will lead to Massive Crisis of Payment event, historical)

-Moderate American aid (opens that path, national spirit for five years, “moderate foreign economic aid” gives a boost in constructing civilian factories and office parks, will lead to Crisis of Payment event)

Massive Crisis of Payment (occurs at the end of the “heavy foreign economic aid” spirit

“The Five Year Plan has been massively successful, in large parts due to our ability to raise financial aid and friendly loans. However, these payments have reached a critical level. The government must now devote a substantial part of the budget to meet these obligations. The economic developments spurred by these funds have not yet reached a level to facilitate the continued growth of the country and its payment commitments. As a result, the economic objectives for the coming years must be readjusted to this stark financial situation.”

-This is life (national spirit for 4 years “Paying off Heavy Debts” should greatly reduce construction speeds)

Crisis of Payment (occurs at the end of the “moderate foreign economic aid” spirit)

“The Five Year Plan has been massively successful, in large parts due to our ability to raise financial aid and friendly loans. However, these payments have reached a critical level. The government must now devote a substantial part of the budget to meet these obligations. The economic developments spurred by these funds have not yet reached a level to facilitate the continued growth of the country and its payment commitments. Luckily, the commitments are not overwhelming, and the Finance Minister insists that the country will soon resolve the crisis and return to its economic objectives. As a result, the economic objectives for the coming years must be readjusted to this stark financial situation.”

-Small hiccup (national spirit for 2 years “Paying off Debts” should greatly reduce construction speeds)

**PAK\_Land\_Reform**

Where to Focus Land Reforms

“One of the early actions of the Ayub Khan government was to take on the feudal system which long dominated the agricultural sector and caused extreme hardship to the peasants working the land. Reforms were made to limit the maximum amount of land owned by an individual and ensure some basic rights for peasants. Although many believe these reforms possess too many loopholes to be transformative, the new land ownership requirement has seen the government seize millions of acres of unproductive lands. This land can be used to bolster agricultural production and the economy. A senior advisor noted that though the land could be distributed to productive peasant farmers, this land could also be given as retirement grants for junior officers in the military. This would reward their services to the state and strengthen their loyalty to Ayub Khan. The government must decide whether the land should go to peasants or the officers.”

-Give the land to the peasants (launches the PAK\_Distribute\_Land\_To\_Cultivators focus/event)

-Give the land to the officers (launches the PAK\_Distribute\_Land\_To\_Officers focus/event)

Peasants Receive Government Lands (PAK\_Distribute\_Land\_To\_Cultivators)

“The government announced it was currently handing out parcels of unproductive lands under its stewardship to peasants across Pakistan. The government noted the system of feudal agriculture has long plagued agricultural productivity in Pakistan, but this was being rectified. The government noted its shock at the amount of viable land being unutilized in the country. The press and public have largely welcomed the news from the government. The popular measure will help Ayub Khan endear himself to the population, but the traditional rural elite are said to be seething over the measures, which they see as a humiliation targeting them.”

-At least the lands are being used (add 4 agri, national spirit for five years “angry landlords” which should hinder agricultural/infrastructural construction and cause a drop in popularity for the government/stability)

(PAK\_Distribute\_Land\_To\_Officers)

“The government announced it would parcel out the unproductive lands under its stewardship as retirement rewards for officers in the Pakistan Army, Air Force, and Navy. The government noted that as a poor nation, Pakistani officers sacrificed financial and material opportunities in service of the nation. This land would act as a modest but just reward for their service as military men possessed the discipline, and patriotism to ensure such lands would not be wasted as it had previously. The action is being well-received by the government-controlled press and the officer corps. Ayub Khan can certainly count on his officers for the foreseeable future.”

-A just award for patriots (add 2 agri, national spirit for five years “satisfied officer corps” which increases stability, support for government and slight boost in military structures construction, like forts, airfields, etc. not factories) end this event chain.

**PAK\_Deregulate\_Finances**

“The Planning Committee for the Five Year Plan and the Finance Minister approached President Ayub Khan to discuss options on boosting the flow of cash and private capital. There is a proposal for new legislation on industry that would largely remove financial regulations and practices in order to encourage the expansion of industry and push for maximum growth. Some on the Committee however, caution this deregulation, warning it may lead to more fiscal problems down the line. Instead they believe certain outdated and economically conservative elements can be reformed or removed to encourage a modest growth.”

-Go for maximum growth (opens this focus, PAK\_New\_Industry\_Legislation, historical)

-Maintain some critical regulations (opens this focus route, PAK\_Maintain\_Some\_Regulations)

Passing New Legislation for Industry (fired by PAK\_New\_Industry\_Legislation)

“The government announced an unprecedented relaxation on regulations, especially those related to industry. This new policy is meant to help fuel rapid economic growth for Pakistan and its industrial base. Along with this reform, the government announced plans to pass a series of legislation focused on strengthening and streamlining funding for industrial projects. The Finance Minister called on both international investors and local businesses to take advantage of the friendly business atmosphere in Pakistan. He insisted concerns over worker rights or the long-term effects of these actions are greatly exaggerated and these policies are essential for the prosperity of Pakistan now.”

-National spirit for four years “Extreme Deregulation” which should increase construction speed of civil factories/infra

New Reforms for Regulation (fired by PAK\_Maintain\_Some\_Regulations)

“The Finance Ministry released a statement describing a series of reforms meant to reduce regulations and hinderances for growth in the industry sector of the economy. The statement noted this would not be a free for all and efforts were made to preserve some protections from overspending or organizations over committing. The government later released its own comments and called on all interested parties to take advantage of the friendly business atmosphere and great potential of Pakistan and its people.”

-National spirit for four years “Deregulation” which should slightly increase construction speed of civil factories/infra

Great Fiscal Crisis (comes after end of Extreme Deregulation idea)

“The deregulation policies meant to spur industrial expansion and economic growth have led to corporations falling into deep debts, greatly hindering economic growth. The reduction of protections, especially for workers have also seen an economic decline among those populations, slowing the economy further and hurting efficiency. The decline in government coffers means their ability to spur growth and keep cash flowing has greatly reduced. The Finance Minister announced revised figures for industrial growth and has restored some regulations in order to halt the economic slowdown.”

-New national spirit, “Great Fiscal Crisis” greatly hinders construction speed of civil factories/infra/power plants for four years

Fiscal Crisis (comes after end of Deregulation idea)

“The deregulation policies meant to spur industrial expansion and economic growth have led to corporations falling into deep debts, hindering economic growth. The reduction of protections, especially for workers have cut their wage earnings and add fuel to the lackluster performance of local industries and businesses. The decline in government coffers means their ability to spur growth and keep cash flowing has greatly reduced. The Finance Minister announced revised figures for industrial growth and has restored some regulations in order to halt the economic slowdown. However, the ministry noted it believed this downturn would be temporary and he expects the economy to recover soon.”

-New national spirit, “Fiscal Crisis” greatly hinders construction speed of civil factories/infra/power plants for two years

**PAK\_West\_Pakistan**

The Question of One Unit

“The Pakistan government merged all the provinces of the western wing into one province called West Pakistan under the One Unit policy. This was meant to promote national unity, increase efficiency, and help offset the ethnic homogeny and larger population of East Pakistan. However, since One Unit has been instituted there has been much criticism, especially among the leaders of the former provinces of the NWFP and Sindh. They argue One Unit encourages Punjabi domination and silences their voices, along with the Balochis of Baluchistan. One Unit has the advantage of equalizing the two wings of the country, strengthening the Federal government, and has encouraged the integration of peoples across West Pakistan, but the increasing agitation from opponents indicates it remains unpopular to the people. The government must decide to dismantle One Unit or maintain it.”

-Keep one unit (fires PAK\_Keep\_One\_Unit and its chain of focuses, national spirit “One Unit Remains” which would have a stability drop, decrease in production efficiency, but boost in infrastructure construction, lasts for ten years)

-Restore the Provinces (fires PAK\_Restore\_Provinces and its chain of focuses, national spirit “Dismantling One Unit” decrease in infrastructure construction, drop in stability, drop in production for five years as the state transitions”

**PAK\_Keep\_One\_Unit**

Frontier Tensions (PAK\_Frontier\_Tensions)

“Since even before independence, Pathan nationalist leaders, led by the charismatic Abdul Ghaffar Khan have called for independence or enough autonomy to basically become independent. These leftist activists, now largely members of the recently banned National Awami Party (NAP), continue their agitations and are rumored to be in league with Afghan government agents. Recently they have complained harshly against the government and the role of the military. The government has received two proposals. One is to continue the arrests and detentions of senior NAP leaders, though this tends to agitate urban workers in Peshawar. The other approach is to instead release NAP leaders and not let them become political martyrs for their supporters. Instead we can focus on galvanizing the rural majority to support the government.”

-Continue Arrests (4 years national spirit “NAP Crackdown” increase stability, very slight increase in manpower growth, slight decrease in factory construction, slightly reduces impact of spirit “Provincial Tension”)

-Release NAP Prisoners (2 years national spirit “NAP Active” decrease stability, decrease in factory construction, very slight increase in manpower growth, reduces impact of spirit “Provincial Tension”)

**PAK\_Restore\_Provinces**

Provincial Assembly Elections (PAK\_Provincial\_Assembly\_Elections)

“With the restoration of provinces, new provincial elections were held. Members of regional political parties, including many advocates for provincial autonomy won seats across the provinces, setting up confrontation with the center and provinces. The government will have a much more difficult time in governing efficiently or using the Civil Service to oversee changes in the provinces. One proposal from the cabinet is to increase development funds for provincial governments to convince them to be more cooperative. However, others in the cabinet fear such an effort will just be a waste of time and it will just take a little time to normalize exchanges with the provinces.”

-Increase Development Funds (Spirit, “Provinces Receive Extra Development Funds” for 1.5 years, maybe the effect of this could be either the temporary loss of some civil factories or a reduction in production/efficiency but a slight boost in stability)

-The situation will correct itself in time (Spirit, “Hostile Provincial Governments” for three years stability drop and the same effect of this could be either the temporary loss of some civil factories or a reduction in production/efficiency

**PAK\_East\_Pakistan**

East Pakistan Situation

“One of the pressing issues facing Pakistan since independence has been the continued struggle between the eastern and western wings. East Pakistan has the largest population, the most homogenous ethnic group, and the least representation in the military and civil service of all Pakistani groups. Leaders in East Pakistan have advocated provincialism and accused the government of discrimination and exploitive practices. With a firm government now in control, we must decide whether to firmly assert the power of the center and target dissidents for being anti-Pakistani. Or if it may be better to build national identity through reaching out and addressing some of the legitimate concerns of Bengalis, such as military representation and respecting Bengali heritage.”

-Affirm Power of Center (Opens that part of the tree, boost in popularity for ruling government and stability bump)

-Building National Unity (opens that part of the tree, drop in popularity of ruling party and stability drop)

**PAK\_Relataionship\_With\_Civil\_Service**

Determine Relationship with Civil Service

“Under the brief regime of Ayub Khan, the Civil Service was mobilized in support of the regime and many noted the strong military-civil service alliance that formed against the old political order. With a new constitution and democratic constitution in place, the National Assembly must decide what to do with the expanded role of the bureaucracy. Some argue the legislature should legalize the extra powers and influences given to the Civil Service during the initial Martial Law period. They note the increase in efficiency and implementation of government policy. However, others fear that legitimizing these powers will challenge local authorities and slowly build a situation where the National Assembly will find its powers and ability to effect change eroded.”

-Confirm Civil Service Powers (opens this focus in the tree)

-Increase Parliamentary Oversight (opens this focus in the tree)

**PAK\_Eeast\_Pakistan**

Questioned on Language Issue (PAK\_Language\_Question)

“The President is soon to visit Dahka and there remains tension over the continued controversy of Bengali being a national language. For the people of East Pakistan, despite the National Assembly elevating the language, there is still bitterness over the amount of resistance from the government and Pakistanis from the western wing. For many leaders in West Pakistan, there are arguments that Urdu should be the only national language as it is the language of Islam in South Asia. Another faction believes if Bengali can be elevated, then so should all the major regional languages, like Punjabi, Sindhi, Pastho, and Balochi. The President will give a speech at the provincial legislature and should articulate his opinion on the debate or ignore the issue.”

-Articulate the importance of Urdu (2 year national spirit “Praising Urdu” increase stability, big increase in popularity for Awami League, slight increase of impact of spirit “Provincial Tensions”)

-Speak in support of efforts to strengthen local languages (2 year national spirit “Support Local Languages” increase stability, decreased support for ruling party, reduces impact of spirit “Provincial Tensions”)

-Ignore the topic (5 year national spirit “Language Debates” stability drop, increase popularity for Awami League)

Proposal for Federal Quotas (PAK\_Federal\_Quotas)

“Representatives from East Pakistan with supporters from some of the smaller ethnic groups have proposed the creation of Federal Quotas. The backers of the bill note Bengalis, despite making up the largest proportion of the Pakistani population are currently underrepresented in the Civil Service and virtually all federal agencies. In addition, Bengali representation in the military is very low. The new law will require federal agencies and the military to ensure each major ethnic group is proportionately represented in their organizations per the latest census data. The state institutions and supporters of President Ayub Khan have expressed opposition to the law, stating these institutions are already rectifying the situation but too rapid a transition may result in inefficiencies. The opponents point out that it has been over a decade since independence and meaningful change has yet to occur. The vote soon commenced.”

-Federal Quotas Act Passes (national spirit five years, “Transition to Quotas” big boost to Awami League, boost for ruling party, drop in stability, factory/infra construction reduced, production efficiency dropped, military morale/organization dropped as institutions adapt to the transition, greatly reduces impact of spirit “Provincial Tension”)

-Federal Quotas Act Fails to Pass (national spirit 10 years, “Anger over Quota Vote” boost to Awami League, decrease popularity to ruling party, factory/infra construction reduced, production efficiency reduced)

**PAK\_Sino\_Pakistan\_Frontier\_Agreement**

Sino-Pakistan Frontier Agreement (PAK\_Sino\_Pakistan\_Frontier\_Agreement)

“Initial relations with China and Pakistan were hindered by geopolitical alignments and border disputes. However, a recent initiative by Pakistan to hold talks on the disputed border were accepted by the Chinese. After weeks of fruitful negotiations, the two sides came to an agreement. The agreement saw both nations commit to demarcate their border. Pakistan also agreed to cede the Karakoram Tract to China. The Chinese and Pakistani government see the agreement as the beginning of a genuine friendship. Although the reaction has been largely positive among the people, the Indian government is strongly criticizing it. Many Indian newspapers argue Pakistan has no right to even cede the lands it did. Regardless, it appears Pakistan and China have turned a corner in their relationship.”

-China-Pakistan Friendship Forever! (cede Karakoram Tract to China, big boost in relations with China, decrease of relations with India and the US)

Begin Karakoram Highway (PAK\_Begin\_Karakoram\_Highway)

“The Pakistan and Chinese government announced both sides had begun constructing a land route which will link the two countries together. The proposed route will connect the NWFP and Punjab to Xinjiang via Gilgit-Baltistan. The two sides agreed the highway will cross from the Khunjerab pass. The Pakistani construction will be done by the Frontier Works Organization which plans on using the Pakistan Army Corps of Engineers for the project. The proposed project will be one of the longest, highest all-weather highways on the planet. The Pakistani government notes the project will restore the ancient Silk Road connections and restore the historical contact between the people of Pakistan and China.”

-It begins (increase China ties, new spirit for 6 years, “Begin Karakoram Project” increase construction speed for state infra

Karakoram Continues (after Begin Karakoram Project spirit ends)

“Construction on the Karakoram Highway continues for both Pakistan and China. So far there have been dozens of fatalities due to avalanches and extreme conditions. A Chinese cemetery has been established in Gilgit. However, despite the hardships, the project continues, and Pakistani engineers are learning valuable lessons in road construction and planning. Indian experts have expressed concern that the proposed route, when completed would allow China the ability to send supplies or even troops at any time of the year, regardless of weather conditions. Currently many Himalaya paths and routes are inaccessible for large scale military movements from January to April.”

-The work continues (increase China ties, new spirit for 6, “Karakoram Continues” increase construction speed for state infra, more than the previous spirit)

Final Phase of Karakoram (after Karakoram Project Continues)

“The Pakistani and Chinese Foreign Ministries released a statement announcing the Karakoram Highway was entering its final phase of construction. It noted that despite extreme dangers, both Pakistani and Chinese workers continue to work diligently and enthusiastically for the betterment of their people. Foreign correspondents have been taken to completed portions of the highway and their reports describe a highly durable roadway. Both governments continue to praise and publicize the difficult engineering feats accomplished and cooperation between both nations. The Frontier Works Organization has used the experiences gained from the project to greatly expand its engineering capabilities.”

-The Final Phase (increase china ties, new spirit for 8 years, “Lessons From Karakoram” which should increase state infra/water/fort construction)

Karakoram Highway Completed (When Lessons from Karakoram spirit ends)

“In a splendid ceremony the first truck, loaded with goods, left from Kashgar in China. It was received by cheering crowds when it arrived in Abbottabad in Pakistan, marking the official opening of the Karakoram Highway. Later, the Pakistan government hosted a celebratory banquet with their Chinese counterparts and diplomats. The Chinese media praised the opening of what they call the Friendship Highway. In Pakistan, the leading newspapers described the road as the Eighth Wonder of the World. The new highway ensures Pakistan and Chinese land links will be year-round, aiding trade and contact. Strategically, and to the concern of India, the route ensures China could militarily or materially support Pakistan even during the hostile winter season. The Frontier Works Organization is now the premier military engineering organization in Pakistan.”

-The pass connecting China/Pakistan is no longer effected by weather, maybe add a state infrastructure along the route of Karakoram Highway for both China and Pakistan, finally, a national spirit called “FWO” OR maybe we can make it an industrial company that gives a small research boost and small construction boost for land forts, infra, water, oil storage, power plants, and nuclear weapons facilities

Propose Talks for South Asian Unity **(PAK\_South\_Asian\_Unity)** (option only available if India loses war with China)

“Only India knows the threat from China firsthand. Although we have our differences with India, it may be necessary to put our mutual hostilities on hold for the near future. Reports on the Chinese borders continue to send alarm bells across the government. Of course, there are still many outstanding issues with India and an attempt to rapidly normalize ties could potentially spark unrest. However, several senior officials suggest we can offer India either a three year or five-year non-aggression pact. This would allow both nations the opportunity to work on shoring up weaknesses in regard to China. Some military leaders suggest the whole initiative is foolish and Pakistan must deal with China on its own. The cabinet must now decide to propose one of the non-aggression options or the cabinet could decide to just scrap the proposed initiative.”

-Propose 3 Year non-aggression pact (India gets event, Pakistan Proposes 3 Year Pact)

-Propose 5 year non-aggression pact (India gets event, Pakistan Proposes 5 Year Pact)

-Scrap the proposal, it would benefit no one (just ends the event chain, no change)

Pakistan Proposes Three Year Pact (India Event)

“The Foreign Minister received his Pakistani counterpart who offered an unprecedented proposal. He offered to sign a three-year non-aggression pact with our government that will guarantee no chance of conflict during the length of the agreement. The Pakistanis are currently concerned with their border with China. They fear the Chinese plan to take lands they occupy the same way they recently did to ours. The three-year period would allow their government and our own to better prepare our territories from future Chinese aggression and may offer the first steps towards wider peace. However, some military leaders expressed concerns the proposal is a ploy to facilitate a future Pakistani offensive at a time of their convenience. The cabinet must decide how to respond.”

-Accept the three year agreement (Pakistan gets event, India Accepts 3 Year Pact)

-Reject the proposal (Pakistan gets event, India Rejects Pact)

Pakistan Proposes Five Year Pact (India Event)

“The Foreign Minister received his Pakistani counterpart who offered an unprecedented proposal. He offered to sign a five-year non-aggression pact with our government that will guarantee no chance of conflict during the length of the agreement. The Pakistanis are currently concerned with their border with China. They fear the Chinese plan to take lands they occupy the same way they recently did to ours. The five-year period would allow their government and our own to better prepare our territories from future Chinese aggression and may offer the first steps towards wider peace. However, some military leaders expressed concerns the proposal is a ploy to facilitate a future Pakistani offensive at a time of their convenience. The cabinet must decide how to respond.”

-Accept the five-year agreement (Pakistan gets event, India Accepts Five Year Pact)

-Reject proposal (Pakistan gets event, India Rejects Pact)

India Accepts Three Year Pact (Pakistan event)

“In a surprising development, the Pakistani and Indian government announced a new three-year agreement pledging mutual non-aggression called the Indo-Pakistan Non-Aggression Pact. The two traditional South Asian rivals were motivated into this agreement over fears of an increasingly assertive Chinese foreign policy. Analysts believe the agreement will allow both states to focus more on better preparing their position along the Chinese border and solidify their domestic base without the threat of a wider South Asian war. The Chinese condemned the agreement as a conspiracy while Western states welcomed the move. Domestically, the reaction has been muted though in Pakistan there were some protests against the government cooperating with India.”

-Successful treaty (Pakistan-India non-aggression pact, ends in three years with event to both India and Pakistan called “Indo-Pakistan Non-Aggression Pact Expires”, improves relations with India, hurts relations with China)

India Accepts Five Year Pact (Pakistan Event)

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-Successful treaty (Pakistan-India non-aggression pact, ends in five years with event to both India and Pakistan called “Indo-Pakistan Non-Aggression Pact Expires”, improves relations with India, hurts relations with China)

Indo-Pakistan Non-Aggression Pact Expires (Pakistan/India Event)

“The unprecedented Indo-Pakistan Non-Aggression Pact has formally expired. Pakistan proposed the agreement out of concern over China. India, which also has outstanding border issues with China, welcomed the agreement as an opportunity to build up its own capabilities to deal with the Chinese threat. The agreement did see a small flourishing of ties and cultural exchange between India and Pakistan. However, with the agreement now expired, there are fears that a new arms race between India and Pakistan may escalate. Despite the successful agreement, progress in other issues would be necessary to see Pakistan and India transform their ties from one of rivalry to friendship.”

-Treaty expires (ends non-aggression pact with Pakistan-India)

India Rejects Pact (Pakistan event)

“The Foreign Minister returned from India with disappointing news. The Indian government refused to sign our proposed non-aggression pact. They cited security concerns and noted they were a peace-loving nation uninterested in warmongering. However, it is clear that India remains a potent threat to our national security. As the situation with China continues to develop, our forces and intelligence must remain vigilant to the nefarious plans of the enemy. Adding insult to injury the Indian government leaked the proposal in a way that made our government look weak. The Chinese are said to be upset over what they called a proposed anti-Chinese alliance.”

-Damn it (Pakistan-Indian ties reduced, Pakistan-China ties reduced, national spirit “Government Embarrassed” for one year, lowers stability

Reach Out for US Protection (**PAK\_American\_Security\_Offer**)

“The United States has watched our struggles with China closely and their officials on the ground have expressed sympathies to the communist threat north of us. We can dispatch a high-powered diplomatic mission to the United States to ask for security support. America can be a strong bulwark against communist aggression. However, some cabinet members worry about our increased dependency on America and fear such a mission could be seen as a sign of weakness by a population inherently hostile to perceived imperial powers.”

-Send the mission (US gets event, Pakistan Delegation Asks for Aid)

-We do not need them (event chain ends, no result)

Pakistan Delegation Asks for Aid (US Event)

“A high-level Pakistani military and diplomatic mission has spent the last few days visiting the Pentagon, Congress, and White House in an effort to shore up support for their nation. The Pakistanis are fearful of communist Chinese aggression on its borders and are asking for help in collecting equipment for up to three new mountain divisions. The State Department and Pentagon have provided three options for how we can respond to the Pakistanis. One is to provide equipment for the raising of three mountain divisions, which will infuriate India. The second is to provide non-lethal aid and mountain warfare training support, this would reduce Indian anger and not humiliate the Pakistanis. Finally, we can simply decline to provide any aid, which will likely hurt relations with Pakistan but they are quite dependent on our support so such a diplomatic setback would be temporary.”

-Provide Equipment for Three Divisions (Pakistan gets event, American Security Aid Arrives, US-China ties hurt, US-India ties have big drop)

-Provide non-lethal aid (Pakistan gets event, America Provides Limited Support, US-China ties hurt, US-India ties slight drop)

-Decline to help (US-Pak relation drops, US-India relations boost)

American Security Aid Arrives

“In response to our request for help to deal with the China threat, the United States has agreed to provide equipment for us to eventually raise three mountain divisions. As we have told the United States since we gained independence, as long as they provide the tools, we can best train, equip, and deploy our men. The governments of China and India have both bitterly criticized the American decision, but this is of no concern as the security of Pakistan is far more vital of a concern. Editorials across the country are portraying the military aid as the result of a pragmatic government policy to marshal friends.”

-Load up the stockpiles (enough equipment for three mountain divisions, probably infantry equipment, light artillery, etc. Pak-China ties hurt, Pak-India ties drop)

America Provides Limited Support

“In response to our request for help to deal with the China threat, the United States announced it would provide nonlethal aid and advanced mountain warfare training to us. Though this is a disappointing result, as many in the Army hoped American equipment could help it raise new formations, it will still provide valuable support to Pakistan. The government welcomed the American decision but privately were disappointed. Some editorials noted the aid was far less than requested and suggest the United States limited its aid to reduce Indian anxiety over the matter. The Chinese government expressed concern over the increasing presence of the United States to the region. American military experts are expected to soon arrive and modernize the mountain warfare training facilities in Pakistan.”

-Something is better than nothing (just support equipment and trucks, a couple of research bonuses for mountain special forces, Pak-India ties hurt, Pak-India ties drop)

Kashmir Unrest (fires from **PAK\_Kashmir\_Unrest**) this event provides background on the Kashmir tension

“A Holy Relic was stolen from the famed Hazratbal Shrine in Srinagar. The relic is believed by locals to be strand of hair of the Prophet, originally seized in the seventeenth century by the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb. When news spread of the theft, tens of thousands took to the street to protest in Kashmir. The Indian and local government are investigating the matter, but the protests are being noted for their size and many observers see this spontaneous agitation as a sign of Kashmiri political agitation over their international status. The Pakistani government has a moral obligation to the people of Kashmir and a decision must be made. Should Pakistan pursue a military option to decisively liberate Kashmir or should it instead focus on diplomatic and intelligence efforts to force India into accepting the UN resolutions on the issue?”

-Much to consider (player will then decide whether to go with the military option or diplomatic approach

DIPLOMATIC APPROACH EVENTS

**PAK\_Upgrade\_Radio\_Free\_Kashmir** (when this focus is completed, should start event chain in India, will make those events here)

Radio Free Kashmir Expands Broadcasts (India Event)

“The Pakistani government is giving voice to miscreants and agitators in their occupied Kashmir. They have upgraded the transmission feed for their so-called Radio Free Kashmir. Their broadcasts encourage communalism, spread false propaganda, and agitate for protests. We have already protested to the Pakistani diplomatic mission who claim the radio network is a product of independent Kashmiri activists. Clearly this is an effort by the Pakistani government to spread unrest among the people of Kashmir.”

-Strange foreign broadcasts (idk if this would work as a spirit for three years, “Radio Free Kashmir” which increases resistance in Kashmir) ninety days later the event Radio Free Kashmir Increases Rhetoric fires

Radio Free Kashmir Increases Rhetoric (India Event)

“The so-called Radio Free Kashmir recently expanded its transmission feed and broadcasting power to reach more parts of Kashmir. Their broadcasts have long spread Pakistani propaganda and false information, but recently the broadcasts are now encouraging armed resistance. Kashmiris are being called to fight back against our government through any means necessary and also to sabotage government projects in the region. Once again, our calls to the Pakistan government to halt such rhetoric is being ignored, but military commanders on the ground are confident they can control the Kashmiri unrest. Our officials and agents on the ground will track any locals involved in spreading Pakistani propaganda. The broadcasts are being fueled by rumors of political changes for Kashmir within the constitution.”

