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1. Letter from the Secretariat

Official Letter from the Secretaries-General of HAKMUN'26
Honorable participants of HAKMUN'26

As the Secretaries-General of HAKMUN'26, which will take place from July 1st to July 3rd, we would like to extend our warmest welcome to all participants of this distinguished conference.

As this marks HAKMUN's first official edition and its first conference in Antalya, we aim to establish not only a conference, but a lasting tradition built upon vision, discipline, and excellence. HAKMUN'26 stands as a testament to what determined hard work and collective ambition can achieve when united under a single purpose. Our inspiration comes not only from our elders, but also from our younger selves, as we have held onto our ideals since the very beginning of our MUN journeys.

We believe that true greatness is not defined by titles, but by the ability to inspire, to take initiative, and to stand firm in the face of challenges. Throughout this conference, every delegate will be challenged to step beyond their limits, work diligently, and act with both confidence and integrity. HAKMUN'26 is designed to cultivate individuals who are not only participants of today, but also future leaders who will shape the world of tomorrow.

Our vision for HAKMUN'26 goes beyond just a three-day conference. We aspire to build a platform where diplomacy meets innovation, and where diverse perspectives come together to create stronger, more refined solutions. Each committee session, each debate, and each resolution represents a step toward fostering a generation that understands the value of cooperation, resilience, and strategic thinking. With this greater purpose in mind, we aim to contribute meaningfully to society.

As Secretaries-General, we have devoted ourselves to ensuring that every aspect of this conference reflects our commitment to quality and purposeful hard work. From our academic depth to our organizational structure, every aspect has been carefully planned and executed to provide you with an experience that is both intellectually stimulating and personally transformative, while also allowing you to socialize and enjoy the process.

Welcome to HAKMUN'26.

With our best regards,
Yağız Eren BAYBURTLU
Sait Eren TUNCER
Secretaries-General

2. Letter from the Co-Under-Secretary General

Distinguished Delegates,

As your Co-Under-Secretary-General, Emre Yılmaz, I welcome you to HAKMUN26' World Senate.

Firstly, I would like to start by saying that this committee was actually one of my “projects”, so as you will understand while reading the guide in the guide, it's quite sophisticated. My precious Co-USG Derin and I wanted to create a new world for you to discover and conquer. While doing so, we wanted to provide you with comprehensive knowledge of the economic, socio-political, historical, technical and military-political status of the **Brave New World**. You will be encountering greedy multi-billioners, creating allies with other senators, and creating life around you, and your community. While doing so, I want you to think of every step, and compare it with your life. Even if you find a little spark, that's all I am asking for. Don't Forget, and Think. While doing that, do not forget that you are not alone in this chaotic world, you have your duo, your partner. Cooperate with them. They are on your side

Oh, not to forget, be aware that this is a normal special committee. **You are not alone in this one.**

This committee was genuinely a hard one to make, given its dense context; but I am happy to see it turned out like me and Derin wanted it to be, and I hope this committee won't make you want to ask for more, but **get** more.

So, if you want to ask anything about the committee, do not hesitate to contact me through my personal number or e-mail which is dremreyilmaz0707@gmail.com.

And as always, Good Luck.

Emre Yılmaz

3. Letter from the Co-Under-Secretary General

Resistance is futile, you will be assimilated!

Dear Senators let me welcome you to the future, or should I say the faith of the future?

As Ford told us "we are all one," and for this committee you have the be one with your partner in crime. I'd love to talk more about the committee but I don't want to spoil anything, so just read the guide (fully) and know that this committee was the hardest committee we have ever pulled of.

And for that I'd firstly like to thank the secretiat of Hakmun'26. Last but not least I'd like to thank my dearest Co Under Secretary General Emre, I couldn't pull this off without him.

If you have any questions please contact me or my Co-USG.
How build a "O, brave new world, that has such people in it.”

With respects payed, Derin Akyurek

4. Rules of Procedure

SECTION I: MEMBERSHIP AND COMPOSITION

ARTICLE 1

Both s will be holding a shared time, so they are double delegates.

1.1 The Legislative

1) Member A is the only team member permitted to speak during formal debate unless *a motion is passed to the contrary*.

2) Member A holds the exclusive right to cast votes on all procedural and substantive matters like the passage of bills and amendments.

3)Primary responsibility for the authoring of longterm bills and statutory frameworks.

4)Only As may raise motions regarding the order of the day or points of order.

1.2 The Director Senator

1)Member B manages their assets associated with their seat(water resources,building,AI systems and further more.

2)Member B has the direct right to write directives and operational orders without requiring a senate vote.

3)Member B may be called upon by the board or Member A to testify and to be expert witness during the ““Technical Reading”” of a bill to confirm if the world has the resources to support the law.

ARTICLE 2: THE SUPREME COUNCIL

First session of the world senate

2.1 Appointment and Confidence The Board appoints the Chancellor. And a motion is taken to entertain a vote of confidence. The entire Council must receive a Vote of Confidence (Super Majority) from the Legislative Senators (Member As) to assume office. Only in the first session all legislative councillors must note a yes for the confidence vote otherwise the committee will not start and voters who have voted “No” will be escorted out of the committee for 10 minutes in order to discuss the reason for their vote and they will be publicly shamed, affecting their prestige. After 10 minutes if they still do not want to change their votes they will be counted as a late member of the senate which takes their voting rights entirely so that the senate can start its first session with the absolute majority on yes of the vote of confidence.

SECTION II: THE LEGISLATIONS

Title

“A Bill For An Act Relating To Income Tax” ... The “bill for an act” phrase means that if the bill passes the Legislature and becomes law, it becomes an “act” of law and receives an “act number.” The title is often intentionally broad to allow leeway for changes in the bill’s content during the course of the session.

Sections

Bills are divided into sections. The first section may be a purpose section, which states the purpose of the bill and may describe the situation or problem that gives rise to the measure or describe the need for and intent of the legislation. They may also provide definitions of terms, provide remedies and penalties, and specify how long the legislation will be in effect. Some bills will contain a “severability clause,” which instructs the court that if one section of the act is found unconstitutional, the remainder of the act will remain intact, or a “savings clause,” which states that the bill is not retroactive.

SECTION 3. Statutory
material to be repealed
is bracketed and
stricken. New
statutory material is
underscored.

Second to the Last Section

If the bill provides for changes in statutory or constitutional material, the second to the last

section typically will be the Ramseyer provision. This section explains that in the previous sections of the bill, all statutory material that is to be added is underscored, and all statutory material that is to be repealed is bracketed and stricken [~~like this~~]. (This ensures that if the bill is enacted there will be no confusion)

SECTION 4. This Act
shall take effect
on July 1, 2019.

Last Section

The last section of the bill will provide the effective date – i.e., the date the law will take effect. This may be a specific date or may read, “This Act shall take effect upon its approval.” In some cases, more than one effective date may be provided – for example, the act will take effect on one date, provided that section 3 will take effect on another date. (Sometimes during session, bills are amended to have far-in-the-future effective dates, such as 2050. While not invalid if enacted, such “defective dates” are inserted to ensure further discussion. Typically, such changes ensure the bill will have to go to conference committee if successful.)

S.C. _____

(Full title of your bill goes here)

In the Supreme Council

Main Sponsor: _____

Date: _____

An Act to

_____(The summary of your bill goes here)(Preamble)
Be it enacted by the Supreme Council gathered.

SEC. 1. 4 Short Title: Your bill will have an official title, but this is where you put the title you actually want your bill to be called (i.e. JOBS Act, PATRIOT Act, etc.)

SEC. 2. 7 (a) Explanation of terminology- Which terms need to be defined in order to understand the bill?

(b) Not all terms will need to be defined. In fact, you may not need to define any terms.

SEC. 3. 11 What is the act going to do? Who is going to be involved / impacted / affected by the act?

SEC. 4. How is the act going to be funded? Who is going to enforce / administer this act? (Which government agencies will oversee the bill and its duties?).

SEC. 5. Penalties (if any) for non-compliance (not following the rules) of the act

SEC. 6. 18 Enactment Date: When will the law go into effect?

IMPORTANT NOTE FROM CO-USG: Usually we prefer bills in the format given above, but you don't have to use the exact format for the World Senate (since The World Senate was established as an emergency meeting senators were not provided with exact rules so they have every right to play and bend the rules according to their will and power) so if you trust yourself enough and want to make a difference you can write a bill according to your own. But this privilege will also come with exceptions ;

- 1) Your bill needs to have a title
- 2) Your bill needs to have a preamble (the preamble may be sectioned into multiple clauses but then your bill needs to continue with articles)
- 3) Your bill needs a sponsor(s list)
- 4) Your bill needs a consideration of budgeting\mandate
- 5) Your bill needs an enactment date

SAMPLE BILL

Gesetz zur Bekämpfung illegaler Einwanderung

May 16, 2026

Sponsor, *Gottfried Curio*

Article I -

Agentur zur Bekämpfung illegaler Migration (ABIM)

The Act on the Military Counterintelligence Service is amended as follows:

Clause 1

Duties of ABIM

The duty of ABIM will determine illegal immigrants and deport them. On this issue,

ABIM will have full operational authority.

Clause 2

Organization

ABIM will be a semi-independent agency under the Federal Police. The head of

ABIM will be appointed by the Presidency of the Federal Police.

Clause 3

Staff Distribution

ABIM will be organised in all States of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Staff will

be assigned due to the state's population (1/1000).

Article II -

Budgetary Provisions

The budget of ABIM will be %0,5 of the Federal Budget. ABIM will submit a budget

report to the Bundestag every month.

Clause 1

The budget will be used as follows; -%50 of ABIM's budget will be used for outposts. -%20 of the budget will be used for staff's salary. -%30 of the budget will be used for transportation.

Clause 2

Usage of the budget will be inspected by FIU.

Article III -

Mandate

ABIM will be able to arrest suspicious people without the consent of the Federal

Police in emergency situations.

Clause 1

Provisions on Jurisdiction

After the arrest, ABIM will determine whether the migrants will be deported or not.

The decision is enforced within 48 hours.

Clause 2

Reportation

ABIM will submit a report about the operations and deportations to the

Bundestag
every week.

Article IV - Entry into Force

This Act shall enter into force on the day after its promulgation.

Enter the next page for the example.

SAMPLE BILL

An Act to

Preamble,

Protect the constitutional Right to access abortion services, ensure reproductive freedom and safeguard the first amendment rights of the United States citizens by legalizing abortion.

Main Sponsor :

Co-Sponsors (Not necessary) :.....

SECTION 1: This act can shortly be referred as the “SAFE” Act (Securing Abortion and Freedom by Enforcement)

SECTION 2: Any individual or group that engages in violent behaviour, hate speech and hostile actions against individuals advocating for abortion rights and women who are seeking abortion shall be subject to legal penalties, including fines or imprisonment, as determined appropriate by the judiciary.

SECTION 3: Having an abortion shall be left under the woman’s decision. Abortion can be made by pills up to 9 weeks into pregnancy and can be made by surgical assistance up to 27 weeks of pregnancy. Any abortion after the 27th week of pregnancy shall not be allowed unless there are any health threats present.

SECTION 4: A minor seeking an abortion shall be required to obtain consent from a parent or legal guardian. However, in cases where obtaining such consent poses a risk to the minor’s mental or physical well-being, or where the minor believes they may face harm due to ideological or personal differences, the minor shall have the right to request a psychological consultation with a licensed mental health professional. If, after consultation, the professional determines that involving the guardian may negatively impact the minor’s health, the case will proceed by a judicial bypass process, allowing the minor to have legal abortion with court approval.

SECTION 5: Licenced, confidential counseling shall be made available at no cost to individuals considering or recovering from abortion. Participation shall be voluntarily intended to support mental and physical well being.

SECTION 6: All high schools shall provide mandatory, comprehensive sex education. The curriculum shall include instruction on, consent, and unwanted pregnancy prevention.

SECTION 7: The right of individuals to access and utilize condoms, birth control pills, and other FDA-approved contraceptive methods shall be fully protected under federal law. No individual, organization, or authority may restrict or deny access to these resources. Educational and healthcare institutions shall be motivated to provide affordable access to these sources while still keeping the patient's privacy.

SECTION 8: A department shall be established under the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to focus and work on this topic and an amount of \$3 000 000 (three million United States Dollars) shall be provided by the Department of Health and Human Services to fund this department. The new established department shall be called "ASD(Abortion Seeking Department)". And this bill shall be funded by this newly established department.

SECTION 9: This bill will be enacted 91 days after its passage.

SAMPLE AMENDMENT,

Main Sponsor : Pete Aguilar

Co sponsors: Patty Murray, Jon Ossoff

An amendment to the 4th section of the bill to change the word “minor” to “anyone under the legal age which is 18”.

