



DOWN
RANGE



LEMURIA

UNIT
GUIDE

THE LEMURIAN POPULAR FEDERATION

Lemurian Popular Federation



Flag

Capital	New Quegón
Government	One-party state Deng Mamat
• Central Secretary	
Languages	Malay · Chinese · Lemurian
Population	80 million (2023)
Ethnic groups	50.7% Lemurian native 20.1% Malay 18.8% Chinese 8.0% Other 2.0% Greek

The Lemurian Popular Federation occupies the westernmost islands of the Lemurian archipelago, including the primary landmass of Quegón. Home to a population of 80 million, the Federation’s rapid population growth and increasingly assertive at-

tempts to expand its exclusive economic zone have led to increased friction with its neighbors.

1.1. People

The indigenous peoples of Quegón and its satellite islands remains the bulk of the population of the LPF, although successive waves of Malay and Chinese colonization beginning in the 800s and the abortive Spanish conquest in the 1550s have blended with subsequent waves of immigration to create a society with influences from around the globe. Initial tensions among Malay and Chinese settlers rapidly dwindled after the Flower Plague, and the two ethnic groups coexist as the predominant cultural and social force of the Federation. Despite nominal equality under the law for various groups for much of Lemurian history, most Lemurian cultural elites can trace their lineage back to the first wave of colonization.

1.2. Economy and history

Subsistence farming remained the primary industry for most of Lemuria’s history, though the discovery of oil and an expanding textile sector rapidly attracted foreign investment prior to the Second World War. Despite its strategic location, Lemuria was widely bypassed by both American and Japanese fleets during the war, though an American airfield was maintained on the northernmost islands for much of the war. The economic isolation imposed by the war, however, plunged the then-Lemurian Republic into even greater crisis. Already suffering from the Great Depression, the republic splintered over long-held ethnic

grievances and the seeming inability of the semi-autocratic government of President Luong Rimau to combat the spike in poverty.

The 1951-1953 civil war was largely overlooked by both sides of the Iron Curtain in favor of the Korean conflict, although the arrival of a small contingent of Soviet advisors in 1950 on the side of the Lemurian Peoples Popular Front set a precedent that would later become a linchpin of Lemurian foreign policy. The war concluded in a series of bloody purges and reprisals against the indigenous Lemurians who had supported the Lemurian Freedom Action Party, and the territory of what is now the LPF was unified under the Lemurian Popular Party and Central Secretary Li Ulysses.

Li's nearly 32-year rule saw the archipelago prosper economically as he charted an uneasy course between military alignment with the Soviet Union and a "Business For All" trade policy despite the LPP's theoretically Communist origins. Despite a broad rise in the standard of living, Li's increasingly paranoid repression of political dissent led to dissatisfaction among both indigenous Lemurians and the ethnically Malay and Chinese middle class, culminating in the 1984 Silk Revolution that saw Li relinquish power and flee to exile in the Soviet Union.

Despite Li's departure, the LPP was able to maintain the reins of government, and a succession of more reform-minded Central Secretaries has overseen Lemuria's return to being a regional manufacturing powerhouse under a "One Lemuria One Way" policy of economic liberalization. The LPF today primarily exports textiles and electronics, positioning itself as an attractive destination for Chinese manufacturers looking for a lower cost of labor.

1.3. Government and foreign relations

The LPF remains a quasi-authoritarian state characterized by pervasive , with the influential State Committee for Security widely joked to be "more intimate with the men of the Federation than their wives." The ruling Central Secretariat is composed of the Central Secretary and a group of eight

advisors picked by Party leadership from among the 150-seat National Council. Elections for the latter body, while often considered marked with irregularities by outside observers, are open to all Lemurians above the age of 17. The Lemurian Popular Party remains the only major party available to the electorate, and while the LPF's Basic Law does not make mention of the Party, in practice state officials and Party leaders are often one and the same.

Nonetheless, the LPF's social and political space is dynamic, with the Party adapting adroitly to the internet age and maintaining power in part through skillful use of social media to generate authentic support from many parts of the population. Debate that does not challenge the Party's primacy, particularly where it does not touch on foreign policy, is broadly allowed, though a number of high-profile arrests since 2020 have stirred unease in Lemurian civil society.

