

New Granada Lore Compendium

By KingDragon



*"I carry the source of my productivity with me everywhere I go.
It is this head, from which the hair and illusions have fallen"*

[Mood for reading](#)

Author's Foreword

This document will relate design elements for New Granada, one of the contenders for the Colombian Civil War, full content lasting from 1962 to 1972*. Specifically, this document covers the content until the Civil War ends in 1967.

The document is structured with the background lore and explanations first so everything you might see in the content outline is clearly explained to make the design process easier. Think of it like a Reference Book.

Please also note that I use a lot of comments over the course of this document. I would recommend checking those out as they offer extra information about the aspects described

Enjoy!

Kommentiert [1]: With the latter part of the gameplay being detailed in individual documents for the paths.

A Cradle for Colombian Fascism

Historical Context



That is one of the many denominators that can be used to describe Great Caldas, a **department** of Colombia, and for good reason too.

It is the birthplace of this story's leading figure, Gilberto Alzate Avendaño, a lawyer, writer and more importantly politician, that would come to be known as the Duce of Manizales, due to attempts to model himself on Mussolini.

Politically, Alzate would become the head of the Far-Right of the Conservative Party, drawing heavy inspirations from European currents of Fascism, but also from the Leopardos.

To make a brief interlude on the topic, the Leopardos were an intellectual group formed in the 1920s leaning towards the Far-Right that attempted to form a New Guard in the Conservative Party to rejuvenate it. They advocated for much of what would later become New Granada's ideological core, that is, Corporatism, Bolivarianism, Nationalism and Protectionism. The group would have four members, quoted by one themselves as having many differences but being able to work together for a shared goal.

The Group rose to prominence during the 20s, though it had a troubled history and would be dissolved twice, reconvening a final time to write a Manifesto in 1936 which preached National Economics, Corporatism and asked Conservatives in all of Colombia to "Be Pure".

Out of its four members, Silvio Villegas, born in Antioquia, would be the most representative of Fascism, in fact, perfectly matching the textbook definition of a Fascist. Silvio would be the ideologue of the group, while the other members would be Augusto Ramirez Moreno, its organiser, Eliseo Arango Ramos and Camacho Carreño.

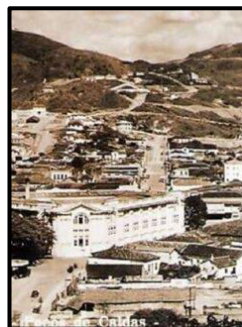
During its tenure, the group would attempt a political campaign primarily centred in Old Caldas in order to popularise its ideology, though they would fail to achieve much success, their legacy would be cemented in the Colombian Right-Wing and their contributions can be seen in the fact many of the leading far-right figures that followed would claim to have been inspired by them.

The reasons for their failure would be the same as those for Alzate's failure. Yes, one could say Old Caldas was a cradle for Colombian Fascism but the babe was stillborn.

Fascism in Colombia and in Caldas specifically bore many of the necessary elements, Colombia featured strong conservative and nationalist tendencies, it featured a strong and **entrenched aristocracy** that could weaponize the ideology to maintain its prerogatives and counter the rise of Liberalism.

Colombia lacked something critical for Fascism to succeed however, a motive to radicalise.

Kommentiert [2]: Departments are the Administrative units of Colombia, think of them like US States.



Kommentiert [3]: Particularly in Caldas, home to the Coffee Axis, the home of Colombia's coffee production.



Even among the wider Right, the opinion was that Fascism was a tool, the equivalent of a fire extinguisher to be used in times of crisis to maintain national dominance. Yet, such an element did not show up during the so-called Conservative Hegemony, thus Fascism in our timeline was doomed to die the slow death it did.

Yet, a peaceful death it was not as the Conservative Status Quo fought against it and during the early 30s, a great debate raged between the traditional conservatives and the New Guard, with Silvio Villegas at its head. The debate was existential, related to the existence of the New Guard in fact, with the traditionalists denouncing the fascist concept of national revolution and the dictatorship it would bring. The common opinion among the traditionalists was that Colombia did not need Fascism.

It is worth noting that in spite of this, during the 20s and 30s, there were fascist newspapers, generally born in Manizales, such as *El Fascista*, Fascist politicians and even Fascist assault squads, though they would all suffer from in-fighting with the wider right and a lack of political oxygen which would eventually to all of them becoming defunct in due time.

The conclusion of the debate would however be victory for the Far-Right, with the chosen plan of action following Silvio Villegas' quote "No enemies on the right", which meant the right would cooperate to fight liberalism. Things were looking up for the right, with Alzate being chosen Secretary of the Party in 1937, a position he would use to try to push for a more mass approach to politics in hopes of winning the next election.

The new status quo would not for long however; Alzate would be removed from his position just 6 months later and the Conservative party would settle on not candidating in the election. The director of the Conservative Party, Laureano Gómez, would fully abolish it in the years that followed due as the New Guard threatened his plans to dominate the party.

Laureano Gómez was nothing short of a hegemon of his party during this time period, one whose importance only grew over the years alongside his influence. He is an Old Guard, a follower of Francoism, an opportunistic eminence who in the late 30s began to instill a "dog discipline" over the party that would lead to much protest among Conservative ranks and cause Alzate to break off and create his own party for the 1939 election in our timeline. His influence extended beyond the party, with the infamous right-wing newspaper *El Siglo* being owned and run by him, his sons and his other strongest supporters.

This newspaper would declare that already by 1939, Fascism had begun to fade from the Colombian scene, a long-time process, this can be seen even in Alzate's attempts at creating his own party, for he named it National Popular Action. The move from Fascism to Nationalism, what this document refers to as Reactionary Modernism, would be an attempt by the weakened far-right to salvage its position. It would not work however.

One could say that the failure of Fascism was directly connected to the rise of Laureano's own, truth be told, far-right politics. Laureano himself would be elected president of the Republic in the 50s, only to be removed by the Military a few years into his term. His followers would remain however, forming the dominant caucus of the far-right in our timeline. That is, of course, only what happened in our timeline.

The Events in the TNO Timeline

The changes in TNOTL would come in the form of a slower death for Fascism. An interesting yet minor change would be having Alfredo Vásquez Cobo, a dissent conservative candidate, **leaning further to the right**, come in second rather than third place during the 1930 election.

Other minor changes would include having the attempted Laureanist infiltration of the newspaper El Fascista fail, keeping it alive for a few more years. Villegas would not publicly denounce a fascist candidate in the 1930s election.

The biggest change however, would come in the form of Alzate not forming his own political party after Laureano begins suppressing the far-right and Alzate himself is removed from the position of Secretary of the Party, attempting to participate in the 1937 election. Frankly, I feel he had a lot of reasons to form it but in his own words, he chose the wrong time to do it.

Instead, the Far-Right would remain in the Conservative party, being suppressed. Staying would, however, permit the figures to perhaps gain more connections, especially as they would likely be able to get a bigger following due to Laureano's continuous authoritarianism.

It is worth noting that the creation of the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact would also be a massive blow to the right, drawing many away from Fascism as it was seen as working with what was seen as its worst enemy was viewed as an unforgivable betrayal and a massive hit to its ideological legitimacy. This would be a blow that cannot be deflected even in TNOTL.

I find it likely the far-right would, like OTL, distance itself from Fascism and begin moving towards a more generalised Nationalism which would help make it more popular.

A blow that is deflected in TNOTL would come via Colombia's **rejection** to participate in the US's Good Neighbour Policy, which heavily oppressed minorities from Axis countries that lived across South America. The reasoning behind this choice being the current Colombian Foreign Minister himself being relatively Pro-Axis and a clear antisemite. His actions would however cause him to be removed from office, though the refusal would be continued in subsequent efforts, leading to Colombian neutrality in the Second World War.

The next few years would continue the far-right's stagnation, with growing discontent against Gómez. Once more, in the 1942 elections, the Conservative Party would not participate, though many Conservatives would vote for the Liberal Dissident Carlos Arango Vélez in hopes of preventing a third term from the **renowned** reformist Alfonso López Pumarejo.

Finally, both the Conservative Party and the Far-Right would catch a break with the 1946 Presidential Elections, with support from the entire party going to the moderate candidate Mariano Ospina Pérez. Alzate and the Leopardos would make speeches promoting his campaign and through shared effort from the party, Ospina would achieve victory.

Though as the adage goes, this victory would be one step forward...



Kommentiert [4]: Him being more successful would hopefully improve the credentials of the right, especially due to his popularity and subsequent leadership in the War against Peru in 1932.

Kommentiert [5]: The rejection would permit the German Minority to continue growing in influence and the Italian and Japanese ones to grow at a steadier rate.

Kommentiert [6]: Infamous to the Conservatives. He is widely recognized as one of the most important presidents, he contributed a lot to making Colombia a better place, which is why they hate him.

Ospina's Presidency

So now it was time for two steps back.

This would come in the form of, truth be told, the entire term of Ospina's presidency as Ospina would be waging a battle against Laureano, the two leading opposite caucuses of the Conservative Party, with Ospina leading the moderate Unionistas.

During his term, Ospina would grant concessions to the Far-Right in the form of appointing one of their own as Governor of Caldas, they would use the position to entrench their domination of the department, allying with the kingmakers of the departments, of which, since their OTL foray in the late 30s, it is likely Fernando Londoño y Londoño would remain. They would also expand, forming ties with the aristocracy across Cauca and Valle.

This stance of entertaining the Far-Right is, in my opinion, plausible given the already present Pro-Axis stance Colombia takes this timeline.



The war against Laureano that was waged within the party would have greater consequences for the presidency of Ospina, leading to the failure of the TELECOM project and the disillusionment of the moderates with Laureano.

By the last years of his term, 1947 or 1948, the inability of the Conservatives to work together had become clear and the Far-Right would opt to break ranks, with Alzate forming his party, named National Popular Action, which would garner under its banners the Caldanese elites, nationalists and those disillusioned by Laureano. The Party would follow Villegas' adage "No enemies on the Right" and attempt to paint itself as the true Conservative Party.

It would not go against Ospina and his Moderates however, instead attempting to shift the blame for the President's failures on Laureano and demonise him. Their plan would find enough success for representatives to turn coats and join them.

The biggest win for the ANP would be granted by Laureano himself however, with the rumours that he would be candidating himself in the 1949 elections being confirmed. This act would firmly split the Conservative base in two.

The ANP would have many things going for it, the lure of Fascism, brought by its successes in the Second World War, the established names of many of its leaders, the well-known program of the Leopardos, which the Party had successfully allied and the desire of moderates to not see Laureano become President. Perhaps their electoral success would in large part be due to the latter.

Regardless, a more significant fact was against them, for the Liberal Party united under the candidacy of Jorge Eliécer Gaitán, and with the Conservatives split, his victory was guaranteed.



Kommentiert [7]: It's worth noting many believe he would have won the election even if there wasn't a split if he was not assassinated OTL.

The guy had a legendary status, I think it's quite likely.

Gaitán's Presidency

Both Conservative candidates would proclaim to have obtained victory over the other, though the contest for second place did not provide a worthy prize for either. In fact, the failure of both sides would be quite disastrous for the Conservative political doctrines, for now they lacked a clear direction.

It's worth noting that in the elections, another party would participate, one led by Camacho Carreño, a renegade member of the Leopardos leading a disillusioned clique of farther-right individuals, leaning towards a home-grown sect of National Socialism named Ariocriollismo. That party is, however, a story for another day.

I believe the events during the Caudillo's tenure would unfold in a way that would quite benefit the fledgling ANP. As one would recall at the start of this section, the Colombian Right would need a reason to transition to Fascism, a great disaster that would upset the status quo. Gaitán is that disaster.

His Presidency would be transformative for the common man, especially since the failures of Ospina would likely lead to the Caudillo achieving many of the Conservatives OTL victories during that time. Increased living standards, improvements in education, more accessible healthcare, expansion of the railway network.

For the Aristocrats however, it would be disastrous. The reason they did not turn to Fascism OTL was because Pumarejo's Marching Revolution was not dangerous enough to their interests, but Gaitán's certainly would. As such, the Aristocratic bastions of the Coffee Axis, that is, Old Caldas would become staunch allies of the ANP. Other regions like Valle, Cauca, Putumayo and Cordoba would also likely see a surge in popularity for the ANP.

Among the reforms brought by Gaitán, one of the most important in regards to the Colombian Far-Right, would be a change to Governors. Making the position electable, for it was previously directly designated by the President, and expanding its powers to complement the new position. This would be a large success...in Liberal departments.

