

1936: The Spanish Civil War starts, and the German Empire lends heavy support to the Kingdom of Spain.

1937: Following instability after the assassination of President Kerensky, Syndicalist forces seize power in Moscow. However, they still face stiff civil resistance in large parts of the nation, forcing them to turn inwards.

1938: After nearly two years of harsh fighting, the Kingdom of Spain beats the other two factions and reunites all of Spain under the crown. Spain joins the Reichspakt with Germany. Meanwhile, in South America, the Syndicalists in Chile and Patagonia prevail over the Carles regime in Argentina, with Pantagonia proclaiming the Socialist Republic of Argentina while Brazil occupies the Falkland and South Georgia Islands at the request of local officials.

1939: Norway falls to the Syndicalists and joins the Internationale. Fearing their revolutionary neighbors, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, and The Netherlands join Germany in the Reichspakt. Later in the year, the Italian Socialist Republic invades the Italian Republic in November. This is immediately followed by the Kingdom of Two Sicilies and the Papal States declaring war on the ISR. The three non-revolutionary Italian nations form the United Front for Italy. In December, Austria-Hungary and Germany back the UFI. Two weeks later, the ISR joins the Internationale and the French Commune, the Union of Britain, and Norway declare war on Germany and the Reichspakt along with Austria-Hungary. Austria-Hungary formally joins the Reichspakt.

1940: In the spring of this year, German forces using a new mechanized strategy capture Paris in three months, pushing the Syndicalist French government to the South of the nation. In response, the French Republic declares war, and Republic ships start harassing Syndicalist shipping and forces on or in the Mediterranean. Seeking a return to the Home Islands, Canada, and the Entente declare war on the Internationale. In Italy, the UFI and Reichspakt forces have pushed the ISR back and completely hold the eastern coast of the peninsula. Following the election of Huey Long, the United States enters a period of instability.

1941: Having stabilized enough to look outward, the Russian Socialist Republic masses troops along the border with the Reichspakt. In the Springtime, the Russians join the Internationale and declare war on the Reichspakt, thus opening up a second front. In the East, this triggers Japan and its puppet Transamur to declare war on Russia and the rest of the Internationale. In the United States, a faction of the military led by General Douglas MacArthur, lead a coup to remove the "threat to the American way" they see coming from a Long administration. This is the needle that breaks the camel's back and

by the end of the month, the United States of America is now split four ways. The Pacific States of America in the West, The American Union State in the South, The Combined Syndicates of America in the Midwest/Rust Belt, and the Federal Government under MacArthur controlling the area around D.C, New England, and large areas of the western Mid-West. In June, Kaiser Wilhelm II passes of natural causes. Kaiser Wilhelm III takes the throne and ensures Germany's commitment to the war.

1942: By Spring, the SRI has been pushed up into the Piedmont region. Meanwhile, by the middle of summer, the Commune of France is only left controlling Aquitaine and Midi-Pyrénées after French forces capture Corsica and then land in Nice by late Spring, assisted by Spanish forces that pushed from the South. With forces split up, the MacArthur-led government soon collapses with areas being gobbled up by the three other factions. Puerto Rico slips away into independence and Hawaii formally agrees to join the PSA. In the Middle East, revolts start in the Arab parts of the Ottoman Empire. Seeing the writing on the wall, the Imperial State of Iran declares war in support of the rebels. Greece follows not long after. In November, Armenian rebels declare independence for Armenian lands in the Ottoman Empire and rise up.

1943: By February, the Transamur and Japanese forces have pushed just past Lake Baikal. On the border with Europe meanwhile, Reichspakt forces have pushed into Russia and a siege of Saint Petersburg looms with the Germans dipping leaflets urging Russian forces to surrender the city. In the former United States, representatives of The Pacific States of America and The American Union State meet in Denver and agree to a ceasefire between the two in order to focus on the threat from the Syndicalists. Down South, Mexico falls into a civil war between conservatives and syndicalists. Fearing the soon collapse of the Ottoman Empire and the risk of the Turkish straits falling into the wrong hands, German forces assisted by Bulgaria seize the Ottoman lands to the West of the Bosphorus including parts of the then city of Istanbul.

1944: In Europe, the Reichspakt and Entente naval forces embark on a direct campaign to eliminate the Union of Britain's naval fleet. In the air, the Luftwaffe launches an air campaign against the British Air Force. By the Summer, Ireland officially joins the Reichspakt and becomes a strategic launch point for coalition ships and planes. Unease starts in Great Britain as anti-Syndicalist resistance cells start to form, mostly comprised of those who never fully supported the revolution but couldn't escape. Back on mainland Europe, the French Commune and ISR capitulate weeks apart from each other. Most of France is nominally handed over to French Republic forces to administer. By the Fall, the British fleet is in shambles as the BAF is putting everything it can into defending from raids into England. In late August, coalition forces launch a massive air and naval

invasion focused on Scotland. After heavy fighting, several beachheads in the North and West of Scotlands are secured along with the important naval base of Scapa Flow. By December, most of Scotland is held by coalition forces aided by the Royalist Resistance Army. The Union of Britain remains in control of England and Wales, throwing all they can into its defense.