-They are playing with fire (modify “Radio Free Kashmir” to cause more unrest in Kashmir) ninety days later the event Dealing with Radio Free Kashmir Collaborators

Dealing with Radio Free Kashmir Collaborators (India Event)

“We have successfully identified a number of Kashmiris acting as agents to the Pakistani state. We know they are providing information, often false, for the so-called Radio Free Kashmir to broadcast. These broadcasts are driving a wedge with our relationship to Kashmir and efforts to curtail its broadcasts have not worked. Some senior police and military officials advise we swiftly detain these agents and try them under the sedition laws. Making an example of them will show our government to be strong and send a message. Others in the cabinet instead suggest we simply monitor these individuals and privately approach them and use either conciliatory or coercive methods to convince them to halt their activities. We must decide how to handle this situation.”

-Try the Dissidents (national spirit for three years “Kashmir Crackdown” increases the resistance in Kashmir, but gives boost to popularity of ruling party and stability)

-Approach the Dissidents (removes national spirit “Radio Free Kashmir” and replaces it with a four year “Kashmir Agitation” which increases resistance but not at the same level as Radio Free Kashmir)

Pakistanis Hold Kashmir Solidarity Marches (PAK\_Hold\_Joint\_Protests)

“Across Pakistan, tens of thousands took to the streets to condemn the Indian occupation of Kashmir. Flags of Azad Kashmir flew with Pakistani flags as speakers spent the day condemning the atrocities and oppression in Indian occupied Kashmir. Government officials and ministers joined in many of these protests, pledging the continued devotion of Pakistan to the liberation of Kashmir and its people. The Foreign Ministry released statements across its diplomatic mission highlighting the violence and unrest in occupied Kashmir. This massive public display is meant to shore up government support on the issue and raise international awareness on the disputed territory.”

-Good to know (National spirit four years “Kashmir Solidarity” small morale boost for the military, increase in government popularity and stability)

Demand UN Action on Kashmir (PAK\_Demand\_UN\_Action, will make small chain here but with new UN mechanics you might have a better way of doing this, should be available only after 360 days of upgrade radio free Kashmir focus is completed)

“With the public behind us and the people of Indian occupied Kashmir clamoring for a resolution, the moment is right to approach the United Nations in regard to India implementing the UN resolutions related to Kashmir. India is of course a large nation and seemingly committed to its occupation. However, we have drafted a resolution demanding India comply with the resolution or face economic sanctions. The recent unrest in Kashmir and our public efforts have raised awareness internationally. If the United States and Soviet Union do not veto the resolution, we can put immense economic pressure on India until they comply. However, the Foreign Minister suggests that before approaching the United Nations, we should ask first ask India if they would like to hold comprehensive talks, if this effort fails, then we may go to the UN.”

-Approach India First (India gets event, “Pakistan Offers Kashmir Talks”)

-Go straight to the United Nations (India gets event, “Pakistan presents resolution to UN”)

**THIS EVENT CHAIN IS FOR PAKISTAN-INDIA BILATERAL NEGOTIATION ON RESOLVING KASHMIR**

Pakistan Offers Kashmir Talks (India event)

“The Pakistani government has asked us to hold talks on the Kashmir crisis. It is likely they will seek the implementation of the UN resolutions. However, we can certainly see if they are interested in perhaps reaching a compromise. Some senior officials believe the current situation in Kashmir is not tolerable as a long-term solution and what happens in that state may negatively affect the wider Indian Union. They also fear the continued tension hinders the economy and international reputation of India. They believe we should hold the talks. Other members of the cabinet argue Kashmir is an integral part of India, it is not a matter for Pakistan or the international community at all. Indeed, Pakistan itself is the occupier and they are only acting like this to prevent their inevitable defeat. We must decide to hold talks or not to.”

-Hold talks with Pakistan (Leads to follow up event in 30 days, Murree Conference on Kashmir Initial Talks for India)

-Reject talks, Pakistan approaches UN (if rejected, this would end the chain but starts the UN chain on Kashmir)

Murree Conference on Kashmir Initial Talks (for India)

“The Prime Minister and his delegation of senior diplomatic and military advisors have held several days of talks with a Pakistani delegation at the hill station of Murree. As predicted, the Pakistanis appeared focused on implementing the UN resolutions and arranging for a plebiscite in which the people of Jammu and Kashmir decide to either join India or Pakistan. Both sides agreed independence is not a viable option for Kashmir. With round two of talks about to begin, we must decide on an approach. One option is to call for the current border to be made permanent, with both sides recognizing the others sovereignty. The other option could be to propose a partition on strategic and communal lines. Pakistan would receive the Kashmir Valley, but we would retain Jammu and Ladakh. Finally, we can offer to implement the plebiscite and leave it to the people of Kashmir. Or we can just declare the talks failed and end it.”

-Make Current Border Permanent (Pakistan gets event, India Calls for Permanent Border)

-Offer Communal Partition (Pakistan gets event, India Offers Kashmir Partition Plan)

-Implement Plebiscite(Pakistan gets event, India Offers Plebiscite)

-End talks (hurts relations with Pakistan, Pakistan ends event, Talks With India End in Failure)

India Calls for Permanent Border (Pakistan event)

“We are holding extensive talks with the Indian leadership. After much wrangling and discussion, they have given us a stance on Kashmir. They suggest making the current ceasefire line in Kashmir the permanent border. Pakistan and India would then renounce any claims to all of Kashmir. The normalization of the border would then be the basis of a renewed relationship between India and Pakistan. After the Indian presentation, the Pakistani leadership met privately to discuss a response. Two perspectives emerged during the fiery debate. One group saw the proposal as a sensible end to the dispute and a way to normalize Indo-Pakistan relations. Another group viewed it as a humiliating betrayal to the people of both Kashmir and Pakistan. They argue the talks should be ended and India be brought to the United Nations.”

-Accept the Permanent Border (basically we discussed making Indian and Pakistani Kashmir occupied territory, this would make it cores and integrated to each country, Pakistan gets event “Kashmir Ceasefire Line Made Permanent” India gets event “Kashmir Border Made Permanent”

-End the talks (Pakistan gets “Talks With India End in Failure”)

Kashmir Ceasefire Line Made Permanent (Pakistan Event)

“The Pakistan government announced the end of the Kashmir Conflict following the high-level talks in Murree. Pakistan and India agreed to make the ceasefire line in Kashmir the permanent border. The government stated the normalization of the border will lead to long-term peace, prosperity, and the reunion of Kashmiri people through a peaceful border. However, this optimistic statement was met by strong criticism from the Urdu newspapers and a lukewarm response from the English newspapers. Many articles criticized the government for betraying Kashmir to India and abandoning the vision of Pakistan. Across the nation thousands took to the streets to protest the government decision. Some religious leaders were detained by local police for calling for revolution. There are rumors of unrest among officers in the military who felt the government caved into Indian demands.”

-Not well received (national spirit, twenty years “Kashmir Betrayed” drop in stability, production/efficiency, will consider that if Zia takes over in a coup he might get an event to restart the Kashmir conflict which would remove this spirit earlier)

Kashmir Border Made Permanent (Indian Event)

“The Indian government announced the end of the Kashmir Conflict following the high-level talks in Murree. India and Pakistan agreed to make the ceasefire line in Kashmir the permanent border. In its statement, the government noted the animosity and threat of armed violence will soon dissipate and the people of India can look forward to more peace and prosperity. The current status of Kashmir within the Indian constitution will soon be adjusted to introduce Kashmir as a proper state within the Indian Union. Although the press has largely supported the government, viewing the agreement as a victory for it, there are some more radical publications which argued all of Kashmir should be part of India and the government had surrendered the land stolen by Pakistan in 1949 with the initial ceasefire agreement. Regardless of these criticisms, the agreement remains largely popular domestically and internationally India is viewed as the victor.”

-A Toast to Srinagar (national spirit, “Kashmir Normalized”, increase stability, slight increase in construction speed for civ/mil/office parks as more money can be spent on development)

Kashmir Partition Plan (Pakistan event)

“We are holding extensive talks with the Indian leadership. After much wrangling and discussion, they have given us a stance on Kashmir. They have suggested partitioning Kashmir along communal and strategic lines. In this proposal, both sides would renounce claims on the each other in Kashmir, Pakistan would receive the Kashmir Valley, including Srinagar. In exchange, India would retain control of Jammu and they insisted for strategic reasons they must also control Ladakh. The Pakistani leadership then met privately to discuss the proposal, with two potential responses emerging. One group sees the proposal as very advantageous, Pakistan would achieve its goal of liberating the Kashmir Valley. Jammu had a Hindu majority and Ladakh was an acceptable price. The other group however, argued the offer showed India was fearful of the UN being involved to force a plebiscite and Pakistan should end talks and take its chances at the UN for all of Kashmir.”

-Agree to the Partition Plan (Kashmir Valley ceded to Pakistan, occupied territories become cores, Pakistan gets event 60 days later “Indo-Pakistan Partition Plan Enacted” India gets event 60 days later “Indo-Pakistan Partition Plan Implemented”

- End the talks (Pakistan gets “Talks With India End in Failure”)

Indo-Pakistan Partition Plan Enacted (Pakistan Event)

“An Azad Kashmir Infantry battalion from Pakistan entered Srinagar to take control of the city from the Indian government for Pakistan. In a smart ceremony, the two sides conducted a joint flag lowering and raising ceremony. The last Indian troops and officials left with full honors as per the recently agreed Indo-Pakistan Partition Plan that was signed during the Murree Conference on Kashmir. As Pakistani troops and officials moved into the Kashmir Valley, many Kashmiris followed close behind, hoping to reconnect with family separated during the first Kashmir War. Although some religious leaders and nationalists condemned the agreement for not securing all of Kashmir, many Pakistanis welcomed the move and see it as a favorable compromise which completed the promise Pakistan made to the Muslims of the Kashmir Valley. Reports of panic and communal clashes along the new border with Jammu did not dampen the news for Pakistanis.”

-Srinagar is Liberated (national idea ten years “Kashmir United” big boost in stability, slight construction bonus for infra/civil/office park as more resources can be put to development now

Indo-Pakistan Partition Plan Implemented (Indian Event)

“Following the Murree Conference on Kashmir, many Indians, especially on the far right and far left were upset with the Indo-Pakistan Partition Plan. Those on the right opposed it as a surrender to Pakistan of sovereign Indian land. For the left, the agreement to partition along largely communal lines was condemned as against the spirit of Indian secularism. Regardless, the Indian government and military largely succeeded in handing over the Kashmir Valley with honor. Incidents of communal violence along the new border in Jammu were minimized thanks to the action of Indian forces in the area. Many Hindu Kashmiri refugees from the First Kashmir War have launched protests and called the agreement a betrayal and legitimization to Pakistani violence. Regardless, many now hope that Pakistan and India can transform their relationship from one of animosity to one of friendship.”

-Everyone cannot be happy with a compromise (national idea ten years “Jammu Secure” slight drop in production/efficiency and stability)

India Offers Plebiscite (Pakistan event)

“We are holding extensive talks with the Indian leadership. After much wrangling and discussion, they have given us a stance on Kashmir. Much to the shock of the Pakistani leaders, the Indian government offered to implement the UN resolutions and allow the organization to hold a plebiscite on the final status of Kashmir. The Pakistani leadership met to discuss the unbelievable turn of events. As the Indians were offering what Pakistan had demanded from the beginning, there was not much to discuss. The Pakistanis returned and agreed to the Indian offer. Both nations dispatched their top diplomats to the United Nations in order to prepare the ground for implementing the resolutions.”

-to the UN (after 30 days, will jump into the UN event chain but start at the event “India Agrees to Plebiscite”)

Talks with India End in Failure (Pakistan/India event)

“Pakistan hosted India for high level talks at the hill station in Murree for the Murree Conference on Kashmir. The talks unfortunately ended in failure. Neither side appeared willing or prepared to make compromises on their stance. When the Indian delegation returned home its members were quoted as saying Pakistan harbored unrealistic expectations and exhibited a naked desire for Indian territory. The Pakistani government released a statement blaming India for a lack of flexibility and a desire to perpetuate an unlawful occupation. The Pakistan Foreign Ministry announced its intentions to present a resolution to the United Nations calling for sanctions until India agrees to implement UN resolutions on Kashmir.”

-Disappointing Result (“Pakistan Presents Resolution to UN” event in 30 days)

**UN Resolution Route On Kashmir**

Pakistan Presents Resolution to UN (India Event)

“The Pakistani government dispatched its top diplomats to the United Nations in order to present a resolution demanding India implement UN Resolution 47 or face economic sanctions from the international community. The Pakistan delegation noted India had largely refused to discuss Kashmir or offer any realistic avenue to a just resolution. Because of this, Pakistan is now turning to the United Nations for justice and resolution. The resolution is expected to reach the Security Council and Pakistan is hoping both the United States and Soviet Union chose to not veto it. Indian diplomats are already talking with both nations, emphasizing their position and opposition to what they call international blackmail.”

United States Responds to Resolution (US Event)

“A recent Pakistani resolution calling on India to implement UN Resolution 47, which calls for a plebiscite in Kashmir, or else face sanctions is currently being considered by diplomats of the Security Council. The Indian government has already expressed its desire for us to veto the resolution, saying if enacted, the economic sanctions would mostly hurt Indian trade partners. Some diplomats agree and state despite our friendship to Pakistan, sacrificing opportunities in India would be foolish. Other advisors point to Indian neutrality and rumored flirtations with the Soviet Union. They believe we should not use the veto, preserving our ties with Pakistan and demonstrating our commitment to the United Nations system we have spent so much time and energy establishing.”

-Do not Veto (US-Indian relations drop)

-Veto the Resolution (US-Indian relations boost, leads to event United States Veto Resolution)

Soviet Union Responds to Resolution (Soviet Event)

“A recent Pakistani resolution calling on India to implement UN Resolution 47, which calls for a plebiscite in Kashmir, or else face sanctions is currently being considered by diplomats of the Security Council. The Indian government has already expressed its desire for us to veto the resolution, saying if enacted, the economic sanctions would mostly hurt Indian trade partners. Unlike Pakistan, India has at time proven to be openminded to our state and ideology. Vetoing may improve relations and help push India closer to our orbit. Other advisors, however, point out letting the resolution go on may help our ties with Pakistan, and give us more diplomatic clout with India. By not vetoing, we will pressure India into more firmly supporting the Soviet Union and avoid neutrality or a pro-Western orientation.”

-Do not veto (Sov-Indian relations Drop)

-Veto the Resolution (Sov-Indian relations boost, leads to event Soviet Union Veto Resolution)

United States Veto Resolution (Pakistan Event)

“The American delegation at the Security Council announced the United States would veto the Pakistan resolution on Kashmir. Afterwards, American diplomats were quick to say how much they sympathized with the people of Kashmir and understood the frustration of Pakistan. However, they stated the UN was a place of international peace and on principle America could not endorse such a resolution which threatened a member state with sanctions if they failed to comply. The Pakistani delegation appeared quite openly dejected and the news has already sparked some anti-American editorials and protests.”

-End of that (US-Pakistan relations drop, end of chain, three year national spirit “Failed Diplomatic Effort” stability drop)

Soviet Union Veto Resolution (Pakistan Event)

“During a recent Security Council meeting, the Soviet delegation indicated it would veto the recent Pakistan resolution on Kashmir. This marks a major blow to a recent diplomatic effort by Pakistan to reach a resolution on the Kashmir dispute. After the meeting, Soviet diplomats stated they felt the resolution appeared one sided. In Pakistan, the government is said to be furious over the setback, with opposition politicians blaming the government for the failed attempt. Anti-Soviet protests have erupted in major cities. The Indian government has announced its appreciation and thanks to the Soviets for stopping what they felt was a biased resolution.”

-End of that (US-Soviet relations drop, end of chain, three year national spirit “Failed Diplomatic Effort” stability drop)

Pakistan Kashmir Resolution Passes (If both US and Sov chose not to veto, the resolution passes security council, India event)

“After some adjustments in the wording, the resolution calling for the implementation of Resolution 47 by India passed. This new resolution, championed by Pakistan and its supporters, calls on us to implement the three stages outlined in resolution 47 to complete a plebiscite across the former princely state of Jammu and Kashmir. If we do not comply and agree to hold the plebiscite, the United Nations will place economic sanctions on our nation. However, the new wording makes the extent of sanctions vague. The cabinet is divided, some are advocating we implement Resolution 47 and hope Kashmir makes the right choice. Others argue the resolution is a blatant infringement on our sovereignty and the will of the Kashmiri people. They say we should refuse and take the sanctions. India is far too big of an economy to be sanctioned for a long period of time.”

-Implement Resolution 47 (India Agrees to Plebiscite)

-Refuse the new resolution (launches event, India Refuses to Hold Plebiscite)

India Refuses to Hold Plebiscite (global event)

“A defiant Indian government statement called the recent United Nations Security Council resolution illegal and a blatant violation of India sovereignty. The Indian government further added that the nation did not achieve its freedom from colonial exploitation only to be abused by the international community. The Pakistan government quickly condemned the Indian response and called on the international community to implement the sanctions. The United States and Soviet Union both expressed concern over the situation but did not specify plans on how or if they would put sanctions in response”

-Triggers India faces UN Sanctions

India Faces UN Sanctions (India event)

“Our decision to reject the recent UN resolution has triggered many nations to implement some forms of economic sanctions on our country. However, the resolution only passed after the wording on the extent of sanctions was made vague. This means that though our economy will be severely hurt, the sanctions should not be as crippling as the Pakistanis hoped. The United Nations also stated the sanctions would immediately be lifted if we agree to hold a plebiscite as outlined in UN resolution 47. Many foreign and economic advisors predict these sanctions are not likely to be permanent and with patience we might even see them completely lifted.”

-Hit with sanctions (India spirit for 20 years “Sanctions over Kashmir” maybe 20 percent drop in production/efficiency and 10 percent buildtime added to civ/mil/infra to represent the difficulty in securing international help/materials) India should also get a decision option which if selected would remove the sanctions and launch the event “India Agrees to Plebiscite”

UN Agrees to Relax Sanctions (Launches eight years after spirit “Sanctions over Kashmir” exists) (India Event)

“As many of our experts predicted, the sanctions placed on us by the United Nations are being relaxed by many nations. It appears many nations are worried about losing opportunities of reaching our markets or securing valuable contracts from our government. There are still sanctions and they are having an impact, but these are being lessoned. Experts now predict a complete end to the sanctions can be expected in the long-term. The option to hold a plebiscite in Kashmir is still available and if implemented this would end all sanctions.”

-Sanctions reduced (Spirit “Sanctions over Kashmir” modified, now 10 percent drop in production/efficiency and 5 percent buildtime added to civ/mil/infra. The decision option on holding the plebiscite and ending the sanctions should again still be present

India Agrees to Plebiscite

“The Indian government announced it will implement UN resolution 47 and with Pakistan prepare the groundwork for a vote in Kashmir. The Indian government insisted this was not done out of coercion but after its own officials concluded such an election can be held. The Indian government added it would only complete the three-phase plan as long as Pakistan did not seek to violate or interfere with the electoral process. A United Nations force is quickly being assembled to secure the ceasefire line in Kashmir and lay the groundwork for the plebiscite and maintain peace in the region. The United Nations Secretary General in a statement welcomed the news but stated the implementation of resolution 47 would take time, patience, and cooperation to succeed.”

-Peace in Kashmir? (India sanctions spirit removed, next event occurs 120 days later)

UN Forces Arrive at Ceasefire Line

“A large United Nations force has arrived at the ceasefire line separating the Indian and Pakistan controlled areas of Kashmir. They have joined the already existing UN observation group who are providing valuable knowledge of the region. The UN forces are expected to hold separate briefings with both the Pakistani and Indian military commanders. The UN force is to see the withdrawal of Pakistani forces first, and then the withdrawal of Indian forces. Once this is achieved, the plebiscite will be held. During that vote, the people of Kashmir will finally decide their future destiny.”

-preparing phase 1 (45 days later, Pakistani withdrawal)

UN Oversees Pakistani Withdrawal

“The Pakistan military in Kashmir has begun withdrawing its forces outside the historical boundaries of the Jammu and Kashmir Princely State. The Indian government initially tried to place its own local police in the area to maintain law and order with UN forces, however, the UN military command stated the Pakistani trained police in the area were capable of maintaining law and order. It noted resolution 80 equated Azad Kashmir forces with Jammu and Kashmir State forces. Pakistani officers and soldiers looked incredibly nervous as they loaded up their gear and began moving from the frontline. There are fears India may take this opportunity to renegade on the agreement and seize Kashmir, however, many analysts believe India would risk harming international peacekeepers with such an action.”

-On to phase II (Azad Kashmir, Gilgit-Baltistan become demilitarized zones, 45 days later event “UN Oversees Indian Withdrawal”, also a few days later this event should be triggered “Leave the Gilgit Scouts Behind?”)

Leave the Gilgit Scouts Behind (Pakistan event)

“As our forces begin their orderly withdrawal from Kashmir, as per the UN directives on implementing the plebiscite, some commanders are expressing concern for potential Indian traps. The UN resolution said the military forces of Pakistan and India were to withdraw, but we have local paramilitary forces who are not Pakistan Army regulars. In particular, the Gilgit Scouts were a militia force levied from locals. We can easily insist these forces remain in Kashmir as a law and order unit. The UN commander can easily be convinced. We will leave behind several of our top officers and soldiers with the Gilgit Scouts, along with extra equipment, in case there are any issues with the vote.”

-Insist the Gilgit Scouts stay (if Kashmir votes to join India, the event “Pakistan Refuses to Vacate Gilgit Baltistan” launches for pakistan

-No need to risk the peaceplan (no change, if Kashmir joins India, Pakistan cannot get event “Pakistan Refuses to Vacate Gilgit Baltistan”)

UN Oversees Indian Withdrawal

“The Indian Army and Air Force have begun withdrawing their own forces from Kashmir. As per the resolution, they only began the process when it became clear Pakistan was completing their own withdrawal. The UN forces were impressed by the discipline and professionalism exhibited by the Indian forces as they left the frontlines. One Indian officer, speaking off the record explained his optimism that Indian troops would soon return once the Kashmiri people confirmed their desire to join India. Once the Indian withdrawal is confirmed, the United Nations must appoint a Plebiscite Overseer to ensure the election occurs without any issues.”

-On to phase III (Indian Kashmir including Jammu and Ladakh become demilitarized zones, 45 days later event “UN Plebiscite Administrator Arrives”, also a few days later this event should be triggered “Leave the Jammu and Kashmir Rifles Behind?”)

Leave the Jammu and Kashmir Rifles Behind (Indian event)

“The UN resolution is clear we must withdraw our regular military forces, however, we are to leave local police to ensure law and order. The Jammu and Kashmir Rifles were part of the Kashmir Princely State forces and we can easily convince the UN command to allow us to leave several battalions behind for security. With these troops we can leave extra equipment and some of our top officers and troops. These force would be a contingency to prevent Pakistani chicanery or any issues that may arise after the plebiscite.”

-Insist the J & K Rifles stay (if Kashmir votes to join Pakistan, the event “India Refuses to Withdraw from Jammu” launches for India

-No need to risk the peaceplan (no change, if Kashmir joins Pakistan, India cannot get event “Pakistan Refuses to Vacate Gilgit Baltistan”)

UN Plebiscite Administrator Arrives

“The specially appointed United Nations Plebiscite Administrator, General Viscount Slim, arrived in Srinagar to oversee the plebiscite in Kashmir. The former British Indian Army commander is highly respected by officers in both India and Pakistan. General Slim in his initial statement said he hoped a free and fair election will lead to future peace and prosperity between India and Pakistan. He added that free and fair elections will be held as soon as possible. The original Plebiscite Administrator, Admiral Chester Nimitz was no longer available for the role.”

-Elections are soon (120 days event “Kashmir Votes in Historic Plebiscite”)

Kashmir Votes in Historic Plebiscite

“Across Kashmir, the people came in huge numbers to vote. Although some expressed disappointment that independence was not an option in the vote, many were simply thankful to have the option. For many Kashmiris, this is a vital vote. Many are attracted to the idea of joining Pakistan and have a Muslim homeland. For others, especially among minority Hindus and Sikhs, India represents a secular dream of equality and prosperity. The people of both Pakistan and India are eagerly awaiting the results of this vote and what it means for the future of South Asia.”

-Counting Votes (I assume we can make it where we can give a percent change Kashmir votes to join Pakistan and percent chance Kashmir joins India, I would do it 75/25, and after a couple days, either Kashmir Votes to Join Pakistan or Kashmir Votes to Join India launches

Kashmir Votes to Join Pakistan

“The United Nations Plebiscite Administrator announced that the people of Kashmir have voted to join Pakistan. Newspapers across Pakistan quickly fired new editions proclaiming the historic result. Spontaneous scenes of celebration occurred across all major cities and towns. The Pakistan government quickly released a statement expressing its satisfaction that the people of Kashmir were able to finally exercise their right to self-determination. The government also noted that minorities in Kashmir should have no fear and that Pakistan would protect all its citizens. The Indian government has yet to release a statement on the matter.”

-Pakistan Zindabad (Kashmir territories ceded to Pakistan, if India kept the J&K Rifles in Kashmir, next event fires)

India: Refuses to Withdraw from Jammu?

“The United Nations announced the results of the vote. This is a shocking result and there are fears among our officials that Pakistan manipulated the results in their favor. Of more concern are reports that minorities across Kashmir are fleeing or preparing to leave before the Pakistanis arrive. It is clear that the Pakistanis cannot be trusted to protect these people from communal violence and indeed there are some reports of Muslim Kashmiris targeting non-Muslim neighbors. Thankfully, the Indian Army has informed us that the Jammu and Kashmir Rifles, still in Kashmir, can quickly secure Jammu and protect the minorities from further violence. Such an act will no doubt provoke the ire of Pakistan.”

-Seize Jammu (India gains control of Jammu) We can discuss the aftermath for this, either a new event chain or I can make a new tree

-we can do nothing (five year spirit, “Kashmir Abandoned” drop in stability, boost in popularity for right wing parties)

Kashmir Votes to Join India

“The United Nations Plebiscite Administrator announced that the people of Kashmir have voted to join India. Newspapers and radio broadcasts were quick to announce the exciting news. Spontaneous crowds emerged in cities across India to celebrate the result. The Indian government released a statement calling the vote a triumph for Indian democracy and secularism. It added that all Kashmiris will enjoy the same level of freedom as any other citizen. The Pakistan government has remained quiet but reports of angry protests and violence in Pakistani cities are being confirmed by international observers. There are some reports of the areas formerly controlled by Pakistan that the vote was rigged, leading to reports of agitation. Regardless, the result is being seen as a major Indian success.”

-Kashmir United (Kashmir territories ceded to India, if Pakistan kept Gilgit Scouts in Kashmir, next event fires

Pakistan: Refuses to Vacate Gilgit Baltistan?

“From the results announced by the United Nations, it is clear that India engaged in massive manipulation to get the result they wanted. Already our Kashmiri brothers are desperately trying to flee to Pakistani territory in the hopes of avoiding renewed anti-Muslim Indian oppression. Fortunately, the Pakistan Army left behind the Gilgit Scouts for such a contingency. If we give the order, our troops should be able to secure Gilgit-Baltistan, protecting the Pakistani border and offering a safe haven for the refugees desiring freedom. The people of Pakistan are hurting from the results and are demanding action.”

-Seize Gilgit-Baltistan (Pakistan gains control of Gilgit-Baltistan) We can discuss the aftermath for this, either a new event chain or I can make a new tree

-we can do nothing (ten year spirit, “Kashmir Abandoned” drop in stability, increase construction time maybe +5 for infra/civ/mil factory to represent general unrest

**PAK\_Explore\_Military\_Options Route**

Operation Nusrat (fires after PAK\_Operation\_Nusrat focus is completed)

“The Pakistan Army recently launched Operation Nusrat. Pakistani forces along the Kashmir ceasefire lines are conducting reconnaissance operations to find gaps and infiltration points along the border. Small incursions are also being launched to test response times and local civilian reaction to our movements. The knowledge we are gaining will be crucial in potential operations in Kashmir. It appears the Indians are not aware of the full extent of our operations. Our troops are highly motivated and confident, these operations are raising morale and experience.”

