

1984+20: crossroads of justice



The plot of the game refers directly to the book "Nineteen Eighty-Four" by George Orwell. The events and names in the game are inspired by or directly taken from the novel.

This game has been developed for educational purposes. We are willing to review and improve it. Therefore we kindly ask you to contact us if you have any questions. Also, please contact us if you used the game in class - we are interested in your insights, comments, and suggestions for change. Please let us know that you used the game, even if there are no comments from your side - it will help us assess how helpful the game is in practice.

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Game Objective

The game tackles the subject of transitional justice and was designed to familiarize participants with this theme and to show (through hands-on experience) how difficult it is and how many different interpretations and approaches there might be depending on the various social and economic interests and people's experience.

The game is meant to serve as a starting point for further discussion on the complexity of the issue and to encourage to explore the subject of transitional justice.

Requirements

- **Duration: 90 minutes (including 15 for a short debriefing of the game).**
The game is a pretext to discuss more thoroughly and analyze the mechanisms of transitional justice. The facilitator should plan additional time for discussing the game in more detail depending on his/her own preferences.
- **Number of participants: from 5 up to 18**
One team may consist of 5 to 9 participants (7 is the optimum).
With more participants, an additional team should be formed. Then two teams play simultaneously and their results can be compared at the end of the game.
- **Facilitator: 1 person**
1 person/facilitator per up to 2 teams is required to conduct the game.
- **Room set-up: 1 large table per team (it can consist of several desks joined together), a desk for the facilitator, and printed materials (provided below).**
Each participant should have free access to materials provided by the facilitator. If the game is played in more than one team, the room should be large enough to allow for free discussion without groups disturbing each other.
- **Materials needed:**
 - a) Printed materials for participants, provided in this file (we recommend printing in color, using paper that is thicker than standard, e.g. 200 g)
 - b) scissors
 - c) glue/ adhesive fixing tape ('patafix', 'tack-it') for the facilitator and participants
 - d) pens and sheets of paper
 - e) optionally: a flipchart to sum-up results and conclusions



Before the game

Before the game, the facilitator should prepare materials according to the instructions given below and send the participants the introduction story that they should read before playing the game.

It is best to email the History of Oceania prior to the game.

Name of the section to print	How to prepare it	Type of material
Character sheets (p. 10-18)	Print the descriptions of characters taking part in the game - 1 per participant.	Material to be distributed to participants at the beginning of the game.
Opinion tokens (p. 19)	Print 1x copy (sheet) and cut into stripes.	Material to be distributed to participants at the beginning of the game.
Round 1 Rules (p.20 and p.21-24)	Print 1 copy of the rules for round 1 and issues 1 and 2. Cut out the boxes.	Material to be distributed to participants.
Round 2 Rules (p.25 and p.26-32)	Print 1 copy of the rules for round 2 and issues 3, 4 and 5. Cut out the boxes as appropriate.	Material to be distributed to participants.
Consequences (p.35-39)	Print 1 copy of the consequences for issues 1-5 and cut along the line - make sure you do not mix the sections.	Material for the facilitator to stick on 'Oceania Courier'.
Moods in Oceania (pp. 41-42)	Print 1 copy of the table and cut it in stripes along the line.	Material for the facilitator to stick on 'Oceania Courier'.
Economy (p.43)	Print 1 copy and cut it in stripes along the line observing the 4 levels.	Material for the facilitator to stick on 'Oceania Courier'.
Oceania Courier (p.44-46)	Print 1 copy for rounds 0, 1 and 2.	Material modified by the facilitator and distributed to participants.
Evaluation by participants (p. 48)	Print so that each participant receives one results matrix.	Material distributed to participants after the game.
Results (p.49)	Print 1 copy of the matrix with results.	Material for the facilitator to present the final results.



Course of the game

General overview

The participants' task is to learn the history of Oceania and to take on the role of one of the characters that lived in the times of the oppressive system which has just collapsed.

Their task is to discuss and express their opinions on 5 different issues related to the transitional justice. For each issue, they have to present at least one opinion after discussing the matter. Based on their decisions, the Government (represented by the facilitator) will decide on the further course of events in Oceania and present the results based on public mood in the country. The game involves a hidden division into two parties – one that is in favor of the past regime and another one that has suffered from it. The introduction to the history of Oceania that participants have to read before the game presents the same events from two slightly different perspectives.

Before the game:

Approx. 10min	Prior to the game, participants read the introduction to the history of Oceania as pre-work/homework. – (p.51–59 and p.60–68)
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Start of the game:

2 min.	Introduction (p.8)
3 min.	The facilitator distributes character sheets (depending on the version of the history of Oceania that the player got acquainted with) and allows players some time to read it. (p.9)
5–7 min.	Participants introduce themselves by reading the passage from the character sheet titled 'Introduce yourself'.
3 min.	The facilitator distributes 'Oceania Courier' 0 and allows some time for players to read it. (p.44)
18 min.	Round 1 – participants receive 2 issues in a row, which they discuss and finally give their opinions by choosing the best solution. (p.20)
5 min.	Based on the participants' opinions, the facilitator decides what the Government will do and prepares 'Oceania Courier 1' accordingly including the result after round 1. Participants get acquainted with it. (p.33 and p.45)
30 min.	Round 2 – participants receive 3 different issues in succession which they discuss and finally vote on the best solution. (p.25)
5 min.	Based on participants' opinions, the facilitator decides what the Government will do and prepares 'Oceania Courier 2' accordingly with the result after round 2. Participants get acquainted with it. (p.33 and p.46)
2 min.	The facilitator distributes cards to evaluate the results (Evaluation by participants) which they fill out individually. (p.48)
3 min.	After collecting participants' answers the facilitator calculates the average result and presents the final outcome for Oceania. Participants are presented with their final result. (p.47 and p.49)
15 min.	The facilitator asks about participants' impressions and observations – short debriefing.



Detailed course of the game

Before the game:

The facilitator emails either of the 2 versions of the story, titled 'The History of Oceania - tails' or 'The History of Oceania - heads', to be found in the section 'The History of Oceania'.

- a) The same story is presented from two different perspectives.

The first is more in favor of the collapsing regime



while the second sympathizes with revolutionaries.



- b) When sending the texts the facilitator should make sure to send the two versions to an even number of people. If there is an odd number of participants there should be more versions with revolution sympathizers - 'Oceania - heads'.

Note: if sending separate versions of the text to participants is cumbersome, the facilitator can send both versions to all participants and ask them to read only one, adding the following comment:

„Attached you will find two texts. Please toss a coin and if it is tails, read the text called 'Oceania - tails' and if it is heads, read the text called 'Oceania - heads'.

During the game:

No.	What happens	What materials to distribute/ where to check
1.	Read the introduction to the participants	• 'Introduction to the game' (p.8)
2.	Distribute opinion tokens and character sheets according to the version of the text a given participant has read and allow some time for getting acquainted with it and for the presentations of the players.	• 'Character sheets' (p.9) • 'Opinion tokens' (p.19)
3.	Distribute 'Oceania Courier 0' to each team and ask participants to read it.	• 'Oceania Courier' (p.44)
4.	Present the rules for round 1 and distribute the first issue : a) After discussing the matter in the team, each participant should cast one opinion vote on one of the options by sticking his/her token under that option.	• 'Round 1 Rules' (p.20) • 'Issue 1' (p.21)
5.	Once the time is up, or earlier if participants are ready, distribute Issue 2 : a) Attach the text of Issue 2 to the previously distributed sheet with "Round 1 Rules" b) Put 4 different concepts on the table for participants to read, together with the space for voting. After discussing the matter in the team, each participant should cast one opinion vote on one of the concepts by sticking his/her token under that option.	• 'Issue 2' (p.22-24)



6.	<p>Round 1 is over and players cannot change their votes. Based on participants' votes check the result in the section 'What decision to make'. Based on the result prepare the appropriate version of 'Oceania Courier 1'. Distribute it and allow time to read it.</p> <p>a) Write down the decision made by the government in the relevant section of the Courier</p> <p>b) Depending on the votes cast by players, place the relevant social reaction to the decision made by the government on 'Oceania Courier 1' - see the section 'Consequences'.</p> <p>c) Depending on participants' decisions, stick the relevant 'Moods in Oceania' and 'Economy' on 'Oceania Courier 1' - see the section 'What decision to make'.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'What decision to make' (p.33) • 'Oceania Courier 1' (p.45) • 'Consequences' (p.35-36) • 'Moods in Oceania' (p.40-42) • 'Economy' (p.43)
7.	<p>Read the introduction to round 2 and distribute Issue 3:</p> <p>a) Put the descriptions of groups involved in issue 3 on the table for participants to read, together with the space for voting.</p> <p>b) After discussing the matter in the team, each participant should cast an opinion vote next to each character (5 votes in total) by sticking his/her token under each character.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Round 2 Rules' (p.25) • 'Issue 3' (p.26-28)
8.	<p>Once the time is up, or earlier if participants are ready, distribute Issue 4:</p> <p>a) Attach the content of issue 4 to the previously distributed sheet 'Round 2 Rules'.</p> <p>b) Put 3 different concepts on the table for participants to read, together with the space for voting.</p> <p>After discussing the matter in the team, each participant should cast an opinion vote on one of the available concepts by sticking his/her token on that option.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Issue 4' (p.29-30)
9.	<p>Once the time is up, or earlier if participants are ready, distribute Issue 5:</p> <p>a) Attach the content of issue 5 to the previously distributed sheet 'Round 2 Rules'</p> <p>b) Put of 3 different groups of people on the table for participants to read, together with the space for voting.</p> <p>After discussing the matter in the team, each participant should cast a vote next to each group (3 votes in total) by sticking his/her token under each option.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Issue 5' (p.31-32)



10.	<p>Round 2 is over and players cannot change their votes. Based on participants' votes check the result in the section 'What decision to make'. Based on the result prepare the appropriate version of 'Oceania Courier 2', distribute it and allow time to read it.</p> <p>a) Write down the decision made by the government in the appropriate section of the Courier</p> <p>b) Depending on the votes cast by players, place the relevant social reaction to the decision made by the government on 'Oceania Courier 2' - see the section 'Consequences'</p> <p>c) Depending on participants' decisions, stick the relevant 'Moods in Oceania' and 'Economy' on 'Oceania Courier 2' - see the section 'What decision to make'</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'What decision to make' (p.33) • 'Oceania Courier 2' (p.46) • 'Consequences' (p.37-39) • 'Moods in Oceania' (p.40-42) • 'Economy' (p.43)
11.	<p>Sum up what decision was made by the government and what the current public moods are in Oceania (the outcome of participants' decisions published in 'Oceania Courier 2'). Ask participants to evaluate, on a scale of 1 to 5 on the cards distributed, how well/badly the government has dealt with the issues discussed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Participants evaluation' (p.48)
12.	<p>Ask participants what they think about the final outcome and what their emotions are at the end of the game.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Results' (p.47 and p.49)
13.	<p>Proceed to debriefing.</p>	

Introducing the game

Before starting the game, read the following text:

You represent citizens who have lived under the former regime that lasted **over 35 years. You all tried to manage somehow and make ends meet.** For some of you the system was oppressive, while for others it guaranteed order and a standard of living which are difficult to find in the current unstable political and economic situation. You are a representative group of Oceania's citizens who wonder how to deal with the past.

You meet in cafes and discuss political matters, listen to experts and make visions of an ideal country. You like to take part in debates. You are not the lawmakers but you are aware that current authorities are under strict social scrutiny and must therefore take into account the public moods.



Character sheet

There are 9 different characters in the game.