The current Central Secretary, Deng Mamat, has been in office since 2014 and has pursued closer security ties with the People's Republic of China, although his public statements have consistently emphasized that he seeks to build Lemurian prosperity on its own terms.

Tensions with Assom (formerly the Republic of East Lemuria) have largely cooled after the neighboring archipelago relinquished its claim to represent the sole legitimate Lemurian government, and both nations' economic interdependence has made conflict less likely than before.

1.3.1. Pëd Islands

The LPF's relationship with the Pëd Islands to the South, however, is more fractious than ever after Pëdan society rejected the governance of the ironically-named and LPP-aligned Pëdan Popular Party by historic margins in the 2016 elections. A series of mostly untroubled further elections by the 2.5-million strong Pëdan population has seen both remaining major parties coalesce around differing means to the same goal - an independent foreign policy free of the long shadow of Lemurian influence.

Although controversy over the particulars remains, the recent approval via referendum of a deal between the Pëdan government and an American space company for the construction of an orbital launch facility has ratcheted up anti-Pëdan rhetoric from Deng. Describing the deal as “an affront to independent sovereignty in the region and a threat to indigenous people’s right to self-determined reunification with Lemuria,” he has ordered the expansion of Lemurian Popular Sea Force patrols in the international waters around the islands, following a template many in Pëd’s capital have pointed to as resembling the LPF’s annexation of the Jordan Atoll in 2004.

drone manufacturer has made inroads in global defense sales, particularly in medium-sized one-way attack platforms, and the growing export market for Lemurian arms has, in the eyes of many commentators, been matched by the performance of Lemurian troops in increasingly-elaborate, lightly-scripted biannual combined arms exercises.

1.4. Military

The Lemurian Popular Militia is a capable, modern force with units organized primarily for littoral warfare or for conducting internal security operations, although no formal distinction exists between the two types of unit. While most members of the LPM are *de facto* members of the ground force, the Lemurian Popular Sea Force is the only formally independent branch, operating a small but modernized fleet of destroyers and patrol vessels, with two submarines leased from the People’s Republic of China.

Lemurian airpower is primarily concentrated in the LPSF’s naval aviation arm, often operating from airfields ashore. Deng’s chief of defense and the head of the State Committee for Security have aggressively pushed the use of unmanned systems to expand the LPM’s surveillance, and both have publicly discussed the idea of transforming Lemurian defense organization into inter-agency operational commands focused on particular islands.

Although conscription is part of Lemurian law, it has not been activated since the 2005 riots, and the LPM today is composed of volunteers. LPM troops are paid well by LPF standards, and have access to a mix of modern Chinese equipment, well-maintained Soviet-era hardware, and an increasing bounty from the fruits of the LPF’s growing indigenous defense industry. The LPM’s state-owned

Chapter 2

LEMURIAN POPULAR MILITIA UNITS

2.1. Personnel

LPM

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NIGHT VISION

RIFLEMAN

Weapon			
LPR-05	36	3	6

With training on par with many of their regional rivals and modern equipment, the LPM’s soldiers are usually found on the vessels and installations dotting the Lemurian archipelago.

Most LPM troops are armed with the LPR-05 rifle, a homegrown design engineered for ease of maintenance and compatible with the 5.8×42mm cartridge first popularized by the Chinese. Thanks to advances in Lemurian industry, most combat arms troops of the LPM are now equipped with night vision, with thermal optics usually retained by the leader of an assault section.

LPM

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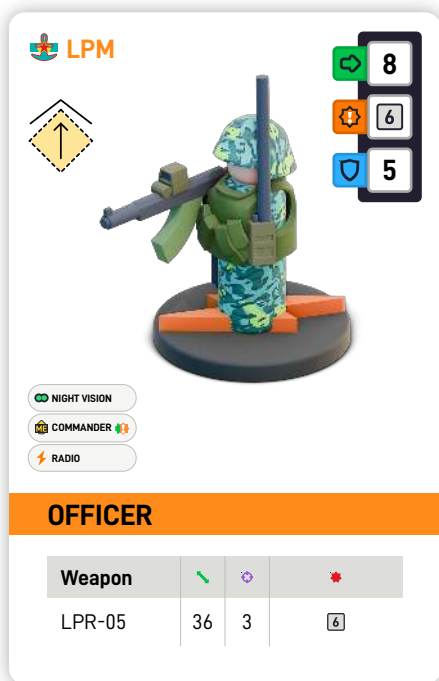
NIGHT VISION