In Conservative ones, the Governors tended to be appointed to gain the approval of the local elites. This would mean that in large part, the established strongholds would stay, except now with more legitimacy for their rule. In the parts of the country aligned with the ANP, this reform would permit them to seize power and manifest their will on a much grander scale.

In Old Caldas, Fernando Londoño y Londoño would be the first to win the election, an already established figure in the politics of the department.

In Valle, Nicolás Borrero Olano, a defining Far-Right figure and OTL founder of Right-Wing paramilitaries in Valle, would be elected, as chief representative of Valle's Aristocracy.

Tragically however, the reform would not have effects for long as it was put in power in 1952, and Gaitán's two years later meant these figures would be at the frontline of the Crisis and nothing would be the same afterwards.

The Founding of New Granada



To speak of the founding of New Granada, one must first speak of the fate of the liberal **Caudillo Gaitán**. On the 9th of April, **1954**, following a not so secret meeting to discuss Colombia joining the OFN, he was assassinated. To this day, no man knows who did the deed, though all knew to blame their **enemies**.

What is known, is what followed. Violent riots seized the Capital and chaos gripped the entire nation. The length of the Caudillo's rule only boosted his popularity and subsequently, the amount of people who took to the streets. Among them were leftists, socialists and communists and as the adage goes, it only takes one bad apple to spoil the bunch.

The National Police attempted to crackdown violently on the rioters, particularly those with an innate vehemence for the left, like Hernando Forero and his forces. The crackdown would however be hampered by Gaitán's efforts to demilitarise the police during his term, though stashes of weapons **hidden by Conservatives** within the city would help counter this "mistake".

The **Capitol** would be taken by the rebels, leaving a **smouldering ruin**, painting a similar picture to the Police Headquarters, whose defence led by **Colonel Cuellar** would be forced to flee the revolutionary mob. Elsewhere in the city, the **primarchs of Conservative Leadership** would crumble. In the following weeks, the Bogotazo would come to an end, though the scars it left behind paralysed the government and the military took charge of efforts to stabilise the country by any means necessary.

As part of this effort, Colonel Cuellar and many others would be sent to **Tolima** to assist the 5th Division in striking at the heart of the fighting in the department of Tolima, while other army elements would continue the fighting in all corners of the country.

The Government of Tolima, a known liberal stronghold, would strike back, using the Governor's empowered position to order the army to stand down in order to permit negotiations with the rebels. The 5th Division would begrudgingly listen, warning the government that they would not be given a second chance.

In the neighbouring departments of Valle, Cauca and Caldas, **right-wing paramilitaries** would begin to **form** in order to drive out the leftist "menace". Their violence would become known across the country and groups inspired by them would begin to rise up.

In the following weeks, Tolima would soon know what the Army had meant with its threat. The Talks had failed. The day that followed this announcement, the army would begin an offensive to restore order by any means necessary. It was too late however, entire municipalities and much of the east were under their control and the rabble had begun to act more like a state with each passing day.

The Central Government meanwhile, was still attempting to select a new president.



Kommentiert [8]: Term for Ruler/Leader/Strongman in Spanish, will be used in reference to Gaitán across this document.

Kommentiert [9]: OTL in 1948

Kommentiert [10]: Primary Suspects:

Dominican Republic's Trujillo
Communists
Fascists
Laureano Gomez
Mariano Ospina Perez
The German Minority
The Jewish Minority

Kommentiert [11]: Don't ask the Far-Right why it hid weapons in the Capital during the Presidential Term of their worst enemy.

Kommentiert [12]: This includes the Parliament Building, one of the largest Cathedrals in the city.

Kommentiert [13]: Goes without saying that a leftist mob burning the Parliament does not exactly paint a positive picture of their views.

Kommentiert [14]: I genuinely cannot stress enough how rabid the Colombian Military would go upon finding out of this event. Single-handedly, this would radicalize the Right enough to permit the Fascist's rise to power.

Kommentiert [15]: OTL He was an Instructor at the HQ during the Crisis.

TNOTL, due to Gaitán dying 6 years later, Cuellar would already have moved on to being a Commander of the 5th Division. Him being at the Headquarters at the time would be mere circumstance as he went there to give a commemorative speech to the next generations.

Kommentiert [16]: With Mariano Ospina Perez, the leader of the moderates, being assassinated and Laureano Gomez fleeing the country.

Kommentiert [17]: Tolima is a department in the Southwest of the country.

Kommentiert [18]: The Pajaros in Valle are a commonly known example.

Kommentiert [19]: Their creation was done with the orders of the local elites who would come to fund the operations of such groups to protect their interests.

In Valle, such efforts were led by Nicolás Borrero Olano, who organized the local elites into beginning the creation of paramilitaries and secured military inaction in regards to paramilitary violence.



The Governor of Tolima's efforts to resist the army were met with a quick dismissal, a removal from power, as the Sixth Brigade would overthrow the government and **Colonel Cuellar** would assume power as leader of the Junta. A similar occurrence would take place in Valle, with **Alberto Gómez Arenas** of the Third Division setting up a **Military Government** in the department.

The picture would be equally clear in Caldas, a conservative stronghold, where the **Governor** began a policy completely opposed to that of Tolima, ordering the death of all traitors. The Leopardos, far-right ideologues renowned across the country had reassembled, committing to speeches alongside **Gilberto Alzate Avendaño**, the so-called Duce of Manizales, who would soon begin a tour across the Southwest to popularise Fascism.

It seemed that all across the country the answer to lifelong political grievances had been established. The Violence, as it would come to be known, was in full swing. One could only pity those caught in the middle, for no one else would think of them.

The Coup in Tolima would at least partially achieve its goal as the leftists had begun to be pushed out of the southwest of the country, including Cauca, thanks to the efforts of the Third Division, and to a lesser degree Tolima due to its status as a liberal bastion.

In the North, Far-Right paramilitaries had also begun to form in assistance to the army, helping clear out the department of Córdoba, though new issues would arise. In the east, the Leftists had formed a cohesive front, a National Revolutionary Union, meanwhile, at the tip of the country, a shadow grew in Barranquilla, those are stories for another day however.

The city of Cali would soon be cleared of Resistance, the perfect place for the Duce to end the tour would reveal itself. **Gilberto Alzate**, would take stage in the city, and publicly declare the Cali Proclamation, which denounced the Central Government for its incompetence and commended those who struck against the leftist revolutionaries as heroes of the nation.

Furthermore, he would demand that all true sons of Colombia join him in a **march to the Capital** to remove the Government and help him put an end to this chaos by violently crushing the insurrectionists. At the Duce's side would be the Leopardos, who joined in with messages of their own while asking for the aid of the population so that this transition of power would not lead to more unneeded violence.

The Soldiers of the Third Division left in Valle would join them and so would the Far-Right Commanders, by this point united under the **Alianza Americana Anticomunista**. They, alongside right-wing paramilitaries, like **Los Pájaros**, as well as the **far-right of the Conservative party**, would join **Alzate** on a march to the capital.

The Duce would opt to take the longer route from Cali to the capital, going through the Department of Caldas, his home town of Manizales to rally more supporters, he would be met there by **General Currea**, leader of the 5th Brigade, local to Ibagué, alongside a host of soldiers



Kommentiert [20]: OTL he led a coup to oust the Governor in preparation for Pinilla's Coup.

TNOTL, he is put in charge by the 6th Division Command as a figure representing the need for military intervention.

Kommentiert [21]: Putting a figure inside 6th Brigade's Top Brass in charge of its department may seem odd but keep in mind this would permit them to continue the campaign uninterrupted by administrative duties.

Kommentiert [22]: OTL, Valle did not have a military coup from what I could see. Instead, the previous Governor was removed from office and **Diego Garces-Giraldo** the city's famous millionaire would take the Governorship, followed by leaders of the Third Division that had strong ties to him and his family.

In fact, the first of such figures to lead the department after Diego would be **Arenas** himself.

Kommentiert [23]: TNOTL, **Nicolas Borrero Olano** is assassinated and the Aristocracy makes the Military Intervene.

Kommentiert [24]: **Fernando Londoño y Londoño**

Kommentiert [25]: While the main march followed the Cali-Bogota route, there were other attempted marches and a large number of supporters in wait in the rest of the departments, though many would reroute to New Granada or simply "go home" upon the failure of the main one to seize the Capital.

Kommentiert [26]: OTL Organisation actually, formed around 3 decades earlier but that's butterflyed by the much worse La Violencia with stronger leftist uprisings.

Kommentiert [27]: Excluding those aligned with **Laureano Gómez**, for he opposed the Far-Right new guard aligned with **Alzate**.

loyal to him. To his surprise, the general and his men would opt to join him on the march. Together, they began the march once more with renewed vigour.

News of this disaster would reach the Central Government soon after and General Pinilla, alongside the Third Division loyalists he commanded would turn back around to meet them, the Government's last chance to prevent the coup.

The forces, marching at double the normal speed, would manage to catch up to the March at the gates of Mariquita, a town on the border of Tolima. This time, the Soldiers would not join the march. Both men would ask the other to stand down, both men would be refused their request.

Pinilla would ask the Junta of Tolima to assist him, though he would be refused once more, the Junta refusing to fight for those who, in their eyes, would destroy the Republic.

Similar requests for aid would be sent to the departments of Cauca, Valle and Caldas, led by Governor Fernando Londoño y Londoño had already declared his support for the Duce. The betrayals of Cauca and Valle would come at a surprise, drawing the battlelines for a second front in the Civil War.

Following an unheeded 24-hour ultimatum, a violent clash would occur, marking the start of a conflict between the Far-Right and the Central Government and the official start of the three-way Civil War. Following the Clash, battle lines were drawn.

In the following hours, the Basilisk, Laureano Gómez, who until that point had been silent on the march, would call Alzate and, to put it bluntly, he'd ask him what the fuck was he doing, demanding he end the madness. Alzate would answer by denouncing him and his clique of fools, saying "I'm doing what you could not".

A Second Proclamation would follow shortly in Cali, proclaiming the creation of the "State of New Granada" as a medium to reclaim the nation. This proclamation, drafted by the now-Duce, the Leopardos and several other far-right thinkers, would describe the ways the new regime would work and act as its fundamental law, codifying the nationalist state planned during the coup plot.



Exceeding expectations, New Granada's forces succeeded in holding their ground against the Republican Army, mostly due to a morale advantage and a dedication to the cause. The fact the Republican Army also had to endure battles against the leftists in the East and the Nationalist Action in the North further hindered matters.

A few months into the conflict, Italy and Japan would sign a convention which would form the basis of their goals in intervening in the conflict, funding would be provided to ensure New Granada would succeed in its goal of national unification.

Kommentiert [28]: After clearing the department of Cauca, the majority of the Third Division was sent East to help clear the departments and restore order.

Kommentiert [29]: The Cause here being, of course, the death of traitors, defined as being any liberal or individual otherwise opposed to the Nationalist Revolution.



New Granada however, proved equally unable to break the stalemate and the following years, all the way into early 1957, would see the conflict slowly die down as both sides tired.

The Stalemate would be broken that year however, with the Republic beginning a surprise offensive that succeeded in penetrating New Granada's battlelines and lead to the death of one of its leading figures, Humberto Cardona Orozco. His death would cause the neogranadine defences to break which permitted the Republican forces to secure the majority of Caldas and the Coffee Axis, restoring them to the Central Government.

The region of Quindio would avail them however.

Not resting on their laurels, the Republican forces would attempt to continue the advance, hoping to finish New Granada once and for all with a massive offensive in Tolima. The forces of the Fifth Brigade, benefitting from knowledge of the territory, would succeed in repelling their efforts.

As the Blitz turned into weeks of fighting, which would in turn turn into months of stalemate, the Central Government forces would see their moral collapse. Thousands died in a brother war and yet neither side proved capable of defeating the other.

All the while, similar failures would occur against the leftists in the East due to inability to coordinate enough troops to strike, a matter caused by the Third Division and many other auxiliaries being stuck on this front.

The forces of the Republic could perhaps find respite in the successes they had in the North, the leftist revolutionaries had gone underground, there was no right-wing uprising as the opportunistic paramilitaries and aligned governors awaited to see the tidings before committing. The only menace they had to face was the Accion Nacionalista party, a dedicated National Socialist front, which crumbled after months of fighting.

Though, could the Republic's forces truly take joy in what had occurred in Barranquilla? Half of the city had become a smouldering ruin due to naval bombardment, the other half was treated akin to an internment camp. Is that not what waited should they succeed elsewhere as well? The Violence had become a second Thousand Days War.