- Four people who are in favor of the collapsing regime

- 'History - tails':



1. An owner of a home appliance wholesale outlet and stores
2. A female clerk at the Ministry of Plenty
3. A construction worker
4. A chicken farm worker

- Five people who supported revolutionary actions - 'History - heads':



1. A female protests participant
2. A teacher
3. An owner of a new technologies company
4. A factory worker
5. A farmer

Characters should be distributed among participants according to the story version they have read. They can be distributed randomly but **we suggest that there is always a female clerk and a female protests participant.**





Emma

clerk at the Ministry of Plenty

Introduce yourself:

My job at the Ministry is to process applications. I always strive to do my job with integrity. My feeling is that it is good for the past to be dealt with objectively taking all parties into account, but not at all costs. I am afraid that going for a U-turn at all costs will lead to new extremes and again the winners of the revolution will start writing history by becoming yet another Party. I saw what people in the streets were doing. I think they should be held accountable for their criminal actions, because the fact that the Party imposes restrictions on our freedoms is not an excuse to hurt others.

opinion
strong

Your Situation:

Since the beginning of the revolution, you have been like a cat on a hot tin roof. After the sudden change of power, with the current government and with the public mood, there is no telling what might happen. You continue to work in a Ministry that is on the verge of drastic reform.

Your opinions:

At work you have merely carried out your duties as ordered from the top. Some of them were not delightful, quite a few times you had to refuse applicants without any good reason apart from it being the orders you were given. You are most afraid of ideas that involve settling the past in an unfair manner.

opinion
moderate

You haven't done anything wrong, but the revolutionaries are really aggressive. You saw for yourself on surveillance footage what activists from the "New Citizens Movement" could be up to. Sometimes innocent bystanders suffered. If you were those people, you would probably seek justice.

opinion
moderate

How to deal with the past? The best solution seems to be to focus on repairing the system, improving administration. Anyway, who cares, for example, that the street in front of the office bears the name of the Party. People got used to it (and what a fuss it will make). The Party itself was not demonic either. After all, you managed to get your sister a job in a good state company. The Party strove to take care of the poorer citizens. It was still a long way from a real dictatorship, although the leadership clearly did resort to disgraceful abuses, though often within the limits of existing laws. Now it's not clear whether things won't get worse for you.

opinion
moderate

Symbolic criminal justice, but for the system's author, that's probably all we should be concerned with. Investigating claims from 20-30 years ago and not always legitimate ones will only overload and jam the system. Besides, what should be done with the citizens who have already arranged their lives?

opinion
soft

A fact from the world you heard about:

After the fall of General Franco's regime, the Spanish people drew a thick line to cut themselves off from the past. This made it possible to quickly repair the country and reduce divisions. Maybe this is the way: to bet on a "quiet" transformation by talking objectively about the past. Such a transformation was presented as an example in Poland in the 90's. Years later, some of the issues are coming back, but maybe they are only isolated problems and the "thick line" did reduce the scale of claims?

A fact from the world you heard about:

In Poland, as in other countries of the region after 1989 and the collapse of the Soviet Union, a dilemma arose as to how and whether the crimes of the Communist regime should be brought to justice. Attempts to bring the decision-makers of that time to justice lasted for years. Most defendants had their cases suspended or dismissed. The few convictions handed down years later were either ridiculously low or were appealed against. Is there any point in wasting time and taxpayer money? Especially if the national court is tardy and there is no political will in the country to settle the past?





Olivia

owner of a home appliance wholesale outlet
and stores



Introduce yourself:

I have been running my business in Oceania forever. It wasn't easy to get started 20 years ago. You had to dig through a ton of permits and government checks, but all it took was some determination and a small bribe. It wasn't that bad. I understand the need of others for change and more freedoms, but it should come through peaceful means and with a clever idea. The revolutionaries put my business at risk by demolishing storefronts twice during the protests, some of the equipment disappeared. The neighborhood, which has been somewhat shabby so far, has lost some of its appeal, and the crisis has led to a big drop in sales.

opinion
strong

Your Situation:

With the progressive tax, the Party took away a good portion of your income to redistribute resources, but there was enough to live a pleasant life without problems.

Meticulous paperwork, keeping a low profile and no wheeling and dealing were enough to live in peace and pass every inspection. The system clearly defined what was allowed and what was not, it was stable, which cannot be said about the situation since the protests started and then the authorities changed. You're a little worried that you might lose on this transformation.

Your opinions:

The last thing you want now is an ideological war between parties over who deserves what.

opinion
moderate

History is history, there is no need to hide it by force or cover it up. The worst thing now would be to get embroiled in a war over what to keep, what to get rid of, what to change. All this costs money, and the economy is not doing well at all. It is worth looking for optimal solutions.

opinion
moderate

We need to return to normality as soon as possible, because every day without trade means billions of dollars in losses for companies and the state. Your goal is not to incur any more losses, because you are already barely staying afloat.

opinion
very strong

You don't have a definite opinion on whether someone deserves to be punished. However, if ordinary clerks are affected, it will only bring about massive confusion in the country, and you just want to run your business in peace and be able to get things done at the office.

opinion
soft

Besides, you saw with your own eyes what the revolutionaries did in the streets. With the rule of law this would not pass.

opinion
moderate

A fact from the world you heard about:

Everyone has someone else that they consider a hero. Recently you heard about the protests in Virginia (USA), where some wanted to remove monuments to Confederate generals as oppressors who advocated slavery, others considered them an important part of US history and that those generals stood at the head of the army and were not responsible for slavery. There were demonstrations and counter-demonstrations, three people were killed and hundreds injured. And what for? Removing the monuments only inflamed the conflict.

A fact from the world you heard about:

Of course, those who have committed crimes must be punished. But life goes on, and those who have suffered as a result of the actions of an unjust power must be compensated first.

In South Africa, for example, a special mechanism was set up to support the victims of apartheid by facilitating access to medicine and education.





James
construction worker



Introduce yourself:

I get up for work every day with a sense of mission. Our company was literally changing how Oceania looked. I built plazas and squares across the country. I also managed to be on a team that built several banks, offices and government buildings. I want to do a decent job for a decent salary, and because of the revolutionaries I can't. Some thugs assaulted me and broke my arm, with no consequences. Is this a change for the better?

opinion
strong

Your Situation:

Your life was not too bad. There was certainly no shortage of anything, only towards the end of the Party's rule, Oceania's economic troubles began to be a little more troublesome, with less access to products and stagnation in construction. The question is whether now there will be money to finance large investments? Maybe foreign companies are an opportunity?

Your opinions:

The slump in construction before the revolt was more of a temporary thing. Once in a while a crisis affects everyone. You understood why some wanted to take to the streets, but only up to a point.

opinion
soft

When the protests began in the area where you are putting up the new building of the Ministry of Truth, it began to get more dangerous and restless, but since you were working on a very important project from your boss you did not get the relief of being allowed to not come to work.

This came at a price though when one afternoon a dozen or so protesters armed with clubs stormed the construction site and began to shout about collaboration with the government and demolish the building that was already being finished.

When you decided to intervene you were beaten up quite severely, and got some powerful kicks while you were already lying curled up on the ground. The argument was supposedly about your collaboration with the Party, that you were a corrupt agent. The revolutionaries accused you specifically of placing wiretaps and surveillance devices in the facilities you were building. Rubbish!

The people who beat you up are bandits! They should be tried. They prevented you from working and caused some losses. It would be good if you could catch up on that somehow. Up until now the Party would take care of you. Let's see how it works now with the new government.

opinion
very strong

This does not change the fact that when it comes to other events in the country, you do not have a clear opinion. Certainly, some of them will be judged as serious crimes. However, they did not affect you directly.

opinion
moderate

A fact from the world you heard about:

The Nuremberg Trials after World War II, which had a real impact on international criminal law, had its downsides. It meant that the international community effectively called the authors of the Nazi death machine to account, but what about the misdeeds of the Allies? The application of "victor's justice" resulted in neglecting the criminal responsibility of the other party.

It wouldn't be good if also after the revolution in Oceania the focus was on one side of the conflict only. After all, the revolutionaries also have something on their conscience.





Robert

chicken farm worker



Introduce yourself:

Fairly consistent work hours and predictability. That sentence could be the quickest way to describe my day. With my salary and allowances from the government I was able to support my child and wife, so I can't say they didn't help. I must admit that all the restrictions imposed on certain groups in larger cities went sideways, so I avoided them. I heard that the government wants to distribute money and give away property. There is not much work in the village. If the subsidies run out and they close our farm, I'll be the first to go to the capital with a pitchfork!

opinion
strong

Your Situation:

Every day you get up at 5 a.m. and are on site by 6 a.m. You work as needed, sometimes over 8 hours, conscientiously. In the evenings you relax at home or have a beer with your friends in a nearby bar. Life goes rather slowly. You have a small vegetable garden, which definitely helped save some money. You even sometimes managed to sell some of the produce that didn't end up on your table.

Your opinions:

You've heard about conflict and big politics but it hasn't affected you directly.

However, the agents of the Thought Police did instill fear. One neighbor was visited by them, but nothing happened to him, so maybe it was just rumors to keep order?

opinion
soft

The worst thing is that now the farm owner is struggling with new claims after the revolution. Apparently, the farm was created as a result of the Party confiscating and merging some people's land. Maybe so, but that was 30 years ago. Now the farm operates and provides employment for you and 30 friends in the area. If something were to change, it would probably be difficult to find a new job.

opinion
strong

The only thing you would need is some more free time, because the work is quite tiring physically.

opinion
moderate

Fact overheard from the world:

In Poland, as in other countries of the region after 1989 and the collapse of the Soviet Union, a dilemma arose as to how and whether the crimes of the Communist regime should be brought to justice. Attempts to bring the decision-makers of that time to justice lasted for years. Most defendants had their cases suspended or dismissed. The few convictions handed down years later were either ridiculously low or were appealed against. Is there any point in wasting time and taxpayer money? Especially if the national court is tardy and there is no political will in the country to settle the past?





Ava

employed at a logistics company,
protests participant

Introduce yourself:

My day job is to carry out analyses and oversee deliveries. I have actively participated in the protests. I have experienced violence first hand from the forces that pacified the protests. Broken ribs from the police baton are not the worst thing that could have happened to me, considering that they reportedly shot at people at that time. I took to the streets because I was fed up with the constant control and absurd bans that could cost me my life. If it wasn't for the revolution, only escaping the country would make sense.

opinion
very strong

Your Situation:

For now, you still have a job. The open borders of Oceania are an opportunity for your company to expand its operations and you may also get a raise. You're just afraid that participating in the protests may backfire and you'll have to suffer some consequences, which would significantly lower your quality of life.

Your opinions:

Under Big Brother's government, you felt that life had no meaning. Only the elites did what they wanted, the rest lived in their shadows. Your cousin went to jail for 2 months for organizing a music event, and he was in his teens. Absurd!

opinion
strong

At the protests, out of frustration and helplessness, you threw everything at the police, helped set the barricades on fire. Not everything hit the target. Unfortunately, that was war in the streets, and war has its own rules.

opinion
moderate

However, without the support of Emmanuel Goldstein's militia, and without the use of force, it is unlikely that the revolt would have taken place, and all of Oceania would have been ruled by Big Brother for years to come. Emanuel should be respected because in the end he gave his life for the cause. People who directly contributed to the success and regime change in the State should be commemorated!

opinion
moderate

You realize that some of the actions of other protesters were illegal and they (and maybe you as well) may face criminal proceedings. In your opinion, wrongly. The revolutionaries should be left in peace, we didn't start it, we only defended ourselves trying to change things. After all, you took part in it yourself, so you know that some of the behaviors were necessary. However, those in power are a completely different matter.

opinion
strong

It makes you cringe when you go to work every day and see Big Brother's face and his great accomplishments. You would give a lot not to see him anymore!

opinion
strong

We didn't fight for democracy to not commemorate it properly now. You don't want Oceania to forget the successes of the revolution!

opinion
very strong

A fact from the world you heard about:

In Poland, for example, a museum of the Warsaw Uprising was established. It tells the story of the social uprising, which almost succeeded. It is modern and interesting, it attracts tourists. Revolutionaries should have their own place where the story of their victory is told.

