

Letter From the Secretary-General

Honourable delegates,

I am extremely delighted to welcome you all to the FBALMUN'24. I am Elif Erboz, the Secretary-General of FBALMUN'24. I have been attending MUN's since 2022 and now i am here. In MUN's you devalope your public speaking abilities in addition to improve your English. You become educated about world problems and solutions for them. Furthermore you widen your general knowledge in along with strengthening your diplomatic abilities. In the second annual session of FBALMUN, our academic team has decided to assign our delegates to seven unique committees: UNWOMEN, DISEC, ACEA, UNHABITAT, CONGRESS OF VIENNA, JCC: SECOND WEST RUSSIAN WAR, TURKCE KRIZ: KORE SAVASI. Within this study guide you are going find all the necessary information and guidelines which will help you about the committee. Since life is brief, the moments that will always bring us joy and that we will never forget are what truly make it special. I hope that for you, FBALMUN'24 will be one of those moments. As FBALMUN family, we are pleased to serve our attendees an unforgettable experience. Let's #breakthecycle together.



Letter From the Under-Secretary General

First of all, I greet all of you, my dear delegates, I will serve as your Under-Secretary General in this conference and I will do my best to ensure that you have a good conference experience.

I would like to point out that the development level of this committee, unlike other committees, and the difference in the opportunities we will provide you and the experience you will have, are what makes the committee truly valuable. In this committee, which will go through a realistic alternative history, the future of the Russo-German wars, the bloodiest war the world has ever seen, is in your hands.

The Nazis and their collaborators have enslaved, genocide, and oppressed the Russian people for more than 30 years. But now times are changing, the Russian people, who have been oppressed under Nazi occupation for decades, are finally united and are more ready than ever to fight the Nazis with new dreams of "Federation". Will the Nazi Regime succeed in suppressing these revenge-seeking Russians, as they did before, or will the Russian people rise from the ashes, take revenge on the Nazi regime that killed millions, and become a superpower again?

INTRODUCTION: The New Order

World War II ended with a Greater Germanic Reich dominating all of Europe. France and England are German puppet states. The Soviet Union has shattered into several dozen warring splinter states. America was humiliated under a combined assault from Imperial Japan and a nuclear-equipped Germany. Such is their power that they've fully embraced the Atlantropa plan and reshaped the Eurasian continent at their will. For all intents and purposes, the Reich is at the top of the world. It ought to be invincible and unbreakable.

In reality, these are dire times for the thousand-year Reich. Over the first thirty years of a golden age that Hitler promised would last a millennium, the Reich has gone from being the world's preeminent superpower to teetering on the brink of collapse. Germany's economy experienced a disastrous crash in the 1950s from which it has never recovered. The Reich struggles to reassert control over its unruly eastern colonies and a massively powerful SS, which has effectively gone rogue under Heinrich Himmler. From his headquarters in Ordensstaat Burgundy, he plots to implement his vision of a purer, fundamentalist version of National Socialism across the entire Reich. The internal politics of the NSDAP have grown increasingly bitter and adversarial due to an elderly Hitler's deteriorating health, with the intense factionalism reflecting the broader rifts in German society. The kindling is in place for a fire to burn down the whole Reich and perhaps the rest of the world along with it.

In the world outside of Germany, the international scene is significantly worse off as a result of the Axis victory. The alliance between Germany, Italy, and Japan collapsed shortly after the war due to mounting tensions and conflicting interests. Iberia, Italy, and Turkey, the former allies of Germany in the Mediterranean, formed the Triumvirate to counteract Germany in response to their increasing hostility and the failure of Atlantropa. The other superpowers, America and Japan, have developed their own nuclear weapons, creating a three-way Cold War between the German-led Einheitspakt, the America-led Organization of Free Nations, and Imperial Japan's Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The world now hangs on a thin wire that could snap at any moment, with the result being nuclear war and the destruction of human

civilization. In the titular "New Order," a shroud of darkness hangs over the world that is as black and empty as an open grave. Has the light of hope been extinguished for good by the Nazi victory?

POST-WAR NAZI GERMANY

With the war over, Germany enacted several of its ambitious plans for Europe.