1945: In the Springtime, Operation Big Ben commences with coalition forces breaking into England and the important cities of Dover and Portsmouth being seized by German airborne units aided by the RRA. This spells the beginning of the end for the syndicalist cause in Europe. By the end of summer, coalition forces have captured Wales and most of England and now surround London. On the 1st of August, a coalition force led by Canadian forces enter London. By the 7th, the Union Jack is raised over Buckingham and Westminster. Britain is liberated. Back in the former United States of America, the Syndicalist forces have been pushed back significantly, unable to continue and with their nominal allies in Europe mostly beaten, CSA military members remove Jack Reed and capitulate to the other two factions on the 12th of September. On November 1st, the Ottoman Empire seeks peace with the rebels and various nations it had been officially or unofficially fighting. Tensions remain high between the PSA and AUS but the ceasefire remains. In December, Norway capitulates. By the end of the month, King Haakon VII is restored to the throne in Oslo and officially enters Norway into the Reichspakt.

1946: In January, on the remote Svalbard Island, a German group of Scientists test a new weapon. As it detonates, what looks like a second Sun appears on the horizon for a moment before a large plume rises into the air. Facing stiff resistance and fearing that potentially many millions of more lives will be lost on both sides will be lost, Germany gives an ultimatum to the Russians, surrender or face a terrible new weapon. the Syndicalist Russians do not give in. On June 3rd at 7 A.M. local time, the city of Yekaterinburg is blanked by an intense bright light and fireball. The first nuke has been dropped by the German Empire. After a week of further pleading and still refusal by the Syndicalist Russian government, a second bomb is dropped on Omsk. Facing a revolt, the Russian government seeks to end the war. The Second Weltkrieg (WW2) ends following the capitulation of Russia. On November 3rd, Grand Duke Vladimir Kirillovich of Russia becomes the new Russian Tsar following the implementation of a new governmental system based on the German mixture of executive monarchy and democratic parliament. Russia is split at the Urals between Transamur and the reborn Russian Empire. Central Asia is united into the Central Asian Federation and aligned with the Germans. In Britain, the monarchy is officially restored following a mixed system akin to the Germans. France officially restores the government in Paris but calls are growing for a restoration of the Monarchy to provide stability over the historically

unstable Republic system. Talks start in Italy between the Italian Republic and the Kingdom of Two Sicilies. On November 3rd, the Ankara Accords are signed with the Ottomans seeing parts of Eastern Thracia turned into the German-aligned Free Principality of Constantinople, territorial gains for Greece, the independence of Syria, the independence of Iraq, the independence of Saudi Arabia, the independence of Libya, the establishment of Kurdistan, and the freeing of Armenian lands. A separate deal on the establishment of a Jewish and a Christian state respectively continues.

1947: In February, an agreement is reached in Italy with a system based on the German one being implemented. King Ferdinando Pio is crowned King of Italy and takes the regal name of Francis III. In the former United States of America, the AUS and PSA renew fighting after a border skirmish. Seeking to stabilize the world, the United Nations is formed in Brussels and Headquartered there. The UN Security Council is formed with the initial permanent members of Japan, Austria-Hungary, Canada, Spain, and Germany. The UNSC calls on a return to the ceasefire in America.

1948: A referendum is held on March 5th in France on the restoration of the French Monarchy under a mixed system similar to Germany. With 61% of the vote, the referendum passes, and Henri of Orléans, Count of Paris, and head of the Orléanist claim to the throne was brought to Paris and designated as the presumptive King. On the 2nd of August, the French Parliament ceremonially elected Henri as King of the French and adopted a new constitution that gave the King executive powers counterbalanced by the power given to Parliament and rights given to the people. In the Middle East, the area of historic Israel/Judea is carved out and proclaimed as the State of Israel on May 14th, 1948, and backed by Germany and several other world powers after the horrible anti-semitism that had been prolific in the world and had resulted in French Commune atrocities. Kaiser Wilhelm III backs plans to codify some liberalizing reforms that had been promised during the war. Notably, this is codifying the powers of the Monarch, Chancellor, and Parliament to ensure that the bedrock of the system remains in the people's hands. This results in the firm establishment of an Executive Constitutional Monarchy.

1949: On January 12th, the State of Lebanon is proclaimed made up of by then a majority of various Christian peoples. On April 5th, the Global Security Organization is formed in Berlin after a meeting between representatives of the former Entente and Reichspakt nations. Initial members include the United Kingdom, French Kingdom, Spain, Canada, Australasia, the West Indies Federation, Argentina, Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Russia, Poland, the Austria-Hungary Empire, Italy, White Ruthenia, Ukraine, Georgia, Lithuania, and the United Baltic Duchy. A few weeks later, the Japanese announce the East Asian

Co-Prosperity Sphere containing Siam, the Philippines, and Transamur. On the 29th of August deep in Northern Siberia, the Japanese test their first nuclear weapon shocking Germany and the rest of the world.

1950: On May 21st, Bosnian rebels launch a guerilla war inside Austria-Hungary. Imperial forces contain the rebellion but are unable to snuff it out. In Berlin, the Kaiser and parliament agree to dissolve Mittelafrika and set up various smaller subunits with the stated goal of autonomy and independence in the coming decades for the people of Africa. In Asia, Japan intervenes into China allying with the Fengtien Government who renamed themselves the Manchukuo Empire. The civil war in Mexcio finally draws to a close when on December 12th, the two sides sign a peace deal that sees a moderate government created.