And the knowledge that no side could defeat the other would result in signing of a much-needed ceasefire, permitting the tired combatants to gather their strength once more. The treaty would be temporary, yes, but five years later it still stands.

Five years later, Colombian men and women are still not eager to go back to killing their brothers and sisters, though the choice to do so was never theirs in the first place. Perhaps peace has a chance in Colombia. Or perhaps the men in ivory towers shall flip a coin one day and men will once more die for a political rivalry older than Colombia itself.

It would be foolish to say only time will tell, so to flip the adage, only men will tell.

Kommentiert [30]: The Offensive would be lead by José Joaquín Matallana, also known as the Exterminator, an undefeated general of the Republic whose mere presence boosted morale.

He was transferred to the New Granada front specifically to break the stalemate.

Kommentiert [31]: Far-Right General, OTL founder of the American Anti-Communist Alliance of Colombia. Infamous for many reasons.



A final aspect worth mentioning related to the founding of New Granada is the fact that specifically the first battle that would form the basis for neogranadine legitimacy.

The **Nationalists** hoped for a bloodless coup akin to, and truth be told, in perfect replication, of the March on Rome. They hoped the Military would stand aside, or better yet, join them, and while many did, a key figure chose not to. General Pinilla intervened, he marched and met the March head on and upon learning of their intentions, marched back to the capital to demand reinforcements, though never to return to command the front again.

Perhaps this is what sealed the fate of the first battle and subsequent three years of struggling. Perhaps if he did not intervene, none of this would have happened and as if within a magical fairy-tale, Colombia would have been better off. Perhaps if Pinilla had stayed, historians would not speak of three years of a stalemate and the Republic wouldn't have faced this Civil War...

But this is not what happened.

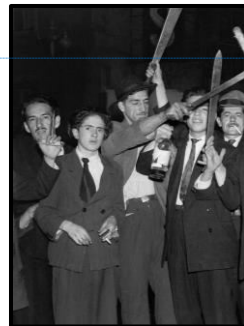
In the eyes of the average Colombian, who saw the Republic rot in the years of La Violencia, who saw democracy degrade, who saw their liberties and hopes dashed as corruption took their place, it is this false promise of salvation via the promised Nationalist Revolution that stirs discontent.

To the disillusioned right-leaning citizen, it is **General Pinilla** that caused this crisis and without it, Colombia wouldn't have endured a three year long Civil War where brother killed brother.

Perhaps, in their eyes, if Pinilla did not intervene, Colombia could have been an Empire like Italy. They could have banded together and faced the marxist threat together, perhaps they would not have been an outcast among the Americas. Yet Pinilla did intervene.

And thus, people even in 1962 move to join the Nationalist Banner, the truth wins, they say, but one should pity them....

The truth will not warm their hearts, nor soothe their hungry stomachs, much less fill the void in their hearts... And those that know this have many regrets.



Kommentiert [32]: Very important to specify this was a NATIONALIST Revolution. Fascism was really not that popular in Colombia but Nationalism was.

In fact, Fascism is still forming with New Granada and there is a sizeable strictly-nationalist caucus.

Kommentiert [33]: Don't mistake these paragraphs as saying Pinilla does not have his support base, he's a very popular commander but this move is viewed as one of the many "what-ifs" of TNOTL's History. Like the Allies winning the Second World War.

The Consequences for the Triumvirate

Key Characters

For the sake of convenience, the Key Characters section from the main Design Document is also present in this document.

The dominant personality which has shaped New Granada's existence is of course its founder, Gilberto Alzate Avendaño....

The Duce Himself

- Breathing Image of the Popular Nationalist Action movement of the 30s, a vindication of conflictive and nationalist conservatism
- Good Orator, "incendiary speech", as well as a **good conversation partner**, overlooking his ambitious outlook
- Emboldened by the victory of Fascism and the establishment of an Italian Empire, his ideological commitment to the cause took precedence over other aspects of his reactionary discourse
- A cultured lover of books and poetry
- Smoker, an avid one at that
- Was a Regional secretary of the Colombian Conservative Party (Manizales) and a Senator of the Republic (1946-1954)
- Draws parallels between himself and Mussolini, internally and externally, could be contoured as an obsession to replicate the man's success in TNOTL
- Married, had **3 children**
- Very much Anti-Semetic, something that can be seen in the particular strain of Fascism followed by New Granada, also racist against blacks
- Very much, and growingly so over the course of the game, afraid of dying, something worsened by the knowledge of his own mortality brought by the disease he is suffering from
- Big part of his narrative is attempting to prepare a successor to his rule



Kommentiert [34]: Horrible Table Manners though

Kommentiert [35]: Two Daughters and one son named Gilberto Mauricio Alzate Ronga .

The Duce holds massive sway over the Party, and it could be said that whatever he wills can be manifested into being. That is, however, possible only in theory. In fact, he finds himself increasingly forced to concede elements to a series of cliques that have risen to prominence during their tenure in Cali.

Though its founding may have been made through the will of one man, The Duce, its continued existence in 1962 is dependent on these cliques. While the entire cast of characters can be found in the Characterization Doc, this document will provide context on the key figures which lead these cliques.

To speak of the Aristocracy in New Granada, one must speak of the brown gold that is grown in Colombia, coffee, and the monolithic organisation behind its production, the National Coffee Grower's Federation, for it holds a chokehold on Coffee Production on a national level and also held a dominion over the politics of the production hub, the department of Caldas, known as the Coffee Axis.

The Federation is organised under a Corporatist Model and is a staunchly conservative enterprise, participating in a symbiotic relationship with the Colombian Conservatism. This relation would, for the most part be done with the Conservative Party, but attempts to destroy it during the Caudillo's presidency would lead to the Federation allying with the ANP. Now, it stands as one of New Granada's pillars, representing the Rural Aristocracy in the New State.

This representation is done via multiple cadres of aligned politicians which boast clear ties with the Federation. But behind this frontline, lies the President of the Federation, Arturo Gómez Jaramillo, known as...

The Tzar of Coffee

- Born in 1915
- Man of few words, he let his actions speak instead
- President of the Federation since 1957
- Knowledgeable in the domain of Law
- Responsible for popularising Colombian Coffee in the Europe after WW2
- Darling to Italy and Warm to the Pakt
- Helped create the Coffee Pact which defines the international coffee market
- Responsible for keeping the Federation alive during La Violencia
- Tidy and Well-Kept, Elegant and Disciplined
- Fan of Football and Tennis, plays both sports
- One of the most powerful men in New Granada
- Well-cultured, Big Reader, Wine Connoisseur
- Religious Person, Studied at the College of Christ in Manizales
- Representative of the other **Haciendas** and the Rural Aristocracy in General
- Kingmaker of Neogranadine Politics, favours other **Sons of Caldas**



It is worth noting that the power of the Federation has been greatly weakened ever since Caldas fell during the Civil War, with the Federation no longer operating outside of New Granada. Conveniently, the North of Valle, boasts great and fertile land fit for coffee production, which has been the saving grace of the Federation.

This bump in its history did partially equalise the relationship it holds with the ANP, though only a fool would underestimate the power the Federation holds.

Kommentiert [36]: Farming Estates

Kommentiert [37]: Broad term for a sect of Nationalists originating from the department and with strong ties to this Oligarchy

The second Aristocratic Clique and one that has been on the rise ever since its founding is the Supreme Economic Council (del Cauca y Valle) (shortened to SEC), a cabal of Industrialists and Capitalists orbiting the Garcés Giraldo and Caicedo families. The group represents the Urban Aristocracy, though their alignment with New Granada is more pragmatic in nature than their rural counterpart, many of its component enterprises having already established themselves in the Cauca region before New Granada was created, though several “emigree” firms exist.

Created as a development group for the new state, the SEC’s roots can be found in all aspects of New Granada, featuring the sole pharmaceutical monopoly, sole health insurance monopoly, a construction company, presence in the real-estate market and an agricultural monopoly. They are responsible for New Granada’s rapid economic development.

The SEC’s reputation has been on a steady growth since its founding, but no event cemented it as much as the completion of the Palmaseca Industrial Production Zone, a massive “factory town” which has become the headquarters of the SEC.

None of this would have been possible without its founder and leader, member of one of Cauca’s defining families, a man known as...

Don Diego

- Born in 1914
- A Dashing Gentleman and Cunning Businessman
- De-Facto Owner of the Cauca Valley
- Made more cunning by his time in New Granada
- Inherited his father’s good business sense and pharmaceutical business, JGB, and turned it into a monopoly
- Bought the main Construction Company in Valle with his Brothers, a major enterprise for the SEC
- Key Figure behind the creation of the SEC’s OTL inspirations, the CVC and the Sociedad Garcés Giraldo Hermanos
- Leader and Founder of the Supreme Economic Council (de Cauca y Valle)
- Graduate of Trinity College, Merchant, Doctor and Diplomat, also a Polyglot
- Coincidentally, also the Economy Minister of New Granada during the span of this document
- Descendent of the founder of Cali and heir to its richest son
- Not Fascist but certainly anti-communist
- Has ties to Japan via a permanent advisor that helped guide the foundation of the SEC, also has ties to the US due to his time as Ambassador
- Married to Nancy Saroli (UK born, Studied in Switzerland)
- Seeks to heavily industrialise Colombia through the establishment of production zones across the country, establishing it as a power
- Responsible for Palmaseca’s creation and expansion
- Like the Supreme Economic Council he leads, he could end up being a force of good for Colombia...just as much as he could prove to be a turn for the worse



Kommentiert [38]: "Don" is a formal term in Colombia. A close equivalent in English would be Sir.

It's used to refer to prominent, and, ahem, generally rich, people in a respectful manner.

Kommentiert [39]: Three Brothers:

Armando (1910)
Alvaro (1912)
Jorge (1916)

One Sister:
Julia Emma (1906)

Kommentiert [40]: Owner of Conciviles (Leading Construction Company of the SEC) and JGB

Kommentiert [41]: Physician and Surgeon

Kommentiert [42]: Alternate delegate to the United Nations (1945), Ambassador to Cuba (1948-1949), Minister Counselor for the Colombian Embassy in Washington (1949?-1950), Ambassador to Venezuela (1950-1951).

Also worth noting, OTL was part of the International Narcotics Control Board.

Kommentiert [43]: Also worth noting, OTL was part of the International Narcotics Control Board

Kommentiert [44]: Spoke English, French, Italian, German and Spanish

Kommentiert [45]: His father was millionaire.

Kommentiert [46]: Marriage took place in 1950 during his time as Ambassador to Washington in the US.

The last clique worth mentioning is a grassroots movement named The National Catholic Union. As an organisation meant to provide humanitarian aid and education to the population of New Granada, under the guidance of the Catholic Church. One could call it the primary tool through which they exert their influence.

It boasts a paramilitary wing of its own, via Catholic Militias that operate across the Cauca Valley with the goal of protecting the Union's other operations. These militias enabled the Union to punch far above its weight; the high number of faithful Christians in the region, has provided an ample pool of helping hands.

It's worth noting that the Catholic Union has found itself aligned with the ruling Fascist Party. In large part due to the Regime's strong religious bent and its ability to respect and expand the Church's prerogatives over its traditional domains.

Overseeing its operations, as well as the entire Catholic Church of New Granada for that matter, is Diego María Gómez Tamayo, also known as...

The Archbishop

- 71 Years Old and feeling the effects of his age
- Devoted Catholic and man of God
- Archbishop of Popayán, Head of the Church
- Founder of the National Catholic Union
- Strong dedication to helping the poor
- Believer in the idea of a Colombian Family
- Inaugurated Las Lajas Sanctuary
- Paternalist and moralistic mindset, countered by the weights of age and the recent troubled times
- Patron of the Arts
- Very good reputation among the clergy in Colombia as a whole
- Maintained ties with the Church in the Republic and works alongside them
- Tolerant of the Fascist Regime, particularly due to the increased influence it gave to the Church in its desired aspect
- Increasingly inaccessible and with a visible desire to retire, preparing a heir to his legacy, Raúl Zambrano Camader



Kommentiert [47]: Born on the 16 April, 1891

Kommentiert [48]: Since 1944, witnessed everything which left a mark on him.

Kommentiert [49]: Though the organisation is led by Raúl Zambrano Camader, his apprentice and co-founder

Kommentiert [50]: Famous Catholic Basilica in Nariño

The influence of the Church and the National Catholic Union in New Granada is the most subtle of the above mentioned cliques, lacking notable political power. That is not to say they are by any means the weakest clique, they have a massive network expanding across the state and much of the population would listen to their decrees due to the massive amount of Catholics in Colombia. One would be a fool to underestimate a family scorned.