GRENADIER

Weapon				
LPR-05	36	3		6
GP-25	24	3	4	8

The need for high explosive in the LPM’s assault cells is filled by a grenadier, typically the second most senior soldier in the three-man cell. Equipped with a grenade launcher that might as well be a Russian GP-25 for how closely it resembles it, despite the lack of an export license, the LPM’s grenadiers are capable of delivering a variety of projectiles over obstacles at close range.

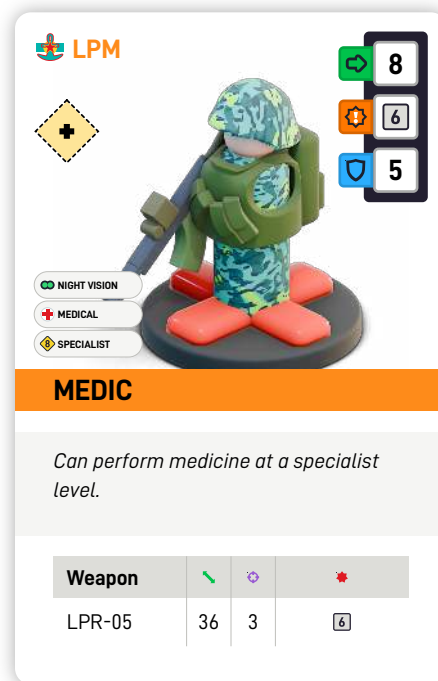
While the launcher supports a variety of grenades, from high explosive to illumination rounds, most LPM troops are equipped only with the high explosive variants.



The LPM’s disastrous Li-era experiment with a flat rank structure was hastily rescinded not long after its implementation, and today’s LPM officers are well-trained and often, at the more senior levels, graduates of either homegrown advanced schooling or exchange programs with the People’s Liberation Army and other regional actors on good terms with the LPM.

Distinct from some other armed forces, the LPM typically has a “doubled up” leadership structure, in which both a commander and a deputy commander are present even at the small unit level, alongside more traditional cadre arrangements. In the present day, this scheme allows for enhanced coordination of drones and other emerging capabilities.

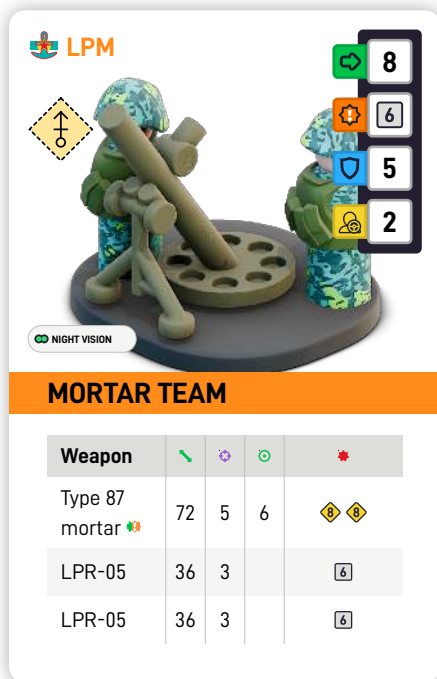
In many units far enough from the Popular Militia headquarters, the deputy commander is often quasi-officially designated as a one-man coordination officer, taking on the role of intelligence and drone director alongside his other duties.



In a departure from other regional militaries, the LPM has invested heavily in creating a high-quality medical training program for their troops, and every assault team in the LPM can be found with at least one qualified medic capable of rendering first aid on the battlefield.

In the time-tested tradition of military medical providers everywhere, the LPM’s medics most often field questions about interesting colors, sensations, and discharges from their less healing-oriented brethren, but in combat they can stabilize the wounded reliably and serve as the front line of medical care for LPM troops.