1951: On January 1st, the first three independent African states are broken off from Mittelafrika. They are Namibia, Kenya, and Tanzania. All three join the newly created Deutsche Weltgemeinschaft or German World Community with the Kaiser as nominal head of state and head of the GWC. On July 3rd, Kamerun and the Kongo receive nominal independence and likewise join the GWC and retain the Kaiser as HoS. In September, Madagascar is given independence while retaining the Kaiser as HoS and joining the GWC. In Vietnam, the low intensity war against insurgents being fought by the German East Asia authorities starts to heat up and Germany starts lending direct air support and increases supplies. In Austria-Hungary, the war with insurgents in Bosnia heats up and the government in Vienna officially declares a state of emergency due to the conflict in the region.

1952: On January 5th, Sambia, Nigeria, and Goldküste recieve their I nominal independence. All join the GWC and retain the Kaiser as Head of State. The direct German colonization of Africa is officially over as native governments take the helm of state while still aided by German investment, training, and aid. In India, the Bharatiya Commune capitulates to the Dominion of India and the Princely Federation on August 4th. By September 3rd, the two remaining major Indian powers resume their fighting but no significant movement occurs.

1953: The war against the insurgents in Vietnam pick up as Japan starts directly aiding the rebel fighters. Germany responds by sending in military advisers to the GEA military. In Berlin, there is a growing fear that losing the Vietnam portion of the GEA could start a domino effect in the region, greatly compromising the GSO in the Cold War with Japan.

1954: In the former United States of America, after an intense battle that sees very little actual change in territory, the two sides meet in Kansas City and sign the Kansas City

Ceasefire Accords. The war stands still as both sides now focus on recovering, in the West, the PSA receives large aid packages from Japan. While in the AUS, aid comes in largely from Germany and their allies. As the war in America grinds to a halt, the war in China heats up as Japan establishes another proxy in Southeast China, the Imperial Federation of South China and the Japanese led forces start to push against Tibet and the few remaining independent Chinese warlords. Meanwhile, the war and political instability in Austria-Hungary reached a boiling point and the Kaiser is forced to abdicate in lieu of his daughter, who would become Kaiserin Lena I of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. She immediately calls for a ceasefire for the operations in Bosnia and calls for a constitutional process to reform the Empire.

1955: After years of brutal counterinsurgency fighting, the Athens Accords are signed between the rebels and Imperial government seeing Bosnia receiving independence and a narrow corridor in the South to give ocean access. In Vietnam, August sees the first deployment of proper German troops into Vietnam alongside units from Canada, Australasia, France, and Britain.

1956: The Kingdom of South Arabia peacefully leaves the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia after a tense deal is brokered by the Germans on August 31st. In the PSA, General Henry Mince launches a coup backed by the PSA ally of Japan. In a few bloodless days, he announces the new “National Renewal Government” and suspends democratic institutions. In South America, Chile, Bolivia, and Ecuador all cooperate to invade Peru, with the biggest loss for the Peruvians being the districts of Puno, Tacna, and Moquegua to Bolivia and Tumbes and Piura to Ecuador. The Peruvian Military Junta falls as a result as a new democratic government is proclaimed.

1957: On October 4th, the Japanese launch a small spherical satellite into orbit. Named Michidzure (道連) or roughly “Fellow Traveler/Companion”, the launch startled the Germans who had been close to their own satellite launch. This event is largely seen as the first shot of the starters gun that signalled the start of the highly contested Space Race between the East and West. In Vietnam, a GSO offensive has pushed rebel forces to the far North of the region. Meanwhile, the constitutional process in Austria-Hungary finally finishes instituting a new era for the aged Empire. In South America, the backlash to El Desastre Del '56 becomes known, as the United States of Brazil, Republic of Peru, Federation of Gran Colombia, and Oriental Republic of Uruguay form the South American Treaty Organization, with the Federal Socialist Republic of Chile, Socialist Republic of Argentina, Council Republic of Ecuador, and the Republic of Paraguay form the Union of South American Syndicalist Nations in response.

1958: On January 31st, the German Space Agency, the Deutsches Zentrum für Luft-und Raumfahrt or DLR, launches the first Western satellite in response to the Japanese. The Kaiser uses backdoor channels to ensure increased funding is given to the DLR, seeing winning the race as a matter of national security urgency and pride. In Vietnam, the GSO forces start to lose ground that had been gained the year before. On October 3rd, a coup occurs in the Kingdom of South Arabia that sees the Royal government sent into exile in Saudi Arabia and a new ultranationalist and dictatorial government backed by Japan seize power. German and Western companies and citizens are quickly forced out as the new Government seizes oil production facilities and other businesses and suspends the former constitution. Dealing with the war in Vietnam, Germany and the GSO do not respond. Saudi Arabia is also unable to reliably mount an offensive against the newly declared Federation of South Arabia.

1959: To deal with the rising necessary manpower in Vietnam, the German Empire institutes a draft for the first time since the Second World War. This comes in conjunction with an influx of Japanese aid and “volunteers” to the rebel side. Many of these “volunteers” are Chinese men who originate from the Japanese puppet state, the Federation of South China. In India, the two last major powers agree to talks to be held in Madras the following year. A ceasefire is signed on December 5th.

1960: On January 14th, Tanzania reaches a deal with Germany to see its own monarch established as Head of State with an agreement to remain within the GWC for at least 20 years following.