The Compendium

Primary Institutions

Acción Nacionalista Popular



Created before La Violencia as Alzate's personal clique, this group saw a surge in popularity following the successes of the Axis in the Second World War and its clear fascist lean only manifested itself further, leading to it obtaining the current name and becoming a hub for the far-right in Colombian politics.

Its rise to prominence however, only occurred after the death of the Caudillo due to the rise in extremism and the general degradation of the public's opinion on traditional political stances. The creation of New Granada saw this clique be institutionalised as the dominating and sole political force in the new state.

Membership in the party has practically become a requirement for participation in the administration and political life in New Granada, but it also provides many other incentives for joining, among which are prioritised access to the SEC's enterprises and their products. Thus, membership of the party is expected to be in the thousands.

The Party has a centralised structure with power resting in the Grand Council of Fascism which acts as an assembly composed of its leaders. As for the leaders themselves, the party has sections, named juntas, for each department and subsequent internal administrative units, each featuring their own leader that are part of a hierarchy.

At its core, the Party is a manifestation of the will of its founder, and thus is heavily tied to the ideology of Fascism that it is spreading. That is not to say however, the party is wholly uniform in structure and like many Party-States, several cliques have grown alongside it.

Among these caucuses, the most notable is the Nationalist one, which, while still far-right, trends towards more moderate policies. Members of this group are willing to accept Organic Democracy and some even advocate for it over the simple formula currently practised. This particular caucus however, lacks a strong figure of its own to rally behind and for the time being at least, is dependent on the party's fascist group.

Other notable caucuses include the Patricians, a clique of ultraconservative aristocrats that are the representatives of the Aristocracy, the Technocrat clique, an off-shoot of the Nationalists that puts more emphasis on the government rather than politics, and the Moderate clique, composed of Christian Democrats and even some Liberal Conservatives.

Kommentiert [51]: Divisions of the Party:
Alzatistas (Bolivarian Fascist Dictatorship)
Patricios (Aristocratic Ultraconservatism)
Laureanistas (Organic Democracy, Corporatism)
National Catholics (National Catholicism)
Technocratas (Authoritarian Developmentalism)
Ospinistas (Aristocratic Republicanism)

Industrialists (Corporations, Paternalism)

The Assembly - A Grand Council of Fascism



The closest thing to a legislative body that exists in the new state, The Grand Council of Fascism, created shortly after the Second Cali Proclamation to help with the governing of the new state.

The Grand Council is headquartered in the Palace of Cali, which is also the centre for the party's governance.

The duties of the Grand Council include the drafting of yearly budgets, party discussions, clarification of legislative and political aspects of life and more importantly, voting on legislative proposals that can be brought forward by the Duce or other Cabinet members.

It is worth noting that the vote holds no real value and simply a review of the Council's opinions on a subject, de jure that is. De

facto, the Council's opinion on matters holds a crucial role in the implementation of legislation in New Granada. After all, the party does not enjoy being sidelined.

The Grand Council is a body composed of fifty individuals, chosen for their prominent role in neogranadine life, this is due to their wealth, status, ownership of key enterprises or cabinet positions held. Alongside these individuals is a Speaker that acts as a coordinator..

The Speaker's role is to open each session of the Grand Council, offer information on the issues that are to be discussed, initiate and manage voting on legislation and also act as tiebreaker. The Council has only had one speaker in its short history.

Augusto Ramírez Moreno

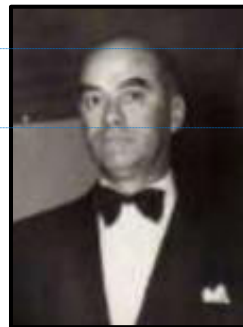
Born in 1900 in Santo Domingo, a student of Law and Political Sciences, Augusto is one of the most important Leopardos and the one closest to their namesake.

A die-hard patriot and great orator, an arrogant gentleman, in his own words, cursed to never bow down to others. He is the man responsible for naming Los Leopardos and is also behind the organisation's successes, planning their speeches, rhetoric and scheming against their opponents.

Politically, he appears to have been a National Conservative, desiring a new guard to restore the decrepit conservative party to greatness, foreseeing a need for bold men and revolutionaries to fight against the threats posed by Liberalism, which he abhorred, and the marxist rhetoric.

A friend of Alzate and of the other Leopardos, Augusto endorsed and participated in the March on the Capital, staying with New Granada in the aftermath, viewing it as the necessary tool for the conservative revolution he desired.

He uses this prized position in the state to attempt to ensure the revolution is not betrayed.



Kommentiert [52]: There's no real place to put this but here are couple of fun fact about him:

His role-model was supposedly Benjamin Disraeli.

His favorite pastime was sleeping and OTL he had a bed installed in his office.

He had a Morticia-Gomez relationship with his wife, praised her a lot and called her "Dove"/"Pigeon" depending on how you want to translate the term.

He could not drive, got a license but crashed the car that very day and swore not to drive again.

Drank Whiskey everyday on doctor's recommendation, according to his children, he drank a finger's worth, vertical finger, with a splash of water.

Kommentiert [53]: At the National University in 1917

Kommentiert [54]: Full List of Relevant Information on this topic:

A Christian, with a deep faith and a clear vehement towards those who are against religion (Opposed Nazis and Fascist that would go against this).

Called the leftist uprisings during La Violencia soldiers of the Anti-Christ, actively avoided talking about right-wing violence even in his later eyes.

Frequently demonized liberals and communists, basically all of his career he did that. Separating the mythical "center liberal" from the ones he hated (leftists).

Friends with renowned liberals, head of government for the face of liberalism in Colombia

Friends with Colombia's two biggest fascists, nigh idolization of the biggest Fascist

Hated Colombia's Authoritarian despot Laureano Gomez and denounced General Pinilla's regime. Moved to support the National Front OTL.

Called for bold men in politics willing to innovate. Endorsed the far-right candidates even later in his life.

Believed in the concept of "No enemies on the right", the right and far-right should be united

No documented occurrences where he called himself a fascist. (Note: Same applies to Alzate's Selected Works)

OTL denounced Fascism in 1944

Interesting view of a Christian politician (a true christian politician is "flexible and nobly opportunistic")

Supportive of...technocratic governing(?)

Supportive of Regionalism/Decentralization (New Departments!)

State Interventionist

90% He Liked Corporatism, co-signed a manifesto endorsing it

Wanted Tax Reform and fewer but more efficient taxes targeting the wealthy while taxation for the developing domains would be lowered to encourage growth

Wanted good wages for the people (enough to marry, have kids, pay healthcare and education, direct quote)

Supportive of removing the right to strike (after "humane and equitable level of wages" are obtained, arguing it would become nothing more of a political tool if kept)

Pan-American, wanted unity with other Bolivarian Countries

The Committee on Corporations

Created in the month following the completion of Palmaseca due to a growing number of conflicts between the Party, more specifically its Blackshirts, and the SEC, more specifically, its paramilitary, The Committee on Corporations is an organisation meant to provide oversight on the many monopolies present in New Granada, act a link between the Party and them, and to a lesser extent, regulate them. It also has the ability to form Committees and task forces to execute aspects of its duties, these are used to regulate in other departments.

Its duties include tax collection, reviewing financial records and performing inspections on enterprises. Though its operations are clearly part of the financial ministry's duties, the Committee only answers to the Duce, this is in large part due to the fact the Ministry of Finance and Industry is staffed by the SEC, which has made an effort to denounce the Committee as clearly infringing on the ministry's duties.

A generally unpopular institution due to the demonization done by the SEC, it has also been generally ineffectual at its job due to the party intentionally sabotaging it in order to not anger the very corporations it is meant to investigate. That is the norm however, exceptions are made when the SEC "oversteps", at which point the Committee quickly strikes.

So then, this organisation is a weapon used reluctantly, but an efficient one.

At its head since its founding has been one man:

Hernán Jaramillo Ocampo

A bold and authoritarian figure, Ocampo is known for his ties to the Leopardos group, particularly Eliseo who was a friend/mentor in his childhood.

He was Minister of Finance and Public Credit during Ospina's tenure, a time in which he came into conflict with ANDI on several occasions and during which he made his animosity towards them clear. It is only fitting then that year later, in New Granada, he wages the same war against corporate monopolies,.

The position he holds is however largely a formality, as the regime cannot afford to confront the SEC in order to not damage its economic growth. Instead, Ocampo and the Committee oversee the activities of Corporations across the country as well as those of Don Diego, the Finance Minister, reporting back to the party and preventing grave oversights from occurring.

Another role of the Committee is to collect taxes from such enterprises, often with aid from the blackshirts or Forero's National Police. In fact, this role is what the Committee was created for, having its roots in the solution provided to a conflict between the Party and SEC that led to a shooting between representatives of the two.

It is not a secret Jaramillo bears heavy ties to the Coffee Barons of Old Caldas and particularly the men of the Coffee Federation, in truth, all Sons of Caldas do.



The Supreme Economic Council



Founded in 1957, following a meeting between the Duce and the Garcés Giraldo family, the SEC was New Granada's response to the need to industrialise its lands and prepare for the continuation of the Civil War.

To this end, the organisation has expanded much beyond its initial scope of a development authority, establishing influence on all sectors of life in New Granada, from the Construction Company it owns, to the Agricultural Cooperative, the sole producer of pharmaceuticals, a significant coffee producer, the largest producer of food in New Granada and the sole local airline, truly, for an enterprise to have relevance, it must be tied with the SEC.

Though that is more by design than by mere coincidence, the only way to obtain healthcare is to work with the SEC, the only way to have your new enterprise funded is to have the SEC invest and the only ways to travel in first class are to have the SEC in your good graces.

This expansion began in the short months after its founding, when the Cauca's valley other legendary family, the Caicedos, would join the SEC, not desiring to be left out of writing the future, this would practically double the number of enterprises in the SEC and permit influence in the food market. The largest expansion of the SEC's influence would occur after its masterwork project, the Palmaseca Industrial Production Zone, was completed in the late 50s.

The project allowed the SEC to provide space for new factories to open as well as practically double its own production capabilities, combined with the other benefits mentioned above, this began to funnel any enterprise that entered Palmaseca into full SEC membership in a short amount of time.

In later years, the SEC would expand its influence to practically markets outside its normal economic activities, like sports, education, which combined with the expansion of its paramilitary, would cement it as a core power, second only to the Party and perhaps the Aristocracy.

None of this would have been possible without the backing of the two families however, which have divided the growing "empire" that is the SEC and its subsidiaries between themselves.

Medicine Production, Construction and Finance are dominated by the Garcés Giraldo family, while Aviation, Food Production and the PR Department are dominated by Caicedo family, with the agricultural cooperative being under shared ownership.



Kommentiert [55]: Full timeline:

1954 La Violencia Starts
 - Conciviles falls on hard times, ends up purchased by the Garces Giraldo family who sought to expand their presence to the construction market
 - Cali is taken over by leftist rebels near the end of year, only to be violently rid of them due to a Far-Right Intervention mere weeks later. Some businesses leave the Cauca Region or Collapse
 - First Cali Proclamation
 - Second Cali Proclamation
 - Shortly after, the Duce begins meeting with enterprises to get them on board for the establishment of a war economy
 - Enterprises that are from outside the Cauca Valley begin to abandon the region.
 - JGB purchases Colgate's new factory in Cali, expands its production to the market
 - Program of Agricultural Cooperation (Cartelization) between Enterprises is started
 - The Samper Gnecco Family, among other Italian-Colombian families, flees to New Granada to avoid persecution for their Italian heritage

1957 Year of the Truce

- Duce meets with Don Diego and his brothers, invites him to create a development authority due to their presence in the construction company, agriculture and their wealth
 - Don Diego is named first leader of the SEC
 - SEC begins drafting plans for a massive Industrial Project, The Party hands them a 100km2 area to develop it in
 - German Samper Gnecco is brought into the Project as Architect of the Industrial City
 - The Caicedo Family joins the SEC, seeking to write history together and maintain its grip on the market instead of having to face off against Don Diego

1958

-Cooperativa Agricola Neogranadina is formed

1959

- Palmaseca is opened
 - Aquila Roja establishes a coffee factory there, subsequently joins the SEC

It is worth noting then, who leads the other side of the SEC. The Patriarch of the Caicedo family, a man named:

Álvaro Hernando Caicedo Lourido

Born in 1923, Don Álvaro is heir to one of the Cauca's Valley's richest families and raised it to new heights, but is also known for his political career as senator councillor in one of Valle's municipalities.

He inherited from his father, Hernando Caicedo, the enterprise Colombina, the largest producer of food-stuffs in the Cauca region, and the aviation company Viarco, overseeing the transition of these enterprises during La Violencia and cementing their role as hegemony of their respective domain in the new state.