A fact from the world you heard about:

The trials of the Berlin Wall gunmen are an excellent example of officers and their superiors charged with taking drastic measures against people trying to illegally cross the German-German border (between the GDR and the FRG). According to the court, the use of weapons was unlawful and unnecessary, and worse even - it targeted the country's own citizens. Some officers and clerks were convicted in regional courts. Also in Oceania the issue of the abuse of force during the protests should not be overlooked.





Amelia

Teacher

Introduce yourself:

I am an educator in grades 1-6. I still remember the Thought Police dropping in on us 3 years ago in the morning and pulling my husband out. The reason was subversive activities against Oceania. He was arrested probably for his work; he was a writer and a rebellious one at that. I asked him so many times not to do it but he knew better. It's been a year since the revolution and I still don't know what has happened to him. It can't end like this!

opinion
strong

Your Situation:

Over the years spent in school you have seen the Party change textbooks and manipulate facts. You like your job and you want to educate the next generation, but year after year it's been getting more and more difficult because of the pulp that the Party served. Additionally, you yourself started to have problems at work as a result of "uncomfortable connections" with your husband.

Unfortunately, after his arrest you only saw him once. Later, he was transferred to some outpost and you never heard from him again. Letters, petitions and visits to the Ministry of Truth were of no use. You kept bouncing off the wall.

Your opinions:

The revolution gave you the hope of getting your husband back. However, the cover-up and destruction of papers, the convoluted procedures that exacerbated the chaos in the State after the coup have continued to make it impossible to find him. It seems that you have to come to terms with the horrifying truth that he fell victim to the previous system.

opinion
moderate

You know he had broken the law, but the punishment he received was too disproportionate in your opinion.

opinion
very strong

You want to commemorate your husband as well as others who went missing. And you sincerely hate the Party for what happened to you. Those responsible should face the consequences. Your wrongs should be righted.

opinion
very strong

You perceive the new authorities as hope for the future! It is important to return to speaking objectively about history and to settle accounts with the past in a way that is as transparent as possible. Cutting ourselves off from it completely will probably not help.

opinion
soft

Fact overheard from the world:

Some time ago, stories from Canada about a shameful chapter in the country's history made it to the media. Mass graves were discovered of indigenous children who had been sent to boarding schools against their will for decades so that they get assimilated into society. Hundreds of them died due to mistreatment, and their deaths were deliberately not documented by anyone. The government covered up the whole affair and failed to deal with the past, and parents often never learned of their fate. Now, years later, this has backfired and has led to numerous social tensions, vandalism and aggression. Indigenous people are reliving this nightmare once again as it affects their families directly. A whole stolen generation!

Fact overheard from the world:

The Orange Revolution in Ukraine was also successful after the tumultuous protests against the government. It was a hope for political as well as economic and social change. However, even after the defeat of the pro-Russian president, Ukrainian politicians did not move away from the Russian regional oligarchic model in which the billionaires in power swapped places with millionaires. By failing to hold accountable those who were in power under the oppressive system, we are still leaving a door open for them to return and failing to warn others.





William

owner of a new technologies company

Introduce yourself:

I must admit I knew from the start that starting a business in Oceania was a risky game, but I didn't think it would be this bad. As soon as I started to succeed, I was stifled. My equipment was requisitioned, my warehouse taken away. Even my good friend, an engineer, resigned after an inspection by officials accompanied by a police officer. Whether he went to a government company I do not know, he did not want to tell me and I have never talked to him again.

opinion
very strong

Your Situation:

Innovation, which you've always seen as an opportunity for Oceania's development, has never been a strong domain for the Party, so you hoped to get along with them somehow. Unfortunately, no one asked for your opinion, they just took things away. Of course, you could have gone for an easy job in a state-owned company, but you didn't see yourself in a clerical position, stifled by the system.

There were problems from the beginning. First with starting and then with running the business. Dozens of permits and hurdles. Thorough background checks and constant inspections deprived you of any competitive advantage. There was no question of trade secrets, which is so important in this industry. As soon as you managed to get good experts and work out something promising, there were visits from the Thought Police.

In spite of the Party taking over the key solutions (they did not let you patent some of them), they graciously left some of them so the company continued to operate and you had barely enough to live and pay your employees. Unfortunately, you lost an entire warehouse full of machines when it got confiscated.

Your opinions:

The agents of the Thought Police have visited you twice. Those guys meant trouble. After those visits, always a leading engineer would resign under mysterious circumstances. You're almost certain he landed under the Party's tutelage, forced to work for them. But the former Oceania was no place to ask questions, so despite your frustration you kept going.

opinion
very strong

After seven years of operating the company it still felt as if you'd just started. It was impossible to stand out. Besides, stepping out of line was never welcome. You hope that new governments will open up to other markets and you will make up for lost time with a little help.

opinion
strong

History should probably be told from the perspective of the revolutionaries. After all, you experienced firsthand the burden of the Party's corruption.

opinion
soft

As far as punishment is concerned, based on the knowledge you have gained in the world, it seems that only putting the evaluation of past events in international hands can ensure adequate impartiality.

opinion
soft

Fact overheard from the world:

After the breakup of the colonial British Empire in 1947 and the partition of India into India and Pakistan, the East Bengal region went to Pakistan. The Bangladeshi started to aspire for independence, which led to a campaign of terror and genocide of more than 3 million Bangladeshi by Pakistan, to this day referred to as the „forgotten genocide“. In 1971, immediately after those crimes, the International Crimes Tribunal of Bangladesh was established by an act of parliament.

However, years later and with changing governments, the Tribunal's actions are considered to fall short of international standards, failing to provide adequate witness protection, highly politicized, and arbitrarily limiting the evidence of the defense.





Isabella

factory worker

Introduce yourself:

I had a steady job, however an incredibly tiring one. I had to work almost two jobs for fairly low wages. Every day off is a blessing for me unless something changes in the work conditions. I have been a bit detached from what was going on in Oceania because I just didn't have the time to care about it. My baby and work took up 100% of my time. I hope we can find a way to forget about the past and move on as soon as possible.

opinion
strong

Your Situation:

You were always a little envious when hearing leaks from neighboring countries, where goods that were scarce in Oceania were easily available. Towards the end, there were shortages in the stores or things cost money you didn't have. The best way to get the clothes you wanted for your daughter was to exchange them for things that others lacked.

Your opinions:

You didn't have time to complain, but certainly the Party limited freedoms. True, it provided work and subsistence, but at a fairly minimal level. The protesters had no choice, although their methods of seizing power are questionable.

opinion
moderate

At the factory workers stick together, but you always had to be careful with what you said. You never knew who would turn out to be an agent and report you. The shift manager, he has been horrible, but he belonged to the Party and you couldn't do anything about him. You could not complain to anyone. Now maybe you can fight for some workers' rights and decent work conditions.

opinion
very strong

Let's hope the situation from years ago does not repeat itself and the current government turns out to be a good one, but it is rather difficult to be worse than the Party.

opinion
soft

The bottom line in all of this is that you haven't lost your job. But what to do next with Oceania is worth thinking about. You certainly don't want to lose financially on the transition, even now you can hardly make ends meet, and after the revolution the situation in the factory is not certain. Before, government contracts were a big part of your job.

opinion
moderate

A fact from the world you heard about:

Is it worth commemorating the past? Should we rush to do so? Especially with such an uncertain past of some of the leaders? In Myanmar (formerly Burma), the long-time oppositionist Aung San Suu Kyi got to lead the government and was even awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. Later, however, allegations of inciting genocide surfaced. Eventually, she is now a victim of the military junta that took power and locked her up in prison. However, she faces various charges. Aung San is considered a role model by some and called "The Lady", and believed to deserve to be called a national hero, but for others the unclear facts of the past cause more strife than reconciliation. Perhaps a more metaphorical commemoration is in order?

A fact from the world you heard about:

Of course, those who have committed crimes must be punished. But life goes on, and those who have suffered as a result of the actions of an unjust power must be compensated first.

In South Africa, for example, a special mechanism was set up to support the victims of apartheid by facilitating access to medicine and education.





Philip

farmer

Introduce yourself:

My workplace was a huge state-owned agricultural enterprise. Hardly anyone could own land. Hard labor in the field from morning till night for the benefit of the Party. I had a roof over my head, always something to eat. But I couldn't go anywhere, or make any savings. I dream of my own piece of land. Maybe at last we will follow the example of our neighbors and it will be possible to buy back some land with the help of the State to go on our own.

opinion
soft

Your Situation:

The change in power brings new opportunities. Until now, your situation has been good, although you stayed on the social margin. The State took care that you had food and a place to sleep. In the evenings you could have a drink with your friends at a local bar. But that was all. You didn't even have a place to go on a day off, which could always lead to uncomfortable questions anyway. The big events passed you by and so did the revolution, it did not affect your village so much. You thought about going to support them, but restrictions on movement around the country were imposed and you preferred not to risk it.

Your opinions:

You hope that now the market will open up more and create new opportunities. Under the Party, however, centralized power and control annoyed some people. It didn't bother you so much. Locally you had access to everything you needed on a daily basis. On a day off you could even go to the nearby town.

opinion
moderate

In fact when things got more turbulent, new restrictions were introduced which made your life a bit harder, so if they were to continue it's a good thing the Party is no longer there.

opinion
moderate

You've always quietly thought that they were hindering development more than pushing Oceania forward. And the fact they used so much force during the protests is entirely their own fault. They pissed people off and they got what they deserved.

opinion
strong

All those innocent victims should have some sort of commemoration. You would love to know objectively what really went on all those years, because the broadcasts can't be believed.

opinion
soft

You wish you could buy your own orchard. And ideally, that there was money in the budget or ways to borrow so you could do it. You've spent your whole life here. You don't want to leave.

opinion
strong

Fact overheard from the world:

Universal justice, encroaching on national sovereignty, is unacceptable for many countries, for example China, but also to the United States and Russia (as successor to the USSR), the two organizers of the Nuremberg Trials, in which the Nazi criminals were convicted after World War II. Those countries refuse to cooperate with the International Criminal Court. Their resistance has only grown stronger in recent years.

However, this begs the question, was a conquered and at the same time liberated Germany even capable, for practical as well as moral reasons, of trying Nazism by itself, without recourse to international trials?



Opinion tokens

Print this page and cut out the opinion tokens into stripes. Participants will need them to vote on the issues discussed.



Round 1 - rules



18 min.



You will be discussing two issues related to the commemoration of past years. Each decision comes at a specific social cost. Once a decision is made, you will learn about new developments in Oceania at the end of the round.

1. Your goal is to reduce the social divide as much as possible and stabilize the situation in Oceania.
2. You can choose only one solution for each **issue**. There is an option "I don't have an opinion" which you can use, but remember that it's better to listen to others' arguments first - maybe something will convince you.
3. You will be given a new issue every 7 minutes, or sooner if you are ready.
4. The decision on an issue does not have to be unanimous, **but be open to arguments**. The more you agree on something as a society, the more likely it is that the government will decide to implement it. The more divided Oceania is, the less certain it is what goes through in Parliament.

One theme that keeps coming back regularly after a revolution is that of commemoration.

All indications are that part of the public expects action on this issue. Discuss what action by politicians you think would be appropriate?



Issue 1

Should we commemorate and establish a new national holiday?

Great emotions must be channeled by commemoration. Do the events of recent years deserve a special place in history? One way is to assign them proper rank among other historical events in the country. Should the government take this issue into consideration?

Issue 1

✓	One token only	What is your opinion?		I have no opinion
	Concept 1: National holiday <i>Definitely events of such historic importance and significance should be commemorated symbolically.</i> We should commemorate the day when the revolution and the rule of the Party ended. This should be...	a day off from work YOUR TOKEN	a working day YOUR TOKEN	
	Concept 2: This is not the way <i>It is better to focus on the future for now. Someday we can come back to this, when the emotions have cooled down.</i> In your opinion, there is no need to open up old wounds and look back at those ambiguous and more difficult times.	YOUR TOKEN		






Issue 2

What to do about the monuments of the Party and the Big Brother?