1961: On April 12th, Isamu Akasaki becomes the first man into space. Dealing another blow to the German and wider West in the Space Race. On May 19th, France reaches a deal with its colonies in Africa to give them all independence while retaining the French Monarch as the Head of State for a period of at least 10 years. They agree and the colonies start the process of independent governance.

1962: For nearly two weeks from October 16th through October 29th, the World stands on the brink after Germany discovers that Japan has started stockpiling nuclear ballistic missiles and launch facilities in the region, threatening vital German interests and positions in Africa and posing a threat of a multi-directional nuclear attack whereas prior to this, Japanese nuclear missiles had only been deployed as far away from the Home Islands as Taiwan. Germany promptly responds with a naval blockade of the FSA, blocking Japanese ships from reaching the ports there to unload more nukes. The crisis marked the first time that the German Kaiser gave an impromptu Address to the Nation. Things remain tense until finally a deal is brokered on the 29th of October personally

between the Japanese Emperor and the German Kaiser and a crisis is averted. As part of the deal, the Japanese agree to remove all nuclear weapons and facilities from the FSA and likewise, the Germans agree to remove their missiles and facilities from Papua New Guinea where they had secretly been since February. On September 12th, the Kaiser gives a speech at the University of Bonn where he commits Germany to going to the moon before the decade ends.

1963: In India, the two sides agree to a deal that sees them merging into a semi-constitutional monarchy with an active parliament. In addition, they commit to a non-aligned path. Chancellor Adenauer resigns on 11 October at the age of 87 and is succeeded by Ludwig Erhard as Chancellor.

1964: In Vietnam, GSO forces are pushed down into the far South by November. Back in Germany, popular support is long gone and polls show that the CDU is in serious trouble. The Kaiser starts to back the idea of withdrawing from Vietnam to preserve the rest of the GEA which is starting to show signs of stress in other parts; namely Malaysia.

1965: Madras formally joins the new Federation of India on March 12th. In Germany, the elections see the SPD gain power for the first time. The government backs the Kaiser's plan to withdraw from Vietnam and by December 12th, the Japanese-backed rebels declare victory with Siam gaining some territory from the conflict.

1966: The withdrawal from Vietnam in the previous year leads to further destabilization in the rest of the GEA. On July 7th, the German East Asia administration and the government in Berlin announce a decolonization plan for the region to take two years. The plan is to give every subdivision a vote on either independence, autonomy, or direct rule and representation in Berlin. In the Kongo, Japanese-backed rebels launch a rebellion in the Southeast of the country.

1967: After initial fears of nuclear armaments entering the conflict in America, both the Japanese and German Empires swiftly use their sway to get both Americas to swear off nuclear weapons. In response to the near miss, Germany starts a nuclear technology-sharing agreement with Canada, Spain, and Austria-Hungary. November 12th sees the start of talks between Lithuania and Poland on the rebirth of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, Germany gives its public approval for such a move.

1968: On July 7th, Austria-Hungary detonates its first nuclear weapon. Canada follows on July 23rd. Spain tests on August 3rd. The official nuclear club now sits at 5. India starts heavily investing in its own nuclear program. In November, Malaysia votes for

complete independence with Singapur separating off and remaining within the GWC. Papua New Guinea votes for independence but to retain the Kaiser as HoS and to join the GWC. Most of the remaining Pacific islands vote either for autonomy or to gain representation in Berlin. Singapur also becomes home to a large German military base.

1969: On July 1st, the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is reborn with the Polish King becoming the new Monarch and a Lithuanian leading the government as Prime Minister. On July 16th, Mondwanderer-11 launches off from Namibia. On July 20, 1969, at 20:17 UTC, Ulf Merbold becomes the first human to step foot on the moon. Germany and the wider West have finally won a missive first in the Space Race. In Libya, Muammar Gaddafi and his Free Unionist Officers Movement coup the King on September 1st in a mostly bloodless coup. Germany and the ESO condemn the coup and start an embargo of Libya. Meanwhile, Japan now controls most of China through its puppets having taken over Tibet and establishing a puppet on November 7th.

1970: The war in the Kongo heats up as rebels push further towards the capital. In Germany, there is an unwillingness for another Vietnam. The Chancellor and Kaiser authorize the start of negotiations on May 7th. The Japanese economy starts a period of stagnation as the expense of the Empire starts to catch up.

1971: On April 19th, Japan launches the Sutā hōmu (スター ホーム) space station, the first of its kind. Central America starts to collapse. Taking advantage of this, Mexico and Columbia move to invade and gobble up some territory while they can by quickly annexing Guatemala and Panama respectively. In the AUS, the authoritarian government concedes to protests for democracy, announcing the first free elections to be held the following year.

1972: On March 3rd, Germany, the Kongo, and the rebels come to an agreement that sees the Kaiser removed as monarch and an officially non-aligned government take power in the Kongo. On May 15th, Germany and the GSO start closed-door talks with the new government in Libya over a range of security issues, namely the suspected presence of Japanese-funded groups and other threats. In the AUS, the first free elections are held with conservative-aligned candidate, Henry Ford Jr. of Muchigan winning the Presidency. The new administration affirms the AUS commitment to a solid and friendly relationship with Berlin and her allies.