-Good (national spirit, Operation Nusrat, increase in army intelligence, boost in attack, defense, morale, and organization)

Selecting Men for Operation Gibraltar (fires from PAK\_Prepare\_For\_Operation\_Gibraltar)

“After a series of high-level meetings involving senior officials from the cabinet and military, it was decided to reactivate Operation Gibraltar, a plan originally conceived in the early 1950s. The plan calls for the infiltration of Pakistani troops disguised as freedom fighters. These men would then conduct sabotage operations and encourage a popular uprising to end Indian rule in Kashmir. All of the soldiers involved are to be recruited from the Azad Kashmir Regiment. The plan is to conduct a month of specialized training before sending them over the border. Nine infiltration forces have been designated, each named after a famous figure from Islamic history.”

-Operation Gibraltar will soon be ready (Launch Operation Gibraltar in 30 Days)

Launch Operation Gibraltar

“Columns of the infiltration forces crossed the border in Kashmir. They began moving to their planned areas of operations. However, the infiltration did not go as smoothly as we hoped. Some groups were discovered by locals who informed Indian authorities. They assumed our armed men, dressed as civilians, were armed criminals and not freedom fighters. Other forces are moving far slower to their areas of operations. Despite these setbacks, we have already received reports of some sabotage operations and armed clashes with Indian forces. Intercepted communications indicate the Indian Army believes an armed uprising maybe occurring. Ideally the locals will soon come to this conclusion as well and join in an uprising. Once the uprising begins in earnest our forces will advance to complete the liberation.”

-It Commences [in thirty days the next event comes its either Operation Gibraltar Not Effective (75 percent chance) or Operation Gibraltar Very Effective (25 percent chance)]

Operation Gibraltar Not Effective

“Operation Gibraltar has not advanced the way we had hoped. Many locals have either stayed away from our fighters or have led Indian forces to their camps. Most of our infiltration groups have taken heavy losses, with some even retreating to the border. At this point the Indian Army clearly realizes they are facing our troops and not insurgents. There have been heavy fire fights and some sabotage operations but not to the extent we hoped. We may need to consider escalating to phase two with a direct attack along the border by our forces to save the situation and not lose momentum.”

-Troubling News (in three days India gets Problems in Kashmir event)

Operation Gibraltar Very Effective

Problems in Kashmir (Indian Event)

“Over the past few weeks our forces in Kashmir have engaged in heavy fighting against numerous groups of armed fighters. At first our local intelligence feared this was the beginning of an armed rebellion among the Kashmiris. However, it is now clear from the reports from locals and captured fighters that these are Pakistani regulars. We have two options in front of us, we can launch border offensives to punish the Pakistanis and take the fight to them. If we break through, we could improve our position along the ceasefire line and maybe even push for a resolution in Kashmir. The other option is to simply continue our operations to root out the infiltrators and restore normalcy in Kashmir as soon as possible.”

-Launch the offensives (in a day, Pakistan gets “Indian Offensives on Kashmir Border”

-Focus on rooting out the insurgents (When Pakistan completes focus operation Grand Slam they will get the event “Operation Grand Slam”)

Kashmir in Turmoil (Indian Event)

“Over the past few weeks, our forces in Kashmir have engaged in heavy fighting against numerous groups of armed fighters. At first our local intelligence feared this was the beginning of an armed rebellion among the Kashmiris. However, it is now clear from the reports from locals and captured fighters that these are Pakistani regulars. These infiltrators have caused extensive damage to the local infrastructure and we have troubling reports of some local Kashmiris joining the fighters. With the situation deteriorating we are left with two options. We can launch offensives along the ceasefire line to punish the Pakistanis and relieve pressure. The other option is to announce our support for implementing UN resolution 47 and hold a plebiscite.”

- Launch the offensives (in a day, Pakistan gets “Indian Offensives on Kashmir Border”)

-Announce the plebiscite (infrastructure damage in Kashmir, in a few days event “India Agrees to Plebiscite” end this chain and starting that chain, Operation Nusrat idea removed from Pakistan

Indian Offensives on Kashmir Border (Pakistan event)

“In response to Operation Grand Slam the Indian Army has launched offensives along the Kashmir ceasefire line. Our forces were caught off guard in certain sectors but are tenaciously resisting. With the grace of Allah, we will soon repulse this attack. Our commanders on the ground are confident that in time we will soon take the fight to the Indians and complete our mission to finally liberate Kashmir from its occupation.”

-All will be well (India starts border war in Kashmir, if they win, Indian Forces Make Gains is fired, if not, Indian Forces Repulsed is fired)

Indian Forces Repulsed (Pakistan/India event)

“The Indian offensive along the ceasefire line has largely been repulsed by the Pakistan Army. Although the Indian forces appeared to make some initial gains, localized Pakistani counterattacks held firm. In particular, Indian forces appeared close to capturing the Haji Pir pass but were halted. Observers are watching the situation closely to see if Pakistan will launch its own offensive in response or work to cool down the escalating situation. This recent round of fighting was brought about after India discovered Pakistani troops were infiltrating into their controlled part of Kashmir to launch attacks. Both the United States and Soviet Union released statements calling for calm in the region.”

-Keep the pressure on? (if focus Operation Gibraltar completed, event Operation Gibraltar fires, India gains national spirit “Kashmir setback” small drop in organization, morale, attack, and defense)

Indian Forces Make Gains (Pakistan Event)

“The Indian offensive along the ceasefire line in Kashmir is making dangerous gains against Pakistani forces. The Indian Army recently announced its forces were now firmly in control of the Haji Pir pass. This revelation marks a major setback for Pakistani forces and threatens Muzaffarabad. It appears these offensives are limited in nature and not an all-out assault on Pakistani controlled Kashmir. The Indian government reiterated that Pakistan must withdraw all its infiltration forces from Indian Kashmir and that the recent military action was a direct response to Pakistani aggression. The Pakistan government has remained largely quiet. There are fears of further escalation in Kashmir despite calls from the United States and Soviet Union for a restoration of peace.”

-A befitting reply (Haji Pir Pass ceded to India, if focus Operation Gibraltar completed, event Operation Gibraltar fires, India gains spirit “Kashmir advantage” small increase in organization, morale, attack and defense, Pakistan loses spirit “Operation Nusrat”

Operation Grand Slam (if focus completed and one of the pre-request events has fired, Pakistan event)

“With Indian pressure mounting on the ceasefire line and in occupied Kashmir, the senior Pakistan Army commanders have planned Operation Grand Slam. This offensive will relieve pressure on our troops already committed to action and if it succeeds, we could potentially cut off India from occupied Kashmir. The thrust of the offensive will be directed to Akhnoor. If we seize the city, Kashmir will be cut off and our we can finally complete the liberation of Kashmir. The troops are positioned, and we just need to approve the operation to get it underway.”

-Launch the operation (new border war launched by Pakistan, if it wins, Operation Grand Slam Makes Gains launches, if not, Operation Grand Slam Stalls follows

Operation Grand Slam Makes Gains (Pakistan event)

“Operation Grand Slam is making tremendous gains. Our forces are rapidly moving towards Akhnoor and once it is secured, we will be able to cutoff the Indian Army and even take Jammu. Reports from our officers on the front praise the effectiveness and morale of our soldiers. They believe once India is cut off, they will have to evacuate the Kashmir Valley or risk losing all its forces in Kashmir. The Air Force and Navy have gone on high alert, especially along the international border. However, latest intelligence reports indicate India will not likely escalate the conflict beyond Kashmir.”

-On to Srinagar! (India gets Akhnoor Threatened, Pakistan should gain the territory west of Jammu in the map, threatening Jammu and cutting off easy access for Indian troops into Kashmir. Pakistan also should lose focus “Operation Nusrat”. So maybe the map should be adjusted with an opening into Kashmir from the Pakistan bank of the Chenab River. Essentially, in the new map, I would like to see the region south of Poonch and west of Jammu, that is along the Pakistan border ceded to Pakistan, and their should be an opening from the Pakistan province bordering it that has a river bank with the Chenab river)

Operation Grand Slam Stalls

“Operation Grand Slam has largely stalled. Our initial attack, especially the artillery, performed magnificently. However, our forces encountered difficult terrain and a much more tenacious defensive force than was expected. Although it is clear we are not threatening to cut India off from Kashmir, the offensive has succeeded in relieving pressure on our other forces and stabilizing the ceasefire line. Our men will fight on and hopefully a new opportunity will emerge. However, what is clear is that the situation in Kashmir is spiraling out of our hands rapidly.”

-Hold firm! (Pakistan loses spirit Operation Nusrat, India gets event “Expand the Conflict Zone?”)

Akhnoor Threatened: Expanding the Conflict Zone? (Indian Player)

“The massive Pakistani offensive towards Akhnoor caught our forces completely off guard. However, despite their superiority in numbers and equipment, our men are fighting bravely. The local commander says his forces can certainly hold the Pakistanis for several more days, however, he fears the size of the attacking force and does not feel he has enough reserves. The situation has left us with two options. One is to declare our intention to implement UN resolution 47 on Kashmir and commit to the process. Although difficult, we may end up losing Kashmir but not on the battlefield. We can certainly find a moment to punish the Pakistanis later. The other option, by far the most popular one, is to expand the conflict and attack West Pakistan from the international border. This will relieve pressure and we can quickly seize the city of Lahore to use as a bargaining chip. The only other alternative is a military disaster in Kashmir.”

-Expand the War (Leads to 1965 Indo-Pakistan War event)

-Inform the UN (launches event “India Agrees to Plebiscite” ending the chain for 65 War, Pakistan loses Operation Nusrat spirit and India loses Kashmir Advantage spirit, **if not mentioned elsewhere, by the end of the Kashmir chain, before 65 War these spirits should be removed)**

-Do nothing (leads to Pakistan Captures Kashmir Valley, do not know why player or AI would ever pick this, I guess if they are sick of Kashmir)

Pakistan Captures Kashmir Valley

“The recent Pakistani operations in Kashmir, from infiltrating guerrilla fighters and then launching a large offensive to cut off Indian forces has succeeded in securing the Kashmir Valley. When Pakistani forces finally cut off India from Kashmir, the Indian government came to an agreement. They would cede the Kashmir Valley, including Srinagar, to Pakistan and establish a new ceasefire line. In exchange, Pakistan guaranteed the swift evacuation and return of Indian forces along the old ceasefire line. Soon after the agreement, Pakistani troops reached Srinagar, where their supporters came out to support them. However, the celebrations occurred amid a background of not just Indian forces withdrawing but also minority families wishing to remain a part of India. The Indian government claimed it had no choice but are facing scathing criticisms from the opposition in parliament.”

-Pakistan-Kashmir Zindabad! (event chain ends here, Pakistan gains Kashmir Valley, If it hasn’t happened, Pakistan loses Operation Nusrat spirit and India loses Kashmir Advantage spirit)

Expand the Conflict Zone? (Indian player)

“The Indian Armed Forces have thwarted the machinations of Pakistan and its military. Its efforts to spark an uprising and then seize Kashmir through armed force has been halted. Our forces possess the momentum. We can certainly halt the fighting here, leave the borders as is and hope Pakistan learns its lesson. However, many civilian and military leaders are now insisting we force a decisive resolution to ensure Pakistan never again considers such plans. They propose we expand the war across the international border in West Pakistan. If we quickly seize the important city of Lahore and press on in Kashmir, we can finally assert are status as the undisputed power in the region.”

-Leave it as is (ends the chain, if operation Nusrat spirit for Pakistan or Kashmir Advantage spirit for India still around, should be removed. If the player picks this and Pakistan lost the Haji Pir pass, then they will get the event “Kashmir Debacle Assessed”

-Expand the war! (leads to 1965 Indo-Pakistan War, if operation Nusrat spirit for Pakistan or Kashmir Advantage spirit for India still around, should be removed)

1965 Indo-Pakistan War (India/Pakistan)

“The recent armed conflict in Kashmir has escalated into a full-blown war between India and Pakistan. Indian forces have reportedly crossed the border near Lahore and are rumored to be moving in other sectors. The Pakistani government released a defiant message to its population calling on its people to band together against the Indian invasion. The Indian government stated its operations were in response to the unprovoked violence unleased by Pakistan in Kashmir. They stated the Indian military would not rest until the Pakistani threat was neutralized.”

-So it begins (India and Pakistan are at war, should immediately fire East Pakistan Theatre? event for Pakistan and Eastern Front? event for India. US should immediately get “Place Arms Embargo” event)

East Pakistan Theatre? (Pakistan Event)

“With war breaking out in West Pakistan, the command in East Pakistan must decide whether to active the theatre or not. The front with India is long and our forces present in East Pakistan are normally small. It may be better to keep our forces in their alert positions. If we do not show them aggressive intent, the Indians may choose to not make this front active as well. However, some officers believe we have adequate forces to not just hold our own to tie down Indian divisions but even launch offensive operations. We must decide what stance to take.”

-Keep the front quiet (if India also selects this, then the event “East Pakistan Front Quiet”)

-Move to battle positions (Eastern front open, will lead to event, “East Pakistan Front Opens”

Eastern Front? (Indian Event, received once war breaks out)

“With war breaking out in Kashmir and along the West Pakistan border, our Eastern Command must consider its options. We can try to keep our forces in an alert position, but not with hostile intent. If the Pakistani forces reciprocate to this, we can keep the front quiet. This will ensure we can commit the maximum forces to the main front. Not engaging East Pakistan would also show our support to the Bengalis of Pakistan which may help us in the future. Some of our senior officers however believe we possess adequate forces to push deep into East Pakistan. They are pushing for us to open up this front and immediately prepare for operations.”

-Keep the front quiet (if Pakistan also selects this, then the event “East Pakistan Front Quiet” is launched

-Move to battle positions (Eastern front open, will lead to event, “East Pakistan Front Opens”)

East Pakistan Front Quiet (Pakistan/India)

“Although India and Pakistan are engaging in open warfare in the west, both militaries have tacitly decided to not activate fighting along the East Pakistan border. Although the Indians and Pakistanis may be tempted to shift forces out of the area, as long as the war is raging, there is always the possibility that fighting can open up there. Many Bengalis in East Pakistan are not aware of this situation and there is a feeling of apprehension that they may be overwhelmed and left unprotected from a major Indian operation.”

-All quiet on the eastern front (both Pakistan and India get a decision to activate the front, if selected, than East Pakistan Front Opens event fires. All the provinces along the East Pakistan border should be made into demilitarized areas to prevent fighting)

East Pakistan Front Opens

“The war between Pakistan and India escalated as fighting broke out between the two sides on the border with East Pakistan. Citizens in Calcutta and Dahka are reported to be stocking up on supplies. Blackout practices that have not been done since World War II are being brought back. Although both sides are promising a swift victory, it is currently uncertain who will have the upper hand in this area of battle. Volunteers on both sides are flocking to provide aid for their respective nation.”

-Front opens (if demilitarized, those areas are now open, Pakistan gets spirit for three years, “Bengali Patriotism” which should give a small manpower and large stability boost for Pakistan)

Place Arms Embargo? (US Event)

“The situation in South Asia has escalated into an all-out war between India and Pakistan. Our diplomats and agents on the ground blame this fighting on Pakistan. This fighting is the result of recent Pakistani operations in Kashmir meant to force a resolution to the conflict. The State Department and intelligence community are livid. They believe Pakistan is using arms we provided to launch their operations and this conflict will only end up strengthening communism in the region. They are suggesting we announce an arms embargo on both India and Pakistan. Pakistan will be far more impacted by this. Some military experts however are urging caution and say we should not make such a rash decision. Pakistan is still a vital state for us.”

-Impose Embargo (Pakistan gets event, “US Freezes Military Shipments”, Pakistan focus “Demand American Resupply” is no longer available, India gets event “American Arms Freeze”)

-We will let it play out (no change)

US Freezes Military Shipment (Pakistan event)

“The United States ambassador has informed us his government will soon announce a freeze of all military aid and shipments to Pakistan and India. They claim this is to prevent a further arms buildup in the region. The American ambassador also added the American government had always insisted its arms be used for the defense against communism and our use of American arms against India violated those terms. This is of course a big blow and preposterous. Our nation faces an invasion from a much larger neighbor, and we are entitled to use whatever weapons we have for the defense of the homeland. America has clearly shown their true colors.”

-Big blow (Pakistan-US relations take a big hit, Pakistan gets spirit “US Arms Embargo” idk what effects this would have but this should ensure Pakistan no longer has access to Western Arms market

American Arms Freeze (Indian event)

“The ambassador of the United States informed our government there will be a freeze to all potential military aid or arms shipments to India and Pakistan. They claim this is to prevent a further arms buildup in the region. This news is no doubt a blow to Pakistan who have long been dependent on American arms. Our own military insists this news will not have a major impact. We responded to the ambassador by informing him it was the actions of his nation which emboldened the Pakistanis to act this way. Without American support, Pakistan would not have sought to upset the current situation.”

-So what (India-US relations take a hit, India gets spirit “US Arms Embargo” idk what effects this would have but this should ensure Pakistan no longer has access to Western Arms market)

Pakistan Demands Resupply (US Event from Pakistan focus)

“As the fighting with India intensifies, the Pakistanis are demanding an immediate resupply of arms, tanks, and aircraft for their forces. They state the stress of open war is causing much wear on their equipment and they desperately need the support. The Pakistani military notes that India is cozy with Moscow and if Pakistan fails, Soviet influence in the region will be unchecked. The State Department finds the claims dubious but note American aid will certainly cement relations between us and Pakistan. Other senior officials suggest it would be better if we decline to involve ourselves in the conflict.”

-Provide the arms (US-India relations hurt, leads to event in a week US supplies arrive)

-Politely decline (US-Pakistan relations hurt)

US Supplies Arrive (Pakistan)

“The United States has completed an emergency supply of arms to our forces. This equipment will go a long way in helping us out during this current struggle. The Indians were not happy about the rapid arrival of arms. Although we had asked the Americans for a much larger shipment of arms, considering the short notice, the military is very satisfied. The American action clearly shows they are true friends of Pakistan, and their action will not be forgotten anytime soon. The equipment is being quickly sent to frontline units.”

-Thanks to Uncle Sam (Pakistan-US get a big relations boost, Pakistan gains 5000 small arms, 150 artillery, 75 mbts, and 50 Sabre jets)

Pakistan Mission to China (China Event from Pakistan focus)

“With the war reaching a critical level, the senior leadership of Pakistan made an emergency visit to us in order to gather support. We informed them that if they are worried of defeat, they should prepare for a peoples war and outlast their enemy. The Pakistanis politely took our advice but stated at the moment they needed our direct involvement. Our own experts suggest directly involving ourselves would not be a prudent. Instead we can offer either arms or vehemently condemn Indian aggression during this conflict.”

-Offer Pakistan arms (Pakistan gets event, Chinese Weapons Arrive five days later, two days later, India gets event, China Condemns Indian Aggression)

-Condemn India (two days later, India gets event, China Condemns Indian Aggression)

Chinese Weapons Arrive (Pakistan event)

“Although China could not promise us an armed intervention during our current war with India. They have ensured an emergency shipment of arms reach our forces. Our military desperately needs all the support it can get. With this aid, China no doubt has shown itself to be a great friend of Pakistan. The equipment is quickly being processed and made ready for immediate use on the front. The war with India continues but with help like this, we hope to end it in a decisive victory for the people of Pakistan.”

-Thank the chairman (Pakistan-China ties big boost, Pakistan receives 3000 small arms, 100 artillery, 50 mbts, 30 multirole fighters)

China Condemns Indian Aggression (Indian event)

“The Chinese released a troubling statement yesterday. They accused our government of naked aggression and imperialist designs on Pakistan. They insisted Pakistan was the victim of unlawful aggression and stated they were monitoring the situation closely. We have received reports of Chinese troop movements along the border. The implication appears to be that if we continue the conflict, China may choose to intervene against us. This is important to consider. However, several advisors dismissed the statement as bravado and insist China would not actually intervene. They argue China is just trying to show Pakistan its support without actually committing forces.”

-China should mind its business (India-China relations take a big hit)

Pakistan Approaches UN (Comes from Pakistan focus, Pakistan event)

“The war with India has reached a critical level. Our top commanders and officials indicate the time is right to seek an end to the fighting. We will soon direct the relevant officials to approach the United Nations. We will ask them to facilitate a ceasefire with India and deploy observers to ensure the peace. We hope the Indians will quickly comply and this fighting can be halted as soon as possible. Regardless of the results, the people and armed forces of Pakistan have performed admirably.”

-approach the un (in a day or two, india gets “Accept UN Ceasefire”)

Accept UN Ceasefire? (India)

“The United Nations approached our government saying Pakistan was ready to declare an immediate ceasefire. The news is hardly surprising given the situation on the ground. The United Nations added in their communication that a ceasefire is the desire of the global community. We are meeting with our top military and government officials to assess the situation on the ground. Clearly the Pakistanis want an end to the fighting and we can agree to that. However, our diplomats said they could delay the ceasefire for a maximum of ten days before international pressure becomes too much. If we feel another ten days of fighting could benefit our final position, we can also do that.”

-Ceasefire now (immediately, UN Ceasefire Comes Into Effect)

-Delay Ceasefire (after ten days, UN Ceasefire Comes Into Effect)

Accept UN Ceasefire? (Pakistan)

“The United Nations approached our government saying India was ready to declare a ceasefire. This news is not surprising given the situation on the ground. The United Nations added in their communication that a ceasefire is the desire of the global community. We are meeting with our top brass and officials to assess the situation. We can certainly agree to the ceasefire now, which India is advocating at this stage. However, the Foreign Ministry believes we can use delaying tactics and delay a ceasefire for up to ten days before international pressure becomes too much. If we feel another ten days of fighting could improve our final position, we can also do that.”

-Ceasefire now (immediately, UN Ceasefire Comes Into Effect)

-Delay Ceasefire (after ten days, UN Ceasefire Comes Into Effect)

UN Ceasefire Comes Into Effect (Pakistan/India)

“A United Nations sponsored ceasefire has finally come into effect, at least temporarily halting the current Indo-Pakistan conflict. Both sides appear to be adhering to the ceasefire. The United Nations released a statement claiming with the fighting stopped, observers will soon arrive to help ensure there are no major ceasefire violations or territorial grabs by the two sides. The leaders of India and Pakistan are also expected to meet soon and seek to formally end the conflict. Many across South Asia can finally breathe a sigh of relief as this latest round of extensive fighting appears to be over.”

-Indo-Pakistan Ceasefire (the war should end but Indian and Pakistani positions should remain as is to determine which end of war treaty route occurs and what the final territorial exchange is)

**End of 1965 War Chain**

**Tashkent Declaration chain**

**Conditions required for Treaty of Tashkent (if the conditions of the other end of war chains not met, that this is the chain)**

Pakistan Post-War Assessment (Pakistan event)

“The Soviet Union has graciously offered to host peace talks in Tashkent to help end our war with India. As we prepare for the conference, we must consider what occurred during the recent conflict. Although our forces did not achieve decisive results, the Pakistan military held it own against a much larger enemy, no doubt impressing the world. During the conflict, both us and the Indians gained and lost territory during the fighting. The Foreign Ministry suggests we press India to implement the UN resolutions during the peace talks. They must surely recognize this is the only way to prevent future conflict with us. Our top diplomats, however, suggest the Indians will not likely accept this and the most basic result we can hope for is a return to pre-war borders. Considering how our war propaganda talked of great victories, event that result may lead to great disappointment.”

-Preparing for Tashkent

India Post-War Assessment (Indian event)

“The Soviet Union has graciously offered to host peace talks in Tashkent to help end our war with Pakistan. As we prepare for the conference, we must consider what has occurred. Our excellent armed forces successfully thwarted the Pakistani plot to seize Kashmir from us. Our forces then proceeded to punish the Pakistanis across their borders. Although we made gains, we also lost some territory to Pakistan. However, our top diplomats believe we achieved our goal of not losing Kashmir and we can likely negotiate a return to prewar boundaries. The Pakistanis are likely to push for a resolution to the Kashmir problem, however, they are not in a position to demand the territory or that we implement the UN resolution. The cabinet urges the Prime Minister not to cave to potential Pakistani pressures.”

-Preparing for Tashkent (this plus Pakistan Post-War Assessment will lead in 60 days to event “Start of Tashkent Conference)

Bengali Resentment (Pakistan event)

“The recently concluded conflict with India has highlighted the anxiety and fears among many Bengalis in Pakistan. They felt the fighting in Kashmir occurred without consultation and resulted in a war that put East Pakistan in grave danger. In addition, many Bengalis felt the government focused its resources and troops on the Kashmir front, leaving the largest populated province of Pakistan vulnerable to enemy incursions. Bengali politicians and student leaders have addressed large crowds of protestors angry at what they felt was a failure of the military to protect them.”

-Tensions rising (national spirit three years “Bengali Wartime Anxiety” small drop in manpower recruitment, drop in stability, removes spirit “Bengali Patriotism” if present)

Tashkent Conference Begins (global event)

“The Soviet government is hosting the leaders of India and Pakistan in Tashkent for talks. The purpose of these talks is to reach a final agreement to end the recent war fought between the two South Asian powers. The war began when Pakistan attempted to de-freeze the current situation in Kashmir, this led to a military escalation that culminated into open war. The Pakistani leadership will be pushing for a settlement on Kashmir, preferably the implementation of previous UN resolutions on the issue. However, experts believe the Indian government will likely reject such pressures and instead press to make the pre-war ceasefire line the permanent border. Many analysts believe the conflict on the ground was largely inconclusive and it would be surprising if either party could convince the other. For the Soviets, the meeting gives them a chance to demonstrate their claim of being a neutral or friendly world power to the newly emerging post-colonial states.”

-The Conference Begins

Pakistan Calls for Kashmir Solution (India)

“The initial talks proved inconclusive, but following Soviet guidance, the Pakistani President and our Prime Minister to meet privately to discuss options for peace. During their talk, the Pakistani leader pressed us to implement the UN resolution on Kashmir and let the UN conduct a plebiscite. He stated that a failure to do so would only allow the conflict to fester and alienate the Kashmiris. After these talks, the Prime Minister discussed with his advisors. The consensus was that we remain firmly in control of our portion of Kashmir and should not legitimize Pakistani aggression by agreeing. Instead they stated we can offer to make the pre-war Kashmir cease fire line the permanent border. The Prime Minister heard these comments and must now decide whether he will go out on a limb and accept the Pakistani position or counter the offer.”

-Accept the Pakistan argument (leads to India Accepts Pakistani Position)

-Make the counter-offer (leads to India Calls for Ceasefire line Being Made Permanent)

India Accepts Pakistani Position (India event)

“Against all his advisors, the Prime Minister announced his intentions to agree with Pakistan and implement UN resolution 47 on Kashmir. He stated that though the decision will not be popular at home, it will cement India as a mature power and be viewed positively in time. He added the people of Kashmir may see the Indian decision as positive and this may make the vote end in our favor. The Pakistani delegation and the Soviet mediators were thrilled by this decision. The initial reaction from the media has been largely negative. Many opposition politicians and editorials are already lambasting the government for surrendering to Pakistani aggression, with some even calling for the government to resign. Despite this uproar, the Prime Minister remains committed to his decision.”

-People will understand in time (leads to India Accepts Plebiscite event, rest of Tashkant Agreement tree does not fire at this point for Pakistan/India, ends the tree, India gains five year idea “Kashmir Betrayed” increase construction speed, drop in stability)

Breakthrough in Tashkent on Kashmir (global event)

“The international community was surprised to learn that India has agreed to approach the United Nations to implement resolution 47 and hold a plebiscite in Kashmir to determine its final status. Pakistan has long pushed for India to take this action and the recent war was largely fought to force a resolution on Kashmir. Although the military conflict ended inconclusively for Pakistan and many analysts predicted India would seek to restore the pre-war status quo. The United Nations have welcomed the decision, while nations across the globe are praising India for its statesmanship and desire for lasting peace in South Asia. The Pakistani government could barely conceal its glee over the announcement. The reaction in India has largely been of anger and shock at what many are calling a betrayal. To many Indians, they feel the decision is a concession to Pakistani military aggression.”