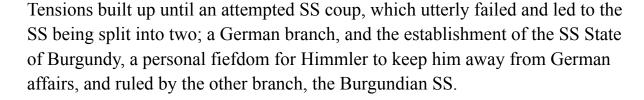
One of these projects was the rebuilding of Berlin into Germania, which was successful, albiet at a tremendous cost.

It was around 1950, when the German economy collapsed in on itself in a spectacular fashion. The German economy took the rest of Europe with it and led to the 1950s being a decade of chaos. Different factions within the Reich came up with different ways to solve the crisis.

Speer and his reformists wanted to reform the Reich and liberalize.

Himmler and the SS believed the

opposite, in that National Socialism hadn't gone far enough. They created their own ideology, following an extreme form of Nazism. Goring and his militarists recognized that the root cause was that the economy was fueled by conquest, and that the Reich just needed to start conquering again to fix the economy. Bormann's conservatives stated that some reforms were needed.



Just as order was seemingly restored, Hungary's government collapsed and Germany struck a deal with the Romanians and Slovakians to allow them to invade Hungary in exchange for economic assistance. After the Transylvanian conflict, another flared up in RK Moskowien. A united front of partisan forces



attacked the Germans and forced them to abandon the Arkhangelsk–Astrakhan (A-A) line. The war was long and brutal, but the Germans eventually defeated the partisans at great cost, largely in part to General Hans Speidel.

After the war, which would be known as the West Russian War, the economy finally stabilized when those who were considered degenerates were used for slave labor instead of extermination. The entire German economy soon became based on slavery. As the slave dependency grew, so did the risk of revolt, a fear that many Germans had.

As the economy recovered, the military stagnated and the young people, with no need to work due to slaves, became interested in black market American music, Italian cinema, and forbidden literature. This led to the rise of a new generation of students discontented with the Reich's policies and government.



The German Civil War is an impending conflict that will take place in the Greater Germanic Reich in the immediate aftermath of Adolf Hitler's death. The war will have massive repercussions throughout the world, as the fall of the German hegemony causes a chain reaction of conflicts throughout the world.

The power struggle in Germany

Ever since the early years of the National Socialist German Workers' Party, many of the high ranking officials were hostile to one another. Petty disagreements and conflicting goals and ambitions were commonplace, with one of the few things party members could agree on being that Hitler was in charge. This situation came to a head in recent years. Adolf Hitler's health began to decline in the late 50s and early 60s. His mind and body deteriorated, and the

various factions within the Reich began fighting for influence on the dying Hitler so that he would declare them the rightful successor to his position.

An assassination attempt in Germania

Following the Reich's successful landing on the moon, celebrations were held throughout Germany. However, during the festivities an assassin appearing to be from the Japanese Secret Service (though he was really from Burgundy) attempted to kill Hitler. Although he failed to kill the aging Führer, the assassin's bullet badly wounded him. Uncertainty over Hitler's condition lead to troops loyal to the various factions mobilizing in preparation for a civil war, but this moment of chaos ended just as quickly when Hitler was revealed to be alive and in stable condition.

On the brink of war

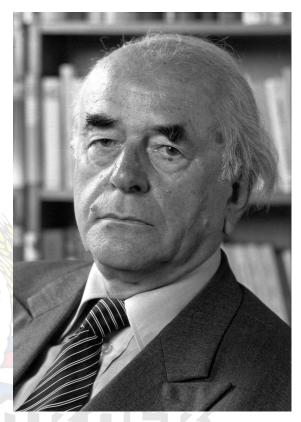
Following an unexpectedly abrupt end to Adolf Hitler's funeral, it would not be much longer before the Reich devolved into chaos, despite Hitler having clearly chosen a successor. For a time, it seemed reason would prevail, that this was merely a transition of power as the Führer's chosen took the reigns, but this was far from the truth. The Einheitspakt was already bursting at the seams, as the successors-turned-warlords rallied the public to their respective causes and prepared to tear each other apart. The battle for the Fatherland's future begins.

In the end, after hundreds of thousands of deaths, a force from anarchy would triumphantly take Hitler's seat, "Her Führer Albert Speer".