1973: On May 14th, Germany launched the space station Wolke. The following day, on May 15th, after failed talks and stalling by the Libyan's on top of a growing crackdown on the Libyan people and a stalling Economy in the former Kingdom, Germany and the GSO issue an ultimatum to Libya to suspend military threats and to end the oppression

of the population, giving them three months. On Tuesday, August 15th at 2 A.M. local time, German bombers and strike aircraft hit targets in Tripoli. Coalition forces follow at 5 A.M. entering from Egypt by ground. Germany, still suffering some war weariness from Vietnam, mostly stays to the skies with limited special forces employed on the ground, while other members of the coalition, France and Austria-Hungary being the primary ground partners, deploy larger forces. By September 15th, Libyan forces loyal to Ghaddafi had been pushed out of the East and remained only in the desert and Tripoli. On September 30th, at 7 A.M., Muammar Muhammad Abu Minyar al-Gaddafi and his forces surrender. Later that day the King returns to Tripoli and the Kingdom is declared restored.

1974: Mitteleuropa which has grown to include almost every nation in Europe, is reformed into the Europäische Organisation für wirtschaftliche Genossenschaft or European Economic Cooperative Organization in English on May 4th. The new Organization spans Europe and includes everyone besides Azerbaijan, Bosnia, Serbia, Albania, and Switzerland. The primary responsibility is ensuring ease of market access, trade, and to serve as a forum for cooperation on economic matters across the continent.

1975: On June 3rd, India tests its first atomic bomb. The official club is now up to 8. In response, Germany starts publicly calling for a multilateral convention on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, something that surprisingly finds common ground with Tokyo. Talks start on November 3rd in Geneva with all official nuclear states present. In Indonesia on January 4th, the non-aligned government was overthrown in a bloodless coup by the military, supported by Japan but not having outright popular support, the Junta started an oppressive crackdown on dissidents as Japan continued to “foster closer ties” with the new Indonesian Junta.

1976: Bearing fruit On November 17th, the talks in Geneva resulted in the Geneva Non-Proliferation Treaty. To which, the German Kaiser was quoted as saying “Thank God, we here today have finally found an area in which all people can come together on a common interest and, Lord willing, ensure that our planet and our collective peoples will not face the horrors of a nuclear war.” The agreement was ratified by all declared nuclear nations by the end of December.

1977: In Indonesia on March 15th, rebels started a low-intensity conflict across the island nation. In response on May 12th, Japan sent military advisors to assist the Junta. Germany and the GSO started covertly funneling supplies to the rebels around the same time, seeking an opportunity to strike a blow at the Japanese in their own region.

1978: In China, resistance groups to the longstanding Japanese presence and, as they saw it, the pillaging of Chinese resources start to spring up. This was particularly noticeable in South China, Tibet and Mongolia but resulted in little more than disruptions to the resources extraction operations initially. However, this did see Japan increase military presence in the region and start to lose precious resources coming into their already stagnating economy.

1979: In Indonesia, the rebellion had started growing even more intense. Worried about the potential of losing a key foothold in the region and the resources and shipping security they entailed, Japanese special forces conducted an operation on November 12th that removed the Junta leader, Suharto, and replaced with someone seen as staunchly loyal to Tokyo, Umar Wirahadikusumah. This move was also followed up by Japan sending in a large military presence over the next few weeks to squash the budding rebellion.

1980: As more and more Japanese troops and assets entered Indonesia, the move increasingly was seen by many as an invasion of their nation by the Japanese. This led to the rebel's ranks swelling in numbers and continued to do so as the Japanese practiced harsh reprisals against civilian targets in Indonesia. On March 3rd at 12 P.M. local time, most of the rebel groups met and proclaimed Bendara Raden Mas Herjuno Darpito to be their nominal leader as Hamengkubuwono X. Soon, even more, German and GSO aid flooded into the country as the rebels dug in across the many islands of the nation.

1981: In China, the agitators against Japan and Japanese companies increased. This pushes Tokyo into a tough position where they must act, sending more troops into China starting on May 12th, the Empire is now effectively fighting two guerilla insurgencies in two very different and geographically spread out locations, however, the Empire remains committed to their ideals and shifts more and more money and resources into the military and out of the civilian economy.

1982: On May 12th, in response to a growing number of deaths in Indonesia and China, the Japanese government starts to tighten the lid on the press and speech rights. Meanwhile, Germany and the GSO start to publicly decry Japan for their near unrestricted warfare in Indonesia. A rift starts to form between Japan and Siam when the latter officially pulls support for the military intervention in Indonesia and pulls its troops out. This leaves Japan needing to send even more troops into Indonesia.

1983: On April 4th, Transamur, under immense pressure from Japan, starts to send its own troops down to Indonesia. This move proved highly unpopular with the citizens and

discontent with Japan and the puppet regime in Vladivostok start to kindle across the Siberian nation. This comes to a head when 100,000 citizens march down the Centennial Prospect in protest of Japan, the pillaging of resources in Siberia and, above all, the sending of Transamur soldiers to fight in the jungles of Indonesia. Japan leans on Transamur to harshly deal with the protestors, but the government in Vladivostok refuses. On May 23rd, Japanese special forces enter Vladivostok. By sunrise, a new handpicked government is put into place. While the immediate protests disperse, fearful of what might happen to them, the heavy-handed action by Japan only serves to strain relations with the Transamur public and some allies like Siam even more.

1984: In Indonesia, Japanese forces continue to make little to no progress all while expanding great resources in the effort. The longer they fight, the more and more Indonesians seem to be joining the resistance. In China, Japan sees the potential solution to the ever-growing manpower needed in Indonesia. Even with attacks occurring on Japanese interests in China, the more loyal region of Manchuria and the Korean portion of Japan become two places where the Japanese military starts heavily drafting soldiers from.