-Hopefully we will have peace

We Have Achieved Our Objective (Pakistan event)

“The Indian Prime Minister informed us of his decision to implement the UN resolution on Kashmir. This marks the completion of our primary foreign policy objective since independence. We have long felt the need to de-freeze Kashmir, which pushed our recent actions. The Indian decision confirms that our actions were just, and the people of Kashmir will finally achieve their true rights after years of struggle. The initial reaction of the media and leading politicians has been largely positive. As news spreads, we can expect jubilant crowds. This achievement is a testament to the hard work and sacrifices of our armed forces in the recent struggle. We have truly emerged as a leading power in the region and the world.”

-Pakistan Zindabad! (Tashkent Agreement tree will not fire, gain spirit, “Kashmir Success” five years, construction boost, and stability boost)

India Calls for Ceasefire line Being Made Permanent (Pakistan event)

“We tried to press India hard on taking this moment to implement the UN resolutions on Kashmir. We hoped they would see from our actions and resolve that as long as Kashmir remained uncertain, there was no possibility of future peace. Instead, the Indian Prime Minister informed us that he agreed Kashmir should be resolved but the solution was not to surrender the decision to a foreign body like the UN. Instead, he suggested the pre-war Kashmir borders be restored and made permanent. This is a big blow to our cause and the consensus is to reject the proposal outright. However, the President must consider whether accepting the permanent border, and the negative consequences are worth the benefits of normalizing relations and establishing peace and prosperity in the region.”

-Reject the idea

-We should accept for future generations (leads to Pakistan Accepts Our Proposal to India, Tashkent Agreement Tree for Pakistan/India will not fire)

Pakistan Accepts Our Proposal (Indian event)

“The Pakistani President, much to the chagrin of his advisors, stated his acceptance at making the Kashmir border permanent. In his comments, he noted this was done out of a desire for permanent peace for the people of Pakistan, India, and Kashmir. Our delegation, along with the Soviet mediators were jubilant with the decision and word is already spreading back home at our success. We are already receiving congratulations from opposition leaders over the success in Tashkent. We have decisively proven that naked aggression cannot lead to success and our armed forces sacrifices were for the greater good.”

-Success! (Tashkent Agreement tree for India does not unlock, India gains 5 year idea, “Kashmir Success” stability boost and construction speed boost, launches event “Rage on Kashmir”)

Rage on Kashmir (Pakistan Event)

“The reaction in Pakistan to the news in Kashmir has largely been one of disgust and outrage. During the recent conflict, the media portrayed Pakistan as achieving great military successes. Many are dumbfounded that after such supposed victories, how could the President surrender Kashmir. Many are claiming the battlefield victories have been surrendered in the peace talks. Already there are calls for solidarity marches for Kashmir to be held. Some members of the cabinet are expected to resign in protest, there are rumors of discontent within the ranks of the military as well. Regardless, the President remains firm and in a brief statement, mentioned the decision will lead to peace and open a path for Kashmiri families to be reunited.”

-Eventually they will understand (spirit five years “Kashmir Betrayed” decrease in construction and drop in stability, spirit ten years “Military Discontent” drop in organization/morale, Tashkent Agreement tree will not fire)

Progress on Kashmir in Tashkent (global event)

“In a surprise breakthrough in Tashkent, the Soviet government announced Pakistan and India had reached an agreement on Kashmir. Both sides agreed to return to pre-war borders and make the original ceasefire line the permanent border. The news is being well-received internationally, with many praising the Pakistani government specifically for recognizing the situation astutely and achieving a permanent breakthrough. The recent war fought between both states largely occurred over fighting in Kashmir. Though the fighting remained inconclusive, it appears the Pakistani and Indian leadership were interested in firmly solving the crisis. The Indian population is reacting positively to the news, although initial reports from Pakistan suggest backlash at the agreement.”

-Peace in South Asia?

Pakistan Rejects Our Solution to Kashmir (India Event)

“The Pakistani delegation flatly rejected our suggestion on making the Kashmir border permanent. Instead they reiterated their desire to implement the UN resolutions. It is clear that they are not willing to budge but are also not positioned to continue the fighting. We obviously cannot consider the Pakistani stance. Both us and the Pakistanis are facing intense pressure from the Soviet mediators to stabilize the situation. With the military situation ended inconclusively, it appears the only option left is to insist a return to the pre-war borders. Such a solution is not ideal, but will confirm that we succeeded in thwarting Pakistani aggression on Kashmir.”

-Insist on pre-war borders

India Insists On Return to Prewar Situation (Pakistan Event)

“It is clear the Indians are not willing to budge or be realistic on a solution to Kashmir. In addition, we are facing immense pressure from the Soviets to wrap up the talks and agree to a solution that ends the recent conflict. The Indians have stated they will accept a return to pre-war borders and exchange of POWs. This is not the scenario we wanted, but given the situation, we do not have a choice. Our people must be satisfied with the result that despite facing such a large enemy, our brave military was able to prevent them from achieving a decisive victory.”

-We accept (leads to event, “Zulfiqar Bhutto Lashes Out”)

Zulfiqar Bhutto Lashes Out (Pakistan event)

“Foreign Minister Zulfiqar Bhutto, one of the more outspoken hawks within the government has reacted very negatively to the final agreement. He believes India will now act to make their occupation of Kashmir permanent and we should have continued the struggle. His loud denunciations are irritating to the President and it is likely that his days within the government are numbered. Privately, many within the cabinet believe Bhutto was instrumental in pushing the military to act on Kashmir and this action has led the government into the present situation.”

-Who cares about this upstart? (Leads to event Agreement Signed for Pakistan/India)

Agreement Signed (Pakistan/India)

“With smiles from Soviet mediators, the Pakistani and Indian leaders signed the Tashkent Agreement. The treaty stipulates both sides will withdraw their forces to their pre-war borders. The agreement also pledges both sides to exchange POWs from the recent conflict. In regard to Kashmir, the agreement stipulated both nations would continue to work on finding an eventual solution. Though the Pakistanis did not achieve a permanent solution on Kashmir. India wanted language which pledged both sides to find a solution only through peaceful means, but Pakistan was able to make the language much vaguer. Overall, the agreement confirms the inconclusive nature of the conflict.”

-Peace? (borders restored to pre-war boundaries, leads to event “Tashkent Agreement”)

Tashkent Agreement Signed (global)

“After a week of negotiations in Tashkent, under Soviet mediation, Pakistan and India reached a final agreement. The Tashkent Agreement calls on a return to pre-war boundaries and exchange of POWs. Hopes for a final solution on Kashmir were not achieved as the agreement only urges both nations to continue talks. The agreement largely confirms the recent conflict was militarily inconclusive. The Indian delegation will likely be satisfied with the outcome, though the Pakistani delegation will likely face backlash. The international community has welcomed the agreement, hoping the restoration of peace in the region will pave the way for a future solution.”

-Peace for a time

PM Shastri Dies in Tashkent! (Global event, fires if Shastri is Indian Prime Minister)

“In a stunning development from Tashkent, news reached that Prime Minister Shastri suddenly passed away soon after signing the agreement. Initial reports suggest he passed away from a heart attack. The Indian delegation and parliament are said to be stunned by the news. Prime Minister Shastri, known for his humbleness and quiet devotion to the Indian nation, had led the country ably during the recent war with Pakistan. The Pakistani President was said to be shaken by the news and helped carry his body to the plane returning him home for a proper funeral. Despite his death, the Tashkent Agreement and its implementation is not expected to be changed.”

-What a tragedy

**Treaty of Lahore chain**

**Conditions required for Treaty of Lahore (Pakistan retains Islamabad, Karachi, Lahore, Dahka and controls Srinagar or Jammu, and either Amristar or Calcutta)**

Pakistan Post-War Assessment (Pakistan event)

“We must prepare for negotiations with the Indian government in Lahore. The recent war with India ended with us achieving a strong military position. Through the grace of God, our armed forces achieved its objectives in Kashmir and along the border. The Indian military was unable to seize our major cities and suffered severe setbacks in Kashmir and elsewhere. Following the ceasefire, it was clear we are in a strong position to dictate terms to the Indians. Many in the cabinet are advocating we use our success to force India into settling Kashmir. We launched our operations in order to de-freeze Kashmir and have largely succeeded in our plans. Now is the time to press our claims.”

-Prepare for Lahore (in a few days fires event “Rejuvenated Bengali Patriotism”)

Indian Post-War Assessment (India event)

“We must prepare for negotiations with the Pakistani government in Lahore. The recent war with Pakistan did not go as we had hoped. Our forces suffered major setbacks in Kashmir and along the wider border. We failed to capture any valuable cities from Pakistan and cannot use that as a bargaining chip in the talks. It is clear the Pakistanis will press us on Kashmir and demand we vacate the province. Our best approach will be to push for the implementation of UN resolution 47. Ironically a reversal of our previous policy, if Pakistan instead pushes for us to vacate the province, we can then offer a partition plan that would allow us to hold on to Ladakh and Jammu. We must try our best in the upcoming talks to achieve an honorable result.”

-On to Lahore

Rejuvenated Bengali Patriotism (Pakistan event)

“The Bengalis in East Pakistan have long harbored suspicions of being second-class citizens or being overlooked by the federal government. This despite their large population, huge economic role, and historical devotion to the Pakistan Movement. When war initially broke out over Kashmir, rumors spread that West Pakistan had abandoned East Pakistan. However, as the Pakistan military began achieving military victories, those apprehensions soon dissolved. The Bengali press praised the military successes, while the military and federal government offered their admiration to the support and sacrifices made by the people of East Pakistan. With the war over and peace talks about to commence, Bengali patriotism towards Pakistan appears renewed. To reciprocate this new feeling of unity, the Pakistan government announced the inclusion of a prominent Bengali provincial leader as part of the Pakistani negotiating team for the Lahore talks.”

-Pakistan Zindabad (new national spirit “Bengali Patriotism” big stability boost, small construction boost for 3 years)

Indian Delegation Reaches Lahore (Pakistan/India event)

“The Indian delegation, headed by their Prime Minister, recently arrived in Lahore for talks on ending the recent South Asian war. The press noted none of the Indian representatives appeared anything but serious over their mission. Before arriving, the Indian Prime Minister informed his nation that he was going to negotiate with Pakistan in the hopes of securing a just peace, the return of occupied Indian lands and soldiers being held as POWs. The Pakistani President and his delegation are already in Lahore, formal talks will begin in the next couple days. Although the Pakistani press had been noisily boasting over the successful position Pakistan is in, the government recently requested such writings be temporarily halted to facilitate a friendly atmosphere for the peace talks.”

-Peace in Lahore? (couple days later, India Makes Kashmir Offer fires)

India Makes Kashmir Offer (Pakistan offer)

“During the initial talks, we told the Indians our principle objective was to establish a final peace in Kashmir. As we are in a militarily dominant position in Kashmir and along the border, we certainly have the advantage. However, the Indians surprised our delegation by offering to implement UN resolution 47 on Kashmir, as we had demanded for years. They say now is the moment for both of our nations to step back and let the Kashmiri people choose their destiny. Certainly, this is what we have always wanted, but our position is such that we can simply demand India vacate Kashmir and not risk an international vote, which could potentially be interfered with by the Indians. We may never have such a strong negotiating position ever again and leaving it to the UN may backfire. However, accepting the Indian offer and then gaining Kashmir through a UN vote would make our success more legitimate internationally.”

-Accept the Indian Offer (India gets “Pakistan Accepts Our Kashmir Offer”)

-India must leave Kashmir (india gets “Pakistan Insists India Vacate Kashmir”)

Pakistan Accepts Our Kashmir Offer (Indian event)

“In a surprising change of events, the Pakistani government accepted our offer to implement UN resolution 47. This result will leave the future of Kashmir to its residents and they may potentially choose to join us, though it appears unlikely. Regardless, this is a far more favorable result than being asked to completely vacate Kashmir. With this agreement, we can expect a return to pre-war borders on the international border along with a prisoner exchange, once we commit to the United Nations route. Rumors of the agreement are being well-received by the Indian press, with many seeing this result as far more palatable than the alternative.”

-Best case scenario (event, “India Agrees to Plebiscite” fires, starting that event chain, also fires “Indian Offer Accepted in Lahore” for Pakistan, Treaty of Lahore FT options will not open for India)

Indian Offer Accepted in Lahore (Pakistan event)

“The Pakistani President addressed the nation with regards to peace talks in Lahore. He stated the Indian government had offered to wholly commit itself to implementing UN resolutions on Kashmir. He stated that empowering the people of Kashmir is the only modest desire of the people of Pakistan. The UN resolution will pave the way for Kashmiris to decide once and for all which nation they wish to join. The English press in Pakistan is praising the President for achieving Pakistani objectives in a way that does not humiliate India and preserve the international standing of the nation. The Urdu press, however, is much more scathing, accusing the government of picking international image over using their position of strength to force India out. For them, the Indians had years to implement the resolution but chose not to, they should have been humbled. There are also rumors within the military expressing disappointment that battlefield victories were not converted to a more concrete victory.”

-the people will understand (leads to event “Kashmir Agreement Reached in Lahore”, Treaty of Lahore FT options will not open for Pakistan, India-Pakistan borders restored to pre-war conditions as the Plebiscite event chain goes on to determine the final status of Kashmir)

Kashmir Agreement Reached in Lahore (global event)

“The world reacted positively to news that Pakistan and India had agreed to implement UN resolutions on Kashmir to establish a final resolution to the disputed territory. Indeed, the recent war fought between the two sides was over who controlled Kashmir. India was forced to offer the implementation of the resolutions as the military conflict left them in a very weak position. Because of this, the agreement surprised some observers who thought Pakistan would simply use its position to force India out of Kashmir and take it for itself. It appears the Pakistanis are working to not force a peace that would provoke further animosity from India or give an international image of Pakistan as a militarily aggressive power. It is also clear the Pakistanis were confident the vote will give Kashmir to them.”

-hopefully the UN will bring peace

Pakistan Insists India Vacate Kashmir (Indian event)

“The Pakistani government responded coldly to our offer to implement the UN resolution. They noted this was something we could have done years ago and to offer it now, with the current situation, it was a disingenuous way for them to save face. The Pakistanis instead stated that the Indian situation in Kashmir was clearly untenable and India should vacate the former Princely State. The Pakistanis softened this hardline stance by adding that if we comply, they will immediately restore the international border to the pre-war borders and exchange POWs. Certainly we cannot permanently accept the occupation of major Indian cities. However, some advisors suggest we offer the Pakistanis a partition plan for Kashmir in which we retain Jammu and Ladakh, this would allow each part of Kashmir to be with their co-religionists.”

-Agree to Leave Kashmir (leads to Treaty of Lahore Signed)

-Offer a Kashmir Partition (leads to India Asks for Partition)

India Asks for Partition (Pakistan event)

“After we informed the Indians our intention was not to play games with regards to Kashmir, they made an intriguing offer. The Indians noted that historically Jammu was non-Muslim and the First Kashmir War drove many non-Muslims from the Valley to Jammu. That population would be apprehensive to a Pakistani government and to prevent animosity or a new cycle of communal unrest, perhaps we should partition Kashmir. They would give us all of Kashmir except for Jammu and Ladakh. Accepting this Partition Plan would achieve our goal of controlling the Valley and remove the potential headache of integrating Kashmiri non-Muslims. It would also avoid us inheriting the Indian border dispute with China. We should consider the option, however, some of the more hawkish delegates believe we should secure all of Kashmir and finally make Pakistan whole.”

-Accept the Partition Plan (leads to event “Pakistan Accepts Partition Proposal” for India, Treaty of Lahore FT focuses will fire)

-Insist India abandon Kashmir (leads to event “Pakistan Will Not Budge” for India)

Pakistan Will Not Budge (Indian event)

“The Pakistanis have revealed their naked ambitions by rejecting our latest partition proposal on Kashmir. The Pakistanis have stated they will withdraw their forces from our territory and exchange POWs once our forces begin their evacuation from Kashmir. Our situation is untenable, the longer Pakistani forces occupy our lands the weaker the state and government look. Though it pains us, we have no choice but comply and sign the agreement. The military and population will no doubt be furious by this change of events. The Pakistanis are thinking very short sighted, though they may succeed now, the people of India will never abandon those Kashmiris we have protected since 1947.”

-The struggle will continue (leads to event “Treaty of Lahore Signed”)

Pakistan Accepts Partition Proposal (Indian event)

“The Pakistani government, after taking time to consider our proposal, have agreed to partition Kashmir. We immediately gave orders for our forces to withdraw to the new borders. The final agreement will see both of our nations return to the international pre-war borders and begin the process of exchanging prisoners. Although our people and the opposition will be disappointed with the result, we can at least argue that we have preserved our commitment to the victims of the initial tribal invasion of Kashmir. Given a bad situation, we have come up as well as could be expected.”

-Peace for now (leads to event “Pakistan and India Conclude Kashmir Partition”, pre-war borders are restored, except in Kashmir where India is only left with Jammu and Ladakh, Treaty of Lahore FT focuses will fire)

Pakistan and India Conclude Kashmir Partition (global event)

“The international community was pleased to see that Pakistan and India agreed on a final agreement to end their recent war in Lahore. After intense negotiations, Pakistan agreed to partition Kashmir with India. The Kashmir Valley and the territory already controlled by Pakistan will be under its control. India retains its control of Ladakh and Jammu. Both sides agreed this solution would allow all Kashmiris to reside where they are most comfortable. Despite this, there are already reports of non-Muslim Kashmiris moving to Jammu and India. This agreement marks a major setback for India and confirms their military defeat on the battlefield. For Pakistan, their government is celebrating the treaty as the completion of the nation. Plans are already underway for the President to visit Srinagar.”

- Hopefully there will be peace

Treaty of Lahore Signed (global event)

“The President of Pakistan and Prime Minister of India signed the Treaty of Lahore to end their recent military conflict. The agreement confirms the Pakistani military victory as India agreed to withdraw completely from Kashmir. In exchange, both sides will return to pre-war borders along the international border and exchange POWs. The reaction in Pakistan has been complete jubilation. Mosques are proclaiming the details of the treaty, causing crowds to gather in celebration. In India, the treaty is being viewed as the ultimate humiliation. Reports are already arriving of non-Muslim Kashmiris fleeing to India, their arrival will only emphasize what was lost. Many observers believe despite the Pakistani victory, the situation between the two nations will not likely improve with this agreement.”

-Peace for now (opens the Treaty of Lahore FT focuses for Pakistan, fires event “Indian Despair Over Treaty” for India)

Indian Despair Over Treaty (Indian event)

“The Treaty of Lahore is being very negatively received in India. The opposition has been especially brutal in their criticism of the government in its handling of the war and its aftermath. There are reports of unrest among junior officers who feel the senior leadership and government failed the cause. There are some reports of civilians verbally abusing men in uniform and government officials. Of more concern is the arrival of pro-Indian Kashmiri refugees, their leaders are already publishing condemning editorials in major newspapers. We must work hard to reunite the nation and prepare for the future. Pakistan certainly had the upper hand this time, but we will no doubt eventually find our moment to strike.”

-India Will Re-Emerge (new national spirit for 5 years, “Kashmir Lost” which will have negative construction, decrease in stability, and decrease production/efficiency)

**Treaty of Delhi chain**

**Conditions required for Treaty of Delhi (India retains Srinagar, Jammu, Amristar, Calcutta, and controls Lahore or Karachi and either Dacca or Islamabad)**

Pakistan Post-War Assessment (Pakistan event)

“The recent conflict with India ended disastrously. We not only failed to force India into resolving Kashmir but in the course of the conflict we now have Pakistani cities under Indian occupation. Militarily we have very little leverage. The people of Pakistan want their families united and their soldiers back home. However, it is clear the cost for this maybe at the expense of Kashmir. As our delegation prepares for Delhi, we must seek for a ceasefire and restoration of the pre-war status quo. If this fails, we will press for a partition of Kashmir with us retaining Gilgit-Baltistan. We will try to make that the permanent border to salvage at least something from the situation. However, the military situation is such that if India presses for us to vacate Kashmir, we will likely have no choice.”

-We must trust in God

Indian Post-War Assessment (India event)

“The recent conflict escalated only after Pakistan launched a devious campaign of violence in Kashmir. Their efforts to forcibly seize the territory failed and in the resulting war our forces have proven superior. We have the military advantage and control enough territory to negotiate from a position of strength. Many of the hawks within the government will put pressure on us to demand all of Kashmir, including Gilgit-Baltistan. While this certainly makes sense, we have to consider the challenges in incorporating so much land and a population brainwashed for decades to hate our nation. It may be better to consider alternative plans but not squander the advantage our brave men secured for us on the battlefield.”

-Prepare for our guests

Bengali Resentment (Pakistan event)

“The recently concluded conflict with India has highlighted the anxiety and fears among many Bengalis in Pakistan. They felt the fighting in Kashmir occurred without consultation and resulted in a war that put East Pakistan in grave danger. In addition, many Bengalis felt the government focused its resources and troops on the Kashmir front, leaving the largest populated province of Pakistan vulnerable to enemy incursions. Bengali politicians and student leaders have addressed large crowds of protestors angry at what they felt was a failure of the military to protect them.”

-Tensions rising (national spirit three years “Bengali Wartime Anxiety” small drop in manpower recruitment, drop in stability, removes spirit “Bengali Patriotism” if present)

Pakistan Calls for Pre-War Borders (Indian event)

“The initial talks between us and Pakistan were very tense. During the most recent discussions they offered to return the region to the pre-war situation of one month before fighting began in Kashmir. They state this will preserve the delicate status quo of Kashmir and prevent further enflaming of emotions on both sides of the border. Obviously, this is a desperate ploy by the Pakistanis, we will soon inform the Pakistanis that it was they who upset the status quo. Because of this they must recognize the new reality on the ground, as such we will state that Pakistan must cede all of its occupied Kashmir to us. The Kashmir Princely State acceded to India and Pakistan must recognize this reality.”

-Inform Pakistan of the facts

India Insists on all of Kashmir (Pakistan event)

“Our efforts at trying to restore the pre-war borders was soundly rejected. The Indians are in no mood to consider this. They feel like we caused the unrest and they cannot stop until they get something from us. Our next option is to trade our claim to the Kashmir Valley for a restoration of peace. We will propose a partition for Kashmir where we retain Gilgit and Baltistan but cede the rest to India. We have been defeated this time, but we will recover and never abandon Kashmir.”

-Hopefully they accept this (India gets “Pakistan Asks for Partition”)

Pakistan Asks for Partition

“The Pakistani delegation has realized we are not in a mood to let them off the hook. In the latest rounds of talk they have offered to cede their so-called Azad Kashmir to us but asked to retain Gilgit-Baltistan. During the First Kashmir War, Gilgit-Baltistan quickly fell to the Pakistanis as they had the support of local militia forces there. Their proposal may make a great deal of sense for us. We would avoid inheriting a hostile population and succeed in uniting the Kashmir Valley. Internationally it would also be a welcomed outcome. However, many of our hawks are saying we cannot lose this advantage and we should press the Pakistanis to leave Kashmir.”

-We can accept this partition (Pakistan gets “India Accepts the Partition Plan”)

-Pakistan must leave Kashmir (Pakistan gets “India Will not Budge”)

India Accepts the Partition Plan (Pakistan event)

“The Indian government has accepted our proposal on partitioning Kashmir. With a heavy heart, we have already given orders for our officials and remaining troops to leave Azad Kashmir. Already there are reports of Kashmiri families fleeing to safety in Pakistan. However, considering the alternative, this was the best result. We will never abandon Kashmir however, our hands are tied. The Indian government has agreed to withdraw their own forces from our territory and exchange POWs and restore diplomatic ties. We can only pray the future will give us an opportunity to right this historical injustice.”

-We Will Survive (pre-war borders restored, Azad Kashmir ceded to India, leads to event “Pakistan Public Disappointed”)

Pakistan Public Disappointed (Pakistan event)

“News of our agreement in Delhi have led to mass agitation across our cities. There is genuine shock as many Pakistanis were under the impression our forces were doing well in the war. The early arrival of refugees from Azad Kashmir is fueling the anger. Within the military, there is rumors of tension between senior officers and their subordinates. Many young officers felt the military setbacks were due not to Indian superiority but a failure of leadership. We must work to reunite our people in this moment of crisis.”

-Pakistan must Unite (gain spirit for 5 years, “Kashmir Setback” should increase construction time, drop stability, and decrease production/efficiency, opens Treaty of Delhi focuses for Pakistan)

The People Are Satisfied (India event)

“News reached the wider public of our agreement on Kashmir. Many in the country are jubilant with the result. They see the agreement as a confirmation of our military dominance of the region and a just punishment to the Pakistanis. In regards to Kashmir, many newspapers argue uniting the Kashmir Valley will unite families and reduce tensions among the Kashmiris. The military is being widely cheered for preserving the honor of the nation. With this victory, we hope to finally see a new era of peace.”

-We are Triumphant (gain spirit for 5 years, “Kashmir United” decrease construction time, increase stability, and increase production/efficiency, opens Treaty of Delhi focuses for India)

Pakistan and India Agree in Delhi (global event)

“The negotiations in Delhi between India and Pakistan ended in an agreement. Pakistan agreed to cede the Kashmir valley to India, in exchange for a restoration of the pre-war international borders. The two sides also agreed to exchange POWs. Allowing Pakistan to retain Gilgit-Baltistan is being seen as a positive step by many observers. As the two sides withdraw their forces from the front, there are reports of Kashmiri refugees moving to Pakistan. The Indian population is said to be jubilant over the treaty, viewing it as confirmation of their military victory. The reaction in Pakistan is shock and anger, many feel the government completely failed the people of Kashmir.”

-Hopefully there will be peace

India Will Not Budge (Pakistan event)

“The Indian delegation revealed their greediness and ambition by rejecting our just offer for a partition in Kashmir. The Indians stated the only scenario they will accept for a restoration of the international border and peace is our complete withdrawal from Kashmir. Due to the military balance, we are left with no choice but to comply. With a heavy heart, we must order our forces out of Kashmir. The consequences and backlash will be immense from the people. However, we have no choice, but considering the injustice of the situation, in time, we will be redeemed. Our delegates will soon sign the final treaty.”

-Order the withdrawal (Pakistan cedes all Kashmir territory to India, pre-war borders restored everywhere else, leads to Pakistan event “Pakistan Despair Over Delhi Treaty)

Pakistan Despair Over Delhi Treaty

“News of our agreement in Delhi have led to mass agitation across our cities. There is genuine shock as many Pakistanis were under the impression our forces were doing well in the war. The early arrival of refugees from Azad Kashmir is fueling the anger. Within the military, there is rumors of tension between senior officers and their subordinates. Many young officers felt the military setbacks were due not to Indian superiority but a failure of leadership. We must work to reunite our people in this moment of crisis. Our supporters now under Indian occupation will remain committed to us in their hearts.”

-Pakistan must Unite (gain spirit for 5 years, “Kashmir Lost” should increase construction time, drop stability, and decrease production/efficiency, opens Treaty of Delhi focuses for Pakistan)

Indian Jubilation Over Delhi Treaty

“News reached the wider public of our agreement on Kashmir. Many in the country are jubilant with the result. They see the agreement as a confirmation of our military dominance of the region and a just punishment to the Pakistanis. In regards to Kashmir, many newspapers argue uniting Kashmir Valley will unite families and reduce tensions among the Kashmiris. The new borders will also limit Chinese contat with Pakistan, furthering our position. The military is being widely cheered for preserving the honor of the nation. With this victory, we hope to finally see a new era of peace.”

-We are Triumphant (gain spirit for 5 years, “Kashmir United” decrease construction time, increase stability, and increase production/efficiency, opens Treaty of Delhi focuses for India)

Treaty of Lahore Signed (global event)

“The negotiations in Delhi between India and Pakistan ended in an agreement. Pakistan agreed to cede all of its Kashmiri territory to India, in exchange for a restoration of the pre-war international borders. The two sides also agreed to exchange POWs. Some observers have expressed concern that taking all of Kashmir will only cement the antagonism between India and Pakistan. As the two sides withdraw their forces from the front, there are reports of Kashmiri refugees moving to Pakistan. The Indian population is said to be jubilant over the treaty, viewing it as confirmation of their military victory. The reaction in Pakistan is shock and anger, many feel the government completely failed the people of Kashmir.”