He has two brothers, Belisario, who inherited the family's foundation, and Jaime who inherited the family's agricultural business, Riopaila - Castile S.A. He is also happily married to Ms Hilda Lourido, born in 1928.

Don Álvaro also oversaw the entry of his family's enterprises in the SEC and the founding of the Cooperativa Agrícola to coordinate agriculture businesses and establish shared policies.

He stands out from Don Diego due to his political involvement and ideological bent further to the right, being a Laureanist, a rather rare find in New Granada's upper echelons. This has put him in a position much more aligned with the Party than Don Diego, though it is also a point of tension between the latter and Don Álvaro.

He is also known for his involvement in El Siglo, being one of the directors of the conservative newspaper, and later founding his own in the early 60s, Diario Occidente, which has become the SEC's official newspaper and the sole competitor to El Pais in New Granada. Diario Occidente is known for putting more emphasis on the achievements of businessmen, particularly the SEC, over the party, though it is still ideologically aligned with the Fascist Regime for the most part.

His work over the past decade has cemented this visionary as the SEC's Right Hand Man, though there are whispers the man has ambitions for more than that.

The National Catholic Union



Founded by Monseñor Diego María Gómez Tamayo and other like-minded members of the clergy, the National Catholic Union is an organisation meant to push forward policies that are in the interests of the Catholic Church in New Granada. In recent years it has become the right of the Church and in many ways acts as its “face” in New Granada.

Though the Church is notably conservative and very much militant against the Liberals. In fact, it was supportive of the First Cali Proclamation. Thus it is rather content with the Fascist Regime for it answered many of its concerns about Colombia.

The Regime has renewed the Church’s ties with Education, permitting the Union to involve itself in educating New Granada’s population in a matter fit for Catholics as the main authority once more. Encouraging membership in community life and participation in the Church’s activities.

It also involves itself in healthcare, running hospices and treating injured men and women.

In addition it does public works and provides security for villages, mainly those around its centre of power in Nariño. To this end, it has its own paramilitary, composed of volunteers and trained by ex-army officers from the Republic under the command of Commander Puyo.

The Union however lacks much representation in the Grand Council, due to the inability of clergymen to participate in it. The existence of cadres within the Council which are supportive of the Union and act as agents of its will compensate partially for this lack of political influence.

It can be said however, that the Church, and by extension, the Union, is a kingmaker. It is in the Party’s interest to keep the Church not just content but to ensure it endorses the regime, anything less could be disastrous. Though given the Church’s history, such a turn would be almost impossible unless the party would prove itself incapable of governing.

Raúl Zambrano Camader

Born in Popayan on June 18, 1921, has risen over the years of life as a dedicated Catholic to a vested position in the new state, being the apprentice of the Archbishop and a Bishop of Cali.

With an impressive background including studies at Seminars, a Doctorate in Canon Law and a Masters in Economics, as well as a tenure as Professor of Economics at two Universities before taking up priesthood and a reputation for being a kind man, dedicated to helping the poor and a man of deep prayer, one could hardly find a more fitting figure for his role as de facto leader of the UNC.

He is being prepared for more in recent years as the Archbishop prepares to step down due to old age and Raúl appears to be the most likely successor. An interesting yet also concerning mention is the unfavourable stance he has on Fascism.



Kommentiert [56]: Very much a mutual affair. Many Churches were burned during La Violencia and violence occurred against the Church.

Kommentiert [57]: Though Laureano’s Regime has managed to win back some support from the Clergy in the Republic.

Kommentiert [58]: God, Country, Family, Property (Principles of Colombian Society as note in: Episcopal Conferences of Colombia, 1956, p. 416)

Kommentiert [59]: Preconized Auxiliary Bishop of Popayán 1956

Kommentiert [60]: Education: Minor and Major Seminary of Popayán
 Doctor in Canon Law, at the Javeriana of Bogotá, November 1944.
 Social and Economic Sciences at Catholic University of Washington and Wayne University of Detroit.
 Agricultural Economics at Michigan State College, East Lansing.
 Master of Arts Wayne State University in 1948 with the corresponding diploma.
 Specialization in Agricultural Economics at Oxford (England) in 1951 and corresponding diploma.

Quite impressive actually.

Kommentiert [61]: June 25, 1944, (23) Ordained priest

Kommentiert [62]: National Catholic Union Acronym in Spanish

The Enforcers - Los Pájaros



When they were founded in the 50s, calling the Pájaros an institution would have been a bad joke, yet that is exactly what they have become in the years following the Civil War. Another regime might have shunned them, hidden its connection to criminal grouping such as these but the ANP has instead chosen to embrace it, to fund and expand it, and thus to institutionalise it.

One should not be surprised at this turn of events, after all, the founders of this group were the landed elite, the conservative aristocrats of Valle and other departments, the very ones they continue to serve under New Granada's banner. In this regard, the change was only one of naming conventions, from PCC to ANP.

Nor should one be surprised at how little change they have undergone, the Pájaros continue their role as paid killers, enforcers of the regime that organises them. The extent of their operations has expanded however, befitting the role of a blackshirt organisation.

On top of the assassinations that were the forefront of their operation and the reason they acquired the name, the organisation now also oversees smuggling and general intimidation, with the latter becoming the main task, after all, when one acquires a reputation that sends chills down spines at their mere mention, just being present sends enough of a message.

In fact, everything about their existence is in fact fitting, natural for a regime the likes of New Granada, a regime built on ambition and greed. The Pájaros mirror these qualities, staffed by meagre men, fearful men who saw in this crisis a chance to rule. A common story that is reflected even in their leader, Leon Maria Lozano.

The abundance of such characters made recruiting for the organisation an easy matter, even more so after the regime entrenched itself and the benefits for the position of oppressor far out-weighted those of the oppressed.



Yet as the years pass, Lozano and many of the original members return to their previous stature. Old men, dying men, who now fear once more for the growth of the organisation reveals just how easy to replace them would be. In a state dominated by personal feuds, losing the favour of one's backer is a deadly fate.

That is not to say of struggles within the organisation caused by the ambition of its members or differing visions, from mere greed to an ideological struggle. To put it simply, the Pájaros are a ticking time bomb, yet until the moment they detonate, they will have their uses.

Kommentiert [63]: OTL They were created by Nicolas Borrero Olano, alongside many other aristocrats, as a measure to stamp out Leftist Revolutionaries during the early onset of La Violencia.

Kommentiert [64]: Colombian Conservative Party

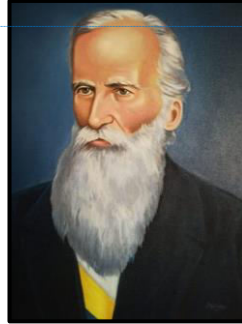
Ideologies of New Granada

It would be simple to label New Granada and all those within it as Fascists, but it would be far from an accurate representation.

New Granada was formed under the banner of the Right-Wing of the Conservative Party, but not all were united under Alzate specifically, many had loyalties to the Leopardos, a smaller amount to Laureano or other lesser known strains or simply nationalism. Others joined for profit, greed or ambition.

Many more were simply caught in the middle of the storm and forced to adapt, the stories of such individuals are likely never going to be told. History will remember such “moderates” as collaborators of the Fascist Regime and that would be true, half-truth at the very least. In the time since the truce, many opportunities have risen to flee the New State for the Republic. Those who stayed, choose to do so. Though the definition of “choose” can be debated.

This section is about the ideological strains which have gained particular prominence in the New State, or alternatively, those which will gain such prominence during the span of this document . Most such ideologies lean on the right of politics and suffer from the influence of the New Granada’s Kingmakers which play a heavy hand in the state’s politics.



Kommentiert [65]: Pic is the founder of the Conservative Party in Colombia



Alzatismo

The most popular ideology in New Granada, Alzatismo is a variation of Fascism which has origins in Falangism, the Laureanism of the Basilisk and the ideology of the Leopardos.

In short, Alzatismo can be described by the status quo, encompassing all elements and policies currently in effect in New Granada. It is characterised by its support of segregation, ethnic genocide of Afro-Colombians, Jews and Freemasons, hardline catholic stance and a distinct move away from typical to Corporatism towards an oligarchic system that is friendly to the Big Businesses.

Contrary to the initial revolutionary fervour that promised otherwise, Alzatismo has formed a bond with the Aristocracy, becoming, if not subservient, then symbiotic to their desires.

The most defining thing about this specific ideology however is its strong ties with the Duce itself which is the source of this strain, ironically enough, Alzatismo has evolved to contain a similar precept of blind loyalty as the Laureanism it once denounced. As such, Alzatismo can also be viewed as the Duce’s personal clique of loyalists and one wouldn’t be faulted for wondering what would occur to this ideology without its founder.

Kommentiert [66]: The Leopardos preached a new kind of conservatives detached from the antiquated party leadership and doctrines.

A Bold New Outlook, Alzate tried to take that mantle but the failure of the march forced him to ally the Aristocrats.



Reactionary Modernism

The ideology of Los Leopardos, a conservative-republican type of government, opposed to democracy, traditional conservatism of the past and the Civilistas of Laureano.

It forms the inspiration for Alzatismo and for the most part remained unchanged during the group's tenure, even surviving the creation of New Granada and the rise of Alzatismo.

In fact, one could argue that the new state gave the ideology more prominence due to the group's participation in the creation of its Statute. Though such a position would be incorrect due to Regime

desiring to promote Alzate's personal beliefs instead.

The ideology finds its bastion in the now aged Leopardos, which is worth noting each had their own interpretation and conceptions, and the new guard of the fascist party which follow its precepts of modernising the right's polity, one could see it as the most prominent strain of thought in New Granada outside of Alzatismo.

Reactionary Modernism promotes a republican form of government, characterised by vanguardism, bolivarianism and nationalism. It promotes Catholicism and defends the Church's intervention in politics, noting the important role of religion in life. It encourages social justice, tolerance and fraternity to counter the rise of marxism, which it strongly opposes. It also rejects the concept of class struggle, arguing that the bourgeoisie did not tend to disappear but to change its character.

It is critical of individualism and attempts to promote a collectivist society, this caused issues in the spread of the ideology due to its attempts to appeal to the individualist rural population.

The ideology argues for protectionism and opposes foreign dominance of the economy and economic imperialism. This tenet of the ideology has been reformulated to reject American, German and more importantly Japanese influence, while ignoring the Italian grip on the economy.

It also promotes the creation of a class of "petite peasant bourgeoisie" that would work for the humanization of the land and make a homeland from the provinces.

Not surprisingly, it endorses the creation of a large military force.

As of TNO1, the two main currents of this ideology with relevance to the narrative are those held by Silvio Villegas and the one held by Augusto Moreno.

Kommentiert [67]: Don't misinterpret this fancy name to mean the Leopardos are NOT Fascist. They are.

Kommentiert [68]: As a group, we were undoubtedly very supportive. That does not mean that we all had the same concepts about men, facts, ideas. "We had our differences, but we knew how to resolve them."

Eliseo Arango Ramos

Kommentiert [69]: "National Hierarchy: We ask for a strong and fair executive; a technical and union-type parliament. Restriction of suffrage. Rationalized public services. Elimination of political parties."

Kommentiert [70]: Worship of Bolivar and the PERCEPTION of his ideals. Argues for Nationalism, Protectionism, Development and the Elimination of Corruption, also Panhispanism.

Kommentiert [71]: "Nationalism: the nation is a succession of generations with their own purpose defined in the concert of brother peoples; We seek its imperial greatness, the strengthening of its army and the fulfillment of its historical destiny."

Kommentiert [72]: Especially true for Moreno's belief system.

Kommentiert [73]: Issues that lead to the second failure of the Leopardos and their disbandment.

They would return to the political scene alongside Gilberto Alzate in 1943, having learned from their mistakes, which allowed them to win the department of Caldas and use it as a base for further growth.

Kommentiert [74]: Staunchly against Foreign Economic Dominance, several works were written by them on the subject.

Villegas' Fascist Revolution

Villegas' ideology is quite simply Fascism and as such aligns much closer with Alzatismo than Moreno. It draws heavy inspiration and openly endorses the regimes of Hitler and Mussolini, though support of the former would likely be less open due to the distance the two took following the Second World War.

In his writing, Villegas endorses right-wing unity and preaches in favour of the creation of a total fascist dictatorship, alongside the abolition of political parties, while also endorsing right-wing violence and the elimination of leftist opposition by force.

He promotes total nationalisation of the economy and Corporatism, while remaining supportive of the general tenets of social aid and matching the precepts of Alzatismo.