1985: In Germany, public distrust of Japan has almost never been higher in the Cold War period. German companies start to pull any operations or partnerships they might have had with Japan in response to the war in Indonesia. This is another nail into the already struggling Japanese economy and Japan starts to lean even heavier onto resources coming out of China and Transamur.

1986: In Malaysia, public outrage over the Japanese invasion of Indonesia reaches a breaking point. On May 13th, the Malaysian government officially severs economic ties with Japan and closes its waters and ports to Japanese vessels. On May 23rd, Japan declares war on Malaysia. However, Siam refuses to fight the Malaysians and officially leaves the Co-Prosperity Sphere on November 3rd. On December 15th, the UN General Assembly passes resolution 1382 and officially condemns the Japanese Empire for its invasion of Indonesia and war against Malaysia. Vietnam, who had been a close partner of Japan in economic and military matters, severs those ties the same day that it votes for the resolution.

1987: Now isolated and nearly totally dependent on its Chinese client states for resources, Japan starts sending more and more manpower to ensure the safety of its economic ventures starting on January 12th. From May 2nd through July 3rd, a period known as Black Tokyo occurs in which hundreds of small businesses and several key corporations in Japan declare bankruptcy as their connections abroad are severed and the prices of basic materials skyrocket. In order to try and calm things down and

continue the war effort, the Japanese government assumes direct control of several of the key companies. This explodes the national debt even further. For the first time, talk starts about ending the war.

1988: In an effort to refocus on Indonesia, Japan sues for peace on May 4th with Malaysia having only really made gains in Sarawak. In China, resistance to Japan has grown fierce, particularly in Mongolia and Tibet with large resistance movements greatly reducing the valuable resources able to be extracted from those two nations. In response, Japan redirects units from Malaysia to China. Back home, cracks start to slowly appear as people start paying substantially more for basic goods as the government is unable to subsidize several key sectors enough to keep prices low.

1989: On May 8th, Japan signs the Singapur Accords ending the brief and lackluster war with Malaysia. This deal obligates Japan to pay 8 Billion USD to Malaysia for damages and losses and is a massive blow to what international prestige Japan has left. Shortly after this deal, on May 23rd, the Philippines officially withdraws from the EACPS and shuts its waters and airspace to Japan. Back home, the military high command is forced out in a massive reshuffle as enthusiastic but untested men take over the military.

1990: As the war in Indonesia progressively worsens for Japan, images of the conflict start spreading internationally and even within Japan. The Japanese public, who had only been fed the official government narrative, start openly opposing the war leading to protests for the first time in a long time within Japan. Shinzo Abe, a budding politician, and son of a former Foreign Minister emerges as the leader of the rapidly growing domestic opposition to the war. On October 15th, Shinzo Abe and several dozen more democratic-minded politicians form the Liberal Democratic Party which holds to conservatism and Japanese nationalism but under more democratic principles. By December 3rd, the LDP has over 120,000 members on its rolls and growing.

1991: Fearing the threat of the LDP, the Japanese government moves to arrest Shinzo Abe and the leadership of the party. The plan fails however when thousands of civilians form a human wall around the LDP headquarters. Refusing to fire on civilians, several of the armed police lay down their weapons. Large-scale protests start demanding the end of the current government. On March 2nd, the Emperor intervenes and replaces the government with one headed by Shinzo Abe. In one of his speeches on November 5th, Prime Minister Abe brings forward the idea of ending the war in Indonesia with "dignity".

1992: On January 31st, a group of military officers attempt a coup against Shinzo Abe and his government when they seal off the Prime Minister from the outside world in an

attempt to stop the possibility of peace negotiations. However, to the dismay of the officers, the coup fails when public protests culminate in the Emperor siding with Shinzo Abe and issuing a rare direct order to the military and police forces to oppose the coup attempt. By February 3rd, the coup attempt is over but Japan remains seriously damaged as any trust between the military and government is all but gone. Unable to continue the war due to the economic and social conditions in Japan, the Japanese government agrees to peace talks hosted in Manila which start on March 17th.

1993: On March 8th, the Manila Accords are signed officially ending the war in Indonesia. Japan agrees to pay 130 billion USD to Indonesia and to end all support for their puppet regime. Exhausted, beaten, and demoralized, the Japanese military pulls out over the following weeks. On May 3rd, the rebel forces capture Jakarta and declare victory. Establishing the United Kingdom of Indonesia.

1994: In Japan, the economy continues in decline as the government is increasingly unable to support industries. Problems deepen as Transamur, a formerly faithful ally of Japan, starts to raise tariffs on resources being sent to Japan. Unable and unwilling to do much about it, Japanese industries suffer even more.

1995: In an effort to restore domestic confidence in the government, the LDP enacts two reforms named Akeru (開ける) and Muryō (無料) or Open and Free respectively. The first reform sees the lifting of government restrictions on the press and access to information. This results in several stories coming to light including past atrocities committed in China and elsewhere, greatly straining relations with the collective Chinese people even further. The second reform, Muryō, is hoped to bring back domestic small businesses and even foreign investment. While some does appear, overall international unease with Japan still lingers and the economy starts to slip further.