-Hopefully peace

**Tashkent Declaration Tree**

Bhutto Rallies the PPP! (event from PAK\_Bhutto\_Joins\_Opposition)

“Zulfiqar Bhutto had served several years in the cabinet of Ayub Khan. Portraying himself as a staunch loyalist to the General and patriot, he quickly became a trusted confidant. The highly educated Oxford grad soon became Foreign Minister, bring his charisma and articulate speaking to international bodies. Within the government, Bhutto led the hawks on Kashmir and pushed to initiate operations in Kashmir. The resulting war ended in a stalemate and during peace talks in Tashkent, Bhutto publicly denounced the treaty. Upon returning to Pakistan, his relationship with the government was beyond repair and he submitted his resignation. Over the next few months Bhutto addressed large crowds, articulating his plans for a new party that would embrace a Pakistan of Islam, Democracy, and Socialism. He recently announced the formation of this party, called the Pakistan Peoples Party or PPP with him as chairman. It brings together the leading socialist and communist leaders of Pakistan.”

-A new political world (PPP established, PPP has Bhutto as party leader and gains a boost in popularity, maybe set at 30 percent)

**Treaty of Delhi Tree**

Military Uproar (PAK\_Military\_Unrest event)

“The senior leadership of the Pakistan military was stunned following a recent address of officers at the Staff College in Quetta. When the Director of Military Operations addressed the assembled officers, most being majors, he faced jeers and angry outbursts. There are reports of similar types of outbursts across different cantonments, but not to the scale seen in Quetta. The lower ranked officers believe the senior military officers were largely incompetent during the war and they demand reforms along with resignations. It will take time to rebuild discipline and restore confidence in our institution. Military Intelligence will be directed to monitor the situation and intervene if any young officers begin planning more overt action against the institution or state.”

-Chaos in the Ranks (Pakistan gains 5 year spirit, “Military Unrest” decrease in production/efficiency, drop in morale/organization)

**PAK\_New\_Martial Law Tree events**

General Yahya Khan Takes Power (event from PAK\_New\_Martial\_Law, occurs 6 months after player has completed focuses PAK\_Adjust\_Interest\_Rate and completed either the event “Ayub Khan Withdraws the Case” or “Ayub Khan Adjusts Autonomy Offer” or “Ayub Khan Ends the Talks”)

“President Ayub Khan announced he could no longer preside over a nation in turmoil. He stated his goal had always been the progress and advancement of the people of Pakistan but this was no longer possible. Instead, he has handed power over to General Yahya Khan, his protégé. Khan quickly proclaimed Martial Law and named himself Chief Martial Law Administrator (CMLA). He announced the deployment of troops across the country to restore law and order. Once that was achieved, new, democratic elections will be helped. The general reaction has been cautious optimism. Many in the country wish to see the restoration of democracy but were growing weary of the increasing rise in crime.”

-A new era? (Yahya Khan takes over, 1 year spirit “Yahya as CMLA” stability boost, slight morale/organization boost to Army)

National Security Council Convenes (event from PAK\_National\_Security\_Council)

“To better coordinate the security situation in Pakistan and prepare for elections, CMLA Yahya Khan convened a National Security Council (NSC), meant to bring together the top civilian and military security officials. The move is being welcomed by observers who see this as an attempt by the military government to govern with civilians, giving them a broader perspective on the situation facing the country. During the first meeting the NSC lauded the successful restoration of law and order across Pakistan and stated its support for plans to organize new elections for the country as soon as possible.”

-NSC Assembles (1 year spirit “Law and Order” slight decrease in construction time for infra, boost in stability)

Promulgate the LFO (event from PAK\_Promulgate\_LFO)

“The CMLA General Yahya Khan announced the promulgation of Legal Framework Order no. 1970. This order establishes the framework for the upcoming elections and officially de-establishes the One Unit scheme, restoring the original four provinces of what was Wests Pakistan. The move is being welcomed by many who saw the One Unit scheme as skewing development to the Punjabi majority in West Pakistan and leaving the other regions and ethnic groups behind. In terms of the election, the order promises universal suffrage, proportional representation, giving the eastern wing a majority of seats, and only a simple majority required to amend the constitution. It stipulated that the elected National Assembly will have four months to finalize a new constitution for Pakistan. ”

-LFO In Place (3 year spirit “LFO Transition” increase in construction time for infra/civ/office parks, this marks the transition in bureaucracy, if there are any spirits related to one unit in place, those would be removed, also spirit “Election Optimism” giving a stability boost as people are looking forward to the elections)

Announce New General Elections (event from PAK\_Yahya\_Khan\_New\_General\_Elections)

“The CMLA of Pakistan, General Yahya Khan claimed the situation had stabilized and the political atmosphere was ready for general elections to be held in six months. He stated all political parties will be allowed to participate and campaign as long as they remain peaceful. He directed that the military would ensure no corruption or rigging takes place. The news was well-received across the country, but many observers are suspicious if the military can truly be trusted to hold the impartial election they promised.”

-The vote is on (six months after this event, Pakistan gets General Elections Complete)

Bohla Cyclone Aftermath (November 15th 1970, meant to happen before the vote, that is why I have the general election unlocked as a choice until June 1970)

“As the aftermath of Tropical Storm Nora moved towards the Bay of Bengal, it slowly transformed into a cyclone called Bohla. The devastating storm hit East Pakistan directly, moving north before it ended in Assam. The storm has caused extensive casualties, with the number of deaths numbering in the tens of thousands. The Pakistan Meteorological Department failed to predict or warn the population of the storm, leading to even more losses. Although the Pakistan military in East Pakistan deployed aircraft, ships, and troops to provide relief, many Bengalis are furious with the government. The federal government has failed to coordinate a response, and many complain there are massive shortages in relief supplies. For many Bengalis, the perceived lackluster response is seen as confirmation to the second-class status East Pakistan is viewed as by the federal government.”

-At least the elections will go on (this event kind of sets up one of the reasons why the Awami League were able to gain massive support in the election)

General Elections Complete

“Millions of Pakistanis, from the hills of Baluchistan to the jungles of Bengal have come out to vote in the largest election held in Pakistani history. International observers found the voting to be smooth, peaceful, and without evidence of interference. Contrary to expectations, the Pakistan military kept its word to ensure the voting was peaceful and fair. The final results are expected to be announced soon. Political analysts predict the Awami League, led by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman will likely win the most seats, especially from its base in East Pakistan. The PPP led by Zulfiqar Bhutto is expected to win a majority in seats in the western wing, however, many believe neither side can achieve an absolute majority. There is a feeling that other regional parties and religious parties will grab a number of seats as well.”

-We await the results (few days, get event “Awami League Sweep the Board!”

Awami League Sweep the Board!

“The Pakistan Election Commission released the results of the recent general election. The Awami League, led by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman captured 160 out of 300 total seats for the National Assembly. With this majority, the Awami League can amend the constitution to whatever it wishes. The Awami League ran on the platform of their Six Points agenda, calling for much greater autonomy in East Pakistan. For much of the civil-military establishment, the Awami League is viewed as a threat to Pakistan national unity, they had no foreseen the party being able to sweep virtually all the seats in East Pakistan. Zulfiqar Bhutto captured a majority of seats in West Pakistan but his party, the PPP is still a distant second. President Yahya Khan initially congratulated the Awami League but there are already rumors of senior generals and politicians in West Pakistan demanding the President not hand over power without guarantees from Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.”

-Congrats to the Awami League

Uncertainty over Results (event from PAK\_Election\_Aftermath)

“There is uncertainty in Pakistan as Zulfikar Bhutto refuses to attend the National Assembly in Dacca. President Yahya Khan is under immense pressure to back Bhutto and refuse to meet until the Awami League promises to not implement the Six Points. The Awami League however, notes it has a majority, gained through a free democratic election and it can hold the National Assembly without the PPP or the other West Pakistani parties supporting him. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman in some of his speeches has condemned the actions of Bhutto claiming he is acting against democracy and has suggested he would not hesitate to hold the National Assembly and pass the Six Points. Yahya Khan is currently in Dacca with Bhutto and Rahman seeking to negotiate a solution.”

-Troubled Times (spirit, “Election Uncertainty” construction increase time and drop in stability)

**PAK\_Prepare\_Security\_Option Tree events**

What to Do About Bengali Soldiers (Event from PAK\_What\_To\_Do\_About\_Bengali\_Soldiers)

“The GHQ in Rawalpindi is currently considering how to plan a security solution to the current political impasse. One of the biggest issues to consider is what to do with the Bengali soldiers, especially members of the East Bengal Rifles. If we must launch a security operation to save the country, the Bengali soldiers may not be trustworthy to carry out their tasks. Mostly there is concern of infiltrators. Eastern Command believes they can develop a plan to disarm and detain those soldiers until the crisis is resolved. However, there are some in GHQ who argue the Bengali soldiers are highly trained and ideologically devoted to Pakistan. They argue we should instead use these forces as part of the security operation to secure the border and not promote the idea of an anti-Bengali operation.”

-Plan to disarm (will eventually lead to event “Disarming Bengali Troops”)

-Keep them in place (will eventually lead to event “Some Bengali Defections”)

Identify Awami League Sympathizers (Event from PAK\_Identify\_Awami\_League\_Sympathizers)

“The GHQ in Rawalpindi is currently considering how to plan a security solution to the current political impasse. One of the biggest issues is how to dismantle the Awami League and their supporters. Working closely with the Eastern Command and intelligence agencies, a list of their top members is being compiled. Their movements and locations are also being tracked so if an operation is launched, our forces will move in to arrest them all at once. Ideally such an operation will decapitate the leadership of the anti-state miscreants.”

-The lists are made (spirit for six months “Identifying Internal Threats” giving intelligence boost)

Operation Searchlight (event from PAK\_Operation\_Searchlight, a prerequisite of this should be completion of the Ahsan Mission event chain, if possible, can we turn East Pakistan into occupied territory then)

“It became clear that Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and Zulfikar Bhutto were incapable of reconciling. From his final conversations with both men, President Yahya concluded the situation was unsalvageable. It is clear that Rahman will assemble the National Assembly without the boycotting West Pakistani members and pass the Six Points or launch an insurgency. In a recent speech he called on Bengalis to launch a civil disobedience campaign for freedom and turn every home into a fortress. It is clear action must be taken. Before President Yahya left Dacca, he privately he informed Eastern Command to commence Operation Searchlight to stop this march towards anarchy and civil war. As the President left the city, Pakistani troops across East Pakistan began a simultaneous operation to end the Awami League threat to the integrity of Pakistan.”

-God Help Us (launches event “Assault on Dacca University”, 45 days later event “Rise of Mukti Bahini” occurs)

Assault on Dacca University

“Dacca University has long been a cesspool of youth resistance and anti-state ideology. In recent days the students were observed by the press for engaging in military drills on campus. The faculty has largely supported such militancy and securing the campus and searching it for weapons was one of the main objectives of during the first night of Operation Searchlight. As other units secured Dacca, the 22nd Baluch and 32nd Punjab were tasked with seizing the campus. The operation was a success, senior faculty were quickly detained but our attempt to capture student leaders in the dorms led to armed resistance by students. Our forces gave a befitting reply, easily overwhelming the resistance and securing the campus. The initial reports are that at least a hundred miscreants were neutralized and arms were captured. The campus is secure.”

-Good work (leads to event two days later “Assault on Dacca University Aftermath”)

Assault on Dacca University Aftermath

“During Operation Searchlight our forces successfully secured Dacca University, detaining dangerous militants, neutralized armed miscreants, and capturing militant training equipment. However, we are facing extensive backlash from locals and the international press. The media is reporting our forces used indiscriminate fire, killing or executing at least a hundred students and faculty. In particular the images of our use of tanks to break into some dorms are being especially condemned. Regardless of this backlash, our forces acted under orders to use whatever means was necessary to swiftly crush the insurgency developing on the campus.”

-Oh well (1 year national spirit, “International Backlash”, decrease in trade relations with India/US/Britain/France/USSR)

Awami League Officials Arrested

“When Operation Searchlight commenced, we deployed battalions across Dacca to secure city. Across East Pakistan other units went into action, one of the priorities being to capture senior Awami League leaders to decapitate potential resistance. This operation was generally successful. Although we did capture a number of the more senior officials in the initial hours, it appears the lower level officials were able to catch wind of the operation and fled. We believe a number may already be on their way to India or hiding in rural areas, no doubt coordinating a militant response against the state. Regardless, our officers are confident that the Awami League has been extensively dismantled by the arrests.”

-Good work (leads to event Mujibur Rahman Arrested)

Mujibur Rahman Arrested

“Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the leader of the Awami League and mastermind of the plot to destroy Pakistan was arrested at his home by a platoon of special forces soldiers. Our forces moved swiftly, faced no resistance and took Rahman without incident. He is already being boarded on a plane bound for West Pakistan where he will stand trial for his anti-state conspiracy. Initial reports indicate Rahman is shocked by the turn of events and is asking to speak with President Yahya Khan to resolve the crisis. He is claiming to support the military action in order to protect Pakistan from civil war but insists he is not part of any conspiracy. This is clearly a ploy meant to gain sympathy and perhaps orchestrate his escape, regardless, he will be sorted out once he reaches his prison in Lyalpur.”

-May he face justice (six months sprit “Mujibur arrested” slight morale boost)

Disarming Bengali Troops

“As part of Operation Searchlight, the West Pakistani officers and soldiers in the East Bengal Rifles battalions moved to disarm their fellow Bengali officers and soldiers. This part of the operation proved unsuccessful. In some cases, our men succeeded in the disarming, with the Bengalis returned to their barracks. In some instances, the Bengali soldiers refused to disarm and resisted, leading to their destruction by our forces. However, in some instances, especially in the case of the 2nd East Bengal Rifles, those Bengalis acted first and massacred our men before the disarming could take place. We had to dispatch a brigade to restore order, discovering the grizzly scenes of how they slaughtered our men. When news of the escalating violence reached the barracks, many of the Bengalis who had peacefully surrendered panicked and fled into the jungle. The East Bengal Rifles are neutralized, but many of the highly trained soldiers and officers escaped to the jungle.”

-Rats (after Rise of Mukti Bahini fires, the Mukti Bahini Ranks Swell event will come later, idk if it is possible but maybe remove 2 paramilitary brigades in east Pakistan, if it is not feasible than no need)

Some Bengali Defections

“During Operation Search Light the Eastern Command deployed its forces across the province to secure its objectives. The six battalions of the East Bengal Rifles however, were unique units in that they were largely Bengali soldiers. To reduce the risk of them revolting, they were deployed largely to secure strategic facilities outside major cities or key border areas. This reduced the risk of putting the soldiers in a position to fire on fellow Bengalis. So far the East Bengal Rifles have performed their tasks admirably, however, as news spread of the violence that occurred during Operation Searchlight, a small number of soldiers and officers fled their units. These men will no doubt seek to join anti-state miscreants, but overall, the East Bengal Rifles are doing their duty as loyal servants of Pakistan.”

-Good news (after Rise of Mukti Bahini fires, the Defectors Join Mukti Bahini event will come later)

Rise of Mukti Bahini (this launches 45 days after Operation Searchlight, this will open that portion of tree)

“During the initial hours of Operation Searchlight, the Pakistan military sought to neutralize potential hotbeds of Bengali resistance and arrest potential leaders of such an insurrection. In the initial phase our forces faced poorly armed and trained students along with some armed resistance from Awami League cadres. They proved no match to our forces but they fled either to India or deeper in the jungle. Unfortunately, a number of mid-level and some senior Awami League leaders and their allies managed to escape to India. In addition, a number of Bengali soldiers and officers within the military have deserted their posts and joined the growing resistance movement. These people plus local Bengalis seduced by enemy propaganda are forming guerilla bands. They already are enjoying support among Bengalis who call these fighters Mukti Bahini, meaning freedom fighters.”

-We will deal with these miscreants (launches an insurgency, Mukti Bahini vs Pakistan, ideally we want this to last at least two years, depending on pre-requisites either Mukti Bahini Ranks Swell or Defectors Join Mukti Bahini fires next)

Mukti Bahini Ranks Swell (if Disarming Bengali Troops fired)

“The failure to effectively disarm the East Bengal Rifles battalions or the paramilitary East Pakistan Rifles battalions led to pitched battles and massacres on both sides. However, many of the Bengali rebel soldiers and officers managed to slip out and have found their way to India or they have joined up with Mukti Bahini bands forming deep in the jungle. The traitor officers are working with the Awami League leaders in India to better coordinate the Mukti Bahini and setup training camps. Much to our headache, our enemy will gain our training and former soldiers, which will improve their operational effectiveness.”

-Damn it (Mukti Bahini insurgency should gain good amount of insurgency points)

Defectors Join Mukti Bahini (if Some Bengali Defections fired)

“During Operation Searchlight much effort was made to place Bengali officers and units in positions and areas where they would not have to directly be involved in the combat operations. This was done to prevent the anti-state Awami League and their misguided supporters from trying to provoke rebellion within the ranks. These units performed admirably and in general carried out their orders. However, in the days following, they heard the reports of alleged massacres and violence that occurred, much of it enemy propaganda, but regardless it did have an effect. A number of Bengali officers have deserted to join Mukti Bahini bands or the Awami League in India. Some of the soldiers have defected also, but it is a trickle. At this point we can expect more desertions, but we have redeployed our forces to the point that there are no Bengali majority units in place anywhere in East Pakistan, so a revolt is unlikely.”

-Keep them in line (Mukti Bahini should gain some insurgency points)

Expand Martial Law Courts (event from PAK\_Expand\_Martial\_Law\_Regime)

“As our forces in East Pakistan face increasing armed resistance and civil disobedience, the government authorized the Eastern Command to expand Martial Law Courts. This will allow authorities on the ground to quickly bring suspected militants or anti-state miscreants to the courts where a swift verdict can take place. The civil courts are too slow and lack experience when dealing with these types of cases. More importantly, this will allow us to conduct faster trials of the many Bengalis currently sitting in detention camps. Unfortunately, these camps are overflowing, making conditions miserable, allowing militants opportunities to manipulate their way out, and alienating the families of those detained. The new Martial Law regulations will strengthen our capacity to uproot the miscreants.”

-Good (Pakistan gain some insurgency points)

Establish Mujahid Forces (event from PAK\_Establish\_Mujahid\_Forces)

“Eastern Command has always complained of a shortage in military units, but this cannot be helped as access to East Pakistan is difficult and there are security needs in West Pakistan. This leaves our forces stretched dangerously thin as it must contend with the Mukti Bahini, law and order, as well as the long border with India. Compounding these issues is the Bengali elements within the military and police who have either defected or are unreliable. There is a desperate need to establish more auxiliary forces to aid the military in its campaign against the Mukti Bahini. Thankfully, the leading religious parties in East Pakistan are loyal and they have called on their supporters to join our cause. With this influx of manpower, we have created Mujahid Forces, these are pro-Pakistani Bengalis and Biharis willing to carryout auxiliary functions that will free our forces to carry out military operations.”

-Welcome the Mujahid Forces (either gives manpower and some insurgency points for Pakistan or add 4-6 brigade sized units of basically just militia, the Mujahid Forces were essentially motivated but poorly trained, lightly armed fighters who held territory as the Army conducted counter insurgency operations)

Reports of Bengali Massacres (should fire maybe a month or two after Establish Mujahid Forces)

“Operation Searchlight saw the situation in East Pakistan collapse into a virtual civil war with the Pakistan military engaged in a campaign against the Mukti Bahini, who are campaigning for an independent Bangladesh. Within the East Pakistani population, there are further divisions, although the Mukti Bahini enjoys support among a wide section of Bengalis, the religious Muslim parties and their supporters are supporting the Pakistan government. In addition, the large number of Biharis, refugees who came from India during Partition, are also largely loyal to Pakistan. This has led to reports of brutal massacres conducted by those communities loyal to Pakistan and the Pakistan Army itself. The Pakistan government dismisses such claims, but there is compelling evidence of Bengali Hindus being targeted by Muslim neighbors with the government refusing to intervene. These alleged massacres of Bengalis, backed by interviews and some photos are damning to the Pakistan government who at the very least appear complicit by not stopping these events from occurring.”

-Not a good look (Pakistan gets spirit for 3 years “International Condemnation over Bengalis” trade relations with US/UK/Fra/India/USSR hurt, decrease in stability, a month later event Reports of Bihari Massacres)

Reports of Bihari Massacres

“Biharis is the collective term used for Muslim refugees from India who moved to East Pakistan during Partition. These families largely abandoned their ancestral homes and communities to start a new life in Pakistan. For them, they reject an independent Bangladesh and have remained largely loyal to the Pakistan state and its campaign against the Mukti Bahini. Since Operation Searchlight started, East Pakistan has descended into chaos as the Pakistan military campaign against the Mukti Bahini is being overshadowed by reports of ethnic massacres occurring across the territory. Although the international press largely has covered the alleged massacres of Bengalis, they have so far shied away from alleged massacres being conducted against the Biharis by either the Mukti Bahini or their Bengali neighbors. The Pakistan Army recently publicized several alleged sites of massacres and reporters interviewed survivors, currently protected within Pakistan Army cantonments. What is clear to many is that the fighting in East Pakistan is occurring on many levels, leading to mass suffering.”

-Why we fight (Pakistan gets spirit for six months “Protecting Biharis” boost in morale)

Empower Pakistani Loyalists (event from PAK\_Empower\_Pakistani\_Loyalists)

“The Eastern Command in Dacca continues to struggle with the myriad of challenges its forces face in terms of fighting an insurgency, securing the Indian border, and administrating the province, among many others. The local government and bureaucracy are almost non-functioning as many have fled to join the rebels or refuse to serve in fear of retribution. However, Pakistan can count on the Biharis and many of the more religious Bengalis who remain committed to the ideology of Pakistan. In addition, new auxiliary forces are being raised to improve basic law and order and provide security for government officials. After a conference with civil servants, it was decided that loyalist Pakistanis will be appointed to key positions and given extensive powers, including control of local raised loyalist militias to ensure a continuation of governance in East Pakistan. Some fear such a move could fuel corruption or violent retributions, however, we have no choice and must restore governance by any means.”

-For the motherland (Pakistan gains insurgency points)

Religious Minorities Fleeing East Pakistan (event from PAK\_Religious\_Minority\_Exodus)

“The international media has recently highlighted that of the millions of Bengalis fleeing East Pakistan to India, a large number of them are from the Hindu minority. These refugees bring tales of brutality and violence, mostly at the hands of neighbors and in some instances, Pakistan Army units. The Indian government calls the growing refugee situation a global crisis and condemns the Pakistan government for a campaign of extreme brutality on its own people. A spokesman for the Awami League told reporters the refugees and their stories are proof of a systematic campaign of genocide being done on the Bengali people. The Pakistan government strongly denies these accusations, it insists its forces are not targeting civilians, noting that the media is ignoring the acts of violence and massacres being conducted against pro-Pakistani civilians by the Mukti Bahini. Internationally, many leading artists, musicians, and politicians are calling for Pakistan to halt what they term to be a campaign of senseless violence.”

-Media bias (modify the spirit “International Condemnation over Bengalis” making everything worse, in a couple weeks fire the event “Bengalis Fleeing East Pakistan” for India)

Bengalis Fleeing East Pakistan (Indian event)

“The number of refugees flooding into Bengal is in the millions, with some predicting the number may eventually top ten million. These refugees are fleeing the current violence engulfing East Pakistan where the Mukti Bahini continue to fight for independence from the Pakistan government. On top of this conflict, there is also violent clashes occurring between the pro-independence Bengalis and the pro-Pakistani Bengalis and Biharis. Our government continues to publicize the Pakistani atrocities and pledged support for the refugees. However, the numbers are putting a severe strain on our resources and there are reports of clashes between frustrated refugees and locals. Some officials suggest Pakistan is facilitating the movement of refugees, especially of Hindu refugees to help it remove the province of what it sees as disloyal elements. We must monitor the situation closely to develop some response to end the refugee flow and violence.”

-The Costs are High (India gets spirit for 3 years “Bengali Refugee Crisis” increase construction for civ/mil/office/infra to simulate financial resources being diverted to deal with the refugees)

Pakistan Air Force Proposal (event from PAK\_PAF\_Proposal)

“The situation in East Pakistan is growing intolerable, in particular, it is clear that India plans to exploit the crisis to their advantage. The more time that passes, the more time India has to destroy us at their leisure. We have always argued the defence of the east lies in the west, perhaps now is the time to put that doctrine into practice. The Pakistan Air Force proposed they have a plan to launch a surprise assault on airbases all along the border with India and cripple their airpower before the first show is fired. Once the Indian Air Force is neutralized, our own forces should be able to carry the day with air superiority. Although President Yahya Khan and his close allies appear to like the plan, some of the officers expressed doubts such an operation could achieve its ambitions. A decision must be made.”

-Launch the air strike (leads to event “Surprise Pakistani Air Strikes!” for India like a week later)

-Hold off and wait for India to act (Pakistan cannot start the 1971 War basically)

Surprise Pakistani Air Strikes (Indian event)

“The government and people of India were stunned to hear reports of Pakistani bombers targeting almost a dozen airfields on the western border. Fortunately, many of the fighters were in their re-enforced hangers, minimizing the damage by the Pakistani jets. The Pakistan government released a statement calling for its people to unite against Indian aggression. For our government, this strike marks the beginning of war, and gives us international legitimacy to firmly deal with the Pakistani military, especially in East Pakistan.”

-So it is war (Indo-Pakistan War starts (Pakistan-India at war) for India starts event “Liberation War Begins”, immediately launches event for Pakistan “Airstrike Report”)

Airstrike Report (Pakistan)

“The Pakistan Air Force conducted its lighting attack against the Indian airfields, with hopes of knocking out their planes in the upcoming war. However, the initial reports are not good. Though our planes completed their objectives and performed admirably, their bombs had little effect on the airfields or Indian aircraft. Already runways damaged by bombs are being rapidly repaired. It appears the Indian aircraft were protected, and we did not commit an overwhelming number of aircraft which may have had more of an effect. Regardless, our planes are ready for operations and we must prepare for war!”

-Pakistan Zindabad (completes focus PAK\_New\_Indo\_Pak\_War, launches event “Pakistan Attacks Indian Airfields”)

Pakistan Attacks Indian Airfields (global event)

“In shocking news from South Asia, fighter planes from Pakistan conducted strikes on major Indian airfields, some striking as deep as 400 kilometers into India. Although the Pakistan government claims it suffered no losses and inflicted heavy damage, the Indian government denies the report. The strikes, along the western border surprised analysts who thought it would be India acting along the East Pakistan border, not a Pakistani attack. Tensions escalated as the Pakistani military operations against Mukti Bahini rebels fighting for Bengali independence in East Pakistan intensified, causing millions of refugees to flee to India. The Indian government claims Pakistan is engaged in a campaign of senseless brutality against Bengalis simply demanding freedom. The Pakistanis however claim India is fueling the conflict and engaged in a military buildup of its own, provoking Pakistan to act. Regardless, it appears a full-scale military conflict has begun.”

-Hopefully we will have peace soon

**New Indo-Pakistan War**

India Intervenes in East Pakistan Crisis (If India intervenes first) (Pakistan event)

“The Indian government announced its forces were moving into East Pakistan to halt the bloodshed and preserve life. The Indian military is already launching attacks on our forces. This act of aggression will no doubt be given a befitting reply by our forces. We will soon release a statement calling on the people to unite and defend the homeland from not just an invasion but a threat to our way of life and religion. The Indians claim they are acting because the refugee situation has reached a critical moment, but we know this is the conclusion of a months long plot to destroy our nation, first through manipulating the media, second through arming the Mukti Bahini, a military buildup, and finally this invasion. For the sake of Pakistan, we must fight till the end.”

-Pakistan Zindabad (opens PAK\_New\_Indo\_Pak\_War focuses, Pakistan-India at war)

Pakistan Calls for Our Help (US Event, comes from PAK\_Appeal\_To\_United\_States)

“The Pakistani ambassador delivered a letter from his President calling on the United States to provide military support as they face a massive Indian invasion. We had long warned the Pakistanis to resolve their crisis in East Pakistan but they were unwilling or unable to do so. Currently, India says their only interest is expelling Pakistan from East Pakistan, which in our eyes might be for the best in terms of regional stability. However, India aggression in West Pakistan could be destabilizing. Within the United States, the public and opposition have loudly condemned Pakistan for its actions in uprooting the Mukti Bahini rebels. It would not be popular to openly back Pakistan. Despite this, Pakistan has been a friend for many years and is aiding our efforts to engage China. Our options are to symbolically deploy naval forces and tell India not to strike West Pakistan, refuse to involve ourselves at all, or quietly offer some aircraft, tanks, and weapons to ensure West Pakistan does not fall.”