HER FUHRER ALBERT SPEER:

Speer joined the Nazi Party in 1931 and quickly became a member of Adolf Hitler's inner circle. Speer oversaw the construction of many new structures during the time before the war including the Reich Chancellery and the Zeppelinfeld stadium in Nuremberg where Party rallies were held.

During the war he was appointed the Minister of Armaments and War Production, and around that time he began designing the plan for reconstructing Berlin into Germania with huge buildings, wide boulevards, and a reorganized transportation system. Following the war Speer completed his plan for Berlin including the construction of the Volkshalle (People's Hall),



and was in the process of formulating several other projects when the German economy collapsed.

Speer became convinced that this was due to the Reich's excessively authoritarian and isolated nature. Speer began campaigning for the abolishment of slavery, political and economic liberalization, and some concessions to foreign powers to prevent global nuclear war. His ideals are popular with the students of the Reich, such as Ulrike Meinhof, but prove less popular with other high-ranking Nazis. Only his current place as one of Hitler's confidants protects him from them, but as Hitler's days seem numbered, Speer's plans for the Reich may be in jeopardy.

THE SLAVE REVOLT:

Armeeverband Freies Europa, or the Free Europe Army, is an alliance of German and Eastern European resistance groups organized around German resistance leader Willy Brandt, the leader of the Slave Revolt that occurs in the German colonies of Eastern Europe in the early 1970s, while Albert Speer is the Fuhrer of Germany. Speer's social reforms in the late 60s gave the European



resistance an opportunity for a mass slave revolt across German-occupied Eastern Europe, directly challenging Speer's vision for the Reich. Determined to free Europe from Nazi tyranny, Germany's reactions towards the European resistance will define the future of Speer, his cabinet, the Gang of Four and all of Germany.

Even though Albert Speer's cabinet negotiated with the rebels and resolved this crisis by granting new privileges and rights to the slaves, it seems that the Russian people will continue to fight until they fully regain their sovereignty.

THE SECOND WEST RUSSIAN WAR

RUSSIAN TWILIGHT:

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, simply known as the Soviet Union, was a nation that once controlled the present-day territory of the Russian warlords and the German eastern Reichskommissariats. It existed between the years 1922 and 1941 when the Union dissolved into several warlord states.

During the early 1900s, a state of social stagnation, decline, and discontent among the masses against the Russian Tsar began to grow in the Russian Empire. One of the groups opposing the Tsar was the Bolshevik Party led by Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov (also known as Vladimir Lenin).

Formation

During the First World War, the Russian Empire struggled in its war against the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires, with the Russian population being faced with resource and food shortages while taking massive casualties in the fronts. Anger against the Tsar reached a boiling point at this time, when strikes, mutinies, and insurrections occurred all across the country before the monarchy subsequently collapsed and was replaced by a democratic republic in 1917. The Russian Republic was very unpopular, as the Republic had failed to address the needs of its citizens. This, in turn, sparked widespread discontent once again and the popular Bolshevik Party used this time of political turbulence to overthrow the Republic in a revolution. This revolution is known by many as the Great October Socialist Revolution, or simply the Bolshevik Revolution.

The Russian Civil War (1917-1922)

After the creation of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, socialism was attacked from all sides. The Germans were pushing into Russian territory in the west, and many different Russian political parties and militant groups began to oppose the Bolsheviks (such as the anarchists, monarchists, liberals, social-chauvinists/social-democrats, etc). The social democrats, monarchists, and liberals took up arms against the Bolsheviks, and the Russian Civil War began.

The two opponents were the popular and well-organized Reds (Bolsheviks with a small number of Left SRs) against the Whites (monarchists, liberals, Right SRs, social democrats, etc). The Civil War began in 1917, and concluded in 1922, with the Reds seizing all of Russia. The USSR was then established in December, 1922, marking the beginning of the world's first socialist state.

Post Civil-War (1924-)

In January 1924, Vladimir Lenin, the leader of the Soviet Union passed away, and shortly after, a power struggle erupted over who would succeed Lenin as the leader. The two main contenders were Joseph Stalin and Nikolai Bukharin. A civil war was narrowly avoided when Bukharin won out. Stalin was later killed in an industrial accident, of which formerly-classified released Soviet intelligence reports revealed Bukharin to be the planner behind the "accident."