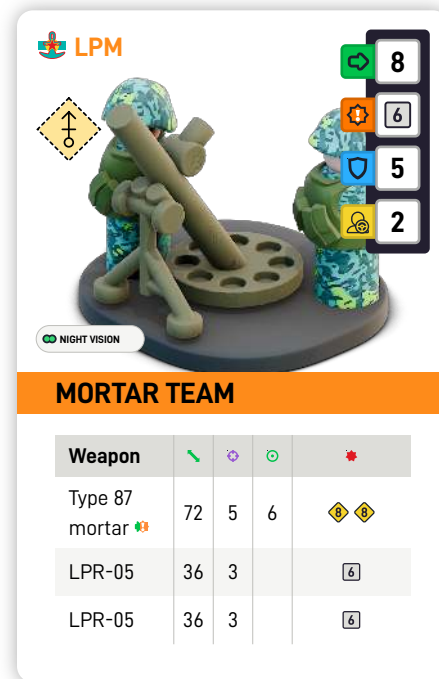
The Lemurian Popular Federation is not a signatory to any of the Geneva Conventions, and the nominal concession many other nations make to armed medics’ weapons being used “for self-defense” is nowhere present in the LPM. While medics are expected to not expose themselves unnecessarily, they are considered just as useful as any other rifleman if their medical skill is not required.



A mortar team of two operators equipped with a Chinese-made Type 87 mortar is the common LPM solution for man-portable indirect fire. Dedicated mortar units are a rarity in the LPM; instead, mortarmen are typically part of the assault group headquarters and attached out piecemeal to other units in the field as circumstances require.

While this does mean that LPM indirect fire can be less consistently arriving at the same time as other nations might prefer, Lemurian doctrine emphasizes the use of drones and real-time communication, treating mortars as more of a precision capability to be used at the cutting edge of a targeting system, and less of an area denial weapon.

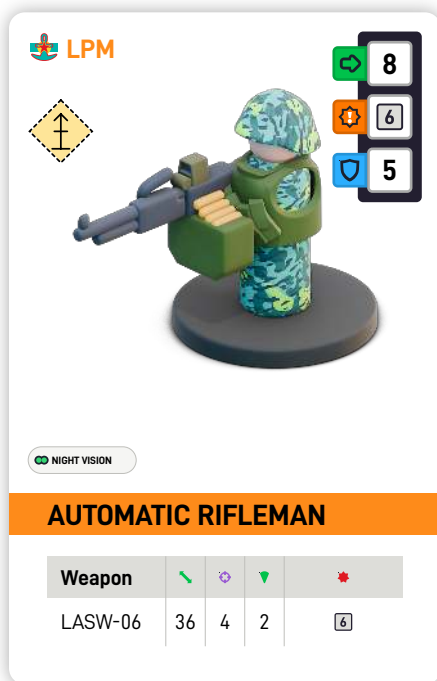
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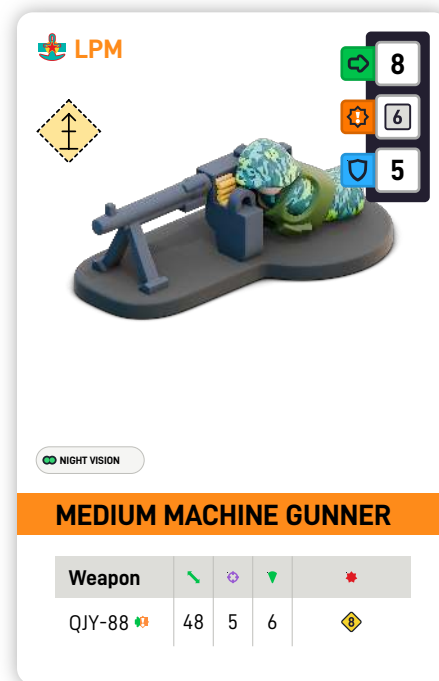
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Each LPM assault cell is structured around the automatic rifleman, equipped with the LASW-06 light machine gun. With features drawn from a variety of inspirations, the LASW-06 has acquired a reputation among LPM troops for excellent accuracy, at least if the weapon is well-maintained in the punishing tropical climates of its most typical use.

While the LASW-06 supports interchangeable barrels, most LPM units do not field extras to the troops, given the LPM's doctrine of precise fire and coordination with other assets for the killing blow, instead of using small arms alone for suppression.