-Symbolic naval gesture (Pakistan gets event “US Agrees to Deploy Naval Forces”)

-Decline any involvement (Pakistan gets event “US Refuses to Involve Themselves”)

-Quietly provide military aid (Pakistan gets event “US Quietly Offers Military Aid”)

US Agrees to Deploy Naval Forces (Pakistan event)

“The United States announced naval forces would conduct maneuvers in the Bay of Bengal. This deployment is seen by many observers as a message for India to control its ambitions during the current war it is fighting with Pakistan. Many editorials and opposition politicians have criticized the President for his action. They feel the government is overly supporting Pakistan, which stands accused of engaging in a brutal military campaign in East Pakistan against Bengalis fighting for independence. An advisor to the President privately informed reporters the United States was not siding with Pakistan but instead tilting in its direction to prevent a complete deterioration of the balance of power in South Asia.”

-Thanks for the tilt (US-Pakistan relations boost, US get spirit “Pakistat ‘Tilt’” which gives a small decrease in stability for six months, india gets event “American Warning Arrives”)

American Warning Arrives (India event)

“The Prime Minister recently spoke extensively with the American Secretary of State. The United States expressed concerns that the current war could lead to a collapse of Pakistan, which would be detrimental to the region. We informed him that our goal was to finally halt the killings and humanitarian crisis escalating in East Pakistan. The Americans acknowledged this and stated they had no complaints of that objective. However, they made it clear that any effort to expand the scope of the conflict to seize West Pakistani territory, even in Kashmir, could see a strong American action. This blatant favoritism to Pakistan is very concerning, but it is clear we have their support with regards to our goals for East Pakistan.”

-Glad we understand each other (this essentially ensures India will not press territorial claims on West Pakistan)

US Refuses to Involve Themselves (Pakistan event)

“The United States ambassador informed us his government, though sympathetic to the plight our people face, cannot take it upon itself to become involved in the conflict. The Americans insist its best role is to be a friend to both Pakistan and India. Openly supporting either side would in the long-term hurt Pakistan, especially in the international arena. This is disappointing news, it is clear the Americans feel we are weak and are concerned over domestic criticism of our actions to deal with the violent, anti-Pakistan elements in East Pakistan. We cannot rely on the United States and in the future we should consider how to survive without them.”

-A blow (US-Pakistan relations drop)

US Quietly Offers Military Aid (Pakistan event)

“In a surprise bit of news, we were informed that the United States President had authorized the immediate shipment of arms to aid our forces, who are currently locked in a brutal war with India. The Americans noted they cannot openly back us, as many Americans blame the current war on Pakistani actions. In addition, the United States does not wish to antagonize India, which would allow it to play a role in future negotiations. The Americans will likely not ship the arms themselves but will allow friendly states in the region to transfer the equipment to us without any hinderance. In addition, the Americans have promised to issue India a warning to not use the current conflict as a means to make territorial gains in West Pakistan.”

-Thank God (india gets “American Warning Arrives”, four days later, Pakistan gets “American Weapons Arrive”)

American Weapons Arrive (Pakistan event)

“The United States had quietly agreed to support efforts from other regional powers to transfer American equipment to the Pakistan military as it fights India. The United States did not intervene to halt the arms transfers and privately informed those nations that what equipment they sent would be replaced by the American government. Today, the final weapons were unloaded and already there are plans to deploy these weapons to the front. The American aid is not extensive, but it will make a big difference as we fight for the survival of our nation. The United States has proven its status as a true friend of Pakistan.”

-Friends for life (US-Pakistan relations big boost, Pakistan gains 1000 small arms 65, 50 Patton tanks, 50 Sabre fighter jets, 100 artillery, US gets “India Condemns Arms Transfers” a day or two later)

India Condemns Arms Transfers (US event)

“A national newspaper recently detailed our approval of regional states transferring arms to Pakistan during the current Indo-Pakistan conflict. The report noted we could have halted such transfers but instead facilitated them and promised to replenish the stocks of nations who sent arms. The report was condemned heavily by both the Indian and Soviet governments. They have accused us of escalating the crisis and fueling an arms buildup. Our ambassador to India was given a stern dressing down by the Indian foreign minister. It is clear now that we are backing the Pakistanis and this will severely hurt relations with India.”

-Oh well (US-India relations drop)

Pakistan Calls for Our Help (China event)

“Our brotherly friend Pakistan has requested our aid in their war against India. Our own analysts believe the conflict only occurred because Pakistan failed to resolve its domestic issues and India is likely to exploit this to its advantage. Our top advisors suggest the situation is such that an intervention would not likely change the results but prolong the suffering. We are left with three choices, we can send emergency supply of arms to Pakistan, along with a warning to India. We could also just send India a firm warning to halt its hegemonic ambitions. Finally, we could choose this moment to not say anything and leave Pakistan to face the situation on its own. In time, like a younger brother, they would realize our action was for the best.”

-Send India a warning (India gets “China Sends Warning”)

-Send arms and a warning (India gets “China Sends Warning” and in five days Pakistan gets “Chinese Weapons Arrive”)

-Refuse to comment (Pakistan gets “China Snubs Our Request”)

China Sends Warning (Indian event)

“The Chinese government released a stinging statement condemning us and expressing support for Pakistan. The statement also warns of dire consequences for us. The military also informed the cabinet of Chinese troop movements along the border. Diplomats from states friendly with China passed a message that the main concern for China is that we do not seek territory or lands from West Pakistan. For the moment it does not appear China will intervene, but we should remain vigilant to the possibility. Regardless of the harsh wording, it is clear China is not interested in forcing us to stand down with regards to the East Pakistan crisis.”

-We will remain vigilant (India-China relations drop)

Chinese Weapons Arrive (Pakistan event)

“Our friend China has stepped up and provided us with much needed military equipment. The Chinese aid is currently being processed and will be deployed as soon as possible. India is a large nation and potent threat, our military can use all the support it can get. Although a direct Chinese intervention would be appreciated, receiving this support is still quite meaningful. The Chinese government also released a statement threatening India to control its ambitions and condemning their nefarious campaign to try and destroy our country.”

-The troop appreciate it (Pakistan-China relations boost, equipment from China, 2000 small arms, 50 multirole fighter, 75 Type 59s, 100 artillery)

China Snubs Our Request (Pakistan event)

“The Chinese government has snubbed our request for support. Not only have they declined to offer any aid, they have even refused to offer diplomatic support against potential extortionary demands by India. This is a major setback for us and indicates we may be more isolated than we had thought. When this crisis is over we will no doubt have to reconsider the nature of our relationship with China. Some suggest we withdraw our ambassador in protest, but most of the cabinet agrees the relationship is too important to let this derail the goodwill we have established over the years.”

-Disappointing (drop in Pak-China relations)

Pakistan Requests UN Ceasefire (Indian event, launches from PAK\_Approach\_The\_UN)

“The Pakistanis approached the United Nations to broker a ceasefire for the current fighting. Clearly, they cannot continue fighting and want it to end. Our diplomats say if we want they can delay the United Nations for another ten days, after which we will have to accept the ceasefire. However, if we feel our objectives were met we can accept the ceasefire. Our forces and people have struggled mightily, now we must make a decision on when to conclude the conflict.”

-Accept the ceasefire (“UN Ceasefire Comes into Effect” event fires)

-Delay for ten days (after 10 days, “UN Ceasefire Comes into Effect” event fires)

UN Ceasefire Comes into effect (Pakistan/India event)

“The United Nations have successfully brokered a ceasefire between India and Pakistan. A monitoring force is quickly deploying to the region to ensure neither side violates the agreement. So far the ceasefire is holding as clashes have halted between both sides. The Secretary General welcomed the decision and expressed his hopes that the two sides can resolve their outstanding issues through dialogue. Both the Pakistani and Indian government released statements welcoming the ceasefire and praising their forces and people.”

-Beginning of peace (Pak-India war ends, troops remain in place, either Surrender of Dacca or India Thwarted event follows)

India Requests UN Ceasefire (Pakistan event)

“The United Nations informed us that the government of India has requested a ceasefire for our current conflict. We can accept the offer and end the fighting immediately. This may end up being the best choice, especially if we think the situation cannot change on the ground. However, our diplomats state that if we want we can delay the ceasefire for another ten days, after which we will have to accept the ceasefire. If we feel the situation can be improved with more time, we can take this option. Our forces and people have struggled heavily.”

-Accept the ceasefire (“UN Ceasefire Comes into Effect” event fires)

-Delay for ten days (after 10 days, “UN Ceasefire Comes into Effect” event fires)

Surrender of Dacca (event launches if UN ceasefire comes in and India controls all major VP in East Pakistan except Dacca, would still fire if they control all of East Pakistan too. Also Pakistan player should have a decision, “Surrender of Dacca” that can fire at anytime, ending the war immediately)

“The commander of the Pakistani Eastern Command signed an Instrument of Surrender at the Ramna Race Course in Dacca. He signed it with the Indian military commanders looking on. As the document was signed, all Pakistani forces still active in East Pakistan began the process of surrendering to Indian forces. Pakistani civil officials are currently being detained. The Bengali population in Dacca and across what was East Pakistan are reacting with jubilation to the news. For many, this marks the end of their long struggle for independence. The news in Pakistan was muted, but there is an air of anger and humiliation over this turn of events.”

-A historic day (East Pakistan annexed by India, starts an event chain for India for the independence of Pakistan, launches event “Yahya Khan Hands Over Power”, Pakistan gets spirit “POWs In India” which should severely impact manpower, completes Indian focus IND\_Surrender\_Of\_Dacca)

Yahya Khan Hands Over Power

“Following the humiliating loss of East Pakistan and the emergence of Bangladesh, President Yahya Khan was facing massive unrest among the people and his officer corps. Fearing either a civil uprising or military coup, Yahya Khan instead announced his resignation as President of Pakistan. He has handed power to Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, making him both President and Chief Martial Law Administrator. Bhutto, who heads the most popular party in Pakistan has legitimacy among the people and does not have to worry about a military reaction. In his opening address, Bhutto promised to restore the pride of Pakistanis and begin the process of establishing democracy and constitution for the people.”

-A new era (Bhutto is the new leader of Pakistan, fires the focus PAK\_CML\_Bhutto, opening that tree)

India Thwarted (event launches inf UN ceasefire comes in and Pakistan retains control of Chittagong and Dhakka, along with Karachi, Lahore, and Islamabad)

“Against all odds, the Pakistan military and people withstood the onslaught of an Indian invasion and the Mukti Bahini insurgency. During the fighting, many Mukti Bahini groups launched all out attacks, revealing them and leading to their destruction. Those forces that survived fled to the Indian lines. With India unable to make much headway, their forces have already agreed to a return to pre-war boundaries and conditions. The general reaction in West Pakistan is joy and surprise over this successful defense. In India, there is a feeling of humiliation and soul searching over the failure to end the East Pakistan crisis on their terms. However, the fighting led to a breakdown in civil governance and many Bengali nationalists are still instituting a province-wide disobedience campaign.”

-Pakistan zindabad! (pre-war borders restored between India and Pakistan, lead to event for Pakistan, “Aftermath of Heroic Defense”, 5 year national spirit “Heroic Victory” which should give big stability boost and small increase in efficiency/production, event “Offensive Stalls” for India)

Aftermath of Heroic Defense

“The Eastern Command in Dacca is struggling to maintain order and administrate effectively. Although the Mukti Bahini are largely defeated and our supporters in East Pakistan are stronger than ever, it is clear it is only a matter of time before the internal fighting begins, especially between Bengalis and Biharis. Considering the Eastern Command must content with this internal ethnic violence along with maintaining forces on the border, the situation is untenable. The federal government has decided that keeping the old status quo is not possible but we can control how we resolve the dispute. The first step is to open talks with the Awami League and its leader Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, still being held in West Pakistan.”

-First steps to peace (in 45 days, Mujibur Rahman Returns to East Pakistan fires, Pakistan gains spirit “East Pakistan in Disarray” which should have significant impact in terms of increased construction costs, manpower reduction)

Mujibur Rahman Returns to East Pakistan

“Sheikh Mujibur Rahman returned to Dacca amidst massive crowds of supporters, indicating the continued support for his cause. He arrived on a Pakistan military plane after concluding tense negotiations between the Awami League and the military government in Islamabad. The two sides agreed to a referendum in three months on whether East Pakistan will remain a part of a federation or gain virtual independence by being part of a co-federation with West Pakistan. In the agreement, the Awami League and the Mukti Bahini were given an amnesty, though certain members thought especially close to India are to be expelled. In return, the Awami League promised it would not press for independence and promised to halt all armed resistance and civil disobedience. The reaction among West Pakistanis to the agreement was hostile as many see it as overly conciliatory to a group that waged war against the state.”

-A step towards a resolution (modifies spirit “East Pakistan in Disarray” by reducing the penalties)

Referendum Held on Future of East Pakistan

“The people of East Pakistan voted in a historical referendum for the future of their province. In the final tally, the people decided to remain a part of Pakistan as a co-federation. From hence forth East Pakistan will be ruled by its own assembly and Prime Minister. It will essentially be completely independent from Pakistan except in terms of its economy, joint-defense, foreign affairs, and under the same President. The Pakistan military is already partitioning itself, giving East Pakistan the East Bengal Rifles and East Pakistan Rifles as the core of its own military force. Eastern Command will soon disband and leave the defense of the province to the new East Pakistani military. The presumptive Prime Minister of East Pakistan, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman welcomed the result. However, many in West Pakistan are said to be furious that despite defeating an Indian invasion and sacrificing so many lives, the Awami League appears to have won.”

-Pakistan Continues (East Pakistan becomes an independent state but is a puppet of Pakistan, leads to event “A New Era for Pakistan” removes spirit “East Pakistan in Disarray”)

A New Era for Pakistan

“With the recent referendum in East Pakistan confirming its new status, the people of West Pakistan look forward to the return of its heroic soldiers. However, there are many, especially Zulfiqar Bhutto and his Pakistan Peoples Party which have criticized the results. Indeed, there are reports of strikes and rioting in some cities as many cannot comprehend how the military government could so casually hand power over. The President however, addressed the nation and stated the situation in East Pakistan was desperate and he acted in order to preserve Pakistan as best as he could. Bengali officers in the military will soon be given the option to join the new East Pakistan military or remain. Analysts believe this backlash is due to a conscious effort by the government to downplay the situation since the unrest began months ago.”

-They will understand (event “Military Hands Power to Zulfiqar Bhutto” fires in three months, gains spirit “Population Frustrated With Military Rule” which should have the same effects as “East Pakistan in Disarray”)

Military Hands Power to Zulfiqar Bhutto

“President Yahya Khan officially handed over power to Zulfiqar Bhutto and his Pakistan Peoples Party. This comes after several months of unrest and protest by Pakistanis angry over the decision to let East Pakistan form a co-federal relationship with Pakistan. In his statement, President Yahya noted the PPP had won the most seats in West Pakistan during the previous general election and it was time to return power to the people. He stated the military saved the nation and made the hard choices needed for its survival. In contrast to expectations, Bhutto stated he would not change the new relationship with East Pakistan and pledged the two wings will continue to prosper together. This indicates an agreement may have been reached between the PPP and the military before the handover. Bhutto also promised that he would soon begin the process of writing a constitution and returning democracy to Pakistan.”

-Zulfiqar Bhutto takes the helm (Bhutto in power, his tree as CML opens up and we continue down the path, remove spirit “Population Frustrated With Military Rule”)

**PAK\_Admiral\_Ahsan\_Mission event chain (I removed this from the focus trees, should fire from PAK\_Prepare\_Security\_Option Tree, when this tree is active, Operation Searchlight cannot be launched but if it fails, then Operation Searchlight can occur)**

Admiral Ahsan Asked to Investigate Solution to Crisis

“Following the decisive victory of the Awami League in the recent general elections, a political crisis emerged. Many of the opposition parties, especially those in West Pakistan are refusing to participate in the National Assembly. They claim the Awami League majority gives them the power to amend the constitution at will and destroy the Pakistani state. President Yahya Khan is engaged in political talks but he recently decided to task Vice-Admiral Syed Mohammad Ahsan, acting governor of East Pakistan to develop a peace initiative that would end the current crisis. Ahsan has a positive image among many East Pakistanis and is not as hardline as other members of the military. His positive relationship with President Yahya Khan is also considered an asset as he develops a peace proposal.”

-A new initiative (in 30 days, Pakistan gets “Admiral Ahsan Presents His Proposal”

Admiral Ahsan Presents His Proposal

“Admiral Syed Mohammad Ahsan presented his peace proposal to the government. The proposal was made after he held detailed talks with senior government, military, and political leaders in East Pakistan. The proposal calls for the establishment of a co-federation where both wings would have their own Prime Minister, Zulfikar Bhutto for West Pakistan, and Sheikh Mujibur Rahman for East Pakistan, all under the President. A separate civil service and military would be established in East Pakistan, with those present in the province given the choice to be repatriated back to Pakistan. Some in the government believe the proposal is too far reaching. Others argue the international community has already stated their support for the proposal and it offers a viable way to resolve the political deadlock and maintain Pakistan.”

-Embrace the proposal (leads to event in a week “Government Accepts Ahsan Mission Proposal”)

-Reject the Proposal (leads to event in a week “The Ahsan Mission Fails”)

Government Accepts Ahsan Mission Proposal

“After stormy discussions and heated debate, the Pakistan government agreed to embrace the Ahsan Mission proposal. Although the leader of the largest West Pakistani party, Zulfikar Bhutto opposed the plan, almost all the other leading politicians in West Pakistan embraced it. Among the military, many Army officers opposed, but the leaders in the other branches were more sympathetic. In the end when the Army Chief accepted, his subordinates fell into line. News of this acceptance is already raising hope across Pakistan and the world that a peaceful solution is at hand to resolve the East Pakistan crisis once and for all.”

-A positive step (leads to event in a week “The Awami League Considers Proposal”)

The Awami League Considers Proposal

“The Awami League has long advocated for greater autonomy for East Pakistan within the nation. The recent general election confirmed the widespread support for the party among the people of East Pakistan and their desire for greater freedom. Recently, Admiral Syed Mohammad Ahsan, the military Governor of East Pakistan proposed a solution that was recently accepted by the government. Based on our Six Points, the proposal calls for the establishment of a co-federation and essentially allows each wing to be self-governed. Some in the party support the proposal as achieving many of our goals and securing our autonomy. However, others in the party argue we should reject the proposal, as we won the election and should push to receive all the political power we earned at the polls.”

-Accept the proposal (in a week event “A New Pakistani State” occurs)

-Reject the proposal (in a week event “The Ahsan Mission Fails” occurs)

A New Pakistani State

“There was a palpable mood of happiness on the streets of Dacca following news that the Awami League had agreed to the Ahsan Mission proposal for a co-federation state of Pakistan. Only days earlier the city was full of gloom and tension over the political crisis following the recent general election. With the government already supporting the plan, it is expected that a new announcement will be made in the coming days laying out the new status of Pakistan. In West Pakistan, the proposal is embraced by almost all parties except the Pakistan Peoples Party under Zulfiqar Bhutto. However, analysts worry about the opposition of Bhutto as his party won the majority of the West Pakistani seats in the recent election.”

-An end to the crisis (basically the PAK\_Security\_Option tree and Operation Searchlight cannot occur now, if they started, all those chains and trees must halt, in 15 days the event “The Co-Federation Begins” fires)

The Ahsan Mission Fails

“Vice-Admiral Syed Mohammad Ahsan, Military Governor of East Pakistan recently proposed a solution to the East Pakistan crisis. He hoped his plan would preserve the unity of Pakistan while also providing the people of East Pakistan the autonomy they have long demanded since the Awami League first unveiled its Six Point proposal. However, his mission has failed. Some blame the opposition of hardline elements in the military along with Zulfikar Bhutto. Others are suggesting it was the Awami League which scuttled the effort, confident that its electoral domination indicates they have no need to compromise. Regardless, the effort has failed and Admiral Ahsan recently submitted his resignation in disappointment.”

-It was worth the effort (proposal fails, ends the chain for Ahsan mission, paves the way for Operation Searchlight)

The Co-Federation Begins

“Amid a stirring ceremony in Dacca, the President Yahya Khan and the new Prime Minister of Pakistan Zulfikar Bhutto looked on as Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was sworn in as Prime Minister of East Pakistan. This marked a new era for Pakistan after Admiral Syed Mohammad Ahsan and his proposal for a resolution to the recent political crisis transformed Pakistan from a federation to a co-federation. The two wings of Pakistan will be run by their own Prime Minister and any disputes between the wings resolved by the President. East Pakistan will have autonomy across all fields, except foreign policy and some aspects of defense and the economy. Already the Pakistan military is transferring its two East Pakistani regiments to the new East Pakistan Army and has deactivated its Eastern Command. The people of East Pakistan are said to be ecstatic over the resolution, however, there are rumors that many in West Pakistan are not happy, including the new Prime Minister.”

-A new era (in 15 days event “Bhutto Stirs Unrest” fires, East Pakistan gains independence as a puppet state of Pakistan)

Bhutto Stirs Unrest

“Only weeks after the establishment of a co-federation in Pakistan, the western wing, now just called Pakistan, is being wrecked by large demonstrations and strikes, especially in Karachi. Many protestors are infuriated over what they perceive is the granting of virtual independence to the Bengalis. The military government is struggling to keep these protests under control and the Prime Minister, Zulfikar Bhutto has refused to comment against them. He had long opposed the recent agreement but had been made Prime Minister due to his party, the Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) winning the most seats in the last general election. He noted that Pakistan could not reverse the agreement, but the fact it occurred without the explicit approval of all Pakistanis proved the current system was flawed. Many in government service and the military are sympathetic to Bhutto. Rumors abound that some senior officers have been working with the PPP in organizing this campaign of unrest.”

-Troubling times (Pakistan gains spirit “Population Frustrated With Military Rule” has the same effect as the one written earlier, three months later Pakistan gains “Military Cedes Power to PPP”

Military Cedes Power to PPP

“President Yahya Khan officially handed over his Martial Law powers and Presidency title to Prime Minister Zulfiqar Bhutto. This comes after several months of unrest and protest by Pakistanis angry over the decision to let East Pakistan form a co-federal relationship with Pakistan. In his statement, President Yahya noted the military made the hard choices needed for Pakistan, but for democracy to return, it must be done by those elected by the people. Upon taking power, Bhutto promised not reverse the co-federation. This indicates an agreement may have been reached between the PPP and the military before the handover. Bhutto also promised that he would soon begin the process of organizing a constituent assembly to create a new constitution and restore democracy to Pakistan. In regard to the co-federation, Bhutto immediately announced the President would no longer mediate between both wings but that disputes henceforth would be resolved through dialogue between the two PMs.”

-Zulfiqar Bhutto takes the helm (Bhutto in power, his tree as CMLA opens up and we continue down the path, remove spirit “Population Frustrated With Military Rule”)

**PAK\_Accept\_New\_Government Tree events**

New Government Accepted (fired from PAK\_Accept\_New\_Government)

“President Yahya Khan has successfully convinced Zulfikar Bhutto and the rest of the West Pakistani National Assembly members to withdraw their protest and go to Dacca to start the new National Assembly. Bhutto and his supporters opposed attending as the Awami League won a clear majority and can essentially write the new constitution as they see fit. The West Pakistanis wanted the Awami League to accept modifications to the National Assembly and guarantee that any changes they do are with the consent of all political parties. The Awami League argued it won the election fairly and should not have to compromise just because the majority supported them. President Yahya Khan chose to support the Awami League stance and it appears he successfully convinced the opposition to join, likely by using the military to pressure them.”

-The national assembly meets! (Prime Minister Sheikh Mujibur Rahman takes over)

National Assembly Passes Six-Points (fires from PAK\_National\_Assembly\_Passes\_Six\_Points)

“The Awami League used its majority to pass its Six Points as the basis for the future constitution of Pakistan. As soon as the Speaker of the Assembly announced the bill would be voted on, the opposition, including all members from West Pakistan, walked out. The leader of the opposition, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto claimed the vote was an act of political abuse and disregarded the opinion of an entire wing of the country. Prime Minister Sheikh Mujibur Rahman condemned the opposition and stated the Six Points had been the main platform of his party which won the absolute majority in the National Assembly. President Yahya Khan, largely possessing symbolic powers now, has flown to Dacca in order to negotiate from the impasse. Bhutto must decide if he will try to establish a compromise with the Awami League or launch a boycott of the National Assembly.”

-Compromise with the Awami League (leads to event in 60 days, “Prepare for a Co-Federation”, “Parliamentary Deadlock” increase construction costs, stability drop)

-Launch boycott of the National Assembly (national spirit, “Parliamentary Deadlock” increase construction costs, stability drop, leads to event in 90 days, “Bangladesh Declares Independence”)

Prepare for Co-Federation

“Following the passing of the Six Points by the Awami League, the West Pakistani parliamentarians left parliament in protest. President Yahya Khan arrived to mediate with the Awami League and the opposition. After intense discussions, a compromise was agreed to end the constant political deadlocks impacting the country. The leader of the opposition, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, agreed to establish Pakistan as a co-federation. This would establish two parliaments, one for each wing. East Pakistan would a lot of autonomy and be virtually self-governing. Pakistan would divide assets with East Pakistan. Although Bhutto agreed to the solution, he publicly aired his reluctance and stated the decision was made under intense pressure from the Awami League and President Yahya Khan. Privately, his supporters are spreading rumors that the military strong armed Bhutto. Regardless, it appears a solution has been reached.”

-Tranquility returns (remove spirit “Parliamentary deadlock”, in 45 days the event “The Co-Federation Begins” occurs and the chain concludes by following that chain it its conclusion)

Bangladesh Declares Independence

“The recent political crisis over the passing of the Six Points during the National Assembly has escalated into a major crisis. The West Pakistani parliamentarians have launched a boycott and refuse to return to Dacca and the National Assembly. Their hopes of forcing the Awami League to back down and compromise has failed. Instead, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman announced to cheering crowds that henceforth the Bengali people would no longer be second class citizens, instead they would control their own destiny. He announced the establishment of Bangladesh and called on all Bengalis to unite to ensure freedom. The announcement caught West Pakistanis completely off-guard. There are already reports of Bengali crowds surrounding cantonments across East Pakistan and blocking movement of supplies and people. The government must decide to either accept this disastrous change, or try to restore order and deploy the troops.”

-Deploy the troops (Launches Operation Searchlight focus, Pakistan will now follow that tree, should also have event “Disarming Bengali Troops”)

-Accept the reality (Pakistan gains event in 10 days, “Pakistan Withdrawal From Bangladesh”)

Pakistan Withdrawal from Bangladesh

“Following the announcement of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman for Bangladesh to be independent, Bengalis across East Pakistan began a virtual blockade of military cantonments across the province. With Pakistani forces running low on supplies, the government had to decide whether to accept the reality, or launch a military intervention. President Yahya Khan decided to accept the loss of East Pakistan and ordered the repatriation of Pakistani soldiers and officials back home. The new Bangladeshi government readily agreed and is allowing Pakistani forces to move to Dacca in order to withdraw by air and sea. The Indian government welcomed the emergence of Bangladesh, while Yahya Khan is facing a virtual revolt from his own officers.”

-A new era (Bangladesh gains independence, Pakistan gains event in 30 days, “Yahya Khan Hands Over Power”)

**PAK\_Democratic\_1965\_Elections Tree events**

1965 General and Presidential Elections (Should launch sometime in Fall 65 if player goes down democratic constitutional path)

“The people of Pakistan went to the polls to elect a new National Assembly and President for Pakistan. This is the first election under the new constitution. The people of Pakistan have two choices. They can either go with President Ayub Khan, who established the new constitution and guided the nation to these elections. He currently controls an alliance of centrist and right leaning parties. Or they can go with the fiery Bengali politician Sheikh Mujibur Rahman who leads a leftist coalition. Ayub Khan embraces a capitalistic development plan and strong central government. Mujibur Rahman wishes to curtail worker exploitation, bring socialism, and expand provincial autonomy.”