Monuments commemorate the great events of the past regime and are scattered throughout Oceania. According to experts, there are about 500 of them, mainly in larger cities, in squares and plazas, in front of offices and public buildings, but also in smaller towns and villages. There are several proposals in the Parliament about what to do with them. You will find them on separate sheets.

<div>  <div>One token only</div> </div>		What is your opinion?	I have no opinion
<div>Issue 2</div>	<div>Concept 1:</div> <div>Major changes are needed</div>	<div>YOUR TOKEN</div>	
	<div>Concept 2:</div> <div>Let the world forget</div>	<div>YOUR TOKEN</div>	
	<div>Concept 3:</div> <div>Education is the answer</div>	<div>YOUR TOKEN</div>	
	<div>Concept 4:</div> <div>There are more important matters to tackle</div>	<div>YOUR TOKEN</div>	





CONCEPT 1

Major changes are needed

It is difficult to clearly define what was good and what was bad. However, the authors of Big Brother's oppressive socialist system do not deserve to be commemorated, nor do the events associated with them. We should make plans for dismantling memorials, starting with larger cities and moving on to others. Let's remove everything as quickly as possible and do not remind the citizens what they have gone through.

A citizen proposal submitted to the Parliament says that the process of removing ALL monuments related to the Inner Party should definitely be initiated, and it should be prohibited to use any symbols associated with the Party.

Also the names of squares, plazas and streets that praised the regime should be changed – a total of about 300.



CONCEPT 2

Let the world forget

It is unacceptable for relics associated with the previous government to stand in front of city halls and state buildings. They should be removed as soon as possible. This will help build greater trust for state institutions. Monuments representing Big Brother also have to disappear from larger plazas, squares and parks in representative parts of cities, because they are an embarrassment in the eyes of foreign countries and tourists to whom Oceania has begun to open up. However, not all names or places have to be changed. Some events were neutral or positive for the development of Oceania.

One of the Members of Parliament has drafted a bill that assumes that if the bill passes, 160 monuments in 20 major cities and the capital should disappear by the end of the year.

Some 110 key places (names of squares, plazas, streets) should also be renamed.



CONCEPT 3

Education is the answer

Fraught with bad connotations, the monuments are still part of the urban landscape. They show history and are iconic of the style of art and sculpture during the Party's rule. The style is impossible to imitate. It is worth tapping their potential and leaving them as a warning for future generations. It is absolutely necessary to educate and talk about them the right way, but leaving them in place will not only give us an interesting tourist attraction, but it will also shape a unique character of the cities that refers to history.

There is a bill in the Parliament, submitted by the Foundation, which says that all information boards at memorials should be redesigned to include context of the events and make people aware of what those monuments are and why they were created.

Instead of changing what is there we should ensure objective educational paths.





CONCEPT 4

There are more important matters to tackle

There are now things far more important to the country than monuments and names. Besides, they are part of the history of the recent decades. They should be left in place, and the money saved should be used to repair the economy and deal with reparations for the victims, etc. Besides, why start a discussion about what to leave and what to remove? There will always be dissatisfied people and the topic will only get more heated.

Let's not do anything about the monuments and memorials, the time will yet come to take action. This way we can avoid administrative chaos in an already burdened State.



Round 2 - rules



30 min.



As a country, you are in the process of bridging the past and the future. You already know how politicians have dealt with the topic of symbolic justice in an attempt to unite a divided society. You are about to discuss topics that are somewhat more difficult.

What forms of retributive justice and restorative justice do you think will right the wrongs that have been done, so that long-term peace can be achieved in Oceania? Or is the path of "forgive and forget", with a focus on the future, the best path towards reconciliation?

1. **Your goal is to reduce the social divide as much as possible and stabilize the situation in Oceania.**
2. **You can only choose one solution for each issue.** There is an option "I don't have an opinion" that you can use, but remember that it's better to listen to others' arguments first - maybe something will convince you.
3. **You will be given a new issue every 7 minutes** or sooner if you are ready..
4. The decision on an issue does not have to be unanimous, **but be open to arguments.** The more you agree on something as a society, the more likely it is that the government will decide to implement it. The more divided Oceania is, the less certain it is what goes through in Parliament.



Issue 3

Who is guilty, who deserves an amnesty?

Although Oceania's national law did not provide penalties for most of the acts committed by the previous government, Oceania is trying to reopen to the outside world. Therefore, all potential crimes may be subject to criminal liability under international law.

There is a dispute in the nation between supporters of forgiveness and reconciliation and those who want truth and justice. The government has decided to indict Big Brother and Thomas Jackson, the police chief responsible for suppressing the protests. However, there are different ideas in the community as to who should be held accountable for past events. Discuss who you think should be brought before a criminal court of some kind to verify their guilt.

	One token in each row	Amnesty - forgive and forget	Criminal trials	I have no opinion
Issue 3	Current members of the Inner Party	YOUR TOKEN	YOUR TOKEN	
	Senior police officers	YOUR TOKEN	YOUR TOKEN	
	Police officers who intervened during protests	YOUR TOKEN	YOUR TOKEN	
	Revolutionaries who committed crimes during protests	YOUR TOKEN	YOUR TOKEN	
	Three teenagers who lynched the officer in charge during the protests	YOUR TOKEN	YOUR TOKEN	





ISSUE 3

1. Current members of the Inner Party (35 000 ppl)

They were the ones involved in decision-making. It was often them to ultimately decide on a matter. They were the authors of human tragedies.

However, they would make decisions based on the then-applicable law and in fear of the consequences of disobeying or breaking ranks. After all, no one wanted a visit from the agents of the Thought Police.



ISSUE 3

2. Senior police officers (120 ppl)

They were the ones who directed all the major police operations of recent years. They suppressed demonstrations, prevented gatherings. They were directly responsible for giving orders in the field and enforcing them. They dispatched prevention squads, gave permission to use gas, rubber bullets, other means of direct coercion. Some of them directly gave orders when the protests were being suppressed.

However, they maintained a chain of command. They acted on orders from Thomas Jackson and Party members. They often had to act quickly in response to the dynamic situation in the streets. Refusal to follow orders could result, at best, in disciplinary action had the Party remained in power.



ISSUE 3

3. Twenty-four police officers who intervened during protests

A group of police officers involved in the protests who blocked crossings, arrested people, used force in arrests, and directly clubbed protesters. Those 24 officers were involved in defending the Parliament from protesters and used live ammunition on the orders of their superiors. Several people were killed as a result of clashes with the police.

But on the other hand, they also feared death at the hands of the armed mob. Absolute obedience is also required in uniformed services. Disobeying orders especially in the dynamic situation of street clashes can lead to disaster. According to some, the circumstance of obeying orders serves as justification.



ISSUE 3

4. Revolutionaries who committed crimes during protests (6000 ppl)

The use of violence against others and disobedience to the instructions of the authorities, which leads to dangerous situations, is unacceptable. The protests became a pretext for vandalism and looting. Armed revolutionaries attacked police officers, which forced them to react. Sometimes ordinary bandits would take advantage of the situation.

On the other hand, the revolutionaries were fighting for a better tomorrow. It is difficult to keep one's blood cold when the emotions are running high in the street. They fought for a cause, knowing that other methods had not worked. They demanded immediate change as the situation in the country was deteriorating.





ISSUE 3

5. Three teenagers who lynched the officer in charge during the protests

Three young citizens, who directly suffered police brutality in those days, assaulted and lynched an officer, taking his life and depriving him of the right to defend himself in court. His only option had been to follow the orders of his superiors. The fact that the officer was directly responsible for the death of their colleague does not settle the matter.

On the other hand, the teenagers could not accept the unfairness of the fact that the person who had given the orders in those days and had been present during the attack on their friend continues to go unpunished and walks the streets freely without indictment. They administered justice themselves because they had lost hope that the judicial system would do that for them - they demanded justice, deeply feeling the injustice and finding the courts corrupt and slow.





Issue 4

Who should decide on the punishment?

After you have decided who should stand trial, you will discuss which form of prosecution will be the most effective and satisfactory, taking into account the cost, time and competence of the courts. Where should we direct criminal cases?

✓	One token only	Where to direct criminal cases?	I have no opinion
	A special international tribunal	YOUR TOKEN	
	National common courts	YOUR TOKEN	
	Special local courts (modeled after Gacaca courts)	YOUR TOKEN	

An international tribunal



Judicial Staff: international; only experienced judges with excellent track record and impeccable reputation

Cost: high

Pros:

- High quality trials conducted by distinguished lawyers with international reputation
- Less chance of pressure exerted on witnesses, impartiality of proceedings ensured
- International recognition of convictions, which can positively influence the country's image, and the convictions themselves can act as a deterrent for the future

Cons:

- The need to cede some sovereignty to an international body, which can be used for political purposes (e.g., arguments about "outsiders" meddling in our affairs or not understanding local specificity)
- Despite good presuppositions, international court judgments are often not enforced – the courts can only pass a judgment, it is up to the State to enforce it anyway
- In the case of a remote trial site – difficult access to witnesses and evidence

Issue 4



National general courts



Judicial Staff: national judges

Cost: medium

Pros:

- Fully rooted in the local legal system
- Ease of access to witnesses and evidence
- Fair trials increase the chance of strengthening public confidence in the national justice system

Cons:

- There must be a well-functioning judicial infrastructure. If the system is corrupt, the chances of influencing witnesses and tampering with evidence increase
- Risk of politicization of the proceedings pressure being exerted, politicians manipulating the domestic regulations guided by their own interests (vendetta, desire to please voters, etc.)
- The risk of the system "clogging up" when there are a large number of cases to be heard - common courts of law have to deal with more than just these

Issue 4

Special local courts (modeled after Gacaca courts)



Judicial Staff: national, but not necessarily composed of experienced judges. These courts may consist of individuals chosen for their high moral and ethical standards from the local community

Cost: low

Pros:

- Opportunities for a wide range of stakeholders to participate in trials: defendants, victims, local community
- After the adjudication of guilt, the guilty party must express contrition and acknowledge his or her wrongdoing - the goal is not so much to punish as to reintegrate the guilty party into the community
- As punishment, the court orders performing certain works for the local community and the victims. This is supposed to serve better reconciliation and rehabilitation
- Relief for the burden on the national court system - speed of decision and response

Cons:

- Trials are not necessarily conducted by professional lawyers, which may raise questions about their compliance with fairness and impartiality standards
- Mild sentences may be considered inadequate for the acts committed (thus opening up the possibility of politically motivated manipulation)
- Possibility of pressure being exerted on judges and the community
- Questionable legal power of judgments

Issue 4





Issue 5

Reparations

People who have suffered injustice during the Big Brother regime are another hot topic in Oceania. They demand that their wrongs be acknowledged and action taken for their situation to be improved. Some businessmen and residents have lost their property and savings. Some have lost their loved ones or suffered beating and torture. Which topics should the authorities address to bring peace to Oceania?



ISSUE 5

1. Entrepreneurs (circa 6000 companies)

In Oceania, the Party worked for years for the common good and not for the individual. This caused many companies to lose their independence from the State. The Inner Party took over and nationalized many of them, often against the will of their owners. Machinery and production equipment, warehouses and infrastructure as well as land for national investments were sometimes requisitioned.

Now some of those affected want to fight for their rights, but often those areas are already home to state-owned plants, or the equipment supports the development of Oceania, minimizing the economic crisis, which is just around the corner.



ISSUE 5

2. Victims of the regime (circa 2600 ppl)

Under the Big Brother regime, the Thought Police and those in power stood behind hundreds of Oceania citizens disappearing and dying. Even during protests, more than a dozen protesters were killed. Their relatives still cannot come to terms with their losses. In addition, under the Party's rule numerous oppositionists, protesters, and citizens were detained for political reasons. Some of the interrogated persons were tortured, beaten up and humiliated during the interrogation. As a result, they suffered psychological trauma, and some were even permanently crippled to varying degrees.