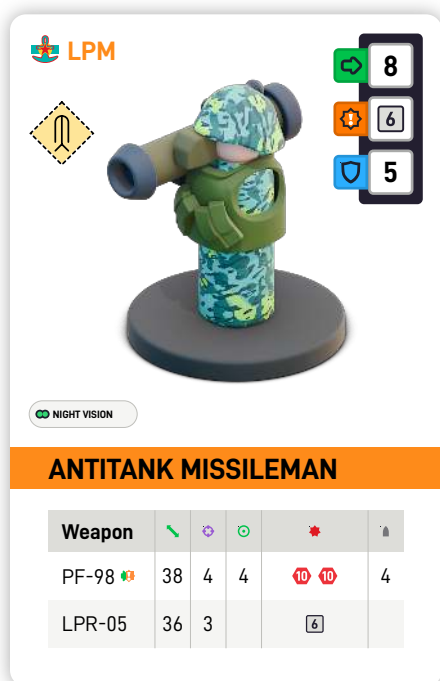
LPM automatic rifleman are also typically the leader of their three-man assault cell - while not rising to the level of a non-commissioned officer, these troops are typically considered among the more reliable in a formation, and carrying the LASW-06 has been both dreaded for the weight and looked upon favorably by those interested in a further career.



While the LPF has made great strides in indigenous small arms manufacture, most LPM units are provided with locally-licensed copies of the Chinese QJY-88 medium machine gun at the assault team level. Ammunition for the weapon is typically spread out among the other members of the team.

For forces deployed aboard the short-range patrol vessels common in the LPF's expansionist campaign, assault teams will typically have an extra machine gunner added.

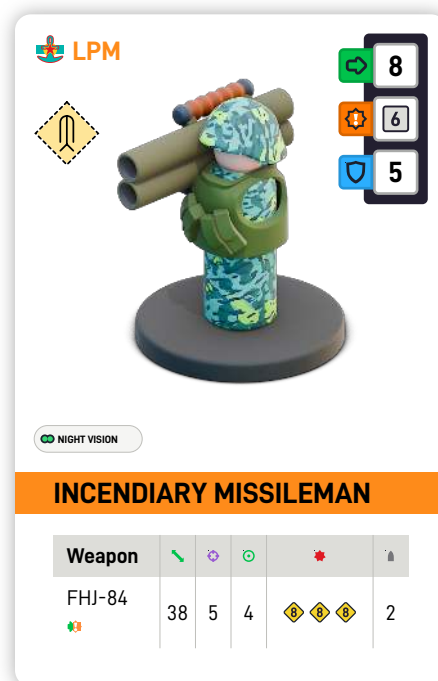
Although not a formal position per LPM doctrine - each infantryman is expected to have at least a passing familiarity with the operation of the QJY-88 - the gunners have developed something of their own cult within the LPM. This trend has only accelerated as the use of machine guns for improvised anti-drone defense became a trend in recent counterinsurgency operations, and talk of forming dedicated machine-gun units for the purpose has circulated among the LPM high command despite limited evidence of the tactic's effectiveness.



Typically held in reserve at the company level and attached to units as needed, the anti-tank sections of the LPM consist of a pair of anti-tank missileman with two ammunition carriers. Although reserve units can still be found with Soviet-era hardware, the regular forces of the LPM have almost completely transitioned to the Chinese-designed Type 98 launcher. With both guided and unguided variants, the Type 98 delivers a 120 mm high explosive in a recoilless rifle configuration. Most variants used by the LPM are fired from the shoulder, with a fire control computer and anti-tank HEAT projectile equipped.

Due to inconsistent quality control at LPM-owned factories, most LPM troops are unofficially trained to never take a shot alone, always firing the launchers in a pair to avoid the risk of a failure to detonate.

The launcher is typically not considered disposable, and ammunition is usually stored in the vehicles of mechanized infantry squads or spread-loaded among troops in dismounted infantry operations.



Originally designed by the People's Republic of China, the incendiary-warhead, dual-barrel FHJ-84 rocket launcher has found an enthusiastic welcome in the Lemurian Popular Militia thanks to its utility for clearing entrenched insurgents and for the fearful effect it can have on sailors when a Lemurian vessel pulls alongside during the LPM's increasingly frequent boarding operations.