Those would include rabid bolivarianism and in general, the typical fascist precepts find a place in Villegas' conceptions and little more needs to be said on the topic.

Moreno's Conservative Renewal

Augusto Moreno's ideology draws strong roots from Benjamin Disraeli's One-Nation Conservatism, which was the platform for the renewal of Britain's Conservative Party. One-Nation Conservatism is an elitist ideology which in many ways matches the main current of Reactionary Modernism described above. It pushes for the involvement of the upper classes in politics via the introduction of a benevolent hierarchy.

Moreno's ideology appears to push more towards the creation of a vanguard party than One-Nation's integration into the democratic system; this can be seen in his specific vision of bold leaders willing to stray from the old ways and is more likely due to his arrogant nature.

Economically, Conservative Renewal is supportive of social aid programs and economic interventionism. It is likely supportive of the Corporatist economy of New Granada due to its technocratic tendencies, though it would stop short of Villegas' desire for complete nationalisation, instead opting to work with businesses.

Socially, Conservative Renewal would likely pursue a policy of moderating the regime's excesses, which is likely to result in the abolition of slavery and the quieting of racist policies in exchange for external xenophobia. In terms of Foreign Policy, Moreno would likely stay true to the general precepts of protectionism and distancing from foreign influence. I believe the policy of partnership with Italy would continue to be pursued with the active sidelining of Japan.

Interestingly enough, Moreno opposes senseless violence and purges of the opposition, arguing that they are the fruits of an irreligious education. Such a precept has fallen out of use in the New State, due to its reliance on paramilitaries. One should also note Moreno's OTL opposition to media censorship and the dictator mentality of Laureano, which has been replicated in New Granada.

Kommentiert [75]: Thus supportive of the paramilitaries.

Kommentiert [76]: "Alzate was a fervent admirer and defender of the Bolivarian project.

For Alzate and Villegas it meant the way to make Colombia great. Villegas fervently believed that Colombia should return to its beginnings, being part of Spanish territory. His Hispanic spirit made him assimilate Spanish reality with Colombian reality."

Kommentiert [77]: "On the social front, I believe that the family salary should be established, so that each worker can marry, get sick, have large children, educate them and treat them, thus paying the country the double tribute of their economic effort and of a prolific and healthy parenthood.

Populating Colombia is the best way to serve it, because our nation is a vast wonderful desert. I believe that the worker should participate in the employer's profits."

Kommentiert [78]: The quote goes on to endorse the abolition of the right to strike after the above-mentioned living standards are achieved, noting it would have lost its relevance.

It also says that until they have been achieved, it should be maintained.

Kommentiert [79]: "The truly Catholic politician is the flexible and most nobly opportunistic of politicians.

Those who boast of their religious principles to justify their intolerance in contingent and debatable matters seem to me to practice an acute form of atheism, because they put God at the service of their intellectual vanity."

Kommentiert [80]: However, if the Regime was in a position to not need paramilitaries, say, if the Civil War was won, it is likely this ideology would push for the dismantlement of the Blackshirts and other paramilitaries.

Kommentiert [81]: There are several beliefs like this which you might not expect to find but I believe they can in part be justified by the group's origin as intellectuals.

Kommentiert [82]: This should be viewed more as a dislike of the suppression of RIGHT-wing intellectuals than an endorsement of the left.

Kommentiert [83]: Laureano desired a party loyal to him, which would follow his beliefs and directives without question.





Aristocratic Conservatism

If the ideology of the Leopardos is to be seen as a step forward, a new dawn for the Conservative Party, then the ideology of the Patricians is to be its rival.

Promoting the institution of an aristocratic regime led by what is described as the most competent families of Colombia, but in fact contains largely the upper class of landlords and the renowned families of the past, this ideology has little uniformity beyond this precept.

The exact specifics of the regime they propose are not detailed and in fact, one would find many interpretations exist among its followers, ranging from a fascist dictatorship to sham democracy or even an apartisan dictatorship as the most "extreme", the one similarity is the existence of a clearly defined upper class which dictates the policies of the state.

Additionally, these policies must align strictly with a conservative, according to some followers, ultraconservative political stance, following a corporatist economy and drawing inspiration from a radicalised version of the Alzatismo this ideology draws from.

The interests of the ruling upper class are to be followed at all opportunities and its privileges expanded as much as possible. Some would argue it's for the betterment of the state but a more simple answer would be sheer greed.

Safe to say this particular ideology does not have much popularity among the masses, but that is irrelevant to its goals. Instead, it does boast considerable institutional power.

It is worth noting this particular strain of Aristocratic Conservatism differs from the more dedicated political thought of leaders like Laureano. One could describe this particular strain as less of an ideology and more of a collection of the ideas of many men, united in their shared lust for power and riches.

In fact, that would be the perfect description of what they desire and if they were to obtain a chance to manifest this ideology in the entirety of New Granada, much less Colombia, the consequences would be devastating...for the irrelevant majority anyhow.

Authentic Reactionarism



A small current of thought in New Granada and perhaps better described as a philosophy rather than an ideology, Authentic Reactionarism finds itself further to the right of the Leopardos's Modernism and oftentimes opposed to it. One could compare it then to the Aristocratic Conservatism pushed by the Patricians but this strain of thought, although it exists more as a patchwork, is more coherent and focused more on order, with an opposition against the greed of the Patricians.

Authentic Reactionarism is a deeply reactionary belief which endorses a hierarchical system and refutes the autonomy of the masses, it is also a deeply Catholic strain of thought.

Notably, it is also not particularly dedicated to controlling the state or becoming the main ideology, perhaps this is due to an acceptance of the monolithic status of the primary strain of thoughts. Instead it is content with simply participating in the dialogue and evolution. This does not mean however, it does not attempt to push the policies it supports.

One should expect this to remain the case, unless a massive upset of the political status quo occurs in New Granada, which could give it the room needed to expand.

Among its followers, this currently counts Rafael Azula Barrera, a conservative thinker, and José María Bernal, a politician and key figure in the industrialization of Antioquia and subsequently that of New Granada, also a founding member of the defunct ANDI. The most important man when discussing this ideology however, is its creator:

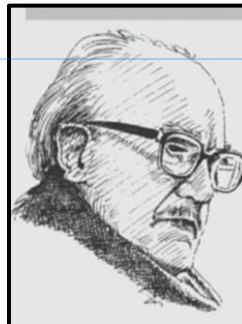
Nicolás Gómez Dávila

Renowned reactionary Philosopher that is still in the relative beginning of his career, TNOTL his life took a much darker turn with his family dying in La Violencia and his house, alongside his massive library being burnt up.

The change has led him to meet the Duce and join New Granada, with some arguing he believes the new state can usher forth a Reactionary Revolution.

He can be considered one of the state's ideologues, contributing to the Fascist Doctrine alongside Los Leopardos and the Duce, though his popularity has remained fringe compared to the first two. He has acquired, however, a small support base among the Party, mostly composed of fellow intellectuals seeking an alternative to Reactionary Modernism.

He is a strong advocate for education in New Granada and supports state involvement in the domain, hoping to ensure a new generation of reactionary thinkers will be brought forth.



Kommentiert [84]: Owns the Cement Producer and one of the main Steelworks of New Granada

Kommentiert [85]: National Association of Businessmen

Kommentiert [86]: Note: OTL Renowed only after his death. TNOTL his works spread among the Fascist Party and thus across New Granada.

Christian Conservatism



The most moderate ideology that has found a home in New Granada, Christian Conservatism differs from the other strains of thought due to its status as a moderate ideology.

It is not opposed to democracy and in fact supportive of civilian governance in the model of the Old Conservative Party, additionally it endorses a rather paternalistic state view in the sense of state participation in social programs.

This ideology has its roots in the ideology of Mariano Ospina Perez, the moderate branch of the conservative party and the moderate Laureanists, but has since evolved separately due to being detached from the former by the creation of New Granada.

As such, the main holders of this ideology are moderates who were within the boundaries of the New Granada at the time of its creation and remained in the state, many of which did so out of a belief in their ability to help guide and moderate the system.

This clique of moderates does not hold significant power over the politics of New Granada and is instead relegated to a minority role, it does however hold a few seats in the Grand Council, through which it attempts to influence the state.

Notable members include Laureano Tascón Victoria, Hernán Ríos González and the ideology's chief representative:

Guillermo León Valencia

Born in 1909 in Popayán, Cauca. Son of presidential candidate Guillermo Valencia, Guillermo León is the latest product of a long-standing Valencia political dynasty and one that has jumped into the political scene at a young age.

Described as a man of great principles, chief among them being his devotion to Catholicism and Conservatism, Valencia could be perfectly described as old-fashioned, being born to an Aristocrat family, and a fan of hunting and bull-fighting and with fervent love for the old patria of Spain.



He was the first democratically elected governor of Cauca, as well as the second and third, thanks in no small part to his strong alliance with the natural powers of the state, the Church and Landowners. Valencia was also the man responsible for bringing Cauca into the new state, a bold gambit to strike against his most hated enemies, the communists.

Guillermo has been rising ever since, a member of the Inner Council, he established himself as the leading figure of the ANP's clique of moderates, though rumours say the man aims for even more.

Kommentiert [87]: Those which participated in the movement more out of necessity than an actual belief in the far-right system.

Kommentiert [88]: Senator of Cauca
Conservative
Anti-Communist

Kommentiert [89]: Leading Figure in the Department of Quindío.
Very Respected

Kommentiert [90]: Originating during his term as Ambassador to Iberia (1950-1953)

Kommentiert [91]: Shown by his admiration for Generalissimo Franco

Kommentiert [92]: OTL he would also say "Long live Spain" when toasting De Gaulle in a meeting.

Laureanismo



The manifestation of Laureano Gómez's political beliefs, this ideology was once the face of the far right, but also that of the Conservative Party, in Colombia.

Laureanism is heavily inspired by Francoism and in many ways it mirrors it, in fact, one could say that the biggest difference between the two is the name. Laureanism features heavy ties to the Church and arguing for a National Catholic constitution featuring an organic democracy, corporatist economy and segregation of Afro-Colombians and an active genocide of the Jews and Freemasons which "infest" Colombia.

Kommentiert [93]: Meanwhile, Laureano himself was suspicious (fancy way of saying did not like) the Fascism of Mussolini and National Socialism.

The ideology had a massive pull and heavily inspired Alzate, who was an apprentice of Laureano, but also the right of Colombian politics in general.

In recent years however, just like its founder, it has been growing decrepit and unpopular, with the Caudillo's regime failing to stabilise the country and his own life's remaining longevity being counted in weeks, it seems Laureanism is on a fast track out of the spotlight.

While the ideology can still be counted as a monolith in politics, Laureano's enforcement of his will as the sole permitted in the party means that in all likelihood, the movement will splinter following the death of its leader and many will attempt to move past its legacy.

However, should this ideology be exercised in a more violent manner, it is highly likely that this monolith would remain united in a march, to save their own skins, to the remaining stronghold of the far-right in New Granada.

Should this happen, it is likely many of its followers would integrate into the similar Alzatismo ideology and those that won't, due to the hostility towards Laureano caused by his perceived betrayal of the conservative revolution, will likely find themselves actively sidelined.

It is likely this active sidelining would continue until the Civil War ends, as the administration of the other four-fifths of the country would require more cadres than the party may currently have on hand. This could result in a slow resurgence of the ideology, especially if it is given a vacuum to grow in and especially if a leading figure or several were to arise.

Among the current key members however, a special mention should be made for Belisario Betancur, a rising star politician and Régulo Gaitán Patiño, Laureano's loyal general.

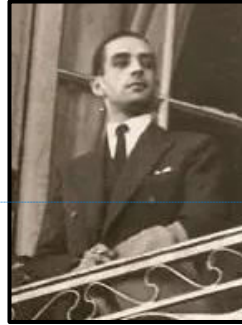
Two other key figures worth mentioning are the sons and inheritors of the Caudillos' legacy:

Enrique Gómez Hurtado

Born on the 10th of April, 1927, in the Capital. Enrique is the Son of the Basilisk, the current president of the Republic, which allowed him to receive the best education possible, studying at the Javeriana University, with postgraduate degrees in Economics from the London School of Economics and Political Science and Philosophy.

He was one of the directors of El Siglo, the Conservative Party's newspaper, a tenure in which he supported the Conservative establishment. His decisions to endorse the March on the Capital would cause a rift between him and his father.

Enrique is a passionate but firm and iron-tempered individual, with a capability for humour and the understanding of when to be serious. A natural leader one would say and that is exactly what he will become, the face of the radical Laureanistas, a branch closer to the Francoist roots of the ideology.