However, some individuals were prosecuted and convicted in judicial proceedings. Sometimes the fate of missing persons has not come to light and there is no certainty that they weren't silenced by the Party.



ISSUE 5

3. Accidental victims of the revolution (310)

During the revolution, there was chaos and confusion in the streets. The victims also included random passersby, some of them got lynched. They suffered to varying degrees (beatings, fractures, trauma). Now they want reparations as accidental victims who did not actively participate in the protests.

But revolutions follow their own rules, especially if they are not entirely peaceful. Unfortunately, such situations cannot be avoided.





One token
in each row

Entrepreneurs

Victims
of the regime

Accidental
victims
of the
revolution

Full-scale long-term
support to those
affected, preceded by
a reliable investigation
conducted by a truth
commission.

YOUR TOKEN

YOUR TOKEN

YOUR TOKEN

Minor one-off support
from the government
will partly compensate
for the loss, based
on evidence provided
by those affected.

YOUR TOKEN

YOUR TOKEN

YOUR TOKEN

This matter
is for considering
later, we should
wait before we take
any further steps.

YOUR TOKEN

YOUR TOKEN

YOUR TOKEN

I have no
opinion

5 issues

Government decisions

How the facilitator (who represents the government) makes decisions and fills out the Oceania Courier:

1. The government implements the solution that received the most votes (but at least half of all the votes).
2. All the answers 'I have no opinion' are considered as answers in favor of the solution with the most votes.
3. When there is an even number of votes cast for a given issue, the facilitator decides on the outcome at his/her own discretion (the public mood is one thing, but the government is autonomous in making decisions).
4. Depending on the number of participants and votes (see the section 'What decision to make'), the facilitator chooses **1 of the 4 possible consequences** for each issue (see the section 'Consequences'), and places it on the "Oceania Courier". Then he/she writes down what the government has decided.
5. Additionally, appropriate 'mood coefficients' corresponding to individual consequences (+1, 0+, -1, -2) should be calculated for each round and an adequate level of public mood indicated - see 'Moods in Oceania', p. 40 (if the mood after Round 2 remains the same as it was after Round 1, add one point).
6. At the end, the facilitator makes his/her estimate how much the solution chosen by the government might cost and sticks one of the levels for the economy- see "Economy", p. 43 (the facilitator chooses between: "very costly solution", "costly solution", "mid-costly solution" and „cheap solution").

What decision to make

A TEAM OF 5 PLAYERS - the government makes a decision if an option has been selected by at least 3 people.

Coefficient	Issue 1,2,4	Issue 3	Issue 5
+1	All voted unanimously.	There were 2 votes different from the option selected by the government for only 1 group (out of 5) .	For 3 options (out of 3) there was the required number of votes and a decision was made.
0	There was 1 vote against the option selected by the government.	For 2 or 3 groups (out of 5) , there were 2 votes per group different from the option selected by the government.	For only 1 option (out of 3) there wasn't the required number of votes and the government didn't make a decision.
-1	There were 2 votes against the option selected by the government.	For 4 groups (out of 5) , there were 2 votes per group different from the option selected by the government.	For 2 options (out of 3) there wasn't the required number of votes and the government didn't make a decision.
-2	There wasn't the required number of votes and the government did not select anything, refraining from making a decision.	For 5 groups (out of 5) , there were 2 votes per group different from the option selected by the government.	For all 3 options there wasn't the required number of votes and the government didn't make a decision.



A TEAM OF 6/7 PEOPLE - the government makes a decision if an option has been selected by at least 3/4 people.

Coefficient	Issue 1,2,4	Issue 3	Issue 5
+1	All voted unanimously.	There were 3 votes different from the option selected by the government for only 1 group (out of 5) .	For 3 options (out of 3) there was the required number of votes and a decision was made.
0	There was 1 vote against the option selected by the government.	For 2 or 3 groups (out of 5) , there were 3 votes per group different from the option selected by the government.	For only 1 option (out of 3) there wasn't the required number of votes and the government didn't make a decision.
-1	There were 2 votes against the option selected by the government.	For 4 groups (out of 5) , there were 3 votes per group different from the option selected by the government.	For 2 options (out of 3) there wasn't the required number of votes and the government didn't make a decision.
-2	There wasn't the required number of votes and the government did not select anything, refraining from making a decision.	For 5 groups (out of 5) , there were 3 votes per group different from the option selected by the government.	For all 3 options there wasn't the required number of votes and the government didn't make a decision.

A TEAM OF 8/9 PEOPLE - the government makes a decision if an option has been voted by at least 4/5 people.

Coefficient	Issue 1,2,4	Issue 3	Issue 5
+1	There was at most 1 against the option selected by the government.	There were 4 votes different from the option selected by the government for only 1 group (out of 5) .	For 3 options (out of 3) there was the required number of votes and a decision was made.
0	There were 2 or 3 votes against the option selected by the government.	For 2 or 3 groups (out of 5) , there were 4 votes per group different from the option selected by the government.	For only 1 option (out of 3) there wasn't the required number of votes and the government didn't make a decision.
-1	There were 4 votes against the option selected by the government.	For 4 groups (out of 5) , there were 4 votes per group different from the option selected by the government.	For 2 options (out of 3) there wasn't the required number of votes and the government didn't make a decision.
-2	There wasn't the required number of votes and the government did not select anything, refraining from making a decision.	For 5 groups (out of 5) , there were 4 votes per group different from the option selected by the government.	For all 3 options there wasn't the required number of votes and the government didn't make a decision.



On the issue of the national holiday, society speaks with one voice. A compromise has been found that satisfies almost everyone. The rulers decided to listen to the citizens of Oceania. The social divisions have diminished noticeably. This is a good step towards reconciliation.

+1

A decision was reached as to what to do with the national holiday. Individual groups had a different opinion, but the government decided to follow the voice of the majority of citizens. Some experts in the media speak less flatteringly about the adopted solution, but the prevailing opinion is that it is a good step towards long-term peace.

0

A solution has been found that appeals to the majority. However, there are numerous groups in Oceania who have a different opinion on the matter. There have been individual protests in some cities and unfavorable reports. However, everything took place in a peaceful atmosphere. Unfortunately, the percentage of citizens dissatisfied with this decision will make it difficult to take the path towards complete reconciliation.

-1

Opinions in Oceania are divided. Despite attempts, a solution could not be found. The government tried to introduce a new holiday, but encountered such strong resistance that it temporarily gave up on the idea. A lot of dissatisfied citizens took to the streets, breaking the curfew that had been imposed, and there have been some skirmishes, which will make it much more difficult to reach agreement and reconciliation.

-2

Agreement is what matters! It seems that the government, following the public mood, has taken a decision. The cost is one thing, but at least all parties are in agreement! Is Oceania getting closer to dealing with the specter of the past?

+1

On the radio, several experts broadcast a program pointing out why the solution selected by the government was wrong. Even one television station made a report on the issue by interviewing dissatisfied citizens. However, on a national scale it is more of a sensation than a serious problem. Despite the small number of dissenting voices, the solution seems to be good and likely to improve the social situation in Oceania.

0

Despite the solutions the government has decided to introduce regarding the monuments of former rulers, a large part of Oceania does not agree with them. Certain circles and foundations focused on commemoration have announced protests in the near future. They have launched fundraisers to raise money for alternative solutions. There is a strong sense of division among citizens on this issue.

-1

In Oceania, chaos has taken over briefly related to the government postponing its decision on what to do about the monuments. Extreme sentiments could be sensed in the society, and now they are being expressed in the streets. Some people decide to destroy monuments on their own, others defend them against vandals. Curfews are being broken and protesters are putting up active resistance to voice their dissatisfaction. The situation in Oceania has deteriorated significantly!

-2

Issue 3 - Punishment vs amnesty

Despite the difficult topics, Oceania seems to agree on the direction the government is taking it. Decisions on who to pardon and who to bring to trial seem to satisfy almost everyone. The government can tick this off as a success on the road to peace. Now it's only waiting for the results of the trials.

+1

Drawing a thick line and amnesty, or accountability? On each side, there were some who believed otherwise. However, despite the extreme opinions, a satisfactory compromise has been found. It remains now to wait for the results of the trials, which combined with the amnesty should bring solace to the majority of society.

0

Despite extensive discussion, nearly half of society is dissatisfied with the solutions that have been worked out. The movements for the wronged are clashing with the supporters of amnesty and transition to normality as soon as possible. Journalist programs are boiling over, tensions spread across society.

-1

The government may have decided who to pardon and who to prosecute, but for the most part a large segment of the population disagrees with it to the extreme. Both pardon and punishment supporters are organizing fundraisers, chaining themselves and blocking prisoner transports. There is a sense of deepening chaos in Oceania.

-2

Issue 4 - Who should decide on the punishment?

After consultations, the government decided to whom to turn to judge the selected individuals. It seems that the reaction of the citizens of Oceania to the government's decision was definitely positive. We are now waiting for the results of the trials. This should close the theme of the administration of justice and restore balance.

+1

To judge nationally or internationally? These are not easy decisions, but despite dissenting opinions, the government has made a decision that suits the majority of citizens. Trials will start soon and stability in Oceania is achievable.

0

After a heated discussion of who to judge, it was time to decide how. It turns out that it was not any easier. Nearly half of the public had a different idea of how to handle things than the government decided. Numerous radio stations and commentators point out the downsides of the solution selected
- the consequences of this decision will be visible for a long time to come.

-1

Everyone thought that deciding who to punish was difficult. It turned out that deciding what course of action to take was an even greater challenge. Extremely divided, the public took to the streets in protest, paralyzing the work of the Parliament and preventing it from making a decision.

-2

How to right the wrongs done by the Party?

The government has come up with an answer that seems to satisfy almost everyone. That is a good sign! Oceania has a chance to close this difficult chapter in its history. The question is how much will it cost?

Read the article to find out more.

+1

As was to be expected, the topics of reparation payments and forms of compensation for the victims of the regime are extremely sensitive issues. Despite the solutions introduced, it was not possible to satisfy everyone. However, in the opinion of the majority, the solutions are the right ones and it only remains to be hoped that the group of dissatisfied people will be taken into account in future government projects.

0

As was to be expected, the topics of reparation payments and forms of compensation for the victims of the regime are extremely sensitive topics. And the government, by introducing the solutions it chose, only put a stick in an anthill. Nearly half of the population had a different vision on the subject. Now it will be more difficult to come to an agreement.

-1

Experts warned to sweep this topic under the rug for now, because the attempt to resolve the issue of reparations and compensation will open a Pandora's box. Now the rulers must put out fires and calm protests throughout Oceania. Stability in Oceania has been shaken and no compromise has been reached.

-2

Moods in Oceania

+5	It seems that Oceania has found a way to achieve stable peace and reconciliation - all indications are that the hard times are behind us. According to polls, the current government has full confidence - nearly 90% of those surveyed support it.
+4	The solutions introduced are acceptable for the majority of citizens of Oceania, they feel heard - the government's actions seem adequate to the harm done by the Party. And the ruling party enjoys 82% support in the polls.
+3	Citizens feel that the government is leading Oceania well towards reconciliation. According to some polls, support for the government is as high as 75%.
+2	The solutions introduced by the government seem to be going in the right direction - according to a survey, citizens have confidence in those in power. The support is around 70%.
+1	The government's decisions have left them with 61% support in the polls. Although the public continues to be quite divided, public sentiment is stable.
0	The government enjoys barely over 50% public support. Unrest rules. The search for solutions to unite a divided nation continues
-1	Public support for those in power is 42%. Social movements working on behalf of commemoration and people harmed by the Party are active - certain groups of citizens feel unheard.
-2	Public support is very low at around 30% according to the survey. Social discontent is very high. People are taking to the streets in protest. The opposition is bombarding the newly formed government, accusing it of incompetence.
-3	Mass protests across the country with government support at 20% - people feel unheard and aggrieved. Divisions in society are significant.
-4	Support for the government is at around 10%. Rioting in the streets and violent clashes with the police - reminiscent of the revolution a year ago. It seems we are further from reconciliation than we were a year ago.
-5	The government resigns - Oceania is on the verge of civil war.