-Ayub Khan Sweeps the polls! (completes focus PAK\_Ayub\_Khan\_Centrist\_Coalition)

-Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and his leftists win! (completes focus PAK\_Sheikh\_Mujibur\_Rahman\_Leftist\_Victory)

PTV Begins Broadcasting (comes from focus “PAK\_Establish\_PTV”)

“Pakistan Television (PTV) started its first broadcast last night. The new state television plans on delivering news reports, cultural programs, and entertainment for all citizens. President Ayub Khan in a press release stated his hope the new media would help unite the people of Pakistan and show the world all the beauty that lies within the nation. Although the number of televisions in the country is low, experts believe that this new media will soon become widespread in time.”

-Great Progress for Pakistan (national spirit for 5 years, “PTV Broadcasts” provides stability boost)

Pakistan Asks for Talks (Afghanistan event) (comes from focus PAK\_Hold\_Talks\_With\_Afghan\_Government)

“The Pakistani Ambassador delivered a message from President Ayub Khan inviting a delegation to hold talks in Pakistan. The message was friendly and it appears the Pakistanis are looking to mend ties. However, we cannot let them lull us into a position where we abandon our brothers across the border. Some of the advisors suggest we reject the invitation as words cannot solve our problems. However, others argue we should accept the invitation, to at least see their stance and maybe improve conditions on the border to our advantage.”

-Send delegation (leads to event Afghanistan Sending High-level Delegation in 2 days)

-Decline the invitation (leads to event Afghans Refuse to Talk in 2 days)

Afghanistan Sending High-level Delegation (Pakistan event)

“Our efforts at reaching out to Afghanistan bore fruit as they have agreed to send a high-level delegation to hold talks with us. We can expect their arrival shortly and must consider the approach we wish to take for the talks. For President Ayub, an ethnic Pathan, he is keenly interested in stabilizing ties with Afghanistan and prevent unrest among the Pakistani Pathan population. If such a scenario occurred it could prove disastrous, especially with regards to ties with India. We can take a conciliatory approach and sign agreements to boost ties and cultural exchanges. Or we can take a hardline and call for Afghanistan to accept the Durand Line as the permanent border.”

-Offer to boost ties (Afghanistan gets Pakistan Proposes Options to Boost Ties in 2 days)

-Call for Durand Line to be made permanent (Afghanistan gets Pakistan Calls for Durand Line to be Made Permanent in 2 days)

Pakistan Proposes Options to Boost Ties (Afghanistan Event)

“During talks held with the Pakistanis, they have offered a series of measures, including cultural exchanges that are meant to improve ties. The Pakistani offer is no doubt meant to normalize ties between our states. Increasing cultural ties would afford us to gain more intelligence and would reduce some of the tension in Kabul. However, accepting the initiative may confuse our own people and reduce their fervor for the Pashtunistan cause. We must decide what move would be best.”

-Accept the proposals (Pakistan gets Afghans Accept Efforts to Boost Ties in 2 days, Afghanistan gets 5 year spirit “Pakistan Détente” giving intelligence boost)

-Reject the proposals (Pakistan gets Afghans Decline Effort to Improve Relations in 2 days)

Pakistan Calls for Durand Line to be Made Permanent (Afghanistan event)

“In a jarring meeting with the Pakistanis, they have stated their desire for us to accept the Durand Line as the permanent border. As this stands against the key pillar of our foreign policy, our delegation immediately refused. It appeared the talks were about to end abruptly, however, the Pakistanis offered a compromise. They stated if we could give private assurances that we can accept the Durand Line that would be enough for them. We can accept this compromise, or reject it outright and end the talks.”

-Accept the Compromise (Pakistan gets event Afghanistan Agrees to not Bring up Durand Line in 2 days)

-Reject Proposal (Pakistan gets event Afghanistan Rejects Durand Line in 2 days)

Afghans Refuse to Talk (Pakistan event)

“President Ayub received news that the Afghan government has rebuffed our invitation to hold talks. This is a troubling developments and indicates they are bent on trying to change the status quo. The Afghans are no doubt harboring dangerous designs and we must remain vigilant on the border. Regardless, the military insists the Afghan threat is minimal and can be easily monitored or contained. President Ayub will have to accept this effort has failed.”

-Oh well (Pakistan-Afghan relations drop)

Afghans Accept Efforts to Boost Ties (Pakistan event)

“The Afghans proved very receptive to our proposals on normalizing ties and have accepted. They only asked for minor adjustments meant to improve travel for Afghans with relatives in Pakistan. President Ayub enthusiastically signed the agreements and released a statement celebrating what he termed the brotherly relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan. The Afghan government released its own, more muted statement approving of the agreement, stating it will help facilitate the reunion of Afghans with their families across the border.”

-Wonderful news (big boost in Pakistan-Afghan relations)

Afghans Decline Effort to Improve Relations (Pakistan event)

“The Afghan delegation stated they could not in good conscious accept our generous proposals for normalizing ties. They insisted as long as we continued to deny Pathans the right for Pashtunistan, they could not attempt to mend ties. We informed them that there was nothing left to discuss then. The talks thus concluded and the Afghans returned to Kabul. We released a statement expressing our disappointment with the failure to achieve a breakthrough. The Afghans released their own statement accusing us of using the talks as a means to gain a propaganda victory. President Ayub is bitterly disappointed with the outcome.”

-At least we tried (Pakistan-Afghanistan ties drop)

Afghanistan Rejects Durand Line (Pakistan event)

“The Afghan delegation reiterated that the Durand Line was not on the table. They added that there did not appear to be anything left to discuss and abruptly ended the talks to return home. For President Ayub Khan this marks a major setback in his efforts to establish a calm western border. The Pakistani government released a statement regretting the talks could not achieve a meaningful breakthrough. The Afghan government released its own terse statement accusing Pakistan of using the talks as means to permanently deny the right of Pashtunistan to the Pathan people.

-At least we tried (big drop in Pakistan-Afghanistan ties)

Afghanistan Agrees to not Bring up Durand Line (Pakistan event)

“The Afghan delegation returned and stated that they were willing to give private assurances regarding the Durand Line. They stated they will for the near future not bring up the Durand Line or make it into a major sticking point. President Ayub is very satisfied with this development. The Afghan delegation soon returned back to Kabul. The Pakistani government released a statement calling the talks a positive step and would hopefully lead to a future of positive ties. The Afghan government released its own statement saying it was satisfied with the results of the talks.”

-Good talk (big boost to Pakistan-Afghan relations)

Pakistan Holds Vietnam Talks with US chain (event fires if conditions are met, 1) Vietnam war is a thing 2) focus PAK\_Discuss\_Expanded\_US\_Ties happens 3) Ayub Khan in charge)

US Requests Pakistani Division (Pakistan event)

“A senior American cabinet member met with President Ayub Khan. He stated the United States would appreciate help in its ongoing conflict in Vietnam. He stated the United States was looking for a commitment of at least one infantry division. In exchange the United States can provide economic support, equipment for two infantry divisions and half an armoured division. The people of Pakistan are generally sympathetic to the anti-colonial struggle of the Vietnamese and would not view our involvement positively. However, the military would no doubt really appreciate the extra equipment. However, there would likely be discontent among the junior officers and soldiers over the foreign deployment.”

-Accept the request (US get event Pakistan Accept Request)

-Decline the request (US get event Pakistan Refuses Request)

Pakistan Refuses Request (US event)

“Pakistan President Ayub Khan informed us he could not provide an infantry division for combat duty in Vietnam. Instead he offered to send a medical unit. However, as we have no need for such services, we declined the request. This is a setback to our efforts at internationalizing Vietnam as a global conflict against communism. Some of our allies in Congress will be sure to point out that despite our history of aid to Pakistan, they appear reluctant to return the favor and aid us. The Pakistanis are mostly worried about their own conflicts in the region and the risk of domestic backlash if they sent troops.”

-Damn it (US-Pakistan relations drop)

Pakistan Accepts Request (US events)

“President Ayub Khan informed us he would dispatch an infantry division for Vietnam. He stated his top military officers are already considering which unit to send and state Pakistan is proud to continue the historical legacy of South Asian military deployments abroad to ensure global security. His government will soon release a statement to the public explaining the decision was based on existing ties with the United States and a desire to aid the Vietnamese people against the evils of Soviet-style communism. We will soon give orders to dispatch the promised arms and cash to the Pakistani government.”

-Great news (US-Pakistan relations boost, Pakistan gets event “Pakistan Dispatches Division to Vietnam in 30 days)

Pakistan Dispatches Division to Vietnam (Pakistan event)

“Despite some large demonstrations by university students, the government of Pakistan confirmed an infantry division was embarking to deploy in Vietnam. The force is meant to aid in the security of Asia against a violent, European communist ideology. The Pakistanis are painstakingly avoiding criticism of all communism to avoid antagonizing China. Ever since the government announced its intentions, there have been protests by leftists and religious activists. Both accuse the government of supporting Western imperialism and selling Pakistani lives for cash. The Pakistan military appears supportive, but privately it seems many officers and soldiers worked hard to avoid being deployed abroad. Regardless, the Pakistan government remains committed and has refused to state what the American government is providing Pakistan in exchange for its help.”

-Good luck chaps (1 pakistan division sent as an expeditionary force to Vietnam or one division removed [idk what mechanic would be best for this] Pakistan-China ties drop, national spirit 5 year “Vietnam Protests” drop in stability, slight drop in military organization/morale, construction costs for infra/civ/mil/office park increased, Pakistan gains modern US infantry equipment, artillery, trucks for 2 Infantry divisions, while receiving tanks, trucks, and APCs for half an armoured division, and also 2 office parks to simulate the economic aid)

Nationalizing Some Industries (comes from PAK\_Nationalize\_Some\_Industries)

“The government passed legislation that nationalized the steel industry. This is the latest measures by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman to push the nation towards a socialist economy. The nationalization is meant to increase productivity, curtail corruption, and end any exploitation of workers. Rahman told reporters after the vote that the era of crony capitalism in Pakistan was over. He further stated that government guidance and funding would expand productivity and lead to a more efficient industry. Critics point out the government may not have the capability or experience to run such an industry and there are worries that corruption could undermine the process. Regardless, the announcement is expected to be popular among many in the country.”

-For the people (adds 3 steel mills, national spirit “Nationalized steel” that greatly increases time to produce steel mill)

Pakistan Questions American Ties (event from PAK\_Reassess\_American\_Relations)

“During a recent National Assembly debate, members of the government asked the Foreign Minister questions regarding tie with the United States. These parliamentarians question how Pakistan could maintain friendly ties with a nation openly engaged with colonial powers and at times perpetuating continued colonial rule across the globe. The Foreign Minister agreed with those statements and insisted the government would re-evaluate ties between Pakistan and the United States. Many observers noted this display in parliament was likely staged by the government to showcase why Pakistan wanted to move away from the United States and establish closer ties to socialist states. The American Ambassador noted his disappointment with the comments made at the National Assembly while the State Department in Washington abruptly cancelled a planned visit of senior economic officials to Pakistan. Pakistan likewise cancelled plans to welcome an American military mission to the country. The Chinese and Soviet government are said to be happy with these recent events.”

-A new era (US-Pakistan ties greatly hurt, China-Pakistan and Soviet-Pakistan ties big boost)

**PAK\_Democratic\_1970\_Election (Events from this tree)**

1970 General and Presidential Elections (Should launch sometime in Fall 70 if player goes down democratic constitutional path)

“Once again millions of Pakistanis took to the polls for elections to determine which party would rule Pakistan and who will be President. Former President and father of the current constitution, Ayub Khan announced his retirement from politics and will not participate. However, the young Zulfikar Ali Bhutto appears to be leading his own party, the Pakistan Peoples Party and a centrist coalition against Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and his leftist coalition of socialist parties. Although Bhutto and Rahman both advocate socialism, Bhutto advocates for an Islamic Socialism which Rahman supporters dismiss as too watered down. For parties at the center and right leaning, Bhutto appears the lesser of two evils, especially as he supports a strong center, however, there is also a ground-swell of support for not just the socialism of Rahman but also his advocacy of an almost non-existent center and greater provincial autonomy, especially for East Pakistan.”

-Bhutto Triumphs! (completes focus PAK\_Bhutto\_Triumphs)

-Rahman Victorious! (completes focus PAK\_Sheikh\_Mujibur\_Rahman\_Victorious)

Six Points Proposal at National Assembly (event from PAK\_Propose\_Six\_Points)

“In a tense National Assembly session, President Sheikh Mujibur Rahman spoke in favor of a newly presented bill calling for the implementation of the Six Points for East Pakistan. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman unveiled the Six Points several years earlier as a series of policies meant to secure the rights and dignity of East Pakistan. At the time, West Pakistanis and federalists condemned the proposals for essentially granting East Pakistan independence. After his speech, a fiery debate took place with many in the opposition, especially representatives from West Pakistan, condemned the new bill as writing the death warrant for united Pakistan. Many government representatives and Bengali members spoke in favor of the bill, calling it a restoration of Bengali honor.”

-A Dangerous situation (player has to side to either go with Political Unrest or Six Points Proposal Amended

Political Unrest (event from PAK\_Dealing\_With\_Political\_Unrest)

“News of the Six Points bill in the National Assembly has seen Pakistan plunged into unrest. Across West Pakistan, many have taken to the street to condemn Sheikh Mujibur Rahman as a Bengali agent working to destroy the nation. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the leader of the opposition spoke at some of the rallies in Karachi, stating he understood the feeling of anguish among the people. In Dacca, Bengalis came in massive crowds celebrating the bill. Many feel Pakistan had treated them as second-class citizens and the new bill would rectify the problem.”

-Turmoil (spirit, “Political Unrest” big stability drop, production/efficiency drops, event West Pakistani Politicians Leave Dacca fires 10 days later)

West Pakistani Politicians Leave Dacca

“The political fallout of the Six Points bill reached a critical point when all the West Pakistani representatives walked out of the National Assembly and flew out of Dacca. They were led out by the opposition leader Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Upon landing in Karachi, Bhutto declared they would not return to the parliament unless the government withdrew the Six Points bill. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was defiant, stating he would not be cowed from carrying out the will of the people. He noted the remaining members of the assembly can finish passing the bill without the opposition. Analysts note that without the boycotting parliamentarians, the country appears clearly divided.”

-Oh no (event, military divided on issue fires 5 days later, negative impacts of spirit “Political Unrest” increase)

Military Divided on Issue

“Since the new constitution came into effect, the military accelerated its efforts to better recruit proportional to the ethnic makeup of the country. As a result, there are far more Bengalis in the armed forces than previously. This has made the current political climate more difficult. There had been discussions within the Army to perhaps intervene and seize control over the situation. However, it became clear that such an act might instigate major mutiny or an insurrection by Bengali forces. Considering many of these soldiers and officers are based in East Pakistan, any order to seize the National Assembly could result in disaster. The GHQ informed the opposition leaders that the military cannot act positively given the circumstances.”

-Situation report (event, Division of Assets Agreed in 30 days)

Division of Assets Agreed

“Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and a delegation of West Pakistani parliamentarians, military leaders, and civil servants met with their Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and his own delegation. After a series of discussions, the two sides agreed on a division of assets and the repatriation of West Pakistani personnel from East Pakistan. It is clear Rahman will not compromise on his Six Points and such a passage would be intolerable to the people of West Pakistan. This private agreement paves the way for Rahman to declare Bengali independence and end the united Pakistan experiment. The repatriation is already quietly occurring to make the transition as smooth as possible.”

-A peaceful transition (event Bangladesh Achieves Independence occurs in 60 days)

Bangladesh Achieves Independence

“In a stunning announcement, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman has proclaimed the independence of East Pakistan as Bangladesh. He gave the announcement to cheering crowds. Bengalis across the new nation have started to fly homemade flags. In West Pakistan, now just Pakistan, the mood is despondent but muted. Many had expected this announcement for weeks and at this point many feel it is good riddance. Not many Pakistanis remain in the former East Pakistan and they are expected home soon. The Pakistan military has instituted martial law and handed power to Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the head of the largest political party in the country. He has promised to restore order and establish a new constitution for Pakistan.”

-Major loss (spirit, “Political Turmoil” removed, Bangladesh gains independence, the focus PAK\_BHUTTO\_CML opens, this is the new path for Pakistan, event Military Must Rebuild in 30 days)

Military Must Rebuild

“The loss of Bangladesh is a major blow to the Pakistan military. Nearly one-third of its personnel were Bengali and the vast majority have joined the new state. The military will need to rebuild its ranks, but thankfully there are not only ample reserves but a strong tradition of military service among many communities in Pakistan. Regardless, it will take time to restore our capacities and re-establish certain facilities. The new Chief Martial Law Administrator, Zulifkar Ali Bhutto has pledged his complete support for the efforts to restore the Pakistan military to its former glory.”

-We will recover (spirit “Military Rebuild” for 5 years, manpower severely reduced, maybe by up to 50 percent, if possible, remove a third of all equipment for the Pakistan military, organizational drop)

Six Points Proposal Amended (from focus PAK\_Six\_Points\_Amended)

“When President Sheikh Mujibur Rahman supported a proposed bill to adopt the Six Points for East Pakistan it led to intense criticism from West Pakistanis. However, after the initial tension, the two sides agreed to amend the proposed bill in a way that both sides find beneficial. Ultimately, these discussions bore fruit and the government will soon present an amended version of the bill that will pass. Neither side is said to be wholly satisfied with the agreement, but considering the circumstances, it is better than the alternative.”

-The bill is amended (event, Plans for east Pakistan fires in 30 days)

Plans for East Pakistan Announced

“The newly amended bill on the Six Points past the National Assembly with little debate. The bill revamps the political structure of Pakistan. West Pakistan will become Pakistan and have a separate federal parliament than from the planned establishment of an autonomous East Pakistan. East Pakistan will enjoy its own parliament, defence force, and development policy. The two wings will now be connected through a shared foreign policy and economic ties. Both wings will have their own executives, with disputes resolved through dialogue. The initial reaction of the people in both wings is disappointment, but an acceptance that this solution was needed to stop the decades of political problems plaguing the country since independence.”

-Plan unveiled (Sprit “Preparing for East Pakistan” negative impact on all construction, production/efficiency as well, event Repatriation of Pakistanis fires in 60 days)

Repatriation of Pakistanis

“Since the announcement regarding the establishment of East Pakistan was announced, federal employees and military personnel were asked to pick which federal system they wanted to join. Either Pakistan or East Pakistan. Since then, there has been extensive effort for the moving of Pakistanis from East Pakistan ahead of the establishment of East Pakistan. At the same time East Pakistanis are also being shifted back home. One newspaper noted a flight of East Pakistani military officers exited a plane in Dacca, only to see Pakistani officers immediately board the same plane to return back to Pakistan. Unfortunately the repatriation is leading to some issues, especially for families where one spouse is from Pakistan and the other from East Pakistan.”

-Keep the flights going (Spirit “Preparing for East Pakistan” impacts slightly better, event Division of National Assets in 60 days)

Division of National Assets

“Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who will take control of Pakistan once East Pakistan is established concluded talks with Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, who will head East Pakistan. The two men agreed to a division of national assets between the two sides. This includes the division of cash reserves, resources, and the military. Both men were positive after the talks and expressed their satisfaction over the new Pakistan about to form. The agreement was financially generous to East Pakistan and many interpret this as a gesture from Pakistan that despite the changed status, they still see East Pakistan as a part of united Pakistan.”

-An agreement was reached (Spirit “Preparing for East Pakistan” impacts slightly better, event East Pakistan Formed in 60 days, 2 Office Parks in West Pakistan removed, 2 gained in Dacca)

East Pakistan Formed

“After months of negotiations and preparations, East Pakistan finally began functioning as an autonomous province of Pakistan. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman addressed the people of East Pakistan stating his promise for the restoration of Bengali dignity and honor was complete. He stated Pakistan has emerged stronger and more united with this decision and both wings will now prosper together and not at the expense of each other. Large crowds gathered to watch a parade which included cultural floats and a military parade of soldiers from the newly established East Pakistan Army. In Pakistan the reaction was more mute. The new leader of Pakistan Zulfikar Ali Bhutto stated he would maintain the state as is until the next elections. At this point many in Pakistan accepted this result was inevitable so there has been a quiet acceptance.”

-A new era (spirit “Preparing for East Pakistan” removed, East Pakistan released as a puppet of Pakistan, in 30 days event “Hand East Pakistan Military Assets” occurs)

Hand East Pakistan Military Assets

“Since the last constitution came into effect, a much stronger effort was made to better recruit ethnic groups proportional to their representation within Pakistan. Although many senior officers were Pakistanis, there were a large number of young Bengali officers and soldiers. The vast majority of whom signed up to join the East Pakistan Army. We are also committed to hand the East Pakistan military its share of our equipment. This leaves a big headache for GHQ who suddenly find a lack of manpower and assets to call upon. However, the provinces of Pakistan were historically a major source of military manpower across the subcontinent and many volunteers can eagerly be found. More importantly, Pakistan does have ample reserves as well. Pakistan will be fine but restructuring the military to tap these sources will take time and effort.”

-We will restore our strength (spirit “Military Rebuild” for 5 years, manpower severely reduced, maybe by up to 50 percent, if possible, remove a third of all equipment for the Pakistan military, organizational drop)

Nationalization of Essential Industries Act (event from PAK\_Nationalization\_of\_Essential\_Industries\_Act)

“As part of the initiative of President Sheikh Mujibur Rahman to transform Pakistan into a socialist economy, the national assembly passed the Nationalization of Essential Industries Act. This bill calls for the nationalization of the petroleum and electric industries. The government argued these are vital industries that should not put citizens at the mercy of capitalist price gauging or under the control of private corporations. With the bill passed, the President directed federal resources to begin the process of bringing these companies under government supervision.”

-Socialism marches on (5 power plants, 3 oil resource buildings and 1 oil reserve gained, national spirit “Electric and Gas Nationalized” makes those buildings more expensive to build)

**Events from Tree PAK\_CML\_Bhutto**

Bhutto Assumes Martial Law Powers (event from PAK\_CML\_Bhutto)

“Considering the situation Pakistan finds itself, the military found it had no choice but to hand power over to Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Bhutto controls the largest political party in Pakistan and has had electoral success which gives him a legitimacy no military leader possesses. Bhutto in his opening speech promised to rebuild Pakistan both physically and as a people. He has promised to listen to all voices in the country and begin the process of transitioning the country towards a constitution all Pakistanis can approve of. He added his current title of Chief Martial Law Administrator and President were only temporary and meant to aid in the initial rebuilding of the country. His speech was well-received and many see it as a good sign for the future of Pakistan.”

-A man of the people

**Events from Tree PAK\_1965\_Presidential\_Elections**

Fatima Jinnah Named Opposition Candidate (this event should launch if on Presidential Path in the fall of 1964)

“The first election under the constitution of President Ayub Khan is set to go in a few months. Many analysts believe Ayub will win easily, especially since the Basic Democrats electoral college consists mainly of individuals he appointed or approved of. However, the opposition parties have unified and announced Fatima Jinnah, sister of the beloved founder of Pakistan, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, to be their candidate. Fatima Jinnah is well known for her close relationship to her brother and extensive efforts after Partition to aid women and refugees. Despite her popularity and name, President Ayub is said to not be too worried over his opponent.”

-Opposition fired up (in 30 days, get event “Jinnah Draws Massive Crowds”)

Jinnah Draws Massive Crowds

“Fatima Jinnah, the beloved sister of the venerated founder of Pakistan Muhammad Ali Jinnah is campaigning across Pakistan for the Presidency. She is the candidate for the Combined Opposition Party and is opposing the sitting President, Ayub Khan. Newspapers are publishing pictures and reporting on massive crowds coming out to see Jinnah. In her speeches Jinnah condemns the Ayub Khan regime for being too soft on India, secular, and anti-democratic. She wishes to restore democracy, end the current indirect election system, and more openly incorporate Islam to the state. As she remained largely out of the public eye since the early 1950s, many Pakistanis are coming to see her campaign and travel, many hoping to just have a glimpse of a woman seen as a great freedom fighter for independence and known across the nation as Mader-e Millat (mother of the nation).”

-Good for her (Combined Opposition Party gets a big boost in popularity, stability boost, event in 30 days “Anti-Jinnah Campaign Criticized”)

Anti-Jinnah Campaign Criticized

“Over the past several weeks, a number of President Ayub Khan supporters and members of the media have published scathing articles and editorials against Fatima Jinnah. In addition, local authorities have allowed very conservative parties to hold demonstrations condemning the notion of a woman leader for Pakistan. This despite the fact that Jinnah has the endorsement of the largest religious party, the Jamaat-i-Islami. However, this campaign to discredit Jinnah has backfired. Intellectuals, politicians, and activists across the country have rallied to her support. Crowds of Pakistanis are also condemning the government for offending the reputation of a woman widely considered to be the Mader-e Millat (mother of the nation). The backlash is directly impacting the popularity of Ayub Khan.”

-Big mistake (popularity of Ayub Khan party drops, popularity of Combined Opposition Party goes up, event “1965 Presidential Elections Held” occurs in 45 days)

1965 Presidential Elections Held (should occur in Jan 1965, may have to adjust he days for the election campaign events to reach Jan 65)

“The 1965 Presidential Elections occurred. The people of Pakistan are to elect 80,000 Basic Democrats who then voted for the president. When the final tally was released, President Ayub Khan was declared the winner, receiving over sixty percent of the vote. His victory was seen as a forgone conclusion as most the Basic Democrats were his appointees. However, analysts were still surprised by how many votes Fatima Jinnah ended up receiving. The reaction among many Pakistanis is disappointment as many felt she had the support of the people. Many in the country now view the constitution setup by Ayub Khan as rigged to keep him in power and there are now calls for more democratic reforms, especially from East Pakistan where Fatima Jinnah was especially popular.”

-Ayub Khan Triumphant (PAK\_Presidential\_1965\_Elections and PAK\_Ayub\_Khan\_Triumphant complete, opening the tree for events, Ayub Khan’s party loses popularity)

Hold Talks With Awami League? (Event from PAK\_Hold\_Talks\_With\_Awami\_Legue)

“Ever since Sheikh Mujibur Rahman released his dangerous Six Points he has caused mass unrest among Bengalis across East Pakistan. The Bengalis are increasingly being attracted to an anti-state path and the status quo does not appear to be a solution right now. The question is how to approach this difficult problem without causing more problems or fueling separatist tendencies among Bengalis. One approach is to discredit Rahman and his Awami League. Our intelligence agencies have discovered a plot involving separatists and the Indian government. Pursuing this case publicly would expose the Awami League as the traitors we know them to be. Many advisors support this approach. The other option is to reduce restrictions on public protests. This would be a concession that allows us to invite the Awami League for high-level talks regarding the future of East Pakistan. We would likely have to compromise but swiftly moving in that direction could reduce the possibility of armed resistance.”

-Pursue the case (PAK\_Agartala\_Conspiracy is open as a focus, PAK\_Reduce\_Protest\_Restriction isn’t available)

-Reduce Protest Restrictions (PAK\_Reduce\_Protest\_Restriction is open as a focus, PAK\_Agartala\_Conspiracy isn’t available)

Agartala Conspiracy Plot Unveiled (event from PAK\_Agartala\_Conspiracy)

“After a deep investigation, the ISI informed the government of a vast conspiracy it uncovered in East Pakistan. According to their agents, leading members of the Awami League, along with Bengali military officers and civil servants have conspired to organize an armed uprising for a separate state. Many of the key conspirators, including top aids of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman were holding these talks in the Indian town of Agartala, often with Indian intelligence and military officials to secure their support for the uprising. Our intelligence agent at one point was fired upon by some conspirators but still managed to bring the information. The government will soon issue arrest warrants and announce the charges against the accused.”