Bukharin's regime (1924-1941)

Bukharin was a firm believer of the New Economic Policy (NEP) that had originally been started by Lenin (of whom had intended to later replace it), following the Bolshevik victory in the Russian Civil War. The NEP was intended to serve as a transitional phase to socialism in order to allow capitalism to develop before transitioning to a fully-centrally-planned socialist economy in order to let the USSR recover after the devastation of WWI and the Russian Civil War. The NEP aimed to be giving the then peasantry, constituting 80% of the population, the freedom to sell and trade their own crop yield in a partially-regulated free market. The NEP was initially successful, allowing the Soviet Union to reach pre-war levels of agricultural and industrial output.

However, the NEP would prove disastrous for the Union in the long run. Without collectivisation, the small-scale peasant farms were unable to produce the grain supply required for large scale industrialisation. Kulaks, wealthy peasants, hoarded the grain until it could be sold at high prices, and thus, without the necessary food supplies to back it up, Bukharin's industrialisation efforts backfired, leading to widespread famine which lasted until 1932. The famine meant that all plans for rapid industrialisation had to be put on hold, and Bukharin was forced by his party to push through the policy of forced collectivisation, ending the NEP.

Forced collectivisation began in 1932 under the new Five Year Plan. It directly led to further social unrest, with many Kulaks vehemently opposed to the policy after having made their fortune through the NEP. This resulted in major uprisings within rural areas all across the Soviet Union, organised by Kulaks using their wealth and influence. The uprisings slowed food production and agricultural output to a halt. The destruction of rural farmland by both the Red Army and the rebels further worsened the food situation, causing famines in large parts of the USSR. These uprisings and famines would only end in 1936.

After the first failed Five Year Plan, a new one was drafted in 1937. This plan saw the rapid development of Soviet heavy industry following the first satisfactory harvest from collectivized farms. While a step in the right direction, the Soviet Union was still not as industrialized as nations like Germany.

Downfall

Bukharin's initial failures had also led to extreme political instability within the nation, with the effects of 2 waves of famine, as well as multiple uprisings, still felt in the country even by 1941. The Red Army had been mostly ignored by the government, and only had experience crushing peasant rebellions. It was therefore disorganized and under-prepared for actual warfare. The fledgling Soviet industrial base also meant that many soldiers were not given guns or ammunition required for proper fighting.

On top of that, the political leadership was strained. Many in the Bolshevik party were unhappy with Bukharin's initial incompetence. Former supporters of Stalin were fervently opposed to most of Bukharin's policies, and were a thorn in the side of Bukharin; yet he could not completely eliminate them for fear of a civil war.

On 22nd June, 1941, Soviet forces positioned along the German-Soviet border in Byelorussia lost all communications and contact with Moscow. It was not until 2 days later that the government in the Kremlin received word of what had happened: Germany had, without any declaration of war, launched an all-out assault on the Soviets.

Under equipped and ill-prepared Soviet forces crumbled in the face of fierce German attack. Officers could only watch in horror as their troops, most of them peasants with little knowledge of the outside world, charged unknowingly at German Panzers or machine gun nests. The logistical part of warfare was ignored too; most supply routes connecting industrial centers like Moscow to the front were completely bombed by German planes, severing the flow of food and equipment. Efforts to repair supply routes were met with material and industrial deficiencies.

By December 1st, barely 6 months following the initial attack, German troops were less than fifty kilometres away from Moscow. Bukharin and the government in the Kremlin fled the city on December the 4th, following reports of a potential German encirclement of the city.

The attack on Moscow began on December the 5th, after German Panzer divisions broke through Soviet defenses on the outskirts of the city, smashing into the barricades and running over narrow trenches. Within the city, a panicked citizenry began looting stores and raiding government warehouses, leading to several mass shootings of civilians by Red Army and NKVD personnel. The Germans received stiff resistance, as the defenders took to hiding in bombed-out buildings and rubble to engage in urban warfare; however, the overwhelming German attack of hundreds of thousands of men finally put down even the fiercest resistance, as each and every building, street and district in the city was cleared.

On 25th December, 1941, the Nazi swastika was finally hoisted onto the top of the Kremlin by victorious SS troops, after fierce fighting had put down the last of the city's resistance. Moscow had fallen. Several days later, other besieged cities would follow suit, including the city of Leningrad, home of the revolution.

In a last-ditch attempt to end the war and save what still could be saved, Bukharin was overthrown and a provisional state council was installed into power as an emergency government in 1941, with its new capital in Arkhangelsk. By this point, however, it was too late and the coup only succeeded in destroying what little cohesion the Soviet Union had left, with what remained of the country shattering into an anarchic mess of many different smaller warlord states, as regional leaders took control. The USSR was officially dissolved on 21st January of that year, the 18th anniversary of Lenin's death.

Aftermath

Some Russian warlords, most notably the West Russian Revolutionary Front, still follow the old ideology of the Soviet Union (or some variation of it) and wish to restore the Soviet Union in a more perfected manner. As for what this "perfected manner" would entail is entirely dependent upon the leader of the warlord state.



WEST RUSSIAN WAR:

During World War II, Germany invaded the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, leading to its total collapse and the occupation of Russia up to the Urals and the A-A line. In the years following the war, various Russian warlords rose in the power vacuum created by the fall of the USSR. Loyal Soviet generals under the leadership of Yegorov formed the West Russian Revolutionary Front to force the Germans out of Russia. The United States and Japan both seeing a chance to counter German ambitions, would give military aid and support to the WRRF. When the German economy imploded, the WRRF took the opportunity and launched a massive attack.

West Russian Advance

The war began with a massive partisan offensive, that caught the German forces totally by surprise, easily forcing Reichskommissariat Moskowien's forces back. Confusion ran rampant through the Wehrmacht as the Russian forces advanced westwards in Operation Suvorov. Berlin, not wanting a total collapse in the east, scrambled to send reinforcements to prevent this. The war began to take its toll on the already struggling German economy, causing further strife. This was coupled with a major partisan uprising in Reichskommissariat Kaukasien by the Transcaucasian Soviet.



Marshal Zhukov led Soviet forces in the South, advancing toward Ukraine. Marshal Tukhachevsky's forces, meanwhile, also saw many victories as they aggressively pushed into Moskowien from the north. Gorky, Pensa, Arkhangelsk, and Plesetsk were all soon seized by the advancing Russian forces.

The Front used the momentum from these early victories to great effect, and their army swelling in size as newly liberated russians in former Moskowien territory joined the war against the Germans.

German response

The German high command turned to desperate means to stave off the collapse of their front line. One such measure was the creation of the Russian Liberation Army, under Andrey Vlasov. In desperation, the Germans even allowed the creation of the Committee for the Liberation of the Peoples of Russia (KONR), the embryo of a free Russian Republic that would rule over areas liberated by the German counter offensive.

Himmler's attempted coup

West Russian forces under Zhukov liberated Stalingrad on day 28 of Operation Suvorov. This caused the internal struggle in the Reich to reach a breaking point as SS forces attempted a coup against the Wehrmacht in the east, with the



intention of destroying the army to seize power in Germany. The coup failed however when General Hans Speidel preemptively attacked the SS, forcing them to disperse.

West Russian collapse

Just as the Front's forces were on the brink of reaching Moscow and Leningrad on day 40 of the offensive, the hardships of war began to take its toll on WRRF forces as the German Lines began to solidify. Many of the Soviet generals and their forces abandoned the war effort, due to political divisions, severely weakening the Front from within. Due to these setbacks, Speidel was able to rally the Wehrmacht and defeat West Russia. At the same time, collaborationists such as Vladimir III, pushed into communist territory forming his own state in Vyatka.

As WRRF forces desperately fell back, Nikolai Averin gathered the bulk of what was left of the Russian armored forces for a last stand near Gorky, where he repelled the assaulting Wehrmacht to allow the remaining Russian troops to retreat safely.

Aftermath

As a direct result of the SS coup, the SS State of Burgundy was created to appease Heinrich Himmler and the Schutzstaffel was split into the German and Burgundian branches. The WRRF collapsed and was left with control over the area surrounding Arkhangelsk to the far north. New warlord factions rose up to fill the power vacuum caused by the collapse of the WRRF in their previously held territory.

Despite Germany's success in the war, it was a Pyrrhic victory. The war strained the already reeling German economy even more so and severely weakening Reichskommissariat Moskowien, which never managed to retake the A-A line or many of the cities they had lost during the Front's advance.

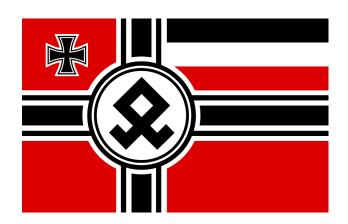


NAZI EASTERN EUROPEAN HOLDINGS:

Reichskommissariat Moskowien

Reichskommissariat Moskowien (RKM; Russian:

Рейхскомиссариат Московия, romanized: Reykhskomissariat Moskoviya, litterally 'Reich Commissariat of Muscovy') is a colony of the Greater Germanic Reich in Eastern Europe, comprised of most of the former



European parts of the former Russian SFSR. Moskowien borders Reichskommissariat Ostland to the west, Reichskommissariat Ukraine to the south-west, Reichskommissariat Kaukasien to the south, the Finland to the north, and various Russian warlords to the east. It is the largest European Reichskommissariat.

The colony is operated by Reichskommissar Siegfried Kasche, the former German Ambassador to Croatia. The colony utilizes the large Slavic population through a middle class of Russian laborers. While these laborers are still persecuted by the German controlled government, the quality of life is generally much higher than that of the Siberian warlord regions, or other Reichskommissariats such as Kaukasus, although it's only out of necessity to stop rebellions from happening and to keep the Slavic population under control.

This political system has provided an uneasy inkling of stability, although the pressure from various eastern warlords leads to difficulty controlling the border region.

These difficulties came to a head in the mid-50's, culminating in the West Russian War. In this conflict, several Russian warlords, notably the West Russian Revolutionary Front, nearly overran the colony being backed by the Organization of Free Nations and the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. While this invasion was repelled, it diminished a large portion of the RK's land forces. This conflict gave Moskowien a "bloody nose" from which it has not recovered from to this day.

Moskowien operates off of a primarily industrial-based economic system with its major cities (Moskau/Moscow, Paulusburg/Voroshilovgrad (Stalingrad in real life) and Sankt Peterburg/Leningrad posing as its core production centers. The industries in the Reichskommissariat are entirely owned by German corporations, with most factories however being dependent on the employment of native Slavs, albeit under overall German oversight.

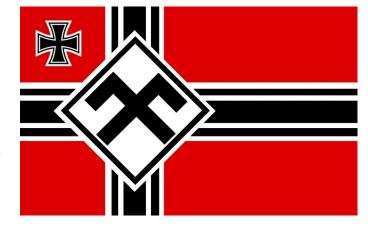
Items produced involve anything from processed raw materials, vehicle parts, to refrigerators. Almost everything produced is directly shipped westwards to Germany proper.

There has been a gradual shift away from forced labor in recent years in an effort to quell insurrection, which has plagued the Reichskommissariat since its formation. The native Slavic population have enjoyed a better standard of living as a result, earning a meager (yet livable) income from their jobs in the factories.

The colony yields a sizable military force, comprised mainly of native volunteers tasked with defending the eastern marches of the territory from the incursions, by the many roving warlords who raid and pillage the Reichskommissariat on a regular basis. The volunteers often serve in exchange for greater privileges such as increased rations, amenities, and better housing. They are organized and led by German officers commissioned from the Reich. The military of Moskowien is currently still reeling from its substantial loss in strength and overall combat readiness, as a result of devastating losses inflicted upon them during the West Russian War in the previous decade.

Reichskommissariat Ostland

Reichskommissariat Ostland is a German colony in Eastern Europe, comprising of Belorussian and former Baltic lands. The colony borders the Greater Germanic Reich and the General Governorate of the Vistula to the west,



Reichskommissariat Ukraine to the

south, Reichskommissariat Moskowien to the east, and the Baltic Sea to the north. The colony is considered a model for other Reichskommissariats. A large majority of the population has been Germanized to some regard, with much of the Native resistance being eliminated.

The only relevant native resistance groups in 1962 is the United Partisan Organization, or UPO. The group is a collection various guerrilla fighters, attempting to diminish German rule. They have mostly been isolated to forests and rural regions of Ostland, with their leadership having gone into hiding.

The Reichskommissariat Ostland (RKO) was originally established by the German Reich in July of 1941 during the early stages of Operation Barbarossa and the Wehrmacht's swift push into the Soviet Union. It became the civilian occupation regime in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and the western part of Byelorussian SSR. German planning documents initially referred to an equivalent Reichskommissariat Baltenland. The political organization for this territory – after an initial period of military administration before its establishment – involved a German civilian administration, nominally under the authority of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories led by ideologist Alfred Rosenberg - he himself a Baltic German, but actually controlled by the government official Hinrich Lohse, its appointed Reichskommissar.

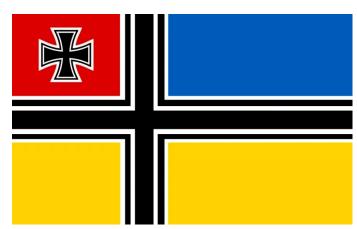
The citizens of the Reichskommissariat originally treated the Germans as liberators following their enduring an entire year of harsh Soviet occupation,

particularly involving the forced implementation of a series of ruthless collectivization policies. Over time however this view changed for some of the local population, especially as the war progressed in Germany's favor and with it the ever dwindling prospect of the Baltic states regaining their independence. Of course, while some acts of insurgency occurred from time to time throughout the boundaries of Ostland, the Kommissariat proved itself to be one of the most manageable and hospitable of all the occupied eastern territories.

Following the end of the Second World War and total collapse of the Soviet Union in 1945, Reichskommissariat Ostland experienced a large influx of German settlers while simultaneously mass deportations of almost the entirety of the Jewish population in the region had been all but achieved. Living standards and economic development soared throughout the Reichskommissariat - especially when compared to the others which experienced seemingly endless bouts of instability and chaos - Ostland on the other hand stood as a gleaming example of the Greater German Reich's potential at what could be achieved through its ambitious Germanization policies mapped out in "Generalplan Ost". This provided an excellent propaganda opportunity for German foreign policy, earning Ostland the moniker of being the "model colony".

Reichskommissariat Ukraine

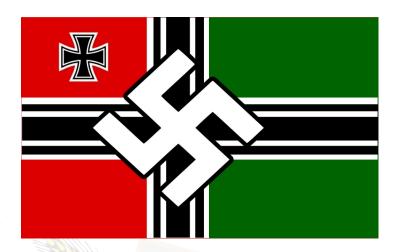
Reichskommissariat Ukraine is a colony of the Greater Germanic Reich, that is located in former Soviet Ukraine. It borders Reichskommissariat Moskowien and Reichskommissariat Ostland to the north, the General Governorate of the Vistula to the west, the Kingdom of



Romania, and German Crimea to the south and Reichskommissariat Kaukasien to the south-east. The colony is led by Reichskommissar Erich Koch and the Arbeitsbereich Osten der NSDAP, a section of the National Socialist German Workers' Party.

Reichskommissariat Kaukasien

Reichskommissariat Kaukasien, is a colony of the Greater Germanic Reich, administered by Reichskommissar Josias zu Waldeck und Pyrmont. The colony is comprised of most of the North Caucasus (formerly part of the Russian SFSR), the entirety of the former Azeri SSR and most of the Georgian SSR.



Kaukasien is bordered by Reichskommissariat Moskowien to the north, the Republic of Turkey and the Imperial State of Iran to the south. It is a largely mountainous region, with plains in the north. Kaukasien is rich in natural resources and as such is used as a mining colony by the Germans. The unrestricted industrialization and mining has caused Kaukasien to be heavily polluted and covered in smog, leading to its unflattering nickname "the Black State" (along with the lack of information leaving the country).

Reichskommissariat Kaukasien is led by Reichskommissar Josias zu Waldeck und Pyrmont. Josias is an Esoteric Nazi, and as such Kaukasia is one of the only two Esoteric Nazi states at game start, the other being the SS State of Burgundy itself. RK Kaukasien's society is largely characterized by heavy governmental surveillance, a strict racial hierarchy and general paranoia and fanaticism. Josias' rule is controversial even in Germany, and there are many who would wish to replace him with someone less radical but Josias' allies in Germania and Nanzig ensure that this is unlikely.