Moods in Oceania - 5/0

+5

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Moods in Oceania - -1/-5

-1

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-2

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-5

The government resigns - Oceania is on the verge of civil war.



Economy - Round 1

Very costly solution: driven by public sentiment, the government has decided on very costly solutions. Some of them will be financed with assets requisitioned from the Party. To finance the remainder, the government decided to reduce defense spending by 5%.

Costly solution: driven by public sentiment, the government has decided on some rather expensive solutions. Most of them will be financed with assets requisitioned from the Party. To finance the remainder, the government has decided to slightly reduce defense spending, by 2%.

Mid-costly solution: driven by public sentiment, the government has decided on cost-effective solutions. These will be financed entirely with assets requisitioned from the Party.

Cheap solution: driven by public sentiment, the government ultimately decided not to spend almost anything. Most of the Party's requisitioned assets will be used for other, perhaps more pressing purposes.

Economy - Round 2

Very costly solution: driven by public sentiment, the government has decided on very costly remedial solutions. To finance them, some infrastructure investments will have to be suspended. We are also facing tax rises starting already from the new quarter.

Costly solution: driven by public sentiment, the government has decided on rather costly remedial solutions. To finance them, financing for the Ministry of Culture will have to be cut by 8%. We are also likely to see a slight increase in taxes already at the beginning of next year.

Mid-costly solution: driven by public sentiment, the government has decided on moderate remedial solutions. To finance them, the planned subsidies in the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development will have to be reduced. The budget of the Ministry of Climate will be reduced by a total of 2%, but tax rises will be avoided.

Cheap solution: driven by public sentiment, the government has decided on extremely low-cost remedial solutions. To finance them, the government is looking for savings in the administration by slimming down the state apparatus slightly. Good news is that tax rises will be avoided.



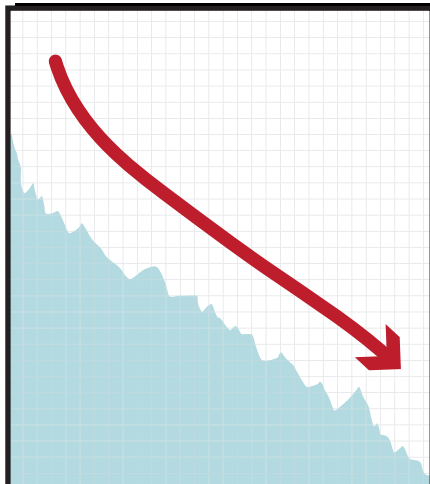
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Round 0

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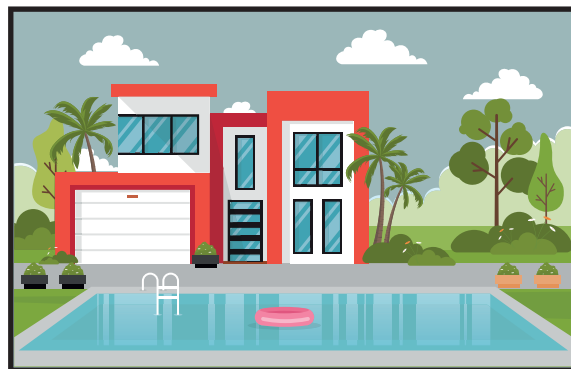
Will we avoid hyperinflation?

According to some experts, our economic situation is uncertain. Over the last years, the Party was a paper tiger. The extensive state apparatus, military, agricultural system based on subsidies and redistribution of resources worked, but not without sacrifices. The question that arises is "what now?". Should we opt for privatization and decentralization of accumulated resources? Are people ready to roll up their sleeves and start to work for their own benefit? Or will they continue to rely on the government as in recent years? How to find the money? Should we withdraw from the war on the African front? Inflation has already doubled in the last year. Difficult times ahead for those in power

- more pg. 1

The Party's requisitioned assets - see how they lived.

Luxuries and villas. Some of these estates are quite impressive. The property and other assets seized from party activists by the government are worth hundreds of millions. It is hard to believe that they got it with honest work. See the gallery of how dignitaries lived. The question is what to do with this property now? - more pg. 3



New budget soon to be approved - government thinks how to fix Oceania

Arguments are ongoing in parliament over how to allocate the upcoming budget. Where to take from, where to allocate? We know from economists' analyses that there won't be enough for everything. Will it be necessary to raise taxes after the first year of the new government? The whole Oceania is waiting for what is going to happen - more pg. 8

Oceania and the world - will we open our borders again?

After more than 35 years, we are back in the international arena. Some are afraid of opening up our borders, others see it as a great opportunity and new sales markets. Will we establish trade relations with the rest of the world? Maybe we can attract attractive investors and foreign companies to stimulate our economy? - more pg. 14

The mood in Oceania

The government enjoys barely over 50% public support. Unrest rules. The search continues for solutions on how to unite a divided nation.

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Symbolic memory after Party rule.

How to deal with the past? What will the government do?

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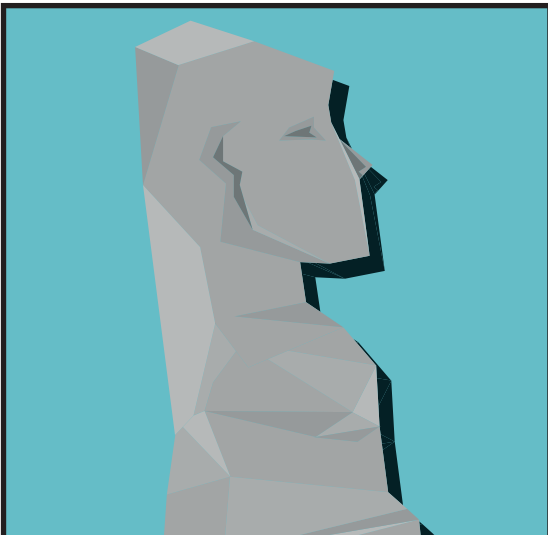
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Round 1

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Will there be a new national public holiday?



What will happen to the relics of the past?

Economy

The mood in Oceania

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Who will stand trial? Who can hope for damage compensation?

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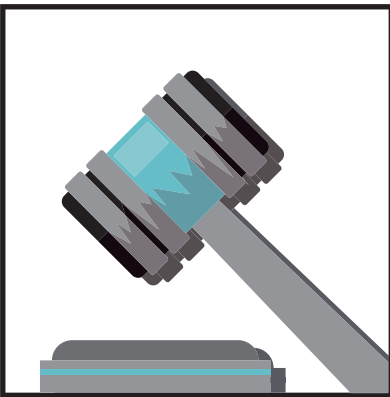
Who will stand trial?

.....



Criminal trials - are they going to begin?

.....



Reparations and compensations - who is going to benefit from them?

.....



Economy

The mood in Oceania

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We look at how the government has been doing so far.
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Results

How to present the results

After round 2, give players the evaluation stripes from the section 'Evaluation by participants' and ask them to vote. Then collect the votes and calculate the average rating. The result of the team is one of the 9 possibilities on the Results chart (in the 'Results' section). The final result is determined as follows:

1. Calculate the average rating from all the votes
2. Calculate the percentage of people who indicated 1 on the scale (those extremely dissatisfied):

$$\frac{\text{Number of extremely dissatisfied participants}}{\text{Number of all the players in the team}} \times 100\% = \text{\% of people extremely dissatisfied}$$

The result of the game is the intersection of the 2 values on the chart in the section 'Results'.



Evaluation by participants

After round 2, give each player a stripe to evaluate the game, remind the decisions made by the government and ask players to rate the government's actions on a scale from 1 to 5.

How does the government deal with commemorating and accounting for the past?

1

2

3

4

5

How does the government deal with commemorating and accounting for the past?

1

2

3

4

5

How does the government deal with commemorating and accounting for the past?

1

2

3

4

5

How does the government deal with commemorating and accounting for the past?

1

2

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4

5

How does the government deal with commemorating and accounting for the past?

1

2

3

4

5

How does the government deal with commemorating and accounting for the past?

1

2

3

4

5





Your opinion	
Average > 3,5	<p>The majority is satisfied but there are extreme divisions</p> <p>We are very close to a complete reconciliation</p> <p>Social agreement has been achieved</p>
2,5 < Average < 3,5	<p>Rotten compromise</p> <p>Fragile stability</p> <p>Looking for agreement</p>
Average < 2,5	<p>On the verge of a new revolution</p> <p>The country is still in a state of chaos</p> <p>Sad helplessness</p>

%

Between 1% and 20%

Over 21%

The History of Oceania





1. A REVOLUTION THAT TOOK PLACE 35 YEARS AGO

Oceania was a vast country which brought together various cultures and customs. Each province could conduct local politics in a relatively independent way. Nevertheless social and economic disproportions were fairly visible, which ultimately lead to a revolution more than 35 years ago.

Available historical records have been altered and manipulated by both the Party and its opponents to such an extent that a full reconstruction of how the revolution happened step by step is now impossible.

After the Inner Party's coming to power, the economic and political system started to shift almost overnight. The new government immediately began reforms aimed at unifying the country and establishing a more centralized model of power. All of that was supposed to better redistribute wealth among people. Citizens received the revolution with great enthusiasm, seeing it as an opportunity for rapid development of their nation.

The Party decided to remove all power from the corrupt oligarch families and businessmen connected with them, who had governed the provinces of Oceania for years. They were replaced with centralized offices and their local branches. The former shady political activists were put under strict supervision, every now and then one of the activists would be delegated to a big city where it was easier to oversee his or her actions. Part of the former elite ended up in prison, charged with corruption and embezzlement. Some disappeared altogether - they may have fled the country or were apprehended by the Party and quickly sentenced in speedy secret trials.

Big Brother took the lead of the Inner Party. He created a vision of Oceania as a land of peace and prosperity, harmony and hope, where each citizen had equal chances for success. Throughout the years, numerous industrial and agricultural investments led to substantial social change.

Currently, a vast majority of Oceania's citizens are classified as lower middle working class - Proles, who work in factories, at construction sites or on farms and receive subsidies from the Party. The Party's main goal was to even out social and economic inequalities.



2. BIG BROTHER'S REFORMS

Initially, after a long and tumultuous period of the revolution, significant economic growth was recorded in Oceania. Along with economic reforms, the Party started to reorganize the judicial and education systems, as well as to develop the bureaucratic apparatus. It was their way of fixing a system that they considered broken.



What the Party presented as a vision of prosperous and peaceful Oceania, started to crumble. Wealth that had been accumulated through the seizure of oligarchs' fortunes started to shrink. Additionally, Oceania was engaged in a military conflict with Eurasia (a competing power). That conflict had its roots in the fight for influence in the distant Africa. Leaders of the Inner Party decided to join the conflict in the name of a brighter future for the whole world.



The war continues to this day. Experts note that in addition to the issues of creating a better world, restoring freedom and equality of nations, also access to various natural resources (strongly linked to the economic success of the Party) is an important aspect of the fight. In addition, the fear of aggression from Eurasia forced the Party to introduce new internal mechanisms for faster and more efficient management of the country.



The people of Oceania, who constantly live in the shadow of conflict, fear the foreign enemies that threaten both them and their prosperous lives. The drastic but effective policy of "you are either with us or against us" helped maintain order and discipline in the country. However, there were two active and opposing political camps – the Party and the Botherhood, the largest opposition party.





3. THE SOCIAL SYSTEM AND STRUCTURE UNDER THE RULE OF THE INNER PARTY

After decades under the Party's rule, Oceania's society had developed four major social classes: a class of senior government officials, rank-and-file Party members (lower-level officials), a middle class (strictly controlled by the Party), and the Proles, or the lower middle class and the working class, who made up to about 65% of the population. It was this section of the populace that was the productive engine of Oceania, responsible for much of its economic growth.