1996: In an effort to stem spending and redirect it into the economy, Shinzo Abe tries to force through a bill that would greatly cut military spending in cut down on the size of the military on November 13th. This proves a bridge too far for several hawkish elements in the LDP and the party splits with Botan Sato leading the hawkish faction in siding with the opposition. The motion fails and the government is thrown into turmoil

1997: July 1st sees Shinzo Abe out of power as the government collapses and a vote of no confidence passes. The population, however, still holds Shinzo Abe in very high regard. Botan Sato is appointed as the new Prime Minister that same day. On July 2nd, the Japanese economy has its bottom fall out as consumer confidence plummets. As the crisis worsens, Japan finds herself simply unable to continue an overseas Empire.

As a condition for economic aid from the West, Japan formally renounces any additional claims to mainland Asia. Mongolia uses the opportunity and on November 7th, it expels all Japanese military units. Transamur sees its economy collapse and talks start with Russia on reunification on November 8th. The Japanese nation, once mighty and an undisputed superpower now watches helplessly as its influence shrivels up and its military power decays. On December 11th, the Diet passes a law slashing military spending and the size of the Japanese military. All extra funding must now go towards saving what is left of the ravaged economy along with aid from the West.

1998: On May 7th, Transamur and the Tsardom of Russia sign a deal on reunification which will come into full effect on November 9th. While Russia is once more whole, the former Transamur lands are far far behind the rest of the nation and considerable resources are dedicated to it, including an assistance program from the Germans and the rest of Europe. In Japan, the dust starts to settle as the economy returns to stagnation instead of freefall, however, massive damage is done and the focus is still required to be maintained on repairing the economy.

1999: On March 3rd, Shinzo Abe returns to power following a vote of no confidence in the government of Botan Sato. He starts out by seeking to repair Japanese relations with the Southeast Asian nations and even starts making friendly advances to the West. This culminates in the German Kaiser visiting Tokyo in November and declaring "A new age of cooperation and friendship between East and West is now upon us, Lord willing." In a highly rare public appearance, the Japanese Emperor personally sees the Kaiser off as he leaves.

2000: As the new millennium rolls in, trouble starts to unravel in Libya when a radical Islamic rebel group seizes Ajdabiya and declares a hardline radical Islamic Government on March 14th. Germany and the GSO immediately start sending aid to the forces of the Kingdom of Libya. Even Japan diplomatically denounces the rebel faction as "dangerous and a threat to civil society. By November, the rebel group is on the outskirts of Benghazi, bolstered by foreign fighters. In late November, the Russian Empire sees a nationalistic government sworn in. Days later, Moscow moves to leave the GSO but remains economically tied to the rest of Europe.

2001: On January 12th, Benghazi falls to the rebels. The Kingdom of Libya panics as foreign fighters flood into the country, encouraged by the taking of the city. On January 19th, the Kingdom of Libya officially appeals to the UNSC and the GSO to intervene. On January 26th, the UNSC votes unanimously to authorize an intervention. The GSO votes the same day. That night, German, Austro-Hungarian, British, French, Egyptian, Italian, and Spanish planes start sorties against the rebels. A land force also starts

assembling in Egypt and Tripoli the next day on January 27th. As the war escalates, it turns progressively from a traditional war into an anti-insurgency operation. By December 5th, the rebels only officially hold Benghazi, but all over Libya, cells start popping up and causing trouble for the Kingdom and the GSO-led force.

2002: German Chancellor Gerhard Schröder is given increased day-to-day authority over the war in Libya and in foreign policy overall as the elderly Kaiser slowly retreats from day-to-day governance. This greatly upsets the Crown Prince who slowly starts to keep a greater eye on the Chancellor. In October, Chancellor Schröder starts suggesting that Algeria must be forced to cooperate with the operation or be treated as an enemy. On November 16th, the Chancellor goes as far as to declare that the Algerians are aiding the radicals and pressures the aged Kaiser to give him the authority to apply increased pressure on Algiers. At the same time, GSO forces have nearly gained control of Libya outside the desert regions and parts of the coastline. The war starts to turn into counter-insurgency.

2003: In an address to the UN on February 17th, the German Chancellor announces that Algeria is aiding the radical rebels in Libya and poses a threat to the wider region and world. On February 28th, 2003 the Chancellor convinces the Kaiser, using false reports and exaggerated connections between Algiers and the rebels, to authorize an invasion of Algeria to remove the strongman dictator. Germany however, is unable to gather the same grand coalition for this move notably with Austria-Hungary and Italy refusing to join in on what they see as a dubious action on very thin evidence. In November, the German-led forces capture Algiers and install a government based on their own with a powerful parliament.

2004: The fall of the strong-man government in Algeria has far-reaching consequences as previously repressed militant groups suddenly fill in vacuums of power across the desert lands. The war increasingly is turning into a stabilization and counter-insurgency operation across the Sahara as the threat of radical groups spreads. In November, the Kaiser passes away and the Crown Prince becomes the Kaiser.

2005: The new Kaiser, after finally getting access to the files used by the Chancellor to deceive his father and the world, unceremoniously forces Chancellor Gerhard Schröder to resign with little public explanation. His SPD replacement is short-lived after elections favor the CDU's return to power. In November, the German Kaiser visits Vienna in an attempt to patch the rift in relations. Meanwhile, Tokyo has taken note of the developments and starts shifting again toward a more antagonistic approach to the West.