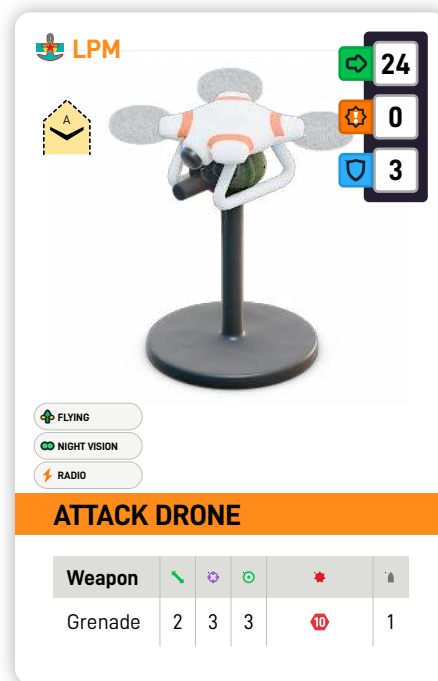
Due to the clumsiness of the system and its inherent drawbacks, not every FHJ-84 gunner has an alternate weapon. The weapon more than makes up for it, as every flammable target hit by the weapon will, regardless of whether it's downed by the damage outright, light on fire, suffering [6] **Damage** every turn thereafter until extinguished.

Per flaming target, each turn, players will also roll [6] . Any flammable target within that distance of the flaming object will also ignite.



The LPM, like most other modern forces, uses an extensive array of small UAS for small-unit intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance. Most LPM drones in use are indigenous copies of Chinese designs, whether produced under license or not.

Like other forms of remotely operated vehicle, LPM drones require an operator to 🇳🇪 **Focus** and ⚡ **Signal** each turn, and may relay information and move otherwise.



One of the most dreaded and prolific sights in the skies during modern warfare, small drones are used for everything from targeting to reconnaissance to an increasingly creative array of solutions for turning them into smaller, slower, but no less lethal guided explosives at a fraction of the cost of traditional munitions.

Like other forms of remotely operated vehicle, aerial drones require an operator to 🇳🇪 **Focus** and ⚡ **Signal** each turn, and may relay information and move otherwise as if they were controlled independently. Armed variants may drop grenades or activate an integrated explosive with their 🇳🇪 **Action** of course, if the latter option is exercised, the drone is removed from play after the attack.

Players may wish to explore the use of fiber-optic controlled drones, which will not require the operator to ⚡ **Signal** but require a relatively unobstructed path from operator to drone. Adjudicating what counts as “unobstructed” is up to players to decide.

2.2. Organization



The three-man cell is the basis of the LPM's light infantry organization. While an automatic rifleman is typically the base of fire, dedicated anti-armor cells will often substitute an antitank missileman for the automatic rifleman.



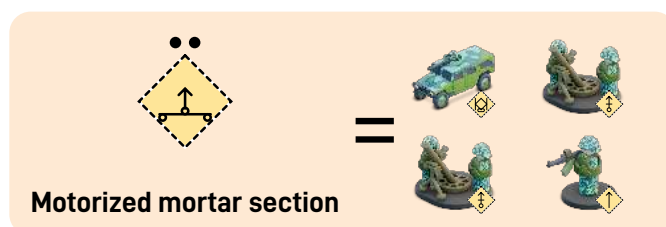
With an anti-tank rocket launcher instead of an automatic rifle, LPM anti-armor cells are well-trained to combat enemy armor in coordination with other cells and a variety of supporting weapons.



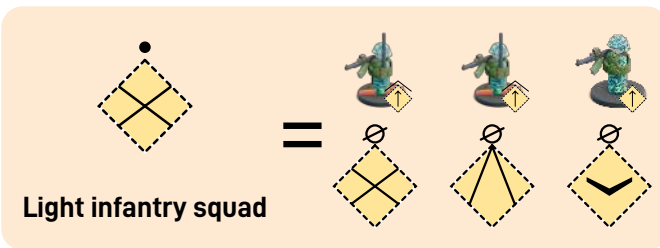
Dedicated drone cells consist of two trained operators and a cell leader. Although two drones are typically employed at a time, most LPM cells will pack multiple drones into battle and deploy them on an as-needed basis.