The Proles enjoyed a relatively high degree of personal freedom, were less subject to the Party's political control than others, and were less invigilated and monitored. Despite the fact that Oceania was under a state of emergency, they could comment among themselves quite freely on the current events in the country and the world, practice their religion, and move around. Proles do not have great social awareness, they focus more on satisfying their most basic needs.



The middle class was subordinated to the doctrine of the Party, which over the years introduced a socialist system throughout the country. Freedom of speech was somewhat limited in Oceania. Aggressive public criticism of the government usually resulted in an intervention from the Thought Police. In Oceania, the idea was pushed that the greatest and most valuable common good is society, and that any manifestation of individualism is behavior that works against the State. There are known cases of requisitioning suspicious property in the name of national interest.



In the history of Inner Party rule, there were also cases in which opposition activists who propounded revolutionary theses were erased from history. This was made possible by the constant monitoring of public moods. Public television was mainly devoted to the Party's propaganda of success. Little is known about the Party members themselves. The country was led by Big Brother, who, after taking over the government, invariably remained at the helm of the country. He was accompanied by a trusted Cabinet, which held office in the main ministries and always had a lot of work. Members of the government showed up only at major national celebrations or on State television, which by virtue of its reach influenced the opinions of much of the population.





4. OPPOSITION

In the first years after the coup, the opposition operated quite freely in Oceania, but as time passed and the intensity of the fight with Eurasia increased, the Inner Party began more reforms to limit the actions of its opponents. Those decisions were justified by national security. At the time, Emmanuel Goldstein, the leader of an opposition movement calling for another revolution, was considered the ruling party's greatest enemy.

Due to numerous threats of arrest, at some point he moved to covert operations as he faced terrorist charges. Emanuel Goldstein's opposition to authority was based on accusing the Party of multifaceted lies, obfuscation and working against Oceania. He questioned the veracity and scale of the armed conflict waged for years on the African front, far beyond the country's borders. Goldstein encouraged citizens to speak out against those in power. Every so often the Party blamed someone else for the sabotage in Oceania, now blaming Emmanuel Goldstein, now the Eurasian forces. There were numerous arsons in the country, clashes with police forces, destruction, and theft of supply transports. Experts do not exclude the possibility that Emmanuel Goldstein, who headed the self-proclaimed revolutionary militia, may be responsible for some of those acts in the country.

There was one major opposition party in Oceania that counted, the Brotherhood. It called for the awakening of citizens, regaining freedom, and throwing off the yoke that the Party had placed upon them. The Brotherhood unofficially supported Emmanuel Goldstein's revolutionary activities. The Ministry of Archives, established specially for that purpose, made sure that the citizens of Oceania heard the "right" version of their history. The authorities made sure that the accounts of witnesses and descriptions of events were consistent with the Party's message. In place of deleted documents, new ones were created, sometimes subjected to slight censorship.





The issue of higher education was quite neglected, the Party focused primarily on the development of professional and technical knowledge. Consequently, the historical consciousness of the younger generation was rather negligible and at the same time heavily distorted. At the same time, Big Brother became a symbol of wise leadership and harmony in Oceania, his effigies were present in almost every house and apartment in the country.



Some citizens considered him a true statesman. In the media there were successive reports about the growth of production and the improving state of the country's economy. However, those data were not confirmed by the financial situation of citizens, the funds do not go to the people of Oceania. As a result of the deepening crisis, a rationing system was introduced throughout the country. This move was motivated by an attempt to reduce inequalities in access to material goods. Those measures resulted in the first mass protests of citizens. Led by the Brotherhood, a growing part of the population began to express their dissatisfaction with the leadership and to openly oppose the ruling party. In an already sharply divided society, riots began to take place as the struggle for access to basic goods became at stake.





5. ON THE EVE OF THE COUP

The Party accused the Brotherhood, Oceania's main opposition force, of destabilizing the country. Reportedly, a more radical section of activists opposed to the government ordered the assassination of key members of the Inner Party. Following the issuance of an arrest warrant, some Brotherhood members went underground.



The opposition destroyed party posters and notices, organized protests, and called for a revolution. Brotherhood activists tried to persuade the middle class and Proles to join their struggle against the Inner Party.



The Brotherhood even created its own economic program and plan for the country's remedial reforms after the current government ceased to rule. However, the Party censored its text and banned its dissemination in the country. The Brotherhood was outlawed by another government decree, and its members were officially accused of seeking revolution, trying to overthrow the Party, and creating chaos throughout Oceania.



The arrest of Radford and Eliot Aronson, leaders of the Brotherhood, led to mass protests of citizens. Dissatisfied and resentful of the authorities, the inhabitants of Oceania lost those who represented their views, which exacerbated the conflict within the country. There were numerous demonstrations. After weeks of detention, interrogation and partial confession, Radford was released.





6. THE COUP

The de-legalization of the Brotherhood led to the emergence of a new social movement – the "Oceania Citizens' Movement". This was another event that heralded the collapse of the previous political system. The movement was led by Winston Smith, a former member of the Inner Party who had been removed from power and accused of spreading subversive theses. He was released from jail after being banned from public and administrative positions.



In the fall of 2002, another wave of protests against Big Brother's rule swept across Oceania. Factory workers in the country's largest cities were particularly active. They were persuaded by the words of Winston Smith, who, as a former member of the government, had exposed the shortcomings of the system from the inside. Some perceived him as an opportunist with an obscure party past, but for others he was a hope for a better tomorrow.



Social unrest in Oceania prompted the authorities to intensify their efforts to maintain order. The Party intended to nip protests in the bud. Consequently, Big Brother appointed a new spokesman for police prevention, Thomas Jackson, who decided to suppress demonstrations, impose a curfew and even greater restrictions on movement throughout Oceania. The new bans even applied to the Proles, who until then had been left somewhat outside the law. The main activists of the "Oceania Citizens' Movement" were arrested and detained in an unknown location. Armored prevention vehicles were deployed on the streets of many cities to regularly suppress and disperse protests. The new decrees treated every instance when citizens took to the streets and every attempt to organize a demonstration as an offense against the government. The "Oceania Citizens' Movement", persecuted by the authorities, began to arm itself.



Decisions were made to put up more and more active resistance during the protests.





The para-militia, whose task was to protect protesters from the police and weaken the influence of the ruling party, was headed by Emmanuel Goldstein, considered by some to be an extremist. Radford, the former leader of the Brotherhood, together with Winston Smith did not openly support him in order not to inflame the already raging conflicts. However, Emmanuel Goldstein and his allies got into fierce clashes with the police, and the Party gained a strong argument to discredit the protesters.



The prolonged protests became very troublesome not only for the government, but also for the citizens themselves. Stores and services were destroyed during the demonstrations, cities were blocked, offices and courts were paralyzed - the economic situation of the country worsened significantly with each passing day of unrest. The turning point and the new driving force of the revolution were the events of April 2003.



The information about the death of one of the important detainees leaked to the public. The tragedy was caused by an unfortunate accident. Winston Smith, taking advantage of the huge emotions surrounding the tragedy, called on the citizens to take to the streets and unite around the idea of regaining the democratic freedom of Oceania. In a coordinated effort by trained groups, the protesters, using gas masks, sticks, shields, and Molotov cocktails, stormed the main offices, demanding the immediate resignation of all Party members and the formation of an interim council that would be responsible for transferring power to those elected in democratic elections to be organized later on. As a result of clashes with the police, more than a dozen people were killed. There were many injured on both among the protesters and the police. Stores and offices were destroyed and vandalized during the protests. There were beatings and street lynchings. Police reactions were increasingly violent.



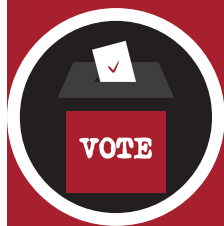
Emmanuel Goldstein himself, who joined one of the street demonstrations, was severely beaten and died three days later in one of the hospitals. After several days of fierce clashes, where firearms were used, the generals decided to withdraw the gendarmerie, forcing Party leadership to enter into talks and surrender.



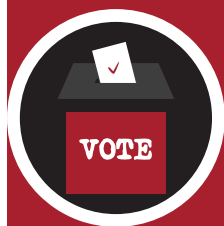


7. PRESENT DAY

A year after the revolution, on October 20, 2004, the first democratic elections were held to elect the interim government of Oceania. The winner was the New Citizens' Movement, formed as a result of the transformation of the "Oceania Citizens' Movement", which had been active for years. The situation in the country is slowly stabilizing, but the effects of another revolution can still be felt – a rapid seizure of power, change of government and reform of the prevailing regime.



The past year has been marked by major structural changes in the State administration in Oceania. Efforts have been made to de-escalate situations, to prevent lynchings and abuse. Time has come to listen honestly to the public mood, the needs and concerns of ordinary citizens, to deal with the past, to bring about stability and long-term peace.



Extreme voices can be heard in the public debate. Some experts and publicists suggest in their statements that harsh punishment of the previous government for violations of human and civil rights will make it difficult to achieve the long-awaited peace. They explain the abuses of power with the bureaucratic machine set in motion and accelerated over the years, which was difficult to control and stop.



Hundreds of bureaucrats fell into the trap of that machine and had limited possibilities to react. According to this group of researchers, opening up the wounds of the past will not bring any positive effects, but may instead increase the desire for revenge in part of the population. One should not be reminded of the atrocities of the past; one should look to the future with optimism. Why not forget everything and focus on planning for the future?



On the opposite side though there are those who believe that a new order cannot be achieved without holding accountable those responsible for the country's predicament and administering a just punishment for them. They consider this necessary to achieve long-term peace. It is necessary to achieve reconciliation through settling the past, even if in the short term this may lead to destabilization and inflamed public sentiment.



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After the Inner Party's coming to power, the economic and political system started to shift almost overnight. The new government immediately began reforms aimed at unifying the country and establishing a more centralized model of power. All of that was supposed to better redistribute wealth among people.

Citizens received the revolution with enthusiasm, seeing it as an opportunity for rapid development of their nation. The Party decided to remove all power from the oligarch families and businessmen connected with them, who had governed the provinces of Oceania for years. They were replaced with centralized offices and their local branches.

The former political activists were put under strict supervision, every now and then one of the activists would be delegated to a big city where it was easier to oversee his or her actions. Part of the former elite ended up in prison, charged with corruption and embezzlement. Some disappeared altogether – they may have fled the country or were apprehended by the Party and its growing repressive apparatus there was no news of them.

Big Brother took the lead of the Inner Party. Throughout the years, numerous industrial and agricultural investments led to substantial social change. Currently, a vast majority of Oceania's citizens are classified as lower middle working class – Proles, who work in factories, at construction sites or on farms and receive subsidies from the Party.



2. BIG BROTHER'S REFORMS

Initially, after a long and tumultuous period of the revolution, economic growth was recorded in Oceania. Along with economic reforms, the Party started at an alarming pace to reorganize the judicial and education systems, as well as to develop the bureaucratic apparatus. It was their way of fixing what they considered was a broken country.



Several new ministries were created in Oceania the Ministry of Peace, Truth, and of Plenty, which started to exert control over and influence more and more aspects of life of ordinary citizens.



What the Party presented as a vision of prosperous and peaceful Oceania started to crumble. Wealth that had been accumulated through the seizure of oligarchs' fortunes started to shrink. Additionally, Oceania started a military conflict with Eurasia (a competing power). That conflict had its roots in the fight for influence in the distant Africa, which continues to this day.



As motivation for initiating the fight, leaders of the Inner Party cited care for a better future for the whole world but according to experts the real reason for entering the conflict was the fight for access to natural resources (strongly linked to the economic success of the Party). In addition, citizens' fear of aggression from Eurasia allowed the Party to quickly change the internal mechanisms for the interior management of the country.



The people of Oceania, who constantly lived in the shadow of conflict, feared the foreign enemies that threaten both them and their prosperous lives. The drastic but effective policy of "you are either with us or against us" helped maintain order and discipline in the country. However, two active and opposing political camps may already be seen - the Party and the Brotherhood, the largest opposition party.