-Good work (event Arrest the Conspirators occurs in 15 days)

Arrest the Conspirators

“The nation of Pakistan was stunned this morning over reports that military officers, civil servants, and Awami League members, including party leader Sheikh Mujibur Rahman were arrested. They are being charged by the government for conspiring with India to launch an insurrection against the state of Pakistan. The government statement suggests the recent efforts by the Awami League to demand more autonomy was only a ploy made under Indian guidance to weaken Pakistan. President Ayub Khan in his own statement called for a swift trial to reveal the truth of this evil conspiracy. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman in his statement denied the charges, calling them fabricated and a desperate attempt to silence the voice of the Bengali majority.”

-The trial commences (“Public Trial of Agartala Conspiracy Begins” event fires in 4 months)

Public Trial on Agartala Conspiracy Begins

“The long-awaited trial of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and his alleged conspirators began today. The court is a tribunal led by three judges, one non-Bengali the other two Bengali. They are to hear evidence that the accused plotted an armed uprising against Pakistan with the help of a foreign power, India. The case will see over 200 witnesses along with evidence to support an extensive charge list. However, there is widespread anger over the case in East Pakistan. Many accuse the government of fabricating the charges in a conspiracy against autonomy for East Pakistan. These claims were fueled by revelations from a British attorney aiding the accused that some of the witnesses admitted to being coerced into testifying. Large protests are occurring daily, calling for the case to be dismissed.”

-Uh oh (spirit “Bengali Unrest” negative impacts get worse, Students Join Protests fires 60 days later)

Students Join Protests

“The Agartala Conspiracy trial continues to alienate and spur protest among Bengalis in East Pakistan. As the trial continues, more and more Bengalis increasingly view the charges as outlandish and a plot meant to silence the popular Sheikh Mujubur Rahman. In a recent development, students, especially from Dacca University, have started joining the protests. This agitation continues to negatively impact the economy and functioning of the state. The government however remains defiant and claims it will not halt its pursuit of justice. However, it continues to face accusations that witnesses were coerced and documents were falsified.”

-Strikes expand (spirit “Bengali Unrest” negative impacts get worse, event “Action Committee Formed” fires in 60 days)

Action Committee Formed

“The Bengali protestors agitating for the dismissal of charges against those accused in the Agartala Conspiracy trial have formed an Action Committee. The Action Committee, directed by Awami League activists plans on organizing protests, strikes, and agitation in order to maximize the impact against the government. President Ayub Khan had hoped the case would show the people of East Pakistan the danger of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and expose him as a separatist, however, it appears this effort has backfired. Even pro-democracy activists in West Pakistan are beginning to voice support for Sheikh Mujibur Rahman as the case is turning into an anti-Ayub cause.”

-Push on (spirit “Bengali Unrest” negative impacts get worse, “Conspirator Killed in Prison” event fires 60 days later)

Conspirator Killed in Prison

“Dacca was swept in violence following news that Sergeant Zahurul Haq, one of the accused in the Agartala Conspiracy Case was shot by a guard. Although he was rushed to the local military hospital, Haq succumbed to his wounds. It is unclear what led to the shooting but news of it caused massive mobs to start fires at government buildings and the State House where the case is being heard. The three tribunal judges managed to escape but the resulting attacks saw widespread fires that burned evidence and documents related to the case. The next morning massive crowds returned to Dacca to condemn the killing and accuse the government of trying to assassinate the accused as the court case was stalling.”

-Will this end? (spirit “Bengali Unrest” negative impacts get worse, “Ayub Khan Withdraws the Case” event fires in 10 days)

Ayub Khan Withdraws the Case

“President Ayub Khan directed the government to withdraw the Agartala Conspiracy case and dismiss the charges against the accused. In a statement the government insisted it had the evidence to convict but the circumstances on the ground and instability made the trial unsustainable. After his release from prison, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and the other accused went to a massive public reception at a Dacca racecourse. He was met with jubilant crowds who chanted his new title among the people, the Friend of Bengal. In his comments Rahman insisted the Six Points were not separatist nor anti-Pakistan and stated his appreciation for the people who stopped a dictator from erasing the opposition and voice of the people. Many Bengalis view this episode as a great victory, and many in East Pakistan are now firmly in support of the Awami League, making the trial a major blunder from Ayub Khan.”

-Bad decision (spirit “Bengali Unrest” negative impacts are improved slightly, Awami League gets huge boost in popularity)

Hold Fresh Round Table with Awami League (Event from PAK\_Hold\_Round\_Table\_Talks)

“Following the decision of the government to lift restrictions on protests, the Awami League and its leader Sheikh Mujibur Rahman agreed to hold talks with President Ayub Khan over the Six Points. Mujibur Raham released the Six Points earlier as the basis for relations between East Pakistan and West Pakistan. Critics note the Six Points separates almost all institutions in the country and would leave East Pakistan virtually independent. However, supporters of the Six Points state its implementation would stop tensions between the two wings and allow both to grow together instead of at the expense of each other. The talks are expected to be long and difficult, but many across the country are said to find this recent government initiative a positive step.”

-At least they are talking (spirit “Bengali Unrest” negative impacts are improved slightly, Ayub Khan party gets some popularity, event “Mujibur Rahman Demands Complete Adoption of Six Points” fires in 3 days)

Mujibur Rahman Demands Complete Adoption of Six Points

“During the initial phase of discussions, both the government and Awami League laid out their negotiating positions. However, it has become clear that Sheikh Mujibur Rahman appears unwilling to compromise on his hugely popular Six Points and has called on the government to adopt it for East Pakistan. He stated this was the only route to ensure peace and unity for all of Pakistan. The government side is said to be annoyed by this posturing. However, some of the advisors for Ayub Khan suggest he can offer East Pakistan greater autonomy, essentially adopting several of the Six Points but not conceding on granting East Pakistan an independent economy or completely independent defence force. The other option would be to walk out of the talks, this would be seen as popular to West Pakistanis but would effectively fail at resolving the tensions in East Pakistan.”

-Offer Autonomy (get evet “Ayub Khan Offers East Pakistan Autonomy” in 3 days)

-End the talks (get event “Ayub Khan Ends the Talks” in 3 days)

Ayub Khan Offers East Pakistan Autonomy

“President Ayub Khan carefully laid out a proposal to Sheikh Mujibur Rahman over the future status of East Pakistan. He noted his appreciation that many in the province desire major change in the relationship between both wings. However, he stated as is, the Six Points was not a feasible solution. Instead he has offered to grant East Pakistan extensive autonomy, giving it control of its development funds, taxation, and internal policies. However, he could not grant a completely independent economy or an independent defence force. Though he offered concessions on both, including giving control of the East Pakistan Rifles to the East Pakistan legislature. For Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, this would grant him many of the Six Points and achieve his goal of autonomy. He and key supporters are inclined to accept the compromise. However, some hardliners in the party insist they remain committed to the Six Points and reject the proposal.”

-Accept the compromise (get event “Mujibur Rahman Accepts Offer” in 2 days)

-Reject the compromise (get event “Mujibur Rahman Rejects Offer” in 2 days)

Ayub Khan Ends the Talks

“President Ayub Khan abruptly ended the Round Table talks and returned to West Pakistan. He stated his government sought to earnestly discuss outstanding issues with the Awami League but the group proved unwilling to negotiate for the betterment of the people of Pakistan. Many editorials in West Pakistan spoke in favor of the President, stating he had made the right decision and exposed Sheikh Mujibur Rahman as a dishonest politician who harbors dangerous designs for the future of Pakistan. In East Pakistan, the Awami League blamed the government for acting rashly and using the talks as a means to score political points with their base. Although they received support from pro-democracy newspapers, they also faced criticism, especially from the other major East Pakistani parties who accused the Awami League of pushing a radical agenda against the will of many Bengalis and Biharis living in East Pakistan.”

Awami League exposed (“Bengali Unrest” negative impacts much more reduced, Ayub Khan party gains some popularity as does Awami League)

Mujibur Rahman Accepts Offer

“Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, leader of the Awami League told the government he accepted their compromise. He personally told President Ayub Khan that the Bengali people would not forget his decision to listen to their desires. The President reciprocated the kind words and stated his hope that the new agreement would herald a new era for Pakistan. It was decided that a formal agreement would not be signed, and once the President informed the senior government officials, a final agreement could be made. Until then, both sides agreed not to reveal the details or preliminary agreement reached as it could be changed. When the talks ended, both sides released a statement noting great progress had been made and future talks were likely. Analysts noted neither pro-government or pro-Awami League publications sought to criticize the other side and as President Ayub Khan returned to Pakistan, a sense of optimism prevailed.”

-Breakthrough! (Pakistan gets event “Ayub Khan Adjusts Autonomy Offer” in 7 days)

Mujibur Rahman Rejects Offer

“Sheikh Mujibur Rahman the leader of the Awami League rejected the proposal by the government to offer much greater autonomy for East Pakistan. President Ayub Khan thought the offer was fair as it met most of the Six Points, but the Awami League still refused. The talks quickly concluded afterwards and both sides released terse statements. The government accused the Awami League of negotiating dishonestly and rejecting reasonable offers. The Awami League stated it would not compromise on the dignity of the people of East Pakistan. Nationally, supporters of the government were satisfied with its actions. Although the Awami League supporters are satisfied, their hardline has alienated those on the fence.”

-Talks end in failure (“Bengali Unrest” negative impacts much more reduced, Ayub Khan party gains some popularity as does Awami League)

Ayub Khan Adjusts Autonomy Offer

“In stunning news, the expected agreement between the government and Awami League has fallen through. The Awami League claims the government sought to change the agreed upon terms and it could not accept them. Nationally there is much disappointment at the failure of the government to complete an agreement. President Ayub Khan is quiet over the failure, but analysts suspect the Pakistan military likely spoke against the proposed agreement. Without the support of the military, the government had no choice but to let the agreement fail. With both sides dug in on their stances, there is little hope for the future.”

-An agreement failed to materialize (“Bengali Unrest” negative impacts increased, Ayub Khan party loses some popularity as Awami League gains popularity)

Pakistan Requests Continued Economic Aid (US Event from PAK\_Discuss\_Continued\_Foreign\_Aid)

“The Pakistan government recently sent a delegation of top economic officials to discuss the continuation of financing for its economic programs. The Pakistanis noted that American aid in securing foreign financing had greatly aided the government in its last economic plan. They noted that for Pakistan to finally turn the corner economically, it needs more support. We have to decide if we want to continue supporting the Pakistani economy. This would improve relations and give us more leverage with them. However, there are others who argue too much funding will make Pakistan dependent on such support and hurt their economy in the long-term, we must decide what to do.”

- Guaranteed Funding (improve US-Pakistan relations, leads to Pakistan event “Foreign Funding Secured” in 5 days)

-Reject the funding (big drop in US-Pakistan relations)

Foreign Funding Secured

“We received excellent news from Washington. The US agreed to continue supporting our economy through economic aid and loans. They will also help us secure funding from other friendly states to keep the economy booming. Although some advisors worry our dependence on such funding will lead to long-term issues, the benefits now can truly transform our nation into a modern economy. The Finance Minister is already drawing up plans to use the funding for major development projects. Ideally with this support, the entire nation will soon reap the benefits of a booming economy.”

-Excellent (improve US-Pakistan relations, Pakistan gains national spirit for five years, “heavy foreign economic aid” which will give a big boost in constructing civilian factories and office parks, will lead to “Massive Crisis of Payment” event at the end)

Adjust Interest Rate? (event from PAK\_Adjust\_Interest\_Rate)

“The economy is currently suffering a downturn, mostly due to the increasing debt incurred by the government and excessive spending by banks. The Finance Minister is worried the current interest rate is too low and we should raise it in order to control the potential of a crisis of payments. Some advisors worry raising interest rates will alienate business interests and hurt growth, but sometimes the government must make the difficult decisions. The choice of how to act lies with the President.”

-Raise interest rates (5 year spirit, “Higher Interest Rates” which will increase the cost of economic buildings)

-Keep interest rates (in 360 days get event “Banking Crisis”)

Banking Crisis

“Many banks across Pakistan are reporting they are running dangerously low on funds and are struggling to recoup the credit they have been extending. A lot of this is due to government encouragement of financing and the current interest rates. The banks will be a lot more reluctant to hand out financing and will need time to rebuild their assets. This is a major blow for the economic health of the country, but we will persevere and prosper.”

-Banking Problems (3 year spirit, “Banking Crisis” greatly increase cost of economic buildings)

National Reports on Corruption (Event from PAK\_Reports\_On\_Corruption)

“In response to a series of media reports on corruption within the country, including accusations against family members of President Ayub, the government has published its own reports on corruption. The government identified key leaders in black market training and families which possess excessive amounts of wealth and land. The government has promised to crackdown on these issues to lower the prices of goods and force such families to pay their share of taxes to the state. Many in the public have welcomed this new initiative.”

-Welcome news (increase in popularity for Ayub Khan party and stability boost)

Wartime Rebuilding (event from PAK\_Wartime\_Rebuilding)

“Since the last war ended, the country faces the dilemma on how it must rebuild. Some advocate the priority should be on rebuilding the national economy. However, considering the continued security situation we face, there are many who advocate a focus on rebuilding our military capacity. Rebuilding the economy could provide us with a long-term base to establish a stronger defence industry. However, neglecting the armed forces now could lead to disaster if India or Afghanistan choose to challenge us. We must determine where to put our limited resources in recovering from the war.”

-Focus on the military (5 year sprit, “Rebuild the Military” economic construction more difficult, boost in production/efficiency of military factories)

-Focus on the economy (5 year spirit, “Rebuild the Economy” opposite of “Rebuild the Military”)

Dealing with the Western Border (Event from PAK\_Dealing\_With\_Western\_Border)

“Afghanistan has always threatened the unity of our nation. Since independence they constantly stir up Pathan nationalism through their Pashtunistan campaign. In addition, they have continuously refused to recognize our border along the Durand Line. Over the years we suspect they have not only been spreading propaganda but also engaged in clandestine and overt efforts to stir an armed uprising. So far our forces have remained vigilant to the threat. However, the status quo is no longer acceptable, especially as we have other security concerns to deal with. We have two options on Afghanistan. We can either open a dialogue and strengthen bilateral relations, or we can respond to Afghan aggression with our own hardline and force them to the peace table.”

-Diplomatic approach (opens the PAK\_Propoe\_Afghan\_Talks focus and that tree)

-Hardline approach (opens the PAK\_Hardline\_With\_Afghanistan focus and that tree)

Pakistan Proposes Talks (Afghanistan event, event from PAK\_Propose\_Afghan\_Talks)

“The Pakistani government has invited us for talks in Peshawar. From media reports and discussions with their ambassadors, it is clear the Pakistanis are seeking to hold an olive branch to us. Although there are some hardliners who advocate we reject the talks as long as Pashtunistan is not on the agenda, doing so will likely alienate non-Pushtoon leaders in the country. They are increasingly criticizing our government for what it calls an obsession with Pashtunistan which has cost the nation dearly in terms of trade. We will send a delegation but the highest-ranking member of it will be the Foreign Minister, this way we can keep both the hardliners and moderates happy. The hardliners will like the idea of not sending more senior officials, while the moderates welcome the possibility of peace talks. The talks will take place in a week.”

-Cautiously Optimistic

Afghan-Pakistan Talks in Peshawar (Pakistan/Afghanistan event)

“The Foreign Minister of Afghanistan arrived in Peshawar to hold talks with senior Pakistani leaders over the outstanding issues between both states. The Pakistani government gave the visiting Afghans a large reception and provided tours for the first few days, including a tour of the famed Bala Hissar Fort. This visit did result in a small gaffe as the Afghan media criticized the Foreign Minister for visiting the former royal residence of the Afghan monarchy that is now headquarters to what Afghanistan terms an occupying military force. Despite these minor issues, the talks have now started and the Pakistani government has not hidden its hopes that a breakthrough can be reached.”

-The talks begin (Afghanistan gets “Pakistan Offer More Open Borders” in 2 days)

Pakistan Offer More Open Borders (Afghanistan event)

“The Pakistani government noted that it considers the Durand Line to be the official border of both nations, despite the criticism of Afghanistan. However, it also noted that at independence, Pakistan made it a point to withdraw permanent military outposts from the Tribal Areas to respect the autonomy of its tribes. The Pakistanis state this demonstrates their desire for peace in the region and respect for the peoples living on the border. In fact the Pakistanis have offered to further loosen border restrictions on the border to allow Afghan and Pakistani families separated at the border to more easily travel to one another. On the surface the proposal appears very sound and would benefit Afghani families. Signing the agreement appears very beneficial, especially if we want peace eventually. However, some in Kabul worry the proposal is a steppingstone for the Pakistanis to lull Afghanistan and eventually have us accept the Durand Line.”

-Accept Proposal (leads to event “Pakistan-Afghanistan Agree to Looser Borders”)

-Reject Proposal (Leads to event “Pakistan-Afghanistan Talks End in Failure”)

Pakistan-Afghanistan Talks End in Failure (Pakistan/Afghanistan event)

“The Foreign Minister of Afghanistan informed the Pakistani government that the proposal on looser borders was unacceptable. The Minister insists the only solution to the crisis is the removal of Pakistani forces from Pashtunistan and a referendum for the people to decide. With no progress in sight, the talks were quickly concluded. Many in Pakistan are disappointed over the failed talks, with some opposition leaders openly criticizing the President for his failure in resolving tensions with Afghanistan. Regardless, the government feels it had to try and hopes in time the Afghan government can see reason. In Kabul the hardliners praised the government for its firm stance, while moderates voiced criticism over the inflexibility shown during the negotiations.”

-Rats (chain ends, Pak-Afghan relations drop)

Pakistan-Afghanistan Agree to Looser Borders (Pakistan/Afghanistan event)

“In Peshawar, representatives of the Pakistani and Afghan government signed an agreement to loosen border restrictions in order to facilitate travel between families that are separated by the border. For Afghanistan, the agreement will provide relief to many of its citizens who have bitterly criticized border restrictions for years. In Pakistan, the agreement is seen as an act of political maturity from the government and an indication of its desire to have peaceful relations with Afghanistan. However, there are some critics to the agreement. Hardliners in Kabul accuse the government of betraying the sacred pledge for Pashtunistan while in Pakistan some have expressed concern that more open borders could lead to Afghan infiltration in the country. Regardless, the majority of people in both nations appear satisfied with the agreement.”

-Excellent (big boost for Pakistan-Afghanistan relations)

Pakistan Offers to Hold Referendum on Durand Line (Event from PAK\_Offer\_Vote\_On\_Durand\_Line, event Pakistan-Afghanistan Agree to Looser Borders must have occurred as well)

“Following our successful agreement with Afghanistan on looser borders, relations are positive and we are in a good position diplomatically. Some officials believe now is the time to offer a referendum on Pashtunistan for the people of the Tribal Areas, not the North-West Frontier Province or areas of Baluchistan. Although the Afghans argue the referendum should be done by a neutral party, we can simply say that as no military outposts are present in the Tribal Areas, there can be no fear of intimidation. We will even offer to sign a binding agreement with Afghanistan to respect the results. At the very least Afghanistan will appreciate the gesture, and if they accept, we are confident the Tribal Areas will remain in Pakistan.”

-Propose the Referendum (event “Pakistan Offers to Hold Referendum” in a couple days)

-No need to press our luck (end chain here)

Pakistan Offers to Hold Referendum (Afghanistan event)

“In an extraordinary proposal, the Pakistani government has offered to hold a referendum on Pashtunistan. However, there are some caveats, they have limited only to the Tribal Areas and will administer the referendum themselves. This proposal shows at the very least a desire from the Pakistanis to listen and can be appreciated. Indeed, moderates and some hardliners within the government urge us to accept the proposal. If the Tribal Areas vote to join Afghanistan, it very well may lead to public pressure in Pakistan to expand the referendum to the NWFP and Baluchistan. Many hardliners and some moderates however, disagree. They see the offer as disengenous and a ploy to try and weaken our position on the issue. They insist Pakistan would not accept the vote unless they knew they could win. Instead they argue we should at the very least accept the gesture in good faith, but decline as it does not cover all of Pashtunistan.”

-Accept the offer (leads to event “Afghanistan Accepts Our Offer”)

-Reject the offer (leads to event “Afghanistan Appreciates, but Rejects Our Offer”)

Afghanistan Accepts Our Offer (Pakistan event)

“Kabul informed our Foreign Minister they have accepted the offer to hold a referendum on Pashtunistan in the Tribal Areas. We have already sent out an announcement on the vote which will take place in about 90 days. The reaction in Afghanistan is mixed, with some calling it the first step to liberation while others arguing it is a Pakistani ploy. Preparations are already beginning as we dispatched instructions to Political Agents in the Tribal Areas to mobilize support among tribal leaders. In addition, intelligence resources are also being sent in to monitor how people plan to vote and ensure the pro-Pakistani numbers increase.”

-They bought it! (90 days later, event “Pakistan Announces Pashtunistan Rejected in Referendum”)

Afghanistan Appreciates, but Rejects Our Offer (Pakistan event)

“The Afghan government informed us they did not approve of the proposal to hold a referendum on Pashtunistan in the Tribal Areas. Afghanistan would want such a vote to incorporate all of Pashtunistan and ideally be conducted through a neutral third party. Regardless, Afghanistan did mention they appreciated the gesture as a positive movement and hoped we would soon accept the need for a comprehensive referendum in the future. Although our proposal was rejected, we did improve relations as our offer caused further divisions within the hardliner faction in Kabul, which only strengthens the position of those pushing for peace.”

-Oh well (Pakistan-Afghanistan relations improved)

Pakistan Announces Pashtunistan Rejected in Referendum (Pakistan/Afghanistan event)

“The long-awaited results from a recent referendum in the Pakistan Tribal Areas on whether its people wished to join Afghanistan as part of Pashtunistan or remain in Pakistan arrived yesterday. The people voted to stay in Pakistan. The Pakistan government praised the tribal people for their dedication and devotion to the nation. The result comes amid accusations that Pakistani officials offered incentives for tribal leaders to endorse voting for Pakistan and reports that residents who travelled between Pakistan and Afghanistan were considered ineligible to vote. Perhaps the biggest criticism was the arrival of many ballots from Pathans in the armed forces who claimed to be from the Tribal Areas. Pakistan is satisfied with the vote and its government claims it had never doubted the loyalty of its people. The reaction from Afghanistan will likely come soon.”

-Pakisitan Zindabad (Pakistan gains stability, event “Afghanistan Denounces the Results” in 2 days)

Afghanistan Denounces the Results (Pakistan/Afghanistan event)

“Kabul released a blistering statement condemning the recent referendum held in the Pakistan Tribal Areas over if the residents wished to remain in Pakistan or join Afghanistan for Pashtunistan. A large majority voted to remain in Pakistan. However, the Afghan government contends widespread voter manipulation occurred in the weeks leading up to the vote. In addition the Pakistanis refused to count the votes of those who regularly traveled across the border, claiming it was unknown if they were permanent residents of the Pakistani Tribal Areas. With these issues, the Afghan government insists the results were illegitimate and they would not stop championing the cause of Pashtunistan for the millions of Pathans struggling under Pakistani occupation.”

-Relations cool (big drop Pakistan-Afghanistan relations)

Denounce Afghan Interference (Event from PAK\_Denounce\_Afghan\_Interference)

“The Pakistan government, in an unusually scathing statement, denounced the government of Afghanistan for its constant interference in Pakistani affairs. They accuse the Afghans of seeking to start armed uprisings and spreading false claims in order to poison the relationship of Pakistan to its citizens along the border. The government noted it had its own capabilities and if the Afghans did not relent, Pakistan would soon have to bring them in line to teach them a lesson. It is clear that Pakistan is nearing a breaking point with Afghanistan.”

-We are strong (stability boost for Pakistan, relations with Afghanistan drops)

Pakistan Demand We Recognize Durand Line (Afghanistan event from PAK\_Demand\_Recognition\_Of\_Durand\_Line)

“Continuing its recent shift towards hostility, the Pakistan government demanded Afghanistan recognize the Durand Line as the official border between both nations. The Pakistanis insisted Afghans stop living in a fanciful world and accept the reality on the ground. It noted Afghanistan accepted the border under the Raj and as Pakistan inherited those lands, it had to respect the border. This is an aggressive push by Pakistan and some fear they maybe looking at military options. Some in the government suggest we privately assure the Pakistanis we harbor no ambitions for their territory, but that we cannot publicly recognize the border at this moment. The hardliners in the government insist we denounce the Pakistani government for its bullying and reiterate our stance.”

-Privately Assure the Pakistanis (event “Afghanistan Privately Promises to Respect the Border”)

-Denounce Pakistan (event “Afghanistan Denounces Pakistan”)

Afghanistan Privately Promises to Respect the Border (Pakistan Event)

“The Afghan government dispatched an intermediary to inform our government that Afghanistan has heard our warnings. The intermediary insisted Afghanistan currently has no plots or desires to change the status quo along the border. They have also promised to tone down some of the Pashtunistan propaganda and will endeavor to keep relations as cordial as possible. In exchange they have asked us to reign in the hostile commentary and keep channels open. Our government will accept this statement and soon tone down the rhetoric, we have achieved our objective of using a strong posture to push the Afghans towards peace.”

-Excellent (big boost Pakistan-Afghanistan relations)

Afghanistan Denounces Pakistan (Pakistan event)

“The Afghan government defiantly condemned our recent statements and reiterated their claims to Pashtunistan. The Afghan government insists it is on a pure and noble mission and they will not be browbeaten by any foreign power. It appears our hardline approach has not led the Afghans to realize their constant hostility benefits no one. Indeed, relations have only worsened, and we must remain vigilant on the western border. The Pakistan Army however, has a proposal on how to firmly show Afghanistan the seriousness of our position and save the situation to our favor.”

-Damn it (Pakistan-Afghanistan relations big drop, new decision “Start Border War with Afghanistan”)

**Decision Afghan Border War**

Description for “Start Border War with Afghanistan”

“The Afghan government continues to bring up Pashtunistan and threatens the stability of Pakistan. A bold plan from GHQ calls for our forces to engage in a border conflict with the Afghans. Once we defeat the Afghan forces on the border, their government will realize the gravity of the situation and come to their senses.”

-Start the fighting (border war between Pakistan-Afghanistan)

Pakistan Victorious, Afghanistan in Panic

“The recent border war between Pakistan and Afghanistan ended in a victory for Pakistani forces. Pakistani forces recently launched operations against Afghan forces on the border. Many analysts thought the Pakistanis would have the upper hand in the conflict and they were proved right. News of the military defeat on the border led to panic in Kabul as some feared the Pakistani forces may push deeper into the country. However, the Pakistani government instead halted, claiming its forces had delivered a befitting reply to years of Afghan harassment. Sources in Kabul indicate the Pakistanis managed to extract a promise of non-aggression from the Afghan government for at least five years. The Pakistan Army is enjoying public demonstrations in its honor across major Pakistani cities in appreciation for its successful operations.”

-Big victory (Afghanistan-Pakistan non-aggression pact for 5 years, Pakistan gains 3 year spirit “Defeat Afghans in Border War” stability boost, increase in morale, small increase in production/efficiency, Afghanistan gains 3 year spirit “Pakistan Wins Border War” which drops stability, small reduction in morale as well as production/efficiency)

Afghan Forces Halt Pakistani Aggression

“The recent border war between Pakistan and Afghanistan ended in victory for the Afghan Army. Pakistani forces had started the fighting after launching attacks on Afghan troops on the border. Many analysts thought the Pakistanis would have the upper hand, but this proved a faulty assumption. The details are not clear, but it appears the Pakistan military had either underestimated the Afghans or overestimated themselves. Afghan forces not only drove back the Pakistanis but are currently occupying some territory over the border, calling it liberated land of Pashtunistan. With warnings from Delhi, the Pakistan government is incapable of expanding the conflict and must live with the stinging consequences of this failed campaign. In Kabul there is a feeling of joy and optimism that the dream of Pashtunistan is far from a fantasy.”

-Surprising development (Pakistan cedes one of its areas by the border, don’t know which one yet, Pakistan gains 3 year spirit “Afghans Win Border War” which drops stability, small reduction in morale as well as production/efficiency. Afghanistan gains 3 year spirit “Pakistan Border War Victory” stability boost, increase in morale, small increase in production/efficiency)