Kommentiert [94]: It is said Enrique was naturally drawn to politics, the victory of the Axis provided a new field to ponder on the right of politics.

Kommentiert [95]: Though the two would remain close.

Álvaro Gómez Hurtado - Work in Progress



Ospinismo



Once the leading current of moderate conservatism in Colombia, Ospinismo is now nothing but a name slowly fading from history.

Supportive of a democratic republican system which rejects the authoritarianism of Laureano in favour of protecting civil liberties.

The ideology features links to the traditional allies of conservatism in Colombia, big business, traditional allies of conservatism and as such can be considered pro-business, the Church and the Aristocracy, with its creator, Ospina, being part of one of the most renowned families in all of Colombian history.

It argues for a system of economic dirigisme and can be considered progressive in regards to support of innovative technologies like green energy and the endorsement of social programs, with a strong emphasis on education.

The reason for this collapse comes from the death of Mariano Ospina Pérez, its creator. A beloved figure across the entire Nuevos, that is, moderate conservative, faction, and one of the main figures of opposition against Laureano, Ospina's assassination at the onset of La Violencia was one of the defining elements for the death of the moderate aspect of the PCC.

Mariano Ospina Pérez

Born on the 24th November, 1891, in Medellín, Mariano is the descendent of two of the traditional Colombian political families of Colombia, the Ospina family and the Pérez.

He studied engineering and had further studies on the production of sugar canes, gold mining, economics and labour relations.

He was known for his ties to the monolithic National Coffee Federation, of which he was president after its creation in 1927.

Ospina was known for being an open, parsimonious and upbeat individual, a rare case of optimism and professionalism in the dark times Colombia finds itself in, and also a staunch patriot.

He was president between 1946 and 1950, preceding Caudillo in a close-call election. His presidency was marked by controversy however, with Laureano being counted a strong influence on his policies. It is this influence that is attributed as the cause behind the failure of the Telecom project among others failures which only served to boost Laureano's popularity as the public was not aware of this plan to further extremism.

Still, it is worth noting Ospina himself was not a willing participant to Laureano's plan and was not submissive to his influence. In fact, in the years that followed, he would continue to fight against Laureano's influence, with some say it was him who ordered his assassination during La Violencia and not the leftist mob.



The Factions of the ANP

Alzatistas

Perhaps the most important faction within the party is that loyal to Alzate, the founder of the new state, the man behind the right coalition, and a rather personalist figure to boot. With loyalty to the Duce being a must for those wanting to participate in the state's political life, it should come to no surprise that everyone within New Granada is some form of an alzatista.

However, most noteworthy figures within the party go beyond this definition, carving a specific niche within the ecosystem to fit them and their followers. As such, most members of the party defined strictly as Alzatistas are above all, loyalists to the Duce, or to put it more bluntly, sycophants. And when it comes to sycophants in New Granada, there is one defining figure.

Carlos Echeverri Cortés

Born in 1904, Don Echeverri is one of New Granada's most important figures in the making of New Granada, using his position as minister to Italy post-war to help provide funds which permitted the ANP's rise. This achievement would be his most important achievement in his long diplomatic career, though the endeavour that occurred during his tenure in Peru comes close.

He would continue by joining the party during the post-war period and acting as Foreign Minister for the New State on two terms, the second of which is still in its midsts in 1962. His alignment with the ANP comes at no surprise due to his stance as an ultra-conservative aristocrat, which like many, would feel threatened by the Caudillo's grand reform plans.

In fact, Echeverri is the perfect representation of what an Alzatista is like. A lover of European Culture, an unscrupulous and very egotistical man, a known sycophant of no outstanding skills, he is perfect for his role as the representative of the Duce's will in foreign matters. Though some would say his allegiance lies closer to the rest of the Party's Aristocracy than the Duce himself. Worse yet, many rumours would declare the man a conduit of corruption.

But the only trait that really matters is the fact he's loyal to the Duce.



Nacionalistas

The largest of these niches would be the nationalist sector of the party, which stays away from the nomenclature of "fascism" and adheres to a more vague kind of Conservative Nationalism with general authoritarian tendencies. Most of the party fits this definition in fact, as many visions differing from the Duce's own exist in regards to the future of the state.

This does mean the nationalist wing is rather disunified and instead split among particular ideological strains. These splits tend to rally around dominant figures within the structure of the party.

Some general tendencies within the nationalist sector include a willingness to return to Colombia's democratic traditions, an anti-communist lean and a strong nationalist sentiment. The amount of figures within this sector make it hard to define via any method except reviewing its components, and in that regard there is one figure that must be first.

José Elías Del Hierro Guerrero

Born in 1904, Del Hierro belongs to the same generation of great Colombians as the Leopardos, and in his life, he has made that an unquestionable fact, becoming the Father of Modern Nariño, and thus one of the most influential men in the New State.

With a long bureaucratic career behind him and an education specialising in statecraft, ushering in modernisation efforts that can almost rival the SEC's works. The costs of such works being paid from the department's flourishing mining industry which fuels the industrial veins of the new state. Resource Extraction would come to be Del Hierro's speciality in fact, which he continues to practise by either naming the Minister of Mining or professing himself in the position.

Politically, Del Hierro is the great representation of the nationalist class of New Granada. Devoted Conservative. Ambivalent on the topic of democracy. Staunchly anti-communist and anti-liberal. Featuring developmentalist tendencies. The only "stain" on the record of the man is his status as an ex-Laureanist, though the suspicion from this pejorative has since faded.



Kommentiert [96]: Also created and directs the Newspaper "The Right", which is local to Nariño.

Kommentiert [97]: His home department is still the poorest out of the Big Three of New Granada, but a lot of progress has been made, especially in places important to Resource Extraction.

Kommentiert [98]: He would be behind the founding of Ecopetrol.

Jaime Alfonso Patiño Rosselli - Minister of Justice

Born in 1923 in Sogamoso, a place he holds dear to his heart, Alfonso is a respected graduate of the Externado University's law school and close friend of Augusto Moreno, he is known for being the last Governor of Boyacá before public elections.

He endorsed the Nationalist March on the capital as a way to stop the chaos following the death of the Caudillo. The march would fail however and violence he witnessed leading up to the loss of the department to the leftist rebels would draw him further towards the Right.

This, combined with his status as an Italian-Colombian, forced him to flee to New Granada. He would become one of the top jurists of the state, becoming a member of New Granada's the Supreme Court. The position is however, more lofty than it sounds as much of New Granada's legal system is designed for domination rather than legal representation. Roselli vows to change that.



Moderados

Humberto González Narváez

Born in 1929 in the municipality of Bugalagrande, which he has since become the mayor of. Humberto is a man known for dedication to the art of serving and hard work helping the local population which has won him much popularity in his home department.

Described as a great speaker and with a good gauge on political life, Humberto can be counted among the political elite, in a good sense of the word, of Cauca Humberto was, however, also described as an inaccessible, a very closed off person.

He is known for working with the [SEC](#) to develop his municipality and pushing many measures to improve the quality of life, spurred by personal visits to the regions where they would be applied.

Humberto has found himself to be a close ally of Valencia and one of the main figures in this clique of moderates and the representative of their interests across the entire state. This role has also forged good ties between him and the Church, particularly the National Catholic Union, which is known to be a staunch backer of the group.



Kommentiert [99]: He has a rather positive relation with the SEC, especially with Don Diego.

Administration of New Granada



The Administration of the new state draws heavy inspiration from the framework established by the Republic, though it wouldn't take a deep analysis to conclude New Granada's system is in many ways a twisted version of the system it is inspired from.

A quick clarification before delving into such matters is required. New Granada is administered via Departments, led by a Governor. Departments are composed of municipalities which are led by Mayors. Each Department and Municipality has a capital city.

There also exist intendancies and Commissariats, which are created for special regions that are not yet considered departments, examples include Putumayo, which is a Commissariat. The biggest difference between Departments and these seems to be that the Governors are not required to be local.

For much of the Republic's history, Governors were chosen directly by the President, though one would be wrong to assume these were often done as punitive power-grabs against the opposition, in fact, Governors tended to be chosen from figures that were local elites. During Gaitán's tenure, legislation was introduced to make the position electable by public vote, a truly revolutionary proposal at the time and one that would draw the ire of both of political parties of Colombia, though they wouldn't have time to settle in the status quo as the Caudillo would be assassinated mere years after the first elections.

New Granada has maintained the system, Governors can be elected, yes, but approval from the party is required to candidate, one can't candidate outside of the ANP either, and more importantly, the Duce reserves the right to dismiss the Governor of any department if he so wishes at any moment. There exist more eccentricities as one will soon see from the proper list of how the administration is run below:

Departments

Valle del Cauca



The Capital Department of New Granada, Valle is a region practically owned by the SEC, though the Party attempts to contest their dominance in some aspects to manifest its own will. It features the best infrastructure, as one would expect.

The Department is the industrial heartland of the state. It is also home to Corn and Sugarcane and Coffee production, advantaged by the very fertile soil located in the Valley itself.

Its capital is Santiago de Cali, other important cities are Palmira, home to the Agriculture Institute of Colombia and competitor with the next entry for the second-largest city, Buenaventura, the largest port. A mention should also be made for Palmaseca, which ballooned in size due to the Palmaseca Industrial Complex.

Kommentiert [100]: Though one would be wrong to assume it lives up to its founding ideals

Kommentiert [101]: Most fertile in the entire country in fact.

Kommentiert [102]: See the large straight line municipalities in the middle follow, that's the edge of the Western Mountain Range, sandwiched between that and the main Andean Range located in the East is the Valley.

Buenaventura, the largest municipality, it can be seen on the left-side of the image, is home to the Pacific lowlands.

Kommentiert [103]: See the massive red shape in the center-south of the attached image

Kommentiert [104]: See the largest red shape to the right of Cali

Kommentiert [105]: See that singular red shape on the left near the coast.

Kommentiert [106]: Not visible on the attached map, it's halfway between Cali and Palmira

Cauca



Valle's older and still rural brother, Cauca tends to a more calm place as one would expect. The department boasts heavy influence from the aristocracy and is also the home region of the Catholic Church in New Granada.

Its economy is built on agriculture, livestock production though **mining** is also a key domain for the department, especially due to the state's need for resources.

The department is also known for its large National Parks.

Its capital is **Popayán**.

Kommentiert [107]: One can't see from the attached image but the department is largely mountains, with the largest municipalities on the left being massive forest areas.

Kommentiert [108]: Notable mining goods are Gold and Platinum.

Kommentiert [109]: See the largest red spot, located roughly on the center-right of the image.

Nariño



Compared to the previous two, this department is the clear **backwater** of the **Cauca trio**, though that is a changing trend.

The department has seen **significant growth** since the 50s, under the leadership of its own Caudillo, José Elías Del Hierro Guerrero.

It's also one of the few departments to not see a large **demographic growth** since La Violencia.

Nariño is home to the famous Las Lajas Sanctuary.

Its capital is **San Juan de Pasto**, another notable city is **Tumaco**.

Kommentiert [110]: This can be seen in the deplorable state of infrastructure in the region.

Kommentiert [111]: The Three were all part of Greater Cauca

Kommentiert [112]: Though its economy largely remains focused on agriculture, fishing and mining

Kommentiert [113]: In fact, one could see the steady decrease in population of many municipalities as a result of the active Colonization Program.

Kommentiert [114]: Largest red-spot, located on the right, see the larger municipality in yellow, outlier to the east of the massive amount of small departments.

Kommentiert [115]: See the tiny red spot on the far right in the orange municipality.

Kommentiert [116]: It's the second largest port in New Granada, not that there is any competition.

Special Situations

While the main three departments feature the above established rules of civilian governance, New Granada features several other territories that exist in less favourable circumstances.

Tolima Occidental



Governed by the Tolima Junta ever since the Civil War started, the department commonly known as Western Tolima claims to be the rightful administration of the entire department.

As one can see in the [map](#), the department barely contains the capital, Ibagué, lacking many of the population centres of Tolima.

The department's been under martial law since a [coup in 1954](#), being run by the [Military](#). Efforts to stabilise have [largely failed](#).

The husk's [economy](#) is focused on agriculture, particularly coffee.

Kommentiert [117]: The department contains the territories to the LEFT of the Big Red Line.

Kommentiert [118]: Done by César Augusto Cuellar Velandía. It ousted the civilian government of Governor Polanco.

Kommentiert [119]: Current Military Governor is Roberto Quintio Torres.