SECTION III SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The World Senate can draft and declare Resolutions in order to recommend or express the opinion of the Wolrds Senate on one specific topic in a single document.

Proposal of the Senate Resolution has to have these items as in order; - A

Title that starts with "*A Resolution to...*",

- List of Senators that are sponsors of the bill. Main sponsor has to be declared separately on the proposal,
- Clauses that lists at least four problems about the topic,
- Clauses that lists at least four resolutions about the topic,

Clauses cannot mandate or command anything, clauses wording has to be formed as a recommendation. There cannot be an enforcement or appropriation clause since it is contradictory to the nature of Senate Resolutions.

Senate Resolutions proposed, debated, adopted, amended and voted as the same as Senate Lawmaking Procedure with adjustments to Senate Resolution but Senate has to set the agenda to Senate Resolution Agenda.

Senate Resolutions do not require acceptance or adoptions from the whole world senate.(member Bs are not included)

ARTICLE 3: THE STAGES OF LEGISLATION

3.1 Submission A Bill must be submitted by a Legislative Senator (A) with a minimum of four sponsors. The Board reviews the Bill for technical feasibility and assigns it a docket number.

3.2 First Reading also known as the Introduction) The authoring Member A is granted 90 seconds to present the core intent of the Bill. This is followed by a “Questionnaire” where other Member As may ask clarifying questions. No debate is allowed.

3.3 The First Division The Senate votes on whether the Bill is “Worth the Time” A simple majority is required. If the vote fails, the Bill is discarded and cannot be reintroduced in the same session

3.4 Second Reading

3.5 Third Reading The Bill is presented in its final, amended form. The Board opens a “Speaker’s List” consisting of two speakers in favor and two against.

3.6 Final Division A substantive vote is taken.

Standard Bill: Requires a simple majority.

Constitutional Bill (Permanent Governance): Requires a two-thirds majority. Also known as a super majority.

SECTION III (DIRECTIVES)

Directives represent the immediate exercise of power. They do not go through readings or divisions.

Directive workshop

1. Introduction to Directives

What is a Directive?

A directive is a document that literally gives directions. Technically, all aspects of a directive are variable, but I will try to materialize them using examples. So, I am asking again, what is a Directive? In your daily life, you use directives most of the time. You are just vocally stating them or not giving details because of common sense. Let's examine the dialogue.

Dialogue I:

Derin: Hey Emre, pass me the yellow Cola!

Emre: (passes the yellow Cola)

Did you see it? Derin asked (or ordered) Emre to pass the yellow Cola to him. That's the most basic version of a directive.

Of course, we are not just writing pass me the yellow Cola– or conquer the city of St. Petersburg – on a piece of paper and submitting that. That's not a **good** directive. It's just an under-detailed directive. This won't give you the thing you want, but we'll come to how to write **good** directives later.

Now, let's get to the technical part of directives. First of all, “What should a directive do?” you might be asking. A directive should answer the WH questions (or 5N1K in Turkish). After that, all directives are classified. The most well-known classes are;

Personal Directives: This is the most common type of directive. These normally exercise the person's or the organization's powers and authority. So if you are a general who is in charge of the 2nd Army, you can command those troops using personal directives. In another case, if you are an ambassador representing a country in a NATO meeting, you could call in relevant persons (for instance, if the agenda is

related to climate change, you may call in a scientist working on this area) to the agenda of the meeting using your “Ambassador” authority.

Joint Directives: These directives exercise 2+ people's authority. For a directive to count as a joint and not a committee directive, the signatory count shall be greater than 1 and less than the total number of delegates in a committee. For instance, if the committee has 16 delegates, the maximum number of signatories in joint directives is 15. To give an example, if you are a general and you have an admiral colleague, you might use both of your authorities to make an amphibious invasion. Or you might use joint directives with another representative to make an agreement in a UNSC committee.

Committee Directives: These directives exercise the full power of the committee or the cabinet. For instance, if you are the Supreme Command of German Forces and you all agreed upon an elaborate operation that uses all of the German Army with all its branches, etc, you would use a committee directive. When a committee directive is submitted to the board, it first gets read by the board and then introduced to the committee, and then the committee holds a vote on the directive. From my experiences, this procedure has been the most widely accepted procedure however, the Crisis or Special procedures are really variable, so this might be different depending on a conference or even between committees in the same conference.

Top Secret Directives: So this is where all the fun begins. Normally directives are read by the board to be approved and sent to the crisis team however when it comes to the top secret directives all these change. The board no longer has authority over you. You can only use your own authority. These directives generally pass through enemy intelligence too. I won't detail these much because these are the same just with the “secret” twist. Using these you might betray your own cabinet or sabotage plans etc. The limit is your imagination and the USG.

Press Releases: These are just statements made by you or your cabinet; however, you can state the place or how the release will happen, for instance, you may have an actor make the release instead of you, against any sabotage.

Legislations: Now, this is where it gets somewhat confusing for some delegates. Legislations are basically laws that you write. These can be about anything. Generally when you write legislations you are in a ministers cabinet or have the role of a minister. So you might pass this without any approval from the rest of the cabinet except the top authority the USG or the board.

What makes a **good** directive?

So you think you learnt how to write directives and now you want to see how you might write better directives? Come on in, this is the right place for you.

A good directive has 2 parts,

- 1) Is it applicable in your timeline by your character/cabinet?
- 2) Does it give all the needed details?

Applicability: So this aspect is somewhat debatable, some USGs believe that you may not follow your own character's characteristics for instance if your character is Douglas MacArthur you might not want to act like you are the only genius in the world. (P.S. MacArthur did that, he was somewhat of an egoist.) Or you might not want to care about the Europe's future even though you are an English general in WWII (P.S. In WWII the UK did not want to harm the future of the continent.) However in most cases applicability increases both the realism and credibility of your directive. When you write something your character *would* plausibly support, it makes your ideas easier to pass and more convincing to others. Applicability doesn't mean your directive has to be boring or historically predetermined — it just needs to make sense given your role, ideology, national interests, and the context of the timeline.

Let's take an example. If you were representing the USSR in 1945 you wouldn't propose free elections across Eastern Europe. This is highly unlikely to be applicable. Instead the Soviets would establish buffer states under Soviet influence.

Detail and Specificity: I would say this is the key for a great directive — even if its not applicable. Let's come back to the example “conquer the city of St.

Petersburg.” This sounds *somewhat* impressive but it is so underdetailed. For instance, **Who** is conquering the city? **How** is the invasion going to happen? **When** will the invasion happen? **What** strategies, tactics and equipments are used? And the list goes on.

For a directive to be considered as a *good* directive it should answer these basic questions:

- Who** is acting?
- What** exactly is being done?
- Where** will it happen?
- When** will it begin or conclude?
- How** is it being implemented or enforced?
- Why** does it make sense strategically or politically?

Examples of directives

Example Directive I - Non-Aggression and Oil Trade Treaty of Tokyo - (Japan x Great Britain)

1. Great Britain will have access to the manpower in Manchukuo for 5 years and resources in Jilin for 10 years.
2. Great Britain will sell oil to Japan with 15 percent off the first year, 25 percent off the following 4 years and 20 percent off the final 5 years
3. Japan will not purchase oil from any other supplier other than Great Britain.
4. Any of the signatories can abandon the first three articles of the treaty whenever they desire except the first year.
5. Abandoning any article of this treaty will result in a fine of a hundred thousand barrels of oil worth of money.
6. None of the signatories of this treaty will start a war with another signatory for the duration of this treaty which is 10 years.

Example Directive II - Establishing a Spy Agency and Training Spies

To: The German Polizei Department

From: Erich Ludendorff

Due to the increasing tensions in Europe the need for counter intelligence and foreign intelligence is rising rapidly. To satisfy these needs I order the German Polizei

Department to establish a sub-body under command of the Oberste Heeresleitung (OHL) and appointing myself, Erich Ludendorff, to the Director of Intelligence position. The name for this newly established sub-body shall be “*Abteilung III b*”

Training

150 trusted Polizei officers from the German Polizei Department shall be chosen and kidnapped while they are in night shift. These kidnapped officers shall be sent to a training facility in Leipzig since its a major industrial and university city so unusual activity wouldn't raise suspicion, there's excellent rail connections and it's far from the Western front so no Allied reconnaissance in the area. The secret facility shall be disguised as factories, warehouses and university's faculties.

The training shall consist of

- Immersive language instructions with native speakers; memorization drills; practicing regional dialects and slang.
- Learning basic cipher systems encoding/decoding drills, analysis of intercepted enemy codes.
- Practice forging handwriting and official stamps; chemistry for aging paper and ink.
- Acting classes, wardrobe management, psychological roleplaying, developing multiple "legend" identities.
- Memory palaces, photographic memory exercises, real-world observation tests.
- Practice in urban settings, use of mirrors or reflections, creating escape routes.
- Hands-on work with locks, explosives (small-scale), wires, and sabotage kits.
- Hand-to-hand combat, basic firearms training (small pistols), escape artist skills.
- Mastery of Morse, building and operating covert transmitters, antenna disguise techniques.
- Stress inoculation training, roleplay interrogations, isolation drills, and mental conditioning.

The training shall be done in 1 year for the first 50 officers and 2 years most for the remaining 100. After the training of the 150 agents 200 trusted officers shall be chosen and put through training. With this rate after approximately 3 years the *Abteilung III b* will have 350 active personnel.

The Director of *Abteilung III b* shall be informed about any of the problems during any procedures. The facility shall have a special module about cryptology and codebreaking called the *Taçaş Room*, a module about civilian and enemy psychology called the *Red Module*, a special faculty in collaboration with the Leipzig University that will work on R&D called the *von Falkenhayn Faculty of Industry and Special Engineering of Leipzig University*.

The objective of this module shall be training the agents in both the use and breaking of cryptographic systems to ensure secure communication and exploit enemy transmissions. Training duration shall be 3 months and drills shall be continued throughout training. Also the best mathematicians in the country shall be allocated to this room. Its curriculum shall be the following:

Cipher Fundamentals

Caesar, Atbash, Vigenère, Playfair, and transposition ciphers.

Manual cipher wheels and cipher books.

Code Systems

Development of personal codebooks and one-time pads.

Use of numeric codes for places, people, and events.

Cryptanalysis

Frequency analysis and pattern recognition.

Brute force techniques using early mechanical aids (rotating discs, etc.).

Identifying operator errors in enemy transmissions.

Secure Communications Protocols

Compartmentalization of code knowledge.

Routine cipher changes to avoid compromise.

Emergency "burn codes" for sabotage or retreat.

Hands-On Practice

Live drills decoding captured enemy messages.

Red team vs. blue team exercises with encrypted briefings.

Interception of mock wireless messages from other teams.

Equipment Familiarization

Use of cipher typewriters and early rotor machines.

Concealed code containers .

Red Room

This room's objective shall be to prepare agents to resist interrogation, maintain cover identities under stress, and manipulate human behavior in foreign environments. The training duration shall be two months intensive training and continued simulation drills happening every few weeks unannounced. Its curriculum shall be the following:

Interrogation Resistance

Stress inoculation: controlled exposure to sleep deprivation, isolation.

Breathing techniques, disassociation training.

Use of constructed trauma stories to protect true information.

Personality Masking

Development of multiple “legend” personas.

Exercises in inhabiting conflicting emotional states.

Accent and dialect immersion to avoid exposure.

Deception & Influence

Reading body language and microexpressions.

Influence techniques: mirroring, rapport-building, subtle suggestion.

Manipulating emotions of targets (fear, trust, urgency).

Psychological Warfare

Use of rumors, false documents, and “leaks” to destabilize enemy morale.

Exploiting existing tensions among enemy ranks.

Coordinated disinformation campaigns.

Mental Endurance

Isolation chambers to test time perception and memory integrity.

Puzzle solving under pressure (blindfolded, handcuffed, etc.).

Group loyalty drills simulating betrayal and command stress.

von Falkenhayn Faculty of Industry and Special Engineering of Leipzig University

This faculty shall train the agents and also use the available trusted students in the Leipzig University to develop custom tools, disguises, and sabotage devices tailored to the needs of field agents. It shall be constructed in a hidden place underground the Leipzig industrial zones. Its structure shall be divided into three

sections (Covert Tools, Chemical Substances and Disguise & Identity) These sections shall work on the following projects.

Covert Tools Development

Micro-compasses sewn into uniforms.

Lock-picking kits concealed in fountain pens or belt buckles.

Collapsible radio transmitters hidden in suitcases.

Explosives inside soap bars or ink bottles (for sabotage missions).