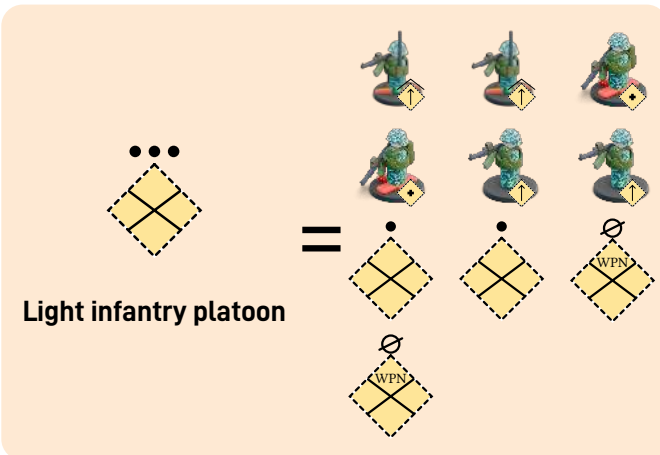
The LPM organizes their heavier weapons in light infantry formations into a dedicated weapons cell, with two medium machine gunners and a cell leader equipped with an incendiary missile launcher.



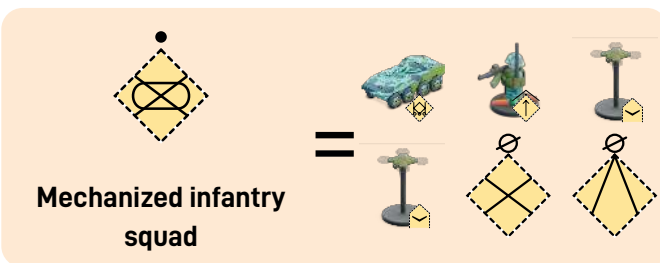
The LPM's emphasis on mobility and flexibility means that their mortar sections are often deployed with two mortar teams per EQ-2050 truck, with a dedicated gunner to aid in the defense of their position from ground-based and UAS threats.



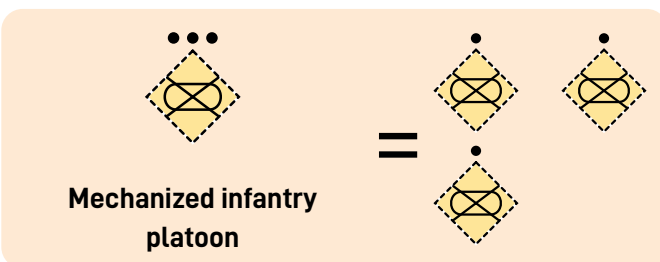
The LPM's light infantry organizes into squads of 12, with a rifle cell, anti-armor cell, and UAS cell accompanied by a headquarters cell with a squad leader, assistant squad leader, and messenger.



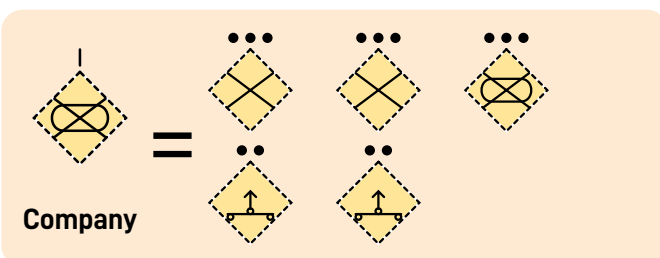
LPM light infantry platoons consist of two squads, two weapons cells, and a headquarters section composed of a platoon commander, platoon sergeant, and two messengers. Two rifleman accompany the headquarters section, typically acting as messengers, drone operators, or drivers if the unit is mounted.



For mechanized infantry units, the LPM often uses the wheeled ZBL-09 IFV, with a typical dismount section of a squad leader, anti-tank gunner, light machine gunner, and assorted riflemen. Like other modern mechanized infantry units, the ZBL-09 squad is often employed in concert with UAS.



LPM mechanized infantry platoons consist of three squads, with the seniormost squad leader acting as the overall platoon commander.



The LPM typically organizes company and above level formations for the specific tasks at hand. Accordingly, this example company is organized for urban operations, with a mix of mechanized, motorized, and light infantry.

Chapter 3

LEGAL AND CONTACT INFO

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