3. THE SOCIAL SYSTEM AND STRUCTURE UNDER THE RULE OF THE INNER PARTY

After decades under the Party's rule, Oceania's society had developed four major social classes: a class of senior government officials, rank-and-file Party members (lower-level officials), a middle class (strictly controlled by the Party), and the Proles, or the lower middle class and the working class, who made up to about 65% of the population. It was this section of the populace that was the productive engine of Oceania, responsible for much of its economic growth.



The Proles enjoyed a seemingly high degree of personal freedom, were less subject to the Party's political control than others, and were less invigilated and monitored. Despite the fact that Oceania was under a state of emergency, they could comment among themselves quite freely on the current events in the country and the world, practice their religion, and move around. Proles do not have great social awareness, they focus more on satisfying their most basic needs.



The middle class was subordinated to the doctrine of the Party, which over the years introduced a socialist system throughout the country. Freedom of speech was greatly limited in Oceania. Aggressive public criticism of the government usually resulted in an intervention from the Thought Police. In Oceania, the idea was pushed that the greatest and most valuable common good is society, and that any manifestation of individualism is behavior that works against the State. There are known cases of requisitioning property in the name of national interest.



In the history of Inner Party rule, there were also cases in which opposition activists who contradicted Big Brother were erased from history. People were under constant invigilation, and public media disseminated the Party's propaganda. Little is known about the Party members themselves. The country was led by Big Brother, who, after taking over the government, invariably remained at the helm of the country. He was accompanied by a trusted Cabinet, which held office in the main ministries. Members of the government showed up only at major national celebrations or on State television, which by virtue of its reach influenced the opinions of much of the population. Members of the Inner Party strived to maintain the existing lineup of power and influence in Oceania, and to remain in power. For years, they achieved that by using manipulated media communication, controlling the lives of middle class representatives, dividing and polarizing society, and they didn't hesitate to use the police and the national guard to achieve their goals. The Party would regularly intimidate citizens with a foreign conflict and assured them that economic growth, albeit not very big, was stable and was being redistributed among the poorest members of society. The Thought Police spread fear among rebellious citizens who would very often disappear forever after some contact with officers.





4. OPPOSITION

In the first years after the coup, the opposition operated quite freely in Oceania, but as time passed and the intensity of the fight with Eurasia increased, the Inner Party began more reforms to limit the actions of its opponents. Those decisions were justified by national security.



At the time, Emmanuel Goldstein, the leader of an opposition movement, was considered the ruling party's greatest enemy. Due to numerous threats of arrest, at some point he moved to covert operations as he faced terrorist charges.



Emanuel Goldstein's opposition to authority was based on accusing the Party of multifaceted lies, obfuscation and working against Oceania. He questioned the veracity and scale of the armed conflict waged for years on the African front, far beyond the country's borders. Goldstein encouraged citizens to speak out against those in power.



Every so often the Party blamed someone else for the sabotage in Oceania, now blaming Emmanuel Goldstein, now the Eurasian forces. There were numerous arsons in the country, clashes with services, destruction, and theft of supply transports. Experts do not exclude the possibility that Emmanuel Goldstein, who headed the self-proclaimed revolutionary militia, may be responsible for some of those acts in the country.



There was one major opposition party in Oceania that counted and had not been de-legalized yet, the Brotherhood. It called for the awakening of citizens, regaining freedom, and throwing off the yoke that the Party had placed upon them. The Brotherhood unofficially supported Emmanuel Goldstein's revolutionary activities.

The Ministry of Archives, established specially for that purpose, made sure that the citizens of Oceania heard the "right" version of their history. The authorities made sure that the accounts of witnesses and descriptions of events were consistent with the Party's message. In place of deleted documents, new ones were created, subjected to censorship. Publishing any content on your own was prohibited and severely punished, and all courts were quick to convict rebellious citizens.



The issue of higher education was quite neglected, the Party focused primarily on the development of professional and technical knowledge. The historical consciousness of the younger generation was rather negligible and at the same time heavily distorted.

This could be why Big Brother became a symbol of wise leadership and harmony in Oceania, and his effigies were present in almost every house and apartment in the country. He would look at citizens from posters, billboards and monuments.



Throughout the country, a monitoring system was installed in public areas and most offices, which was aimed to control and verify the behavior of Oceania's citizens - that made further arrests possible.

In the media there were successive reports about the growth of production and the improving state of the country's economy. However, those data were not confirmed by the financial situation of citizens, the funds do not go to the people of Oceania.



As a result of the deepening crisis, a rationing system was introduced throughout the country. This move was explained by an attempt to reduce inequalities in access to material goods, but that was only a cover-up. Those measures resulted in mass protests, the first in years. A growing part of the population began to express their dissatisfaction with the leadership and to openly oppose the ruling party. In an already sharply divided society, riots began to take place as the struggle for access to basic goods became at stake.





5. ON THE EVE OF THE REVOLUTION

The Party accused the Brotherhood, Oceania's main opposition force, of destabilizing the country. Reportedly, a more radical section of activists opposed to the government ordered the assassination of key members of the Inner Party. Following the issuance of an arrest warrant, some Brotherhood members went underground.



The opposition destroyed party posters and notices, organized protests, and called for a revolution. Brotherhood activists tried to persuade the middle class and Proles to join their struggle against the Inner Party and to stand up against the government's manipulations and oppression.



The Brotherhood even created its own economic program and plan for the country's remedial reforms after the current government ceased to rule. However, the Party censored its text and banned its dissemination in the country. The Brotherhood was outlawed by another government decree, and its members were officially accused of seeking revolution, trying to overthrow the Party, and creating chaos throughout Oceania. The arrest of Radford and Eliot Aronson, leaders of the Brotherhood, led to mass protests of citizens.



Dissatisfied and resentful of the authorities, the inhabitants of Oceania lost those who represented their views, which exacerbated the conflict within the country. There were numerous demonstrations. After weeks of detention, interrogation and partial confession, Radford was released, no one ever knew what happened to Eliot Aronson.





6. THE REVOLUTION

The de-legalization of the Brotherhood led to the emergence of a new social movement – the "Oceania Citizens' Movement". This was another event that heralded the collapse of the previous political system. The movement was led by Winston Smith, a former member of the Inner Party who had been removed from power and accused of spreading subversive theses. He was released from jail after being banned from public and administrative positions.



In the fall of 2002, another wave of protests against Big Brother's rule swept across Oceania. Factory workers in the country's largest cities were particularly active. They were persuaded by the words of Winston Smith, who, as a former member of the government, had exposed the shortcomings of the system from the inside.



Some perceived him as an opportunist with an obscure party past, but for others he was a hope for a better tomorrow. Social unrest in Oceania prompted the authorities to intensify their efforts to maintain order. The Party intended to nip protests in the bud. Consequently, Big Brother appointed a new spokesman for police prevention, Thomas Jackson, who decided to suppress demonstrations, impose a curfew and even greater restrictions on movement throughout Oceania. The new bans even applied to the Proles, who until then had been left somewhat outside the law. The main activists of the "Oceania Citizens' Movement" were arrested and detained in an unknown location. Armored prevention vehicles were deployed on the streets of many cities to regularly suppress and disperse protests. The new decrees treated every instance when citizens took to the streets and every attempt to organize a demonstration as a crime against the government. "The Oceania Citizens' Movement", persecuted by the authorities, began to arm itself. Decisions were made to put up more and more active resistance during the protests, which lead to first victims of the clashes.





The para-militia, whose task was to protect protesters from the police and weaken the influence of the ruling party, was headed by Emmanuel Goldstein, considered by some to be an extremist. Radford, the former leader of the Brotherhood, together with Winston Smith did not openly support him in order not to inflame the already raging conflicts. However, it was too late and Emmanuel Goldstein and his allies got into fierce clashes with the police, and the Party gained a strong argument to discredit the protesters.



The prolonged protests became very troublesome not only for the government, but also for the citizens themselves. Stores and services were destroyed during the demonstrations, cities were blocked, offices and courts were paralyzed - the economic situation of the country worsened significantly with each passing day of unrest.



The turning point and the new driving force of the revolution were the events of April 2003. The information about the death of Eliot Aronson, the former leader of the Brotherhood, still in custody, leaked to the public. The tragedy was caused by an unfortunate accident. Winston Smith and Radford, taking advantage of the huge emotions surrounding the tragedy, called on the citizens to take to the streets and unite around the idea of regaining the democratic freedom of Oceania. In a coordinated effort by trained groups, the protesters, using gas masks, sticks, shields, and Molotov cocktails, stormed the main offices, demanding the immediate resignation of all Party members and the formation of an interim council that would be responsible for transferring power to those elected in democratic elections to be organized later on. As a result of clashes with the police, more than a dozen people were killed. There were many injured on both among the protesters and the police.



Stores and offices were destroyed and vandalized during the protests. There were beatings and street lynchings. Police reactions were increasingly violent. Emmanuel Goldstein himself, who joined one of the street demonstrations, was severely beaten and died three days later in one of the hospitals.

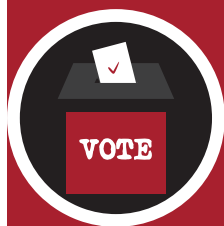
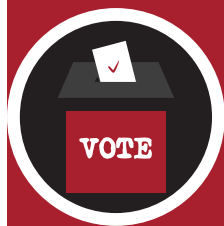


After two more days of fierce clashes, some of the generals decided to withdraw their forces from the streets of the largest cities, and convinced Big Brother and the Party to start negotiating with the protesters.

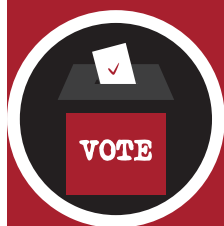


7. PRESENT DAY

A year after the revolution, on October 20, 2004, the first democratic elections were held to elect the interim government of Oceania. The winner was the New Citizens' Movement, formed as a result of the transformation of the "Oceania Citizens' Movement", which had been active for years. The situation in the country is slowly stabilizing, but the effects of another revolution can still be felt – a rapid seizure of power, change of government and reform of the prevailing regime. The past year has been marked by major structural changes in the State administration in Oceania. Efforts have been made to de-escalate the situation, to prevent lynchings and abuse. Time has come to listen honestly to the public mood, the needs and concerns of ordinary citizens, to deal with the past, to bring about stability and long-term peace. Extreme voices can be heard in the public debate.



Some experts and publicists suggest in their statements that harsh punishment of the previous government for violations of human and civil rights will make it difficult to achieve the long-awaited peace. They explain the abuses of power with the bureaucratic machine set in motion and accelerated over the years, which was difficult to control and stop.



Hundreds of bureaucrats fell into the trap of that machine and had limited possibilities to react. According to this group of researchers, opening up the wounds of the past will not bring any positive effects, but may instead increase the desire for revenge in part of the population. One should not be reminded of the atrocities of the past; one should look to the future with optimism. Why not forget everything and focus on planning for the future?



On the opposite side though there are those who believe that a new order cannot be achieved without holding accountable those responsible for the country's predicament and administering a just punishment for them. They consider this necessary to achieve long-term peace. It is necessary to achieve reconciliation through settling the past, even if in the short term this may lead to destabilization and inflamed public sentiment.

Debriefing

1. „COOLDOWN“ Participants first impressions after the game.

This part of the discussion should always be lead, independently of the training topic. It brings a close to the experience had by participants during the game. It prepares participants for a deeper discussion from a training perspective. Due to a large emotional charge, and sometime competition between players, you shouldn't end the game only on discussing the results. After ending the game you can ask these questions:

- How do you feel with the results you achieved? Who is satisfied?
- Who is disappointed or irritated? Why?
- What emotions were most prevalent in you during the game?
- What was easy and difficult, and why?
- Which moments do you especially remember?
- How did your cooperation look, and what are you satisfied with?
- Is there anything that in retrospect you would have done differently and why?

2. Proceed to deeper debriefing connected to the training topic of transitional justice.