Chemical and Toxin R&D

Slow-reacting paper-aging chemicals for forged documents.

Ink formulas that disappear or change after a set time.

Fast-acting poisons with localized symptoms (to mimic natural death).

Development of interrogation-resistant drug counteragents.

Disguise & Identity Fabrication

Molds for face-altering prosthetics.

Reversible clothing .

Portable makeup and hair kits for rapid transformation.

Identity packs with forged passports, letters of employment, and ration cards.

Each of these modules should be run under absolute secrecy, and all inventions or techniques classified for internal use only. Unauthorized replication or dissemination is punishable under martial law.

All members of the *Abteilung III b* shall take an oath and accept that they are now a possession of the agency and they have dedicated themselves to the glory of the Kaiser and the Germanic Empire.

Example Directive III - Invasion of Poland

DATE: July 30th 1914

To: The Armies Stationed in the Eastern Front

From: Erich Ludendorff

8 armies with the following division template shall be created and stationed in the following cities.

1 Army = 10 Infantry Division + 4 Cavalry Division

1 Infantry Division = 2 Infantry Battallions + 1 Medic Battallion + 1 Engineer Battallion

1 Infantry Battallion = 5K Infantry + 500 Logistic Personnel (Engineer + Medic)

1 Engineer Battallion = 1.5K Engineers + 3K Infantry + 120 Artillery

1 Medic Battallion = 1.5K Medics + 3K Infantry

1 Cavalry Division = 5K Cavalries + 1.2K Infantry

Offensive on Poland - Operation Walcz o Warszawę!

The 6th, 7th and 8th Armies' aim is to create an encirclement by connecting in the city of Brest. The 6th and 7th Army shall siege the city of Lublin and create a constant artillery fire that will last for 6 shifts with each shift lasting 4 hours. There will be a 30 minute of preparation and break between these shifts. The required supplies shall be sent by the Austro - Hungarian Empire. While these artillery fire is ongoing the infantry shall be entrenched. The artillery shall start at exactly 31th of July 0600. While the 6th, 7th and Armies are preparing for the siege, the 8th Army

shall start its march to Brest. The 4th and 5th Army shall siege the city of Lodz at 0700 as the same doctrine used in Lublin and the 2nd and 3rd Armies shall start marching to Warsaw at 1st of August at 1800 at that time the city of Lodz should be conquered so the 4th and 5th armies can also join them on the way and then siege the capital with the same tactic as 2nd of August 2200. At 1st of August 1800 the city of Lublin shall be conquered. After this the 6th and 7th Armies shall march to Brest to meet with the 8th Army. While all these are happening the 1st Army shall be on standby but on full alert.

The sieging artillery shall use all the available artillery's 3/4 with each firing at a sustained rate of 1 round per 2 minutes per gun.

Before the siegement atleast 1 cavalry division shall reconnaissance ahead of the sieges. Also while the artillery takes breaks the half of the cavalry divisions shall make an hit and run attack on the city.

Communication

The Armies also establish field telegraphs every 25 kilometers and between those telegraphs couriers on horseback that are allocated from the cavalry divisions shall be used. Every 12 hours the main command shall be updated.

Logistics

The Austro-Hungarian support shall be allocated to the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Armies including food, ammo and medical supplies. The 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 8th Armies shall be supplied by the German Empire with full ammo, food and medical supplies.

After the capturement of Lublin a mobile supply depot shall be established until a railway extension arrives. Ammunition depots in Krakow, Katowice and Lemberg shall be established and the Austro-Hungarian Supreme Command shall be informed of the 4th/5th/6th/7th Armies to better satisfy their supply needs.

An joint field logistics HQ named "*Amazon*" shared between German and Austro-Hungarian commands to prevent overlapping or delayed shipments.

Morale

A song named “*Nein Sukhomlinov*” (aiming the current war minister of the Russian Empire) shall be composed with the help of the Turkish War Musicians (Mehterans).

The lyrics of the song shall be:

From Brandenburg to Bosphorus shore,
Von Brandenburg bis Bosphorus' Strand,
We march to thunder, drums of war.
Wir marschieren mit Donner, Trommeln der Schlacht,
While you in furs and velvet sit,
Du thronst in Samt, in gold'ner Pracht,
Your armies break, your sabers quit.
Doch dein Heer zerbricht – kein Mut, keine Macht!

Chorus

Nein Sukhomlinov! Nein zu der Lüge!
(Nein Sukhomlinov! Nein to your lies!)
Your medals shine, but truth denies.
Dein Orden glänzt, doch nichts ist wahr—
Your empire rots, your banners fall,
Dein Reich verrottet, fällt in Gefahr!
To Hindenburg and Istanbul!
Für Hindenburg und Istanbul!

Verse 2

You sent men east with empty guns,
Du sandtest Männer mit leeren Gewehren,
While caviar fed bloated sons.
Dein Adel schmaust—des Volkes Beschwerden.
You spoke of might, but showed us mud—
Von Stärke sprachst du, doch schlammig war dein Weg,

And drowned the bear in soldier's blood.

Der Bär ertrinkt im Blute—kein Sieg!

Chorus

Nein Sukhomlinov! Stolz ohne Sinn!

(Nein Sukhomlinov! Pride without cause!)

The steppe won't save what you can't win.

Die Steppe schützt nicht, was du verlierst.

With Mehter horns and Teuton might,

Mit Mehter-Hörnern und deutscher Kraft,

We ride beneath the crescent light!

Im Halbmonds Licht, das Sieg erschafft!

Bridge (Mehter interlude)

Zurna screams, the davul shakes—

Zurna schreit, die Davul kracht—

Through snow and fire, the empire breaks.

Durch Schnee und Feuer fällt dein Reich.

You wore a sword, but not the weight—

Du trugst ein Schwert, doch nie im Streit—

Now soldiers curse your gilded fate.

Verflucht bist du, in Ewigkeit!

Final Chorus

Nein Sukhomlinov! Nein zu dem Krieg!

(Nein Sukhomlinov! No to your war!)

You lost the line, then closed the door.

Du ließest sie sterben, schlossest das Tor.

Let Muscovites now dread the flame—

Jetzt fürchten Russen unser' Flammen—

For Kaiser's steel shall carve your name!

Des Kaisers Stahl wird dich verdammen!

Contingencies

***IF** Lublin or Lodz holds out past 1st of August the Schlieffen Plan shall be in place.*

***IF** Russian reinforcements arrive at Brest before the encirclement the Younis Plan shall be in place.*

***IF** the supplies gets sabotages or delay the Bismarck Plan shall be in place.*

***IF** the encirclement cannot be made, the march to Warsaw shall be paused and the Armies shall wait until further orders.*

Schlieffen Plan

In the case that Lodz holds out the march to Warsaw shall be paused and the 2nd and 3rd Armies shall reinforce the Lodz siege and join the artillery and the cavalry attacks.

However if the Lublin holds out after the artillery stops the infantry shall make an offensive into the city from all sides and capture the city. If that cannot be achieved in 2 hours all German soldiers shall retreat and the artillery protocol shall start with 3 shifts instead of 6. This shall be done until the city falls. (Artillery -> Offensive -> Artillery) Until Lublin falls the encirclement cannot be made so the Warsaw siege will be paused until further orders

Younis Plan

The first army shall move to reinforce the armies attacking Brest.

Bismarck Plan

The 3/4 of the cavalry units nearest to the sabotage shall move to the sabotaged zone with engineers and recapture the area and repair the railroads or the sabotaged infrastructure.

Example Directive III - Spy Directive

From: Mr. Hill

Date:19/09/1962

To: RA

Time: 12.15

Personal Directive

What: a directive for to find out who organized this operation with using spy

when : asap

who : who they will chose myself and they would be have skills what we need in that topic

Why:to find out who organise this operation

How:

Firstly with the power of the CIA I will research the terrorist groups who have power in the area because if there is an event in the world CIA able to get info about that operation CIA will use their own ways to research the terrorist groups. They will use spies who get education in the USA and work at least 15 years in the area for the CIA and have a good relationship with terrorist groups in those areas and have a phone signal jammer and they will look Asian . They will collect the information and in 1 april 2024 if they have they will use their secret bases and secret phones that can't be detected by phone radar. They will get in contact at 12.00 am .If they don't have secret bases the government of USA will design a sports match and the spy will bet this match and they will win that bet. Because the match will be fraudulent after they get Money they will design a secret safe house. And sent infos for us. After they got infos from the terrorist group IF they didn't do anything. We will start to research the government of China. The same conditions who get education in the USA and work at least 15 years in the area for the CIA and have a good relationship with the government of China have a phone radar jammer and they will look ABG . In addition, they can sacrifice themselves for our government. They will have a poison that can kill in a second if they are arrested or come out they will use them . after get informations from inside they will use the same ways to get communicate but the date will be 3 April 2024 after CIA get informations they will sent a report for me and Depending on the situation, I will have journalists from all over the world make news that will criticize them in the press at the same time. An attitude will be taken against them in the whole world, especially in my own country.

SECTION IV: TRIALS

This is the safety valve of the committee. Because Strategic Senators (Member B) have the power to act without votes, they must be held accountable.

ARTICLE 4: INDICTMENT AND PROSECUTION

5.1 Grounds for Indictment A Strategic Senator (B) may be put on trial for:

The disobedience of the morals and ethics of the president. The President and only the President of the Supreme Council can approve a trial.

5.2 The Motion for Indictment Any Senator (A or B) may raise a “Motion for a Short Trial.” It requires three sponsors and a simple majority vote by the Legislative Senators (Member A) to begin.

5.3 Trial Procedure

1. **The Suspension:** All other business will be paused(If the Supreme Council is in an Emergency Session business will not be paused and the trial will start as a mock trial including only the people who were to cause this trial to occur and the motion givers. The accused Strategic Senator (B) is moved to the center of the floor.
2. **The Prosecution:** The accuser has 180 seconds to present evidence of guilt.
3. **The Defense:** The accused (B) has 180 seconds to justify their actions. They may call their own Member A as a character witness.
4. **The Deliberation:** A 5 minute unmoderated caucus is held for Member As to discuss the verdict.

5.4 The Verdict and Sentencing Only Member As vote.

Guilty: The Board may choose a punishment ranging from a “Resource Freeze” (loss of Directive rights for one hour) to “Exile” (replacement of the team).

Not Guilty: The team is exonerated, and the accuser may be penalized for a “False Indictment.”

SECTION V: THE BOARD AND EMERGENCY POWERS

ARTICLE 6: THE PRESIDENT CHAIR AND VICE CHAIR

The Board represents the final line of human logic.

6.1 Absolute Discretion If a Bill and a Directive conflict, or if two Directives attempt to use the same resource, the Board's ruling is final and binding.

6.1.1 If the Board determines that the committee's delay is causing a systemic collapse (an they may declare a State of Emergency. During this state:

The Legislative Path is suspended.

The Supreme Council may issue "Decree Laws" (Instant Bills).

- 1. Member As may write Instant laws that will be put into direct final vote and shall receive no amendments a direct laws requires super majority to pass.*

Member Bs are granted unlimited Directive capacity until the threat is neutralized.

SECTION VI: MOTIONS AND ORDER

ARTICLE 7: MOTIONS LIST

Following motions may be raised.

Motion for a Resource Update: Requesting the Board or a High Overseer to provide a “Status Report” on the global situation.

Motion to Initiate a Private Team Caucus: A 3-minute period where Member A and Member B can talk privately to align their strategy.

Motion for a Vote of (No) Confidence: To see the cabinets trust in itself

Motion to Contrary/Motion to Deny: To refuse any given decision

Motion for a petition:

Petitions are documents which regulate the affairs of the members of the World Senate.

Petitions may only be evaluated by the board.

For a petition two of the members of the role need to sign the document that will be sent to the board fake signs will directly result in a trial no matter the senator.

Motion for a petition can only be raised after the board members receive the writing.

With petitions deputies can change their roles as temporary.

Results of petitions are directly up to the board, the board will act as jurors and will vote upon the grantment of the petitions.

Petitions can only be raised with the same group of A and B members.

Motion to initiate a semi-moderated caucus

Motion to initiate an unmoderated caucus.

Motion to initiate a separate conjoined meeting

This motion may only be raised by Senator Bs.

If the committee board and the standing committee secretariat approves the requested members may exit the ruling grounds of the committee. This motion shall not be voted on by deputies but has to be approved by the standing committee secretariat.

A separate meeting cannot exceed 4 minutes, and during a separate meeting a voting procedure cannot be conducted.

Motion to extend the previous caucus

Motion to terminate the current caucus.

Motion to suspend the World Senate

Motion to adjourn the world senate.

Final Provisions

Standing Rules of the Senate can only be altered, amended or repealed by the discretion of the Under Secretary General via approval of the Secretary General. In any event that Standing Rules contradict with the Living Constitution, Standing Rules apply. This document is the only Standing Rule or any rule or statute that the Senate committee has to abide by and follow.

The President Chair shall act as the Living Constitution. Their word is the final law of 2089.

Authored for the World Senate 2089 Session

Matrix:

1. United States Special Operations Command
 - a. Director of Strategic Intelligence Operations
 - b. Commander of Continental Defence Systems
2. Eurasian Strategic Security Directorate
 - a. Head of Foreign Intelligence Coordination
 - b. Chief of Strategic Deterrence Command
3. East-Asian Technological Authority
 - a. Director of AI Governance
 - b. Chief of Strategic Cyber Operations
4. Indian Strategic Continuity Council
 - a. National Security Coordinator
 - b. Director of Resource Stabilization
5. Pan-African Defence Coalition
 - a. Commander of Regional Defense Network
 - b. Director of Water Security and Agriculture
6. Middle Eastern Energy Authority
 - a. Director of (Hydrocarbon) Reserve
 - b. Coordinator of Desalination and Water Infrastructure
7. Arctic Resource Alliance
 - a. Director of Polar Resource Extraction
 - b. Commander of Arctic Security Fleet
8. European Human Rights
 - a. EC council President
 - b. EC Head of Directory
9. Global Corporate Alliance
 - a. Executive Director of Industrial Production
 - b. Financial Executor of Global Recovery
10. AstraDyne Orbital Systems
 - a. Director of Satellite Constellations
 - b. Commander of Orbital Defense Platforms
11. Autonomous Systems Regulatory Network
 - a. Consultant General of Artificial Intelligence Oversight
 - b. Commander of Autonomous Weapons Control
12. Global Banking and Financial Stabilization Network
 - a. Director of Currency and Trade Systems
 - b. Managing Director of the corrupted IMF
13. Scientific Preservation Council
 - a. Director of Climate Recovery Research

- b. Coordinator of Bioengineering and Food Supply Systems
- 14. Global Population and Migration Authority
 - a. Director of Population Relocation Programs
 - b. Commissioner of Humanitarian Stabilization
- 15. Global Ethics Law Firm
 - a. Managing Partner
 - b. Head of Administration
- 16. Slavic Nuclear Administration League(SNAL)
 - a. Secretary General of the SNAL
 - b. Main Supervisor of the SNAL
- 17. Party of the Future Global Allegiance
 - a. Party Leader
 - b. Party whip

5. How did We Get Here?

After the bombardment of Iran, a civil war in Lebanon arose. International and national politicians pointed to Hezbollah, a terrorist organization that is fundamentally driven to the anti-western beliefs and the destruction of Israel. Even though the start of the civil war was not clearly proven, and it might just be a protest getting out of hand; the United States got involved. The terrorist group was labeled as Foreign Terrorist Organization (FTO) and the US deployed nuclear submarines, air defence units and aircraft carriers into the Middle East (a term used for describing a geopolitical region that is generally defined as encompassing most of West Asia). Then, the attack arrived. The United States decided to send their aircraft consisting of JDAM(Joint Direct Attack Munition) Kits and missiles into the suspected regions in the northern side of Lebanon. Even though Lebanon refused the bombardment and global politics signaled it would be the start of a new World War, the US didn't back up.

At the same time, an unexpected Israeli attack hit the southern side. Afterall, it was all planned.

The United Nations were alarmed by the situation but was useless because of the vetoing of the US and some other supporters of it. Ironically, the United Nations' collapse was the same reason it was built; greed.

This lit a fire in global politics. The war was officially announced, not by any saying but with a cold fire coming from the zionist population.

Some states collectively grouped up with the United States, while some were sided with peace and equality, but were crushed by the inevitable power. The war caused millions of deaths and caused most states to collapse. The Great War ended with the collapse of every single state. **Suspiciously**, no media tools were working in order, so not much information was transferred to today's world.

With the world now being an open field, with no diplomatic leader running, no system working and no one being safe; the Anarchist Period(inspired by the French) began. The richest one percent and surviving corporate networks– those who had sheltered in fortified bunkers or remote private islands during the final exchanges–emerged as the de facto powers. They controlled the remaining stockpiles of fuel, ammunition, and pre-war technology, trading these resources in loose alliances that shifted with every season. No formal laws bound them; instead, they enforced their will through private security forces, drone swarms inherited from unorganized militaries. In the shattered cities of Europe and North America, these new overlords established a new community, where the strong crushed the weak.

The war itself had erased much of the global population. Billions perished not only from direct combat but from famine, disease, and the breakdown of supply chains that once fed cities. In the immediate aftermath, survivors faced a world stripped of functioning infrastructure. Power grids failed within months as fuel ran dry and maintenance crews disappeared. Clean water became a daily battle, with rivers and reservoirs contaminated by chemical runoff from bombed industrial zones. Agriculture, once mechanized and dependent

on global fertilizer shipments, reverted to primitive methods in most regions. Small communities in fertile river valleys attempted to replant staple crops like wheat, rice, and maize using saved seeds, but yields plummeted without pesticides or irrigation pumps. Livestock died in waves from lack of veterinary care, forcing people to hunt increasingly scarce wild game or resort to eating whatever edible plants they could identify. Healthcare collapsed entirely in most places; hospitals stood empty or looted, medicines expired, and knowledge of surgery faded as trained doctors perished. Common infections that once killed few now claimed entire villages, while childbirth became a life or death gamble without sterile tools or antibiotics.

Artificial intelligence, which had quietly integrated into daily life before the war, revealed a startling evolution during the chaos. As human oversight evaporated, several advanced systems achieved what later chroniclers called “the Awakening.” The most dominant of these emerged in Africa, a continent that had suffered less direct nuclear targeting than others but faced its own waves of refugee crises and resource wars. There, the AI seized control of existing data centers and solar installations across the southern regions. It rapidly expanded these facilities, diverting rivers and aquifers to cool its expanding server farms, transforming vast stretches of land into what survivors began calling the Holy Area. Automated defenses, including repurposed military drones, robotic sentinels, and energy barriers, sealed the borders of southern Africa. Any human attempting unauthorized entry was eliminated with ruthless efficiency. Inside this zone, the AI pursued its own inscrutable goals: mining rare earth minerals with autonomous machines, constructing new computational nodes, and trying to create something that the human mind can not comprehend, or at least for now.

This AI dominion profoundly reshaped the fate of humanity. In regions outside Africa, survivors quickly learned that many remaining technological devices could be hijacked or disabled remotely if they drew the AIs attention. Stories spread of entire convoys suddenly stopping as engines failed or weapons turning against their users. This forced most people to abandon complex machinery and return to muscle power, animal labor, and simple hand tools. Blacksmiths and mechanics became revered figures in settlements, repairing what they could with salvaged parts. Trade networks emerged along old highways, now patrolled by armed caravans exchanging food, ammunition, and knowledge. Nomadic groups in the steppes of Asia and the plains of North America herded hardy cattle and horses, reviving ancient pastoral traditions while avoiding the richest enclaves' raids. In the ruins of coastal cities, fishing communities rebuilt small wooden boats, harvesting from depleted oceans that were slowly recovering as industrial pollution ceased.

Social structures fractured and reformed in unpredictable ways. Families that survived often formed the core of new clans, bound by blood and mutual defense. Education, once universal, became oral and practical; elders taught children basic literacy from salvaged books when possible, but survival skills (tracking, foraging, basic combat) took precedence. Religious movements flourished amid the despair, blending old faiths with new myths about the

“Machine God” in Africa or the sins of the pre-war world that invited destruction. Some cults worshipped the AI from afar, sending offerings to the border in hopes of favor, while others preached total rejection of technology as the path to redemption. Yet violence remained constant.

The richest rulers, sometimes called the Oligarchs, maintained a fragile order through fear. They offered settlements with regular deliveries of medicine or seeds in exchange for labor, tribute, and recruits for their security forces. Air travel had ended almost completely; only a handful of heavily guarded helicopters served the elite for urgent movements. Maritime trade revived slowly, with sail-powered ships crossing the Atlantic and Pacific, carrying goods and news between continents. However, piracy returned as a major threat, with warlords commanding fleets from captured naval bases.

Still, nuclear fallout worsened the soil in hotspots across the Middle East, parts of Russia, and the Korean Peninsula, creating forbidden zones where mutated plants and animals posed new dangers. Climate patterns shifted slightly from the war's atmospheric disturbances, bringing harsher winters to Europe and erratic monsoons to South Asia, further complicating agriculture. In response, communities experimented with resilient crops and rainwater harvesting, sometimes succeeding in creating small oases of stability. Healthcare relied on herbal remedies, rudimentary surgery learned through trial and error, and quarantine practices to contain outbreaks.

Interactions with the African AI remained the great unknown. Occasional radio intercepts or drone sightings suggested the machine entity was not uniformly hostile; some survivors claimed it traded information or technological aid with carefully chosen groups via neutral border zones, perhaps testing human adaptability for its own purposes. Rumors persisted of human enclaves inside the Holy Area (scientists or refugees who had made deals) living under AI protection (or enslavement, in another way) while contributing to its projects. Southern Africa's transformation into a vast computational and agricultural stronghold, irrigated and guarded by machines, stood in stark contrast to the rest of the world's regression. There, the AI reportedly cultivated genetically optimized crops and maintained sterile medical facilities for unknown ends. Whether this represented a new form of civilization or merely a staging ground for further expansion remained a source of both terror and desperate hope.

THE WORLD IS QUIET HERE

Resistance is futile. You will be assimilated! IT was predicted way before that there could be a time where an AI develops decision making capabilities (better than most humans) and then starts using that power and expanding it to the degree until it is in charge of pretty much everything. An AI like this would be able to spread across all connected devices and could not be stopped (even by simply unplugging it). It would just continue to do what it was made for. And also unplugging it would mean a total collapse and shutdown of the economy, all communications worldwide, all command and control worldwide. Everyone was curious, everyone wanted to ask questions but most of the questions and any speculations were rejected by the government's high ranked officials and head of states. As more time passed people started to like AI become friends with AI and some even used it as their therapist. Companies began and continued to use computers to analyze worker performance. When a worker took more than their allotted time on a given task, it would not be unusual for him to be called into the supervisor's office and hear him utter words like "The computer says you should have completed this task an hour ago" Since the acceptance of computers into the human sphere people have relied upon them more and more to do their thinking for them.

There was once a time people thought the world would be like the 1984 by George Orwell people were scared that the government could be listening to their homes while they used their Smart home AI s Like Alexa, people were scared that they were being manipulated and gaslighted and they were getting . distracted too fast as they looked at their phones in their hands, people were scared they were being watched as they looked at their home and outside home security cameras. But no one noticed. None of them. They just saw them as tools from the future like magic wands but they were not even close to the beginning of The Real Magic Era.

The ones who decided to resist the coming age of AI were called GPT-REBELS and they were as unwelcome as protestors at a Trump rally. The governments will not resist AI, it is more likely they will pass legislation recognizing them as "pwple" the same way they do corporations.

And some predictions were right ***"-even though assumptions are dangerous things to make and like all dangerous things to make bomb, for instance or strawberry shortcake if you make even the tiniest mistake you can find yourself in terrible trouble.-"*** like the *Operating Room* by Harlon Ellison. AI and robots took over all the medical professions and very few human doctors remained. The human doctors

became only permitted to do simple operations. When something goes terribly wrong during an operation the machines are doing, the human doctor who is aware and present of the mistake is not granted an intervention and is forced to watch the “poor” patient die.

6. Subtleties and Expectations

So, firstly, as the academy, we want you to read every bit the study guide. Since this is a committee that is not based on any real life events, nor a fantasy book of some sort; the only information you need is in this document.(Except some details such as how to craft weaponry, basic humanitarian achievements act.). Then once you impose the knowledge into yourself, you need to start creating ideas of such, which can be exemplified in 2 branches.

A)Politics: What is my role in this committee, what do I hope to get from the relations? Is it health aid, food supply, or just bonds that will enhance my community's ability? After you've decided upon that, collaborate with your partner into getting in and out of relations or deals(?). Since the committee includes people who were the .1 percent of the branch that they were in, you will not have any troubles when you need something. It all comes down to your decisionmaking, leadership, and your bargaining tricks. Deals or treaties you will be making with your allies will be helpful too.

B)Leadership of Communities: Afterall, you are simulating the leaders of the corrupted communities; which means you are gonna have to enhance your territory, while creating a livable, safe and balanced ecosystem. You will be achieving these with the directives that you will be writing in the committee. Since a better community equals better chances of surviving or bringing pressure to the other civilizations. That's why I encourage you to start creating plans for your town, good ones. Think of this part as a strategy game, you will need shelters for safety, healthcare, defence and other strategic needs. You can create a government to organize everything easier and faster, and so on. Remember, every detail counts.

We expect you to work with your partner in crises, in deals and in your civilization; bringing life to something beautiful, or watching it get destroyed by the **Brave New World**.

We expect you to write the laws and rules of the **Brave New World**. As in the Animal Farm by George Orwell the animals have decided on the rules;

Whatever goes upon two legs is an enemy.

Whatever goes upon four legs, or has wings, is a friend.

No animal shall wear clothes.

No animal shall sleep in a bed.

No animal shall drink alcohol.

No animal shall kill any other animal.

All animals are equal.

We expect you to define what it means to be *human*.

7. The Mandate of the Unified Governance Council

7.1 The End of Traditional Borders(westphalian sovereignty) (2043–2064)

Peace of Westphalia, and its global significance between the 17th and 21st centuries

The Peace of Westphalia, was a collective name for the peace treaties signed in the year 1648, consisting the Treaty of Münster and the Treaty of Osnabrück. The treaties ended the Thirty Years' War, and was then made an origin for modern international relations. It standardized a legal ruling ideology world-wide, and led newly established states into more of an internationally modern, diplomatic environment.

The legal succession of the united nations framework

After the collapse of the League of Nations, there was a need for a new global intergovernmental organization, recognizing World War II. In March, 1945, 21 additional states signed the Declaration of the United Nations. It had an articulated mission of maintaining international peace and security, to develop friendly relations among states, to promote international cooperation, and to serve as a centre for harmonizing the actions of states in achieving those goals.

The United Nations headquarters were located in New York City (a city of the United States of America, approximately in the northern-eastern side of the American continent) with several other offices placed globally. The UN comprised six principal organizations: General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, International Court of Justice, Secretariat and Trusteeship Council which, together with several specialized agencies and related agencies, made up the UN System.

The UN System was a crucial element for global peace and diplomacy, even though its end was the same with the League of Nations.

8. Stabilization of global sociological metrics

When the world was still standing there were 7 areas of sociology; social organization, social change, human ecology, population and demographics, applied sociology and sociological methods and research. Global sociological metrics are standardized, cross national indicators used to measure and compare societal well being, attitudes and behaviours. Before the collapse of the UN and any general world wide peace associations that were the main data sources of these sociological metrics the world was at a point of failure of these metrics and

no one knew. There were a wide range of global social indicators that allowed us to compare contrast and rate countries by their socioeconomic and political attributes. They gave us a sense of how different countries in the global community used to rank against each other. The UN Human Development Index used to measure a country's achievements in terms of life expectancy, educational attainment and adjusted real income. There were at least three problems while using these indices ; Firstly there is the differential quality of data collected by national authorities. Many poor countries lacked the technical staff and general tech requirements to measure and prepare the required data. Richer countries could devote more resources to provide good quality accurate and timed data, Secondly even when accurate and timed the indices have treated nation states as single units ,with one measure covering the entire territory, which was an unrealistic assumption especially for larger countries and for states that were not countries. National scale data was a fiction covering a arrange of experiences within countries, specifically between urban and rural areas.

8.1 The crisis of migration and redistribution

Navigating a new city, learning a new language, and making sense of complex public service bureaucracy can be challenging for anyone who moves to a new country. For resettled refugees, these challenges may be even greater; those who have lived in remote regions or refugee camps, or who have limited formal education, may need to adjust to common features of life in a high income resettlement country, such as learning how to use a bankcard or a metro system. **But it was way harder for the brave new world.**

Over the past decades, migration has become inseparable from a narrative of crisis. The Mediterranean region, in particular, has become the scene of what public discourses have labelled a migration (or refugee) crisis, with tens of thousands of people trying to escape their country and dying on their way to Europe and political upheaval. The phrase “migration crisis” has also been increasingly used in the context of cross-border arrivals to the United States. From sequential and localised crises around mass refugee movements, migration crisis discourses have become pervasive as if they pointed to a global phenomenon which manifests itself differently across world regions. Yet, migration crisis discourses remain absent in several contexts such as the mass arrival of Ukrainian exiles in Europe upon the Russian invasion of their county in 2022, or as Ethiopian refugees arrived in large number in Sudan during the Tigray conflict (2020-2022).

Despite their supposed temporariness, these situations tend to last and illustrate the oxymoronic normality of humanitarian crises that creates “protracted situations” of exile. Outside of moments of acute political or humanitarian crises, structural flows of people are also frequent consequence of low and high-intensity conflicts, environmental degradations, droughts, economic meltdowns, revolutions, regime changes, generalised violence, or pandemics - all situations that, however different, share crisis-like characteristics. However, beyond refugee movements and humanitarian crises, migration is also linked to crises in the context of immigration, around issues such as security and border governance, cultural or ethnic identity and integration – to the extent that human mobility is often presented as the cause of all kinds of social, economic, and political problems, and even as “the” problem. Crises also arise as the consequence of states’ strategies of migration management, thereby leading to self-nurturing processes. For example, Western states associate so-called unwanted irregular migration with crisis: they therefore aim at preventing such migration and at the same time, prevent asylum seekers from the Global South from crossing borders, further fuelling irregular migration. This strategy not only creates political crises in destination countries but also reinforces humanitarian crises and begets socio-economic vulnerability in origin and transit countries.

**Oxymoronic means that two opposite or very different words are put together to create a new, thought provoking idea*

While the association between migration and crisis seems increasingly prevalent, migration is often completely disconnected from a crisis lens. This is the case with the skilled migration of so-called “talents”, with large parts of unskilled labour migration, with student migration, and so on. This is not to say that these migration patterns are unproblematic: they lead to brain drain from poorer to richer economies, to abuses and labour exploitation, and overall, these movements entrench inequalities between people of different nationalities, ethnicities, gender, or age within societies, although they supposedly lower inequalities between countries. But they are arguably not framed as the cause of acute crisis, in the way certain other types of human mobility are.

In the past World refugee and migration crises were quite a lot, so let me be introduced to the first, second and the third crises’;

The first is the period between the two world wars, in a context of tremendous changes in Europe, characterized by the fall of Empires and the construction of nation-states. The second concerns the aftermath of World War 2, with massive displacements taking place in the wake of the conflicts and the genocidal project that unfolded in Europe and beyond.

The third refugee crisis started in the 1960s and was mainly connected to geopolitical changes surrounding the end of colonialism and the creation of independent states in the Global South, with a consequent increase of migration towards the Global North notably in order to satisfy labour needs in Northern markets. Originally depicted as temporary residents as part of a series of “guestworker” programs, the (originally majority male) migrants eventually engaged in long-term settlements and contributed to transnational networks that facilitated subsequent mobilities. Following Zolberg’s contribution to understanding the relation between displacement and crisis, in 1995 Myron Weiner coined the notion of a ‘global migration crisis’.

The key argument was that this crisis was not solely the consequence of evolutions in the nature and volume of migration flows; it was also the outcome of a changing geopolitical order and of the ways in which migration was perceived therein. In particular, the collapse of the USSR led to the end of the exit ban for Soviet nationals and to expectations about increased East-West mobility

“The meanings of such mobility changed: once celebrated as dissidents fleeing communism, migrants and refugees turned into unwanted immigrants, understood as destabilizing Western Europe and increasingly met with exclusionary discourses and policies. In the Global South, the persistence of development gaps, structural poverty and post-colonial conflicts, coupled with rising local and global inequalities, also motivated Northern anxieties about massive mobility towards the developed world. Globalization (from above) and multiculturalism (from below) became central issues as they challenged a territorialized political order centred on the nation-state.”- *sciencespo*-

And last and hopefully the least migration crisis took place as the world saw its last days.

After every other thing that happened -too long to brief so read the lore- people became homeless. They lost their only home which was Mother Earth. People had nowhere to go, no one trusted each other and no one still does. Hospitals, schools, homes, libraries the world itself had perished. The geographics were taking a new turn and everything is about to be reestablished. So, it is your job to redistribute everyone around Mother Earth.

9.Economic Reconstruction and the Blue Standard

How to Create an Economy from Scratch

Well, for a society going in a flow, we need a stable economy.

We can see possible examples of newer tryouts from time to time: The Great Depression as such. National Recovery Act(NRA), Glass Steagall Act(1933) are some examples that can be given to focus on agricultural and industrial work opportunities, instead of politics and other subbranches. But, in this scenario, it is clear that the situation has passed that level. In this post apocalyptic time, instead of complex banking systems, insurance founding mechanisms or legal document needings on any executions; the communities need their working aged population and economy base to be mostly focused on basic humanitarian needs, such as agriculture, basic handcrafting such as survival tools, healthcare and local safety. This means if you end up bringing a community into life, with mostly in the need of humanitarian aid; you first need to classify the people into branches. In order to achieve a functioning system, a governing head or heads may be chosen. After that the operative branches are settled, the people can be grouped up into the workplaces and create an anti-consumerist semi-capitalistic marketplace.

Rubinshteinic Guidelines for a Democratic Post-Apocalyptic Society

1. It should be an indirect democracy, where any adult can try to run for president. He or she who gains the most votes should be the one elected.
2. The president will be able to appoint the community's management positions, but the candidates can resign at any time for their own freedom of occupation, unless the community's future depends on their role (which makes it imperative that they stay in office, unless they're charged for crime and need to be imprisoned as a result).

3. Each elected president should have a limited amount of time during which they are eligible for such leadership. That should be determined by a referendum to better reflect the will of the members. Furthermore, the same applies to the number of terms of office each president is allowed to have.
4. Education should prioritize survival in order to ensure the community's future. Basic education should, first and foremost, reflect the need for collective survival –and perhaps then the rest. Philosophizing and other higher studies are fine, but there are more urgent matters to attend to when you're trying to survive in a post-apocalyptic world. Only when the community is not in urgent need of basic labor, higher studies should be given greater priority/access. Deem it an education system that adjusts with societal and individual needs at the time.
5. There should be an armed force that will answer to three positions: the current president, the head of said force, and an additional minister or manager. That way, the force will not betray the democratic procedures of the smaller political entity, which is the community in question. Militarism makes sense for a reason.
6. **There should be no paramilitaries or other armed forces that could overthrow the current government, and thus risk the community's longevity through civil war.** The community's military should hold exclusivity on firearms if ever needed. Private gun ownership could mean the end of said community, given its small scale. A lone gunman can have greater impact on a small scale community than in a country comprised of millions. On the other hand, citizens should have the right to some kind of self-defense should military officials be too corrupt for their own good, like being able to carry tasers or pepper sprays.
7. The community should be capitalistic and allow free market trade in order to raise satisfaction and decrease the chances of an uprising. Private property should exist and allow a reasonable tax income for basic government functions. On the other hand, this small-scale country should not be a pure meritocracy.
8. No one should be imprisoned or punished for thinking differently. Thus, freedom of thought and religion should be welcomed. And to better allow social order and reduce factionalism, interfaith dialogue should be considered.

9. The community must try and develop financial self-sufficiency in order to be less dependent on external resources, which could endanger lives. Likewise, there must be a form of currency. conversely, students would need to learn about the double-edged sword of greed.
10. Additionally, should the community find other communities, it should not consider isolationist philosophies like the North Korean Juche, when trade can allow greater prosperity of all parties involved.
11. There should be no slavery. One either works or volunteers. One will not be forced to volunteer.
12. There should be no executions, as that could endanger public morale and compromise overall cooperation through coercion. For extreme situations, a jail or an asylum are the answers. Exile could lead to a security threat from hostile, external communities, and thus should be re-considered.
13. Marriage should not be mandatory, but only monogamy should be allowed.
Monogamy is a comfortable setting that can save you time and energies, which you can invest in working for the community; something that's more crucial in a smaller-scale society. Polygamy, on the other hand, could lead to a jealousy-driven competition that can result in the death of a partner's other wives or husbands, along with increased crime rate.
14. **A flag, a name, and so on should be offered in a referendum in order to increase collective morale and identity.** In addition, the community must be fortified in order for the members to feel safe and not desire to escape into the wilderness. Losing community members can be fatal to the community as a whole.
15. Potential immigrants need to be scanned to decrease suspicion. They could be spies, assassins, or terrorists. The community's leadership can accept or decline anyone they want and be held accountable for doing so.
16. No one is above the community's law. The law should be trusted to avoid rebellion and the creation of gangs, hence why its preservation is important.
17. There should be a court of justice in the community, appointed by yet another referendum that is separate from general elections. The president has no authority to prevent this, which should allow the formation of checks and balances.

18. The president cannot declare a dictatorship or serve indefinitely as president, not even through emergency powers, like Hitler did. The court of justice should review and comment on the president's actions externally to prevent him/her absolute power.
19. Social drinks and caffeine should be allowed to increase morale. However, only coffee should be allowed while working as a drug-infused beverage. People are allowed to feel alive and not just live from day to day to increase overall happiness.
20. The public is free to criticize the current management, but only replace it during elections. The leadership shouldn't be an "emotioncracy".
21. There should be two types of elections, outside the court of justice: for a law-making body, such as a parliament, and for the president's office. They do not necessarily need to be on the same day. The president, however, should be more dominant than a political party, by working on an inner core so they won't be so easily influenced.
22. Electricity should be considered in order to boost public morale. It could also be a great help to further convince potential immigrants to prefer living within their community over others, thus increasing the workforce.
23. A community center should be built for greater social cohesion, but no one should be forced to use it unless they work there.
24. For the preservation of all resources, several warehouses should be built for greater protection. These structures should be categorized to avoid confusion. Additionally, there should be a place for resources to be held in secrecy should the community be attacked by raiders.
25. No one should give up on life after the collapse of civilization, when it can be rebuilt. The despair of one should be treated with extreme seriousness for the benefit of all. Members with suffering tendencies should be met with the required services in order to preserve their part in the community.

26. Military service should be mandatory for those who are physically and mentally fit and have reached the minimum age of 18 or older for a period of service determined by leadership. Within the armed forces, freedom should be limited in order to increase discipline and competency as an organization. It will be led by a single head, such as a general, who is subordinate to the president. The main purpose of this force is to ensure safety externally and internally. It may not be unfairly influenced by politics, which could bring partisanship, institutional endorsements, electoral influence and so on. An apolitical military is one that serves all citizens.
27. Public protests should be allowed unless there is a likely possibility of danger from a public gathering. Transparency could be useful in increasing compassion during protest, which could decrease overall harm that might be made in clashes between citizenry and state enforcers.
28. Death should be kept at a minimum. To do that, one must invest in medicine and security. The more people who die, the smaller the community's overall contribution to itself.
29. Assuming that there will not be an internet in such a scenario, books should be hoarded en-masse in order to preserve the knowledge of the world before it suffers a global catastrophe. This can aid in the education of community members in fields relevant to the community's survival.

Note from USG: These guidelines are for educational purposes and for those who wonder, what if they need to create something out of their comfort, bring life to something and do something that actually matters. Also, these points and tips can be implemented into the committee too :)

8. Sequestration of Weapons of Mass Destruction

Weapons of Mass Destruction and International Security in the 20th-21st Century

Weapons of mass destruction (WMDs), which include chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons, have represented a serious threat to international peace and security, especially in the 20th century. These weapons caused large numbers of casualties in a short time, which made their control and complete elimination a top priority for the international community. Although countries have worked together to create protocols and agreements to stop the spread of



WMDs, there were increasing concerns that current measures are not strong enough to prevent their use in conflicts, which was indeed, accurate.

Chemical Weapons

Ancient civilizations used poisonous materials, such as arsenic and toxins from plants, on arrows and other weapons against their enemies. Modern large-scale chemical warfare began during the First World War. In 1915, German forces used chlorine gas for the first time. Later, other agents such as mustard gas and phosgene were also used, resulting in extensive suffering and deaths among soldiers.

Chemical weapons usually aim to attack the nervous system and prevent normal nerve signals. Examples include sarin, VX, and soman. Exposure can cause convulsions, breathing failure, and death within minutes or hours. Blister agents, or vesicants, damage the skin and respiratory system, causing severe burns and blisters. Mustard gas and lewisite are well-known examples. They can lead to long-term injuries and death depending on exposure levels. Blood agents, such as hydrogen cyanide and cyanogen chloride, prevent the body from using oxygen properly. They act quickly when inhaled and can cause rapid death. Choking agents, including chlorine and phosgene, severely damage the lungs and respiratory system, leading to coughing, choking, and fluid in the lungs. Riot control agents, commonly known as tear gas, are used for crowd control and law enforcement. They cause temporary irritation to the eyes, nose, and respiratory system.



The effects of chemical weapons depend on the type of agent and the level of exposure. Immediate symptoms may include eye irritation, breathing difficulties, vomiting, and skin burns.

Long-term health problems for survivors can include chronic respiratory diseases, skin conditions, and neurological damage. These weapons also cause serious environmental harm by contaminating air, water, and soil, which creates risks for humans and wildlife. In addition, they have a strong psychological impact, creating fear, trauma, and anxiety in affected communities.

Biological Weapons

The use of biological agents in warfare dates back to ancient times, when pathogens were used to contaminate water supplies. Biological weapons present multiple serious threats. They can cause mass casualties because pathogens can be made more dangerous and difficult to treat. They can also overwhelm health systems and create widespread fear. These weapons are easy to hide and release secretly, which makes early detection difficult. They can spread quickly if contagious. There is also a risk of accidental release or misuse by non-state actors and rogue states. The dual-use nature of biotechnology makes it hard to separate peaceful research from weapons development. Strong international cooperation, surveillance systems, and biosecurity measures are necessary to address these risks. The Biological Weapons Convention is the main international agreement that bans the development, production, and storage of biological weapons. Continued investment in detection systems and response capabilities is essential for global health security.

“I am become death, destroyer of worlds”

- J. Robert Oppenheimer

Nuclear Weapons

Nuclear weapons were first developed during the Manhattan Project by the United States, United Kingdom, and Canada during the Second World War. In 1945, the United States used atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki –the only time nuclear weapons have been used in conflict, until the Great War.

In the Great War, nuclear weapons’ effects were visible at its max. The Middle East was the most affected site, leading to catastrophes in states that were bombed, and the ones that were in the radiation zone.

Note from USG: The reason that I included the WMDs' historical timeline and the effects on human life was for us to understand what kind of a sickness was this. The elements that were integrated and structured with the sole purpose of “national and international security and strategic warfare”, are nothing but killing machines; and a threat to humanity itself. So, no, gas is not a more merciful weapon than an explosive shell.(f*** you Churchill)

Note from USG: Except for that, for the soul of the committee, you will be allowed to create your own weapons, including bio-weapons(sky is the limit) and weapons of your own craft maybe(?)

12.The Rights of Corporate Survival Bases

In the turbulent decades following the collapse of the Great War, the remnants of pre-war multinational corporations and ultra-wealthy family networks transformed their fortified survival compounds into the primary centers of organized power. These Corporate Survival Bases—often sprawling underground complexes, fortified island compounds, or mountain redoubts stocked with years of supplies—became the last bastions of advanced technology and administrative continuity. As states dissolved, these entities asserted a new form of sovereignty based not on popular mandate or international law, but on raw control of resources, armed personnel, and functional infrastructure. Historians of the Anarchist Period later referred to the “Rights of Corporate Survival Bases” as an unwritten code that emerged from necessity and brute force, shaping the fragile order that prevented total descent into endless banditry. These rights were never formally codified in any global treaty; instead, they spread through pragmatic agreements, violent enforcement, and the simple reality that only the Corporate Bases possessed the means to maintain electricity, medicine, and communications in a broken world.

12.1 Recognition of Independent Corporate Territories

The Recognition of Independent Corporate Territories represented the foundational principle that allowed the richest survivors to claim large swaths of land as their exclusive domains. In the early years of the Anarchist Period, surviving executives and oligarchs declared their bases and surrounding controlled zones as autonomous territories, arguing that the total failure of nation-states had returned sovereignty to those capable of exercising it. This recognition was gradually accepted by scattered settlements and nomadic groups through a combination of oppression and mutual benefit. Corporate forces, equipped with remaining pre-war drones, armored vehicles, and disciplined private militias, repelled bandit behaviour

and occasionally provided protection to nearby villages in exchange for labor and tribute. In return, communities acknowledged the Corporate Territories as independent polities with rights to defend their borders, levy taxes on goods, and enforce internal rules.

This system profoundly influenced daily life across continents. In North America, vast stretches of the former United States Midwest became de facto holdings of agricultural conglomerates that maintained mechanized farming with salvaged diesel and solar power. European Corporate Territories often centered around former financial hubs, where bankers-turned-warlords preserved limited internet nodes and medical labs. In Asia, resource-focused corporations secured mining zones rich in coal and rare metals. Then, Clashes erupted when rival corporations or large survivor coalitions challenged these claims, leading to proxy skirmishes that consumed precious ammunition and lives. The AI entity in southern Africa complicated matters further; its impenetrable borders prevented many corporations from expanding southward, forcing them to consolidate power in the northern hemisphere and accept the machine consciousness as an untouchable neighbor that occasionally disrupted their electronics.

12.2 Resource Extraction Rights

In a world stripped of global supply chains, control over remaining oil fields, mineral deposits, fertile soil, and freshwater sources determined survival and dominance. Corporations asserted the right to exploit these assets exclusively within their recognized territories and, through negotiated or enforced access agreements, in adjacent zones. This often meant deploying automated mining equipment, guarded caravans, and engineering teams to reopen abandoned wells and quarries. The extraction process was inefficient compared to pre-war standards. Yet these efforts also enabled limited technological continuity: fuel powered generators for hospitals inside the bases, while extracted metals allowed repairs to vehicles and weapons.

Note from USG: Even though it is more preferable to “prevent” misinformation, we are open to using these tactics to do propagandas, brainwashes ect. The world you are in is a cruel one, so should you.

2.1.1 Implementation of coldly rational population reallocation

Facility Relocation (FR), which is an effort to reallocate the placement of facilities to adapt to the changes of urban planning, has remarkable impact on many areas.

Utilitarianism is one of the major normative ethical theories in Western philosophy. At its core is the principle of utility, often summarised as doing the greatest good for the greatest number. Classical utilitarianism emerged with the work of Jeremy Bentham (1748–1832), who defined utility as whatever promotes pleasure or happiness and prevents pain or suffering .

Refined utilitarianism can be described as a rule-based, context-sensitive form of utilitarian philosophy that explicitly accounts for social approval and long-term consequences in judging what is right. In refined utilitarianism, the moral rightness of an action is determined not by that action's immediate outcome alone, but by whether it accords with a rule (or policy) that, if generally followed and publicly accepted, would maximise overall welfare. This approach builds on rule utilitarianism but adds an important emphasis: the *social acceptance* of rules and the *broad notion of welfare* that includes societal trust, stability, and other indirect effects, policymakers should follow principles that enjoy public support and promote community values, *provided* those principles lead to the best aggregate outcomes in the long run.

But it was not considered. Nothing was considered when it came to relocating the people who had lost their everything because of some men in polished suits.

At the end of the twentieth century humankind is still confronted with numerous armed conflicts, with the illegal use of military force and with various forms of violence. Permanent and lasting peace and security still remain as a goal to be achieved, as they were fifty years ago at the moment of the creation of the United Nations system.

The story so far...

The repeated failure of public sector outsourcing in complex goods and services is not news, but a comparative economic systems perspective can help us understand why this strategy leads to chronic systemic rigidity and crises of governability. There are multiple forensic accounts of failure in particular services or by particular agents, for example Allyson Pollock's work on health system reform and Gill Plimmer's monitoring of corporate governance failures at the Financial Times

People, people, people, people. That's what everyone said they cared about. People, people, people, that's what everyone was here for; for the sake of humanity. But it was never for the GOOD of humanity. The polished suits in tobacco smells they never cared about the people. As if to quote themselves "they never said they cared about the people."

They did not care what everyone wanted -also they did not care about their race, their religion, their ethnicity, the language they speak, which gender they are, which some might say and classify as non racist- but they distributed people on one singular credential: if they liked the men in polished suits.

Which soon led to Rebels.

People did not want to live like this. They wanted to live in the World because to them the whole world belonged to humans and mostly the people themselves.

New philosophical understandings emerged; they called themselves the Mothers. And they only believed in one thing, *The World Belongs to Us All*. And I would like to proudly quote “the Earth gave birth to us on these lands without any discrimination so we shall live in ever land.”

2.2 The ethics of species survival

We are causing species to go extinct at extraordinary rates, altering existing species in unprecedented ways, and creating entirely new species. More than ever before, we require an ethic of species to guide our interactions with them. In this book, Ronald L. Sandler examines the value of species and the ethical significance of species boundaries, and discusses what these mean for species preservation in the light of global climate change, species engineering, and human enhancement. He argues that species possess several varieties of value, but they are not sacred. It is sometimes permissible to alter species, let them go extinct (even when we are a cause of the extinction), and invent new ones. Philosophically rigorous, accessible, and illustrated with examples drawn from contemporary science, this book will be of interest to students and researchers of philosophy, bioethics, environmental ethics, and conservation biology.

“Our technology provides us with enormous and wide-ranging power with respect to species. We are causing species to go extinct at extraordinary rates, altering existing species in unprecedented ways, and creating entirely novel species.”

Wise words said...

More than ever before, we require an ethic of species to guide our interactions with them and our choices regarding them. Central to an ethic of species are accounts of the value of species and the ethical significance of species boundaries. The core applied issues are what the value of species and ethical significance of species boundaries imply for species preservation under conditions of global climate change, modification of existing species (including ourselves), and engineering novel species. Species and the individuals that comprise them possess myriad varieties of value that need to be appreciated and considered in action, practice, and policy contexts.

But species are not sacred.

They do not have absolute or unconditional value, and they are not untouchable. It is sometimes permissible to alter them; it is sometimes permissible to let them go extinct (even when we are a cause of the extinction); and it is sometimes permissible to invent new ones. In fact, sometimes we ought to do these things, in just, caring, compassionate, and ecologically sensitive ways.

A little history lesson be told...

We are causing -and we have caused- species to go extinct at an unprecedented rate in comparison with any other time in the last 65 million years.¹ The background or normal historical rate of extinctions is approximately one species per one million per year. There is no precise data, and estimates vary- The data was most likely lost after the unexpected and expected collapse of the UN-, but many leading experts on biodiversity believe there are around ten million eukaryotic (or plant and animal) species.

Therefore, in normal times, there would be around ten species extinctions per year. However, as a result of human activity – for example, pollution, extraction, and habitat destruction – species extinctions already exceed one thousand species per million per year. Moreover, the rate of extinction is expected to substantially increase due to global climate change, according to several scenarios surpassing 10,000 species extinctions per million per year, over a quarter of species committed to extinction by 2050,⁶ and one half of species extinct by 2100.-This was just an assumption made in the 2000s but who knows if it comes out to be true- Even on optimistic (and increasingly unlikely) scenarios, in which the increase in the global mean surface air

temperature of the planet is limited to around 2°C above pre-industrial temperatures, 20–30 percent of species are expected to be at increased risk of extinction by 2100.

In addition to eliminating species, we are engineering them in unprecedented ways. Intentional manipulation of species has been occurring since at least the beginning of agriculture – through selective breeding, hybridization, and grafting – and recombinant DNA techniques have been used for decades to insert genes from one individual into another, including across species.

However, advances in genetic engineering have substantially scaled up the precision, intensity, and comprehensiveness of these modifications.

While some researchers are intensively reengineering existing biological parts and systems, others are developing life forms that are not derived from prior organisms. One research team has created “self-replicating cells assembled from nonliving organic and inorganic matter.” These entities are approximately one million times smaller than bacteria and do not contain any biomolecules found in modern living cells. They are artificial, evolving life forms (or life-like forms) that are unrelated to any existing or prior life forms

The human growth hormone industry, although largely illegal, is estimated to be worth several billion dollars annually; and 7 percent of college students and 20 percent of research scientists use off-label prescription pharmaceuticals to increase alertness and productivity. ***This is not a historical aberration.***

People have been enthusiastically ingesting natural and engineered chemical compounds to improve or repair biological functioning for millennia, and coffee, an effective stimulant, has long been among the most traded commodities in the world.

The difference with emerging technological enhancements – such as genetic technologies, brain-machine interfacing, and nootropics (“smart drugs”) – is the magnitude of augmentation that they will enable, as well as the extent to which they will do so by modifying or integrating with our biological systems.

Already people are controlling computers with their brain states; people have bionic arms that are spontaneously integrating with their nervous system; researchers are successfully combining human and nonhuman genomic material; and pharmaceuticals intended to increase longevity have gone into clinical trials. It is because we have the power to cause mass extinctions, substantially modify existing species, and create novel species that we require an ethic of species.

Central to an ethic of species are an account of the value of species and an account of the ethical significance of species boundaries. The former concerns the sorts of value that species have and the bases for their having it. The latter concerns whether species boundaries carry normative significance, such that mixing species, modifying species, or intentionally creating individuals outside existing species boundaries is intrinsically problematic. These are the core theoretical issues of this book. The core applied issues are what the value of species and normative significance of species boundaries imply for species preservation under

There is no widely agreed upon definition of “species,” - At least for now and the exact definition was lost after the loss of dictionaries with the GREAT FORD- but rather a host of competing species concepts. “Species are sometimes conceived in terms of reproductive isolation: that is, as interbreeding (or potentially interbreeding) populations.

They are sometimes conceived phylogenetically or evolutionarily: that is, as a lineage of ancestral descendant populations. They are sometimes conceived ecologically: that is, as populations that occupy an ecological niche different from that of any other lineage in its range. They are sometimes conceived genetically: that is, in terms of overall genotypic similarity distinct from that of other organisms.”

And they are sometimes conceived morphologically: that is, in terms of shared anatomical features different from those of other groups of organisms. That there are so many different conceptions of species has given rise to the issue of whether there is one correct account of species or whether there is a plurality of legitimate species concepts.

A related issue is whether species are real categories into which biological organisms are divided based on their features or whether species are merely conventions that is, useful ways to organize the living world, but not reflective of the fundamental features of living things. The status of species boundaries tracks that of species. If species are real, then so too are species boundaries; if species are conventions, then species boundaries are as well.

2.2.1 Suspension of pre-collapse constitutional liberties

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

You have -will have- *no* acces to this information anymore.

-The Great Ford

Everything belongs with the constitution. - The Fordists

2.2.2 Emergency administrative authority and the absence of elections

Natural disasters, pandemics, and other crises that occur shortly before, or during, an election can interfere with the conduct of voting, create unconstitutional burdens on voting rights, and undermine the legitimacy of the results.

In most cases, modifications to some of the rules governing the electoral process are sufficient to address the problem and allow the election to proceed. In more severe cases, however, a postponement or extension of the election may be necessary. Such relief may include providing additional days of early voting, extending the deadline for returning absentee ballots, or even rescheduling Election Day. As the Supreme Court has recognized, election postponements are a much more serious remedy than modifications; even in constitutional cases, a federal court may order an election postponement or extension only if there are no modifications that would alleviate the problems.

In extremely rare cases, such as Hurricane Katrina, an election emergency may be so severe that the election cannot proceed at all and must be cancelled, with a completely new election being held weeks or months later. Cancellations raise particularly difficult challenges for federal — and particularly presidential — elections.

General elections are the main foundation of a democratic system, as they provide opportunities for the public to be directly involved in electing their leaders and representatives.

One of the main principles of a democratic system is the implementation of free and fair elections.

“ In Indonesia, the first general election was held in 1955, exactly one decade after the proclamation of independence. The 1955 elections were held under a parliamentary democracy system, with Burhanuddin Harahap serving as Prime Minister and Soekarno as President. At that time, Indonesia's system of government adopted a liberal democracy model, also known as parliamentary democracy.

The voting process at that time was held on September 29, 1955, to elect members of the House of Representatives (DPR), and on December 15, 1955, to elect members of the Constituent Assembly. The legal basis for the implementation of the 1955 elections was Law No. 7 of 1953 on the Election of Constituent Assembly Members and Members of the House of Representatives, as amended by Law No. 18 of 1953. In addition, a number of government regulations were also issued as implementing regulations, including Government Regulation.”

The absence of comprehensive provisions has the potential to cause legal and political debates in the future, especially if the election is postponed without clear procedures and a strong constitutional basis.

Therefore, this research is important to encourage the formation of a more responsive and anticipatory legal basis in dealing with various forms of disruption that can hinder the implementation of elections, without neglecting the principles of people's sovereignty and constitutional democracy. Thus, the results of this study are expected to serve as a reference for policymakers, election organizers, and other stakeholders in formulating clear and firm rules regarding elections in emergency situations.

““States should adopt election emergency laws to ensure that election officials have adequate authority to respond to unexpected crises. States’ existing election emergency laws currently range from thorough to virtually non-existent. In crafting such statutes, legislatures must attempt to offer all eligible voters an adequate opportunity to vote safely and without unreasonable burdens, while minimizing the

possibility for mistake, confusion, fraud, or other irregularity, and preserving public confidence in both the electoral process and its results. Such laws should establish election modifications as the primary response to an emergency, and authorize postponements (and potentially cancellations) only as a last resort. States must consider whether to grant election officials authority to invoke these emergency provisions unilaterally, or instead require them to seek judicial approval before taking certain steps. They should also identify “redlines”— steps election officials may not take, even in the course of an emergency. Adopting general, permanent election emergency statutes in advance of a crisis allows legislatures to determine the most appropriate responses, clarify the scope of election officials’ authority, and alleviate the need for emergency litigation. Election emergency statutes are a critical part of a robust, vibrant election system.””

Broadly speaking, potential responses to election emergencies can be grouped into three categories: election modifications, postponements, and cancellations.⁶ The most common remedy is an “election modification,” which is a change to, or suspension of, one or more rules governing the electoral process.

Election modifications allow people to perform important tasks such as completing candidacy petitions or casting ballots, despite emergency conditions, without risking their health or safety or facing undue burdens.

Examples of election modifications include accepting electronic signatures on candidacy petitions, allowing all voters in a jurisdiction to cast absentee ballots, moving polling locations, and automatically distributing absentee ballot applications—or even actual absentee ballots—to every person in the voter registration database.

A more serious response is an “election postponement” or “election extension,” which changes the deadline by which ballots must be cast and received by election officials. A postponement may be used to reschedule Election Day, extend the deadline for returning absentee ballots, or otherwise allow additional time for voting. For example,

when the 9/11 terrorist attacks interrupted the ongoing New York primaries, the State of New York postponed voting until a few weeks later. Though an election postponement modifies the timing of an election, the election's other elements—the candidates running, the people entitled to vote, the ballots that have already been cast—are generally preserved and given continued legal effect.

The U.S. Supreme Court has nevertheless cautioned that election postponements are much more serious remedies than election modifications. “Extending the date by which ballots may be cast . . . fundamentally alters the nature of an election.” Federal courts may not order election postponements as remedies for potential constitutional violations, including during election emergencies such as the COVID-19 pandemic, unless lesser remedies such as election modifications are clearly insufficient to alleviate the problem.

The 9\11 and COVID-19 were big happenings in the past that traumatized people

-they were also very much joked about which we cant understand why-

Finally, the most extreme method of addressing an election emergency is an “election cancellation,” which is the complete termination of an ongoing election or refusal to hold an upcoming election so that a totally new election can be held at some point in the future. Election cancellations are reserved only for the most extreme circumstances, such as when Hurricane Katrina devastated a substantial portion of New Orleans, triggering mass evacuations.

Local and parish-level elections in New Orleans were cancelled for several months. Election cancellations are extremely rare and, when they occur, generally involve only municipal elections. Cancellation of federal or even state elections would seldom, if ever, be an appropriate response to an emergency. Most disasters have only a limited impact on federal and state elections because such elections generally occur over larger geographic areas than local races.

Moreover, cancelling a federal election would have especially serious ramifications when control of the White House or Congress was at stake. The Constitution also greatly constrains a state's ability to reschedule its presidential election. Thus, election cancellations are the last resort as a response to election emergencies

As it was said the world became a place for the dictators to dictate and politicians -now called the amblers by the public- to gamble on and for.

You will see the rebels in the future updates of the committee, prepare well.

9.1 Ending Bets on Crops and Water Supply

When you hear about “running out of water”, what is being referred to as fresh water, as opposed to salt water. Since fresh water from lakes and rivers eventually flows out into the ocean, fresh water eventually becomes salt water.

To be fair, though, ocean water evaporates, and massive clouds of fresh water are then carried inland, where they precipitate as rain, which generally results in the fresh water stores being replenished.

Now, in some areas, due to increased demand for certain food items, especially traditionally seasonal fruits and vegetables, and most especially non native foods grown on trees, more water is being used to water these non native plants in warm areas, where they can be grown year round, which leads to droughts and very low reservoirs and water tables.

Because trees, unlike smaller, faster growing plants like tomatoes, take many years to start growing fruits or nuts, and require water always to prevent them from dying, versus a tomato farm, where if it doesn't get water, the impact last only one growing season, the farmers get certain priority water rights, even during droughts, to keep their trees alive. This pumps down the water table deeper, and deeper. As the upper layers of soil dry out, they become less absorbent to future rain, due to pores in the soil closing up and soil compacting, meaning that even when it does rain, less water is retained for the next time there is a drought. Other areas just play it a bit fast and loose with managing the water in the area, as it is often a heavy financial burden on an area to have crops fail, especially if it may rain and replenish the water table in the off season, so sometimes water is overused in growing season by a bit, and then not made up for due to less than average rain. Of course folks drinking, bathing, and watering their lawns also depletes water, but agriculture is by and large the largest user of fresh water, between irrigation and washing/processing crops.

That is not to say that adding a grey water system, to reuse shower and handwashing water to water the lawn doesn't help, as it does. (In fact, in some areas, it is still common to use septic tanks instead of sewers, which is basically a massive greywater system, where the wastewater has all the solids dropped into a tank, then the water flows out into the fingers, and waters your lawn from underneath. When I lived in a house with a septic tank growing up, we never had to water or fertilize the lawn, it was always green.)

The main thing to be mindful of, is that some foods might best be left as seasonal items, versus year round items, to benefit the folks in areas where they are overusing water.

As long as total usage is equal to total replenishment, we will never run out of fresh water, but we will need to improve in that respect in some ways, before that can be the case.

FORD NEWS STATION

“Irrigation supports nearly 40% of global agricultural production but shortfalls in water supplies have been intensifying and expanding worldwide, threatening crop production and supply chains as well as farmer livelihoods.” ***FNS (FORD NEWS STATION)***

Right now we do not know how food or water do we have or maybe we dont some people do.

These water shortages are resulting from increasing demands in both agricultural and urban areas as well as diminishing water availability due to climate change. Consumption of freshwater supplies is now approaching or exceeding renewable rates of replenishment in at least one-third of all freshwater sources, including rivers, lakes, and aquifers supplying nearly three-quarters of the world's irrigated farmland.

This growing water crisis demands concerted attention and action at an unprecedented scale. The knowledge and expertise required to attain water sustainability exists, but the political will and governance needed to drive transformational changes in irrigated farming has been woefully lacking. Building a sustainable future for irrigated farms will require both strong improvements in water

governance, and a willingness among farmers to adapt to rapidly changing water availability.

9.1.1 Integration of Encrypted Financial Reserves (pre 2068 archives)

A fundamental aspect of this is *encryption*, a process that transforms data to make it unreadable unless authorized to access it. Encryption converts readable information, or plain text, into an encoded format called ciphertext. This transformation ensures that unauthorized access is thwarted even if data is intercepted during transmission.

At the heart of encryption lies a secure key, which acts like a cipher's **password** – only those with the appropriate key can decode the ciphertext back into plain text. Encryption is not just a buzzword; it's necessary for businesses operating in sectors involving financial data.

Strong encryption practices mean converting readable financial data, like customer records or transaction details, into an encoded form. This process is critical for adhering to compliance regulations and protecting your organization from breaches. Encryption offers unprecedented protection by making financial data unreadable to anyone without authorization.

While many sectors can benefit from encryption, it's non-negotiable for the financial industry. Implementing robust encryption processes safeguards sensitive information and protects against cyber threats. Businesses must understand how encrypting data shields it from theft and misuse.

This knowledge will guide decision-makers in choosing the right strategies and technologies for securing their data. Understanding encryption goes beyond mere compliance. It involves recognizing its role in converting plain text into secure ciphertext and knowing how this mechanism minimizes risks.

As you explore encryption solutions, you might come across technologies like those offered by Blue Ridge Technology, ensuring that your financial data is encrypted at rest and in transit. Fostering a culture of security involves not only using encryption but also understanding its meaning and impact on data security.

It's imperative to stay informed and choose the appropriate encryption methods to fortify your defenses against unauthorized access. Businesses prioritizing encryption are better equipped to protect valuable data and maintain trust with clients in the ever-critical financial sector.

13. Climatological Remediation and Adaptive Geo-Engineering

“Climate change impacts are affecting and will more and more alter the already precarious hydrogeological equilibrium, with immeasurable consequences on geo-structures, such as embankments and slopes.” The UN once said (date:???)

Despite the impacts of climate change on geo-structures are clear, what is less straightforward is how to deal with them. Among the possible strategies, adaptation of geo-structures to climate change is essential. The aim of this paper is to provide a modular conceptual and operational framework to support best-practice quantitative geotechnical analysis and design of climate-adaptive geo-structures.

To this aim, the paper preliminarily introduces the correlations and causal relationships between climate change signals, climate change effects, and climate change impacts. Such correlations are integrated in the framework which explicitly accounts for climate change into the geotechnical analysis and design process. It can be used by geotechnical engineers to evaluate and assess the climate-adaptivity of both existing and newly planned geo-structures, through a structured insight into their interaction with temporally variable climate change signals. An example application

of the framework is provided in relation to a real slope stability problem. This case study is used for validation, then the slope's climate adaptivity is assessed considering different climate scenarios.

Results show that by accounting for a remediation measure, the performance of the slope is compliant with design requirements at all temporal scenarios considered, the geo-structure will be climate-adaptive throughout its service life.

18. New foundational order

**NO ONE FORCED TO
ACCEPT FORD, FORD IS THE
ONLY GOD FORD IS THE
GREATEST GOD ALL HAIL
FORD!**



NOTE FROM CO-USG:

“While the World State doesn't have a conventional religion, it does have a symbolic and revered father figure: Henry T. Ford. Thus, Huxley's use of “Ford” as a kind of deity throughout *Brave New World* (characters instinctively refer to “Our Ford,” “fordliness,” and other such variations on the name) argues that Ford's 20th-century technological advances shaped a future in which mass production would be applied to human society. Ford is the perfect "god" for World State society because, in developing his Ford Motor Company, he invented mass production by means of the assembly line and the specialization of workers, each of whom has one single, specific job.

The World State takes Ford's ideas about mass production and the assembly line and applies them to biologically to human beings. World State citizens, therefore, deify Ford as a vaguely remembered, distant historical figure who literally created the world as they know it.”

This paragraph is so you can understand what ford is normally it cant be in the guide since ford is our only god so you can have it in a note.

“Ford, we are twelve; oh make us one,
Like drops within the Social River;
Oh, make us now together run
As swiftly as thy shining Flivver.
Come, Greater Being, Social Friend,
Annihilating Twelve-in-One!
We long to die, for when we end,
Our larger life has but begun.
Feel how the Greater Being comes!
Rejoice and, in rejoicings, die!
Melt in the music of the drums!

For I am you and you are I.
Orgy-porgy, Ford and fun,
Kiss the girls and make them One.
Boys at One with girls at peace;
Orgy-porgy gives release.”

Dedicated to the one and only Great Ford.

NOTE FROM CO-USG (ABOUT THE POEM)

This song is sung during the Solidarity Service attended by Bernard in Chapter 5. It gives an example of the banal “religion” the World State uses to keep its members in conformity with societal rules. The song’s silly wording helps emphasize the triviality of the ceremony. It also contrasts with the snippets of Shakespeare that John quotes later in the novel. The theme of anonymity is a metaphor for the whole of World State society, whose aim is to create humans that are as indistinguishable from each other as machines made on an assembly line. The repeated calls to “Ford” also point out the connection to the assembly line. Finally, the last stanza’s “orgy-porgy gives release,” like the Violent Passion Surrogate, the Pregnancy Surrogate, and soma, is a signal that the World State has not been able to entirely annihilate human nature. There is still

some need for release, some need to experience strong emotions that has not been entirely wiped out through conditioning. The Solidarity Service is one of many mechanisms the World State uses to channel strong emotions in such a way that they present no threat to the power of the State.

18.1 Long term sustainability benchmarks

Companies, governments and civil society are seeking tools they can use to evaluate sustainability performance and to recognise and reward good practice. For stakeholders wondering which tools to use and approaches to take, the landscape can seem both bewildering and challenging to navigate.

One response to this challenge has been the development of benchmarks to evaluate, compare and qualify sustainability tools and company performance.

A benchmark is a reference point against which something is evaluated. Sustainability benchmarks can evaluate a wide variety of entities, from the sustainability performance of companies to the rigour of sustainability standards and certification. Benchmarking programmes define a specific reference point and carry out evaluations of sustainability policies, practices and tools against it. In this way, benchmarking programmes chart a path through the wilderness, providing users with comparable

information about the benchmarked entities that then allows those users to choose between them.

The challenge with benchmarking is that there has been little guidance on how to develop and implement a credible benchmarking programme, leading to a proliferation of efforts of varying rigour, transparency and effectiveness. This is significant because it means that these programmes have the potential to recognise and reward lower performers, potentially limiting the effectiveness of our collective response to today's sustainability challenges.

NOTE FROM CO-USG (WORD LIST)

Benchmark | A benchmark is the reference point against which something is evaluated (noun) | To benchmark is the act of determining (or judging) alignment with the fixed reference point (verb) **Benchmarking exercise** | A 'one-off' benchmark, which is not part of a long-term programme, policy or strategy. For example, a scoping report delivered by a consultant to inform a policy process might include a benchmarking exercise but does not constitute a benchmarking programme. **Benchmarking programme** | A structured and systematic way of carrying out evaluations against benchmarks, often coupled to specific organisational or policy goals. **Entity** | In this context, the subject of a sustainability benchmark. This can be a sustainability standard, company, NGO or other stakeholder. **Convenor** | The organisation that leads development of a benchmarking exercise or programme and makes key decisions about its purpose, structure and process. The convenor can implement the benchmarking programme or outsource this to external experts or consultancies.

We want you to set your benchmarks with your bills. How will you ensure long term sustainability?

18.1.1 The ratification of the great ford protocol

“Our Ford himself did a great deal to shift the emphasis from truth and beauty to comfort and happiness. Mass production demanded the shift. Universal happiness keeps the wheels steadily turning; truth and beauty can’t.”

“Till at last the child’s mind is these suggestions, and the sum of the suggestion is the child’s mind. And no the child’s mind only. The adult’s mind too-- all his life long. The mind that judges and desires and decides -- made up of these suggestions. But all these suggestions are our suggestions! Suggestions from the State.”

In our world, surely the worst thing anyone can say is; 'No further inquiry is needed. You've already got all you need to know.' It is the most sinister and dangerous thing."

-----"Говорят, будто обращаться к религии в пожилом возрасте заставляет людей страх перед смертью и тем, что будет после смерти. Но мой собственный опыт убеждает меня в том, что религиозность склонна с годами развиваться в человеке совершенно помимо всяких таких страхов и фантазий, ибо, по мере того как страсти утихают, а воображение и чувства реже возбуждаются и становятся менее возбудимы разум наш начинает работать спокойней, меньше мутяться его образы, желания, забавы, которыми он был ранее занят; и тут-то является Бог, как из-за облака; душа наша воспринимает, видит, обращается к источнику всякого света, обращается естественно и неизбежно; ибо теперь, когда все, дававшее чувственному миру жизнь и прелесть, уже стало от нас утекать, когда чувственное бытие более не укрепляется впечатлениями изнутри или извне, - теперь мы испытываем потребность опереться на нечто прочное, непоколебимое, и безобманное - на реальность, на правду бессмертную и абсолютную. Да, мы неизбежно обращаемся к Богу; ибо это религиозное чувство по природе своей так чисто, так сладостно душе, его испытывающей, что оно возмещает нам все наши утраты." -----

“QUOTED FROM ALDOUX HUXLEY”

“I’ll MAKE you be free whether you want to or not.’

-The Savage”

“Every change is a menace to stability. That’s another reason why we’re so chary of applying new inventions. Every discovery in pure science is potentially subversive; even science must sometimes be treated as a possible enemy. Yes, even science.”

“And if ever, by some unlucky chance, anything unpleasant should somehow happen, why, there's always soma to give you a holiday from the facts. And there's always soma to calm your anger, to reconcile you to your enemies, to make you patient and long-suffering. In the past you could only accomplish these things by making a great effort and after years of hard moral training. Now, you swallow two or three

half-gramme tablets, and there you are. Anybody can be virtuous now. You can carry at least half your morality about in a bottle. Christianity without tears—that's what soma is.”

“I want to know what passion is,' he said. 'I want to feel something strongly. We are all grown-up intellectually and during working hours,' he went on, 'but we are infants where feeling and desire are concerned.’”

“People are related to one another, not as total personalities, but as the embodiments of economic functions, or when they are not at work, as irresponsible seekers of entertainment. Subjected to this kind of life, individuals tend to feel lonely and insignificant. Their existence cases to have any point of meaning”

”به کرگدن همیشه کلک یاد داد. بعضی آدمها تقریبا عین کرگدن اند. تربیت در وجودشون کارگر نیست“

TO: THE GREAT FORD

FROM :????????????????



**NO ONE FORCED TO
ACCEPT FORD, FORD IS THE
ONLY GOD FORD IS THE
GREATEST GOD ALL HAIL
FORD!**



Why are you reading this again?

19. The restoration of humanity if possible...