Kommentiert [120]: Tolima is a liberal stronghold. Putting it under a Conservative Military Dictatorship...not the best move.

Kommentiert [121]: With a fledgling military industry as well.

Quindío



A mountainous region located north of Valle, Quindío is the smallest part of Colombia and the last sliver of Great Caldas to remain in the hands of New Granada.

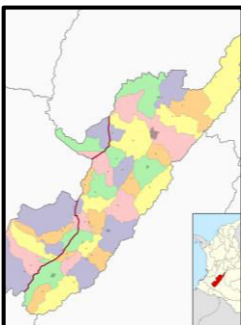
It is administered as part of the Cauca Valley, though there are growing ties to make the region its own department, particularly from the region's Governor, Hernán Ríos González.

Quindío is part of the Coffee Axis and as such boasts massive wealth acquired from that industry, being the new home of the Coffee Federation.

Its capital is [Armenia](#).

Kommentiert [122]: See the red spot roughly in the middle of the department.

Huila



Though the department of Huila would never fully fall into the hands of New Granada, small parts of it would be taken by their armies during the Civil War.

These municipalities are administered as part of the Cauca Department, though they tend to be under military rule.

Education in New Granada



A rather unique element of the Neogranadine administration is the lack of state-led social programs. In fact, a noticeable trend would show an almost complete separation between the state and elements traditionally associated with social programs.

Education is a matter the state has kept its hands out of, **willingly in fact**. Conservatives approved an education system dominated by their ally, the Church, which picked up most of the work with Catholic Schools which have acquired dominance as the only form of education for **Primaria** and **Bachillerato**.

Meanwhile the Aristocracy and Businessmen reserved the domain of Superior Education, via the **few Universities** situated within New Granada, creating a strictly private system which permits only the privileged to attend. This reservation comes from the fact such institutions are primarily funded by the upper class, with classes being taught as per their preferences. That is not to say however, the Aristocracy does not fund institutions for more basic levels of Education however, sponsoring Catholic Schools to create an upper echelon which has proven itself a rather productive endeavour.

Overall, the best Education one can receive in New Granada is offered by these institutions, they would not permit otherwise.

On the topic of teachers, there are many cadres from the Sphere, part of the effort to “build up” the state made by **Ohira Masayoshi**.

Of note is the appearance of scholarships offered by the SEC to promising pupils, which has resulted in many bright minds working to expand the SEC’s already impressive portfolio.

Education for the other social classes is left to “community” schools established in cities which are funded by the locals as well as, more rarely, the administration in charge of the city. While the state itself does not make efforts in this regard, the Deputy Governor of Cauca Valley is known for partaking in the efforts to fund such institutions.

In Rural Areas, the education “system” has fully embraced the return to roots, with education being dependent on Catholic Schools with free lessons run by the National Catholic Union.

As for how the National Catholic Union provides education. It is based on the Catholic Principles: God, Country, Family, Property.

The **Confederation of Catholic Schools** runs literacy schools for the benefit of the poor, in which teachers and students give free elementary lessons for anyone willing to attend them.

Overall, the status of education is rather acceptable in New Granada, though all patrons involved in funding would welcome state involvement, via subsidies, the attached desire to direct parts of the system, should it manifest itself, would not be as welcomed.



Kommentiert [123]: Conservatives Approved an Education System dominated by their ally, the Church, which picked up most of the work with Catholic Schools.

In fact, New Granada's education system basically happened OTL but on a less...national scale, from I read on the topic.

Kommentiert [124]: Grades 1st to 5th

Kommentiert [125]: Grades 6th to 11th

Kommentiert [126]: One in each Department Univalle, the one from the Valle department, is the most prominent.

Kommentiert [127]: Japanese Bureaucrat, OTL responsible for the Pacific Basin Cooperation Concept. TNOTL he came to New Granada and helped create the SEC, staying afterwards as one of New Granada's primary advisors and links to the Sphere.

Kommentiert [128]: Main Authority responsible for them, part of the National Catholic Union.

Healthcare in New Granada



Healthcare in New Granada is an equally tragic topic to discuss, with the regime making no attempts at establishing its own national level healthcare system, not a public one at least.

It is left, like Education, to be a domain held by the private sector, with notable dominion being held by the pharmaceutical monopoly JGB, which has exploited the opportunity to establish its own health insurance company that has achieved an absolute monopoly on funding healthcare, a monopoly in no small part caused by JGB being the sole producer of such drugs in the first place and thus being able to “curate” its customer base and establish its own prices, with no small amount of disgruntlement.

Its status as sole producer of pharmaceutical goods was secured by the Civil War, which ruptured supply lines to other firms and forced smaller enterprises in New Granada to either subjugate themselves to JGB, or go bankrupt. The medium created by the Supreme Economic Council further ensured no competition would arise from the fleeing Antioquian businesses, nor from any other “pioneer”. By far, JGB stands as one of the most secure monopolies, a position that gives it much authority within the SEC.

Due to the costs however, most individuals find themselves unable to obtain much-needed healthcare by themselves. While one may consider it counter-intuitive, it is in fact a strategy used to enforce the position of the SEC as these high costs are cut down by using a health insurance system which can only be provided to “partners”.

As such, individuals are forced to work at “partner” enterprises, JGB included of course, who in turn, provide a negotiated coverage of their healthcare needs, with a part still being paid by the individual, thus ensuring a high degree of dependency on corporations across the urban sphere of New Granada.

The Fascist Party, its administration, as well as the military of New Granada, are however, also counted as partners, though a rumour whose mere existence is rebutted is that the Party receives a worse deal than corporate partners.

The offer is not limited to them however, with much of the Aristocracy and in general, any individual important enough to New Granada's, or better said, JGB's interests, is able to receive such a partnership, though the degree of discount offered can, of course, vary.

There exist rumours that regular, but especially poor members of Neogranadine society can also receive sizable discounts in exchange for participating in JGB's “commercial pioneering”.



Kommentiert [129]: Safe to say the Junta led by Arenas, who was a big friend of Diego, would also play a role in the decline of competition to his emporium.

Kommentiert [130]: Pharmacies, JGB was the sole laboratory that was local and active at the time.

Kommentiert [131]: Read as Human Experiments for their Products in development.

Infrastructure in New Granada



New Granada has inherited much from the Republic it attempted to oust, the good, for that is the most fitting word to describe it. Its infrastructure network is among the most valued however.

The Three Departments of New Granada feature a good network of roads linking all major cities, made from cement, though this is mostly prominent in the Cauca regions, which have even seen the network be expanded over time. These main roads connect to rural dirt on connecting to villages, mines and rural estates.

The system has been maintained by the new regime, though some border areas still feature damage from the war and the infrastructure in Nariño and Tolima stands out as the poorest.



The Cauca Region also features a railway system, known as the Pacific Railway, which links Buenaventura, Cali and Popayán.

In the pre-war days, it connected to Greater Caldas and the wider national network, but the connection was destroyed following the Exterminator's Offensive. The connection to Quindío has survived however.

The Pacific Railways also connects to Ibagué, Tolima. A further expansion project took place during the early 60s, connecting Cauca to Nariño. Of note is also an expansion to Palmaseca following the completion of the IPZ.

Kommentiert [132]: Built during the Presidency of Pedro Nel Ospina.

Kommentiert [133]: The capital of the Cauca department

Kommentiert [134]: In an effort to prevent future Neogranadine counterattacks.

Kommentiert [135]: Plans were not abandoned TNOTL and the connection played a key role in helping the department maintain its junta.



In terms of Air Infrastructure multiple airports exist, around five just in the Cauca Valley, with links to the other department capitals. Air Transportation is still possible for Civilians, with prices trending on being affordable, though the planes that provide them are older.

The flights are under considerable protection, particularly from the SEC and its security forces and there is a strict ban on unauthorised flights, which is not an issue due to the lack of enterprises providing them.

Kommentiert [136]: There are also several Airbases, in fact, the leading Air Academy in Colombia is within New Granada's borders.

Tumaco in Nariño has an airport.

Kommentiert [137]: After the Civil War, VIARCO, the air provider, put out discounts and media campaigns to promote civilian flights, which helped revive the market for them.

Kommentiert [138]: The only providers are VIARCO, the Air Transport Monopoly in New Granada, and occasional flights from the Sphere and Italy.



Finally, in terms of Naval Infrastructure, New Granada benefits from possessing Colombia's largest port, **Buenaventura**, which has seen a massive amount of activity and growth since the Cali Proclamation.

Buenaventura acts as the main shipping and trade hub of the state, though **smaller ports exist in the other departments**, such as Tumaco in Nariño, the second Pacific Port in Colombia.

Kommentiert [139]: It lies in the Cauca Valley, see the map on the Railway section.

Kommentiert [140]: There is also Guapi in Cauca, though it is basically a village in size and has lost much of the prominence over the years.

They have been reduced to only internal transportation use.

Army of New Granada

Formed from a myriad of paramilitaries, and rogue national police and army units brought together by a shared strong nationalist sentiment and a perhaps stronger vehement against those aligned with the liberal party, or in some instances, anyone NOT aligned with their backers, the picture of the core issue at play can be spotted even from this paragraph.

Such groups that would find themselves in the Southwest of the Country during the Civil War. Regardless of their origin with the Tolima Junta, the Department of Greater Caldas or in Cauca and Valle, these groups would be brought under a single banner, that of:

The National Reclamation Army



The many groups each bear their own leader such as Hernando Forero Gómez, leading the National Police units that aligned with New Granada, or Efraín González, Jair González and León María Lozano, representing Los Pájaros. Accordingly they also bear their own policies, from recruitment to the modus operandi, even exiled army units have a pretension of self-autonomy.

Joining them is a growing number of soldiers that gather around security enterprises created and sponsored by the SEC, which has a long history of relying on such personnel to protect its operations. Of note is also the presence of the Condor Legion, which will be composed of soldiers from all over South America.



Nationalism and Extremism are the defining traits of New Granada's Armed Forces, with all of its cadres being classified in at the very least the former, but rather likely also the latter. Rumours of soldiers joining strictly for the good pay are vilified.

Several army reforms have been attempted, with advisors from Italy, though none have managed to properly solve the issues of the Armed Forces. A fact which silently worries the state's General Staff. Thus, the creation of a new reform plan has been one of the regime's priorities since the start of the 60s.

It's worth noting the odd relationship the regime has with its Armed Forces due to the developing economy of New Granada contradicting the militarism imposed by the regime, though that particular characteristic brings other issues as well. The Economy of New Granada requires many working hands, the interests of the party however lie in arming and preparing as much of the population as possible to act as an army to conquer the rest of the country.

A compromise has been found following the truce, with many trained men taking "truce-time" jobs working for the SEC's monopolies, a process which has led to many establishing ties with them, for good reason too. In order to not lose its labour force to the Republic, the SEC offers rather decent working standards for its employees, especially if they can fight any bandit incursions themselves.

Kommentiert [141]: Notice the lack of the word "mercenaries", that is because there would not be a reason for mercenaries to surge in popularity and especially not from La Violencia, which caused the birth of paramilitaries.

Mercenaries, as in men for hire, would likely only take prominence AFTER the Truce as many attempt to find jobs and put their experience to use. I find highly likely however such a practice would actually only gain enough relevance to be featureable after the Civil War truly ends, since only then would the conflict be over. For now, it is simply in a dormant state.

Kommentiert [142]: A mention is warranted for the Chivalitas as well. They are a corrupt policemen that work for the Conservative establishment. They also functioned as a sort of secret police. They can't be called a proper organization due to the fact they are just part of the police however.

Many of them ended up as part of Forero's National Police now. Some remain with the Central Government though it is likely such individuals are tied to the government of Laureno Gomez and will likely flee or be disappeared if his reign ends.

Kommentiert [143]: OTL Paramilitary of the Conservative Party, tool for their hegemony. Closer to Contract Killers than a actual fighting force OTL, something they didn't mostly stray from TNOTL, forming the ranks of the Party's Blackshirts.

The nature of the Civil War caused their numbers to surge, sponsored by the Party. Like with other Blackshirt organizations.

Efraín González and Jair Giraldo, two of their high ranking members, are military commanders for New Granada's Armed Forces.

Kommentiert [144]: Eight of the methods of torture practiced by them referred to by the victims:

- The staircase (hanging);
- The quadritic (heart airtight with electrified floor);
- The tube (hanging of an electrified tube);
- The glass of water (shown and denied to those who died of thirst);
- The section (tourniquet applied to the genitals);
- The trotter (carrying inn each hand a brick, while the victim was flogged);
- The company (making 26 prisoners in 3 m2, unable to sleep or sit);
- The