DREAMS OF FEDERATION:

Novosibirsk

Novosibirsk, officially the Federation of Novosibirsk and Altay, is a Russian warlord state or in other words, a secessionist Siberian republic created after the Siberian War, governed by a clique of ex-military powerholders (siloviki) from the Central Siberian

Republic. Ostensibly democratic, the country is in fact a cynical capitalist oligarchy, whose leaders prioritize power and stability over ideology, creating an untouchable class of government-backed local megacorporations.. It borders Kazakhstan to the south, Omsk to the west, Kemerovo to the east, Tomsk to the north, and Oyrotia to the south-east.

The federation has its seat of government in the city of Novosibirsk, one of the most significant locations in Siberia, thanks to its strategic position in the route of the Trans-Siberian railway.

During the brutal war fought between the Central Siberian Republic and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Alexander Pokryshkin, a Soviet pilot, secured the regions of Novosibirsk and Altay and stood neutral, watching both countries collapse. The Federation has radically changed both its politics and economic system ever since, the Novosibirsk Siloviki had made a series of deals with the biggest companies of the city, turning them into the sole masters of the small economy of the country.

This small warlord state would achieve tremendous success in the following years, uniting the entire Russian people under its ideals and preparing for the great patriotic war to save the occupied lands from the Nazis. But they owed all this success to one person, *Vasily Shukshin*.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION:

The Russian Federation (Российская Федерация/Rossiyskaya Federatsiya) was established 2 years ago with the end of the Russian warlord era, which lasted until 1972.

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As a result of the "unification" wars between the Russian warlords,

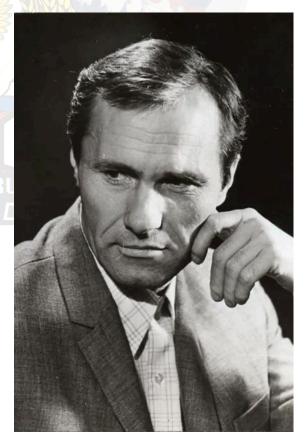
Novosibirsk, under the leadership of Vasily Shukshin, defeated all its rivals and became the sole power in Russia and declared the Russian Federation.

Thanks to Vasily Shukshin, Novosibirsk followed a peaceful unification process not only with blood and weapons like its other rivals, but also through diplomatic channels, and managed to bring all the people together despite their differences.

Vasily Shukshin:

Vasily Shukshin is current president of Russian Federation.

Born in 1929 in Altai Krai, Vasily
Makarovich Shukshin was an aspiring
author prior to his dabbling in politics and
his election as mayor of Barnaul. Shukshin
has trekked a long road so far, one which
seems endless: a prior ally of Pokryshkin
when the Federation had just seceded from
the Central Siberian Republic, Vasily
quickly came to head with his former ally
and his corporate associates, their creeping
corruption clashing with Shukshin's ideals
of democracy and federalism, ideals



keeping his head afloat as he arranged backroom deals and negotiations necessary for his candidacy as president of the Federation to stand a

chance. Now newly elected and having wrestled control away of the country from the Siloviks, Vasily isn't in a position to sit back and relax: though the Siloviks aren't in control anymore, the president has to deal with the still very present corporations and the damages their corruption has caused and is still causing to the Republic. If he wants to see this budding democracy bloom in the desert that is Russia, he will have to face troubles caused undoubtedly by corporations during his tenure as president



SECOND WEST RUSSIAN WAR:

With the reunification of Russia, the world is on the brink of war again, two nuclear superpowers are continuing the war that they have not been able to end for half a century... Who will be the winner of the war or whether there will be a winner in the war is unknown but one thing is clear, this war will change all the balances in Europe once again. While the Organization of Free Nations (OFN), the Japanese and the Italians from the outside world are waiting with curiosity to see how this war will take shape, the Russians living behind the A-A line are more ready than ever to save their brothers across the border and turn the **dreams of federation** into reality.

Sluzhit' Rossii!