2006: In Japan, the government continues to shift its tone with the West when the Japanese Foreign Minister gives a speech to the U.N. decrying Germany and the West for renewed imperialism and warmongering. India, starting to emerge as a player in its own right, also condemns the German actions in Algeria although not going as far as Japan.

2007: In South America, Brazil has emerged as the dominant power on the continent, with the leftists in Argentina and Chile not far behind them. On May 22nd, the leaders of Brazil, Peru, Gran Colombia, and Uruguay met and agreed to form the Lima Group, an economic expansion on the original ideal of the South American Treaty Organization.

2008: Japan drifts even further from the West when it announces a major military rebuilding program aimed at “ensuring the security of the Empire and its partners.” India, also feeling threatened by this, announces its own buildup plan later that year and commits to gaining three carriers by the end of the next decade.

2009: After longtime efforts on the part of Japan, the Philippines agrees to rejoin the EACPS. This is immediately followed by India starting talks with Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Malaysia, and Myanmar about forming their own organization. In Europe, the German military makes the first budget increase in a decade as policymakers in Berlin start fearing a return of Japanese power.

2010: On May 11th, India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Malaysia, and Myanmar formalize the creation of the South Asia Defence Organization.

2011: The long-standing counter-insurgency operation in Libya is officially declared over as the Kingdom is “restored”. However, as spillover from the conflict has destabilized the wider region and led to the growth of several extremist groups across the Sahara, a new and wider-reaching War on Terror is declared shortly after an attack, on November 3rd, in Frankfurt that leads to the death of over one thousand individuals passing as a direct result. Citizens from Germany, Britain, France, Russia, Ukraine, Austria-Hungary, Japan, Canada, AUS, and Belgium are included in the total.

2012: In a breath of peace, the leaders of the AUS and PSA sit down at a meeting in Havana bringing the first time in decades that the two Americas have held high-level talks. After though negotiations, the two sides agree to a deal that sees a slight reduction in both nations' forces along the DMZ and the framework for a lasting peace and eventual reunification known as the Havana Plan which sets the goal of reunification in 2025.

2013: Siam and Vietnam rejoin the EACPS after talks with Japan. Indonesia, India, and Malaysia denounce the move as a “rebirth of the Japanese Imperial threat”.

2014: Extremist rebels form the “Greater Islamic Caliphate” in an area mostly encompassing Chad after the government there falls. The first Moon Base is set up with a permanent human presence. The mission is a joint effort by Germany, Austria-Hungary, Poland, France, Canada, Spain, and Britain. Mostly financed and operated by the DLR (German Space Agency).

2015: Japan announces, to the surprise of many, that it will lend logistical and intelligence support to the Anti-Extremist Coalition fighting the GIC and other groups. This year also marks the strong resurgence of the Japanese economy, dubbed the Kyoto Rebound.

2016: Peace in America teeters on the edge after border skirmish reignites near Texas. Both sides blame the other for these events.

2017: The Japanese navy commissions it's third new aircraft carrier, bringing it back in par to the German and Western navies. Two more Japanese carriers are planned to be in service by 2022, promising a return to Japanese Sea Power. A report from the German military outlines the reality that the German military has fallen behind in recent years and that it is no longer certainly capable of achieving its mission.

2018: Japan establishes its own Moon Base on July 7th. The space race is renewed after the Emperor announces that Japan intends to build a Mars Base by the end of the following decade.

2019: The German Verteidigungsministerium announces a program of modernization and reform to better prepare the military to face a “potential future near-peer or peer force”. Japan commissions it's fourth modern carrier a month later.

2020: Japanese air incursions into Russian airspace start to occur. In response, the German and Russian navies start conducting freedom of navigation exercises near Japan.

2021: Japan stuns the world when they launch a manned mission to Mars, beating out the Germans by three months. On June 15th, Heishi Taro becomes the first man to step foot on Mars. He and his two other companions stay for three weeks before returning to Earth. On September 12th, German Astronaut George Rutlinger touches down on Mars along with two others, a Polish and an Austro-Hungarian.

2022: Sudan falls to the GIC. This brings renewed focus to the group as the GSO start dedicating more resources to the fight. India and the rest of SADO pledge limited military support to the fight, fearing the spread of extremism.

2023: RP Starts January 1st.

List of G30 Nations:

1. Germany
2. Japan
3. India
4. Austria-Hungary
5. AUS
6. PSA
7. UK
8. France
9. Canada
10. Brazil
11. Spain
12. Russia
13. Italy
14. Persia
15. South China
16. Manchuria
17. Korea
18. Australasia
19. Mexico
20. Argentina
21. Ukraine
22. Greece
23. Egypt
24. Indonesia
25. Malaysia
26. Siam
27. Netherlands
28. Switzerland
29. Israel
30. Ireland

Global Security Organization

United Kingdom
French Kingdom
Spain
Canada
Australasia
The West Indies Federation
Belgium
The Netherlands
Germany
Denmark
Sweden
Norway
Finland
Poland-Lithuania
The Austria-Hungary Empire
Italy
White Ruthenia
Ukraine
Georgia
The United Baltic Dutchy
Portugal
Ireland

East Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere

Japan
Korea
Philippines
Siam
Manchuria
Vietnam

South American Treaty Organization

Brazil
Peru
Gran Colombia
Uruguay

Union of South American Syndicalist Nations

Chile

Argentina

Ecuador

Paraguay