

RED FLOOD – ECHOES OF THE FUTURE



A RED FLOOD COLD WAR SCENARIO

Netherlands, and Spain hailed The Eclipse as the new coming of Old France. Socialists, democrats, and various anti-Futurists across the country formed an independent region of Lunaires control in Lorraine. Hoping to, with the help of other democratic neighbours and The Internationale, become the spearhead of French reunification under an old order.

With France, the beacon of Futurism and vanguard of League Solar, reduced to a literal catatonic state, leadership of the Futurist Movement and the League Solar passes onto the Italian National Republic.

1.1.2 Fate of League Solar (1941 – 1947)

Guido Keller now sits on the throne of League Solar, the keys to the future in his hands. Many were anxious as to what will happen to the League and the artistic movement itself.

In an unsurprising move, the Italian National Republic quickly occupied the realms of Savoy and Corsica from their respective autonomous FNAG chapters. Following the acquisition, Keller declared a new direction for the Futurists of inwards revolution. Without the strength and speed of France, Futurism should instead strive to modernise and ascend their existing realms instead of outward intervention as The Patron hoped for.

On the contrary, down south in Africa, the French African administrations agreed to move their central authority from Le Soleil to the nearby State of Tomorrow. The State of Tomorrow had proved itself to be a useful ally to the French Africans with their unwavering loyalty to The Patron and the effort to bring Futurism through industry, science, and civilization of speed into the dark continent.

Various members of League Solar, Malagasy and Ukraine, followed through the orders of Keller and strived to build their society into a newer direction.

1.1.3 Death of Progress (1937 – 1939)

While League Solar pursued non-interventionism to become an idol to the world, another force made their way out of the graves of Europe to oppose them.

Throughout Europe, Reactionary movements were establishing state control one-by-one. The Tseghakronists of Armenia, the radical Christians of Yugoslavia, the Karelian Society in Finland, the Nordic Corporatists in Sweden-Norway, and the primordial traditionalists in Belarus.

While at first, these movements were separated and were not much of concern to the already dread filled population of Europe. However, it was when the Baltic Civil War ended came a force to be reckon with.

Out of the cinders of the Baltic Civil War were the Volkisch Teutonic Germans of the Baltic Duchy. Spearheaded by Erhard Kroeger, the Duchy quickly declared war on the Prussian Kingdom as a means to cement their legitimacy as the head of the Germanic peoples. Following such an endeavour, the numerous reactionary and esoteric movements of Europe were united under the Duchy's Eisenpakt. A military nationalist alliance aimed at bringing order, and esoteric traditionalist culture all across Europe.

With the various zealots and demagogues united under one banner, the Eisenpakt unanimously agreed to severely punish the power responsible for the Great War and brought the world into this forsaken abhorrent mess.

1.1.4 Punishing The Muscovites (1939 – 1940)

It happened all too quickly. As the Russian Empire, still licking its wounds, was unprepared for the surprise declaration of war from all sides. The German-Baltic Duchy, Yugoslavia, Finland, Belarus, Armenia, and Sweden unleashed their unadulterated hatred and vengeance onto the Muscovites.

But it didn't stop there. The Prometheists of Ukraine saw this opportunity to punish the Russians for their crimes of Russification and the liberation of their fellow Ukrainians in Russian lands. A temporary truce with the Eisenpakt was made and the Prometheists joined the fray to carve up Russia.

War was over as quickly as it began. In just two weeks, the Eisenpakt have already occupied the major administrative regions of Russia. Stopping just by the Urals, wherein the Siberian state declared neutrality from the conflict. The peace conference was done without

any opposition. Fortunately, the lands desired by Belarus, Finland, and Ukraine did not intersect, relieving the Muscovite butchers of any potential revanchism between them. However, suspicions were still high and belligerents agreed to keep the borders secured and devoid of civilian activity.

However, one lingering question haunted the men of the Eisenpakt even after they stormed through the bunkers and hidden corridors of Petrograd: “Where is Kolchak?”

1.1.5 A New Russia (1940)

Across the Urals, the Siberian state observed the culling of Russia in fear. Led by the Solidarists, the people of Siberia were mortified as the Eisenpakt and Prometheist declared the extinction of Russian culture itself. Fortunately, the death of the Motherland soon appeared to be a boon in disguise.

With the traditionalists and Prometheist rule over the Russian lands, cleansing them from every last drop of Muscovite culture, the people of Russia had no other choice but to flee to the nearest semblance of home. And that home is Siberia.

With the Motherland no longer under the Russian Empire, the Solidarists took the mantle of the name, the State of Russia, to cement their legitimacy as the next Russian power. Through the promotion of Solidarist individuality and civic nationalism, the Solidarist State quickly became a hopeful haven for Russians escaping ethnic persecution and cultural genocide, increasing refugee immigration by a hundredfold in mere days. With new workers and manpower, the already efficient Solidarist corporatist economy boomed into new heights, ushering a new age of development for the Siberians. Taigas and steppes converted into factories and pioneer cities in matter of months.

Declaring themselves the ‘Bulwark’ and ‘Bastion’ of the spirit of Rus, the State of Russia vowed to one day reclaim the Russian hearthland and punish the traitorous slavs of Belarus and Ukraine. Solidarism was no longer just ‘anti-communism’ as in its original form, it had become something much more interventionist, punishing futurism, reactionaries, and every other power that seeks to harm their beliefs.

1.1.6 The Second Great War Begins (1941 – 1942)

The death of the Muscovites was just the beginning for the Eisenpakt. For too long the Intermarium and the Internationale had been in power over Europe. Democracy and councilism were rotten to the core after all in the eyes of the traditionalists. The Baltic Duchy however, have much bigger plans. Spanning from the Baltic and all the way into the German heart.

War was declared on the Intermarium and Internationale simultaneously, leading to a hastily made alliance between the two once opposing factions. The Second Great War.

The Scandinavians and Finns together focused on the North Atlantic Councils and made their way south to Germany, by the Danish borders. Yugoslavia took on Hungary and distracts Germany from the, once Austrian, Alpine border. The Baltic Duchy and Belarus took on Poland and Lithuania head on.

Meanwhile, Ukraine was as opportunistic as usual, taking advantage of the war to occupy and liberate Ukrainian majority states in the Intermarium under the promise of protecting them from traditionalist persecution. Venturing deeper into the Carpathians, the Prometheist border reached Hungarian lands. While initially disinterested with the affairs of the socialists, Hungarian artists, poets, and various visionaries living in exile in League Solar states were adamant on intervening the war, in hopes of returning to a more visionary and futurist home. With the approval and supplies of League Solar, the Prometheists intervened the war in Hungary under the banner of liberating futurists from the red yoke. With Ukraine and Yugoslavia on both sides, Hungary fell. Its lands divided between southern Yugoslav occupation and a puppet Futurist regime was installed in the capital by the Prometheists.

With the Hungarian Front relieved thanks to Ukrainian intervention, Yugoslavia was able to redirect all of its manpower towards the Alpine German borders. Meanwhile in the North, the Baltic Duchy and Belarus had successfully capitulated the Polish and Lithuanian government. All that is left is the heart of councilism itself, Germany.

Coming in from the north, south, and east, Germany was unable to hold back the storm of rabid zealots. Months passed, and Germany fell to the Eisenpakt. The heart of councilism and world revolution had stopped beating.

As to what became of the other members of the Internationale, the Brazilian Commonwealth did not respond to Germany's call to war, out of interest in protecting its people from war, opting to leave the Internationale entirely. Bulgaria at first was inclined to assist in taking out Yugoslavia during their Hungarian battle. This idea came to an end when the Prometheists helped taking out Hungary, giving the Yugoslavs more breathing room for their army.

Bulgaria will soon find its decision to stay out of the war useless anyways. After the realm of Germany was taken out, Yugoslavia declared war on Bulgaria. The battle was over in a week as the overwhelming Eisenpakt forces stormed all over the Balkans.

1.1.7 War Grows Further (1942 – 1945)

With Intermarium and Internationale out of the equation, the Baltic Duchy, now known as the German Reich, set their eyes towards the last Germanic population on mainland Europe, the Netherlands. Upon declaring their intent, the alarms in Britain went off.

Fearing the chaos in Europe to go out of hand, the United Kingdom announces to the world its guarantee of safety for the last shred of liberal democracy in Europe. But to no avail would their declaration be taken seriously by the rampaging Eisenpakt or any other foreign powers for that matter who saw it as an empty promise of a geriatric nation.

Knowing the opportunity to declare war on the British Commonwealth for their own personal gain sooner or later, Yugoslavia proposed a war in the Middle East to redirect British forces off Europe. With their eyes set on taking Constantinople in the name of faith, Yugoslavia declares war on the Straits Commission, and with it came the mandate of Britain to defend it.

Armenia initially had no interest in the British sphere of influence beyond their gains in Turkey and punishing the Russians, and their history of cooperation. Instead of a direct conflict, the Armenians were willing to provide access and supplies to the Eisenpakt troops in

British Mashriq. Even if disinterested, the Armenians still wish to see the Middle East finally free from foreign powers ruling them, just as they suffered under the Russians and Ottomans.

The British Commonwealth had no other option but to attack from the South through British Egypt and calling up resources from African colonies. At the same time, Sweden, Finland, and the German Reich took on the British navy all across the northern seas. Unbeknownst to the Anglos, another threat would then emerge.

1.1.8 From All Sides (1943 - 1945)

News of the Eisenpakt taking on the British Commonwealth spread like wildfires among the colonies. As their British masters were too preoccupied with redirecting manpower and supplies the war in the Middle East, subversive activities in the colonies grew.

It happened like dominoes. One by one anti-British forces in colonial regions declared war on and occupied the British colonial possessions. The Protector's State in the Kongo declared war on British Central Africa, committing genocide upon the colonials exploiting Africans. With materiel and military support from The Protector, the South African Vanguardists rose up in a fiery revolution and several Central African states declared independence. In the West, the Firestone Territory occupied the Western African Federation under the guise of peacekeeping from native uprising. In Asia, The Theosophists declared war on the remnant of British India and Ceylon. British Malaya saw an uprising of natives while the Borneo possessions broke off. The Taiwan Occidentalists saw the opportunity to occupy Hong Kong and every British Islands in Polynesia. In the New World, Guatemala stormed into British Belize, the Carribean Councilists and the Caribbean Futurists quickly occupied the British island chains, with the latter seizing British Guyana, at the same time Argentina occupies the Falklands and South Georgia.

With anti-colonial wars on every possible fronts and an already established conflict in the Middle East, Britain was not able to suppress the chaos on all sides and were forced to abandoned the colonies and overseas territories in hopes of focusing on the war in the Middle East and the navy in Europe. With every manpower available now in British Mashriq, the war with the Eisenpakt appeared to be in favour of the British. And then the Egyptians declared independence.

Surrounded from all sides and still disorganised from their new positions, the British Middle East forces were massacred all over the Middle East in an event that made Churchill's mistake in Gallipoli a blessing. The already dwindling British pride was now bone dry.

Upon receiving the intel that the British army command is still reeling from the devastating loss, the German Reich took the opportunity to declare war on the Netherlands. The Reich stormed into the Netherlands as swiftly as possible. But this was not the end. After losing the mainland, Dutch administration moved to Dutch Suriname to direct the war from across the Atlantic. This emergency government was short lived as the Futurists on their borders swarmed in and occupied the territory. With Dutch officials either imprisoned or worse, banished to the Amazon.

The Dutch colony in Insulindia was the last one standing. But this freedom from the mainland was short lived as the Pancasila Vanguardists declared a revolution to topple the colonial oppressors.

In but a year, the last remaining colonial powers were stripped of their prestige and left a grueling legacy. This catastrophe with the British failing to uphold democracy in Europe, their colonial possessions, and losing their allies, struck a huge blow to the citizens of London. The humiliation was the last straw.

1.1.9 Britannia Rules None (1946)

One by one, they secede. With the humiliating efforts in the colonies, Middle East, and in their own European backyard, the constituents of Britain lost faith in the central government.

Already skeptic from the loss of the First Great War, this repetition of mistakes made it clear to the people of Britain that their Great Britannia was just a corpse propped up to look alive. Scotland was the first to declare independence, followed by a truce with the Eisenpakt. Ireland took the advantage of growing secession movements to annex Northern Ireland. The Welsh joined the independence conga soon after. With Cornwall declaring itself to be under Welsh administration instead. Followed by declaration of independence from Canada and New Zealand. While Australia, now under a Futurist regime, at the time was already independent, they took this opportunity to occupy the last remaining British islands in the Southern

Hemisphere. Soon after, Canada took advantage of the disunited American warlords to occupy Alaska.

Without even a single boot on British soil, the Eisenpakt, and several more foreign powers, managed to dismantle the United Kingdom through indirect means. Although there were rumors that the secession movements across Britain were funded by the Eisenpakt, this no longer matters as the war had been won by not just the traditionalists, but every country in the world that hated the colonial juggernaut.

Without the British to assist them, Portugal soon was forced to secede their colonial territories to anti-colonial socialists and reactionary powers in Asia and Africa.

1.1.10 The New Era (1947 – 1955)

With their military cooperation proved fruitful, the Eisenpakt had only one thing left to do, isolate themselves from each other. The alliance was merely one out of military cooperation to tackle shared foes. Neither side wished to have economical nor academical cooperation out of their immense skepticism for other cultures and ethnics.

While each member of the Eisenpakt were left on their own, the military cooperation between themselves still exist as a deterrent against potential foes such as the Solidarists or the League Solar should they be woken up. Internally, the Eisenpakt members chose to focus on internal developments and affairs, allowing themselves to do whatever they wish within their borders.

Shortly after the war was over, the German Reich demanded German lands lost from the First Great War to the French. With the decentralised autonomies of France disinterested at defending the regions outside their domain, the Reich made contact with the occupiers of Lothringen, the Lunaires remnants. The Lunaires themselves see this as an opportunity to get a powerful ally on their side in their future endeavour to take over France. Collaborating with the Eisenpakt, the Lunaires handed over the desired regions for protection and military support in return. The Reich however, had no interest in seeing a unified France for it will one day challenge their dominance over Europe. Paying lip service to the Lunaires and keeping

cooperation at the barest minimum, the status-quo of a divided France was maintained over the years.

In the East, the Solidarists have changed their perception to a more worldly view. One by one their neighbours were compelled by the idea of Solidarism. But it did not stop there. In a world where traditionalist ethnic supremacy had won over the previous major powers, the idea of civic solidarity and futuristic nationalism unlike the traditionalists tempted everyone in wishing for a better alternative. The Russian State formed its own circle of influence, the Great Bastion. While it appeared to be a defensive pact on the surface, the Russian State used their political and economical sphere of influence to promote Solidarism. The combination of a strong authority and state planned corporatist economy were more than enough to get other authoritarian powers on board. It was when a Chinese state fully adopted Solidarism that this strategy succeeded. With Solidarism giving freedom to the numerous ethnics in China and converting the once backwards agrarian region into an economic powerhouse, a new force has emerged as a competitor to Futurism and Esoteric Traditionalism.

League Solar was in a bizarre situation. While opting to stay neutral from the affairs of Europe, they managed to gain more than they expected from the table scraps of the Eisenpakt's actions. Ukraine liberated their brothers in the Intermarium, Hungarian futurists celebrate as art and progress flourished in the streets of Budapest, the Caribbean island chains and Suriname were united at last, the Australian Futurists occupied Dutch Papua and British islands, Malagasy brought back the island of Mauritius into its influence, and the State of Tomorrow expanded its influence to the people of the Sahara in former British realms. However, the League itself was dissatisfied. While Futurism was spared from ideological extinction in the Second Great War, a fate that unfortunately fell on councilism, they did not get the revolutionary violence and speed they were hoping for at first. In return, the Keller Doctrine of internal speed was an astounding success. Avant-garde architecture and new sciences exploded all over the Futurist realms. Becoming a shining beacon over the dark traditionalists of Europe and the rest of the world. People were awed by the achievements of the Futurists and started looking at them as the example they should follow. Futurism may not be dead, but it is a sleeping giant and sooner or later it may come back stronger to challenge the reactionaries and traditionalists dominating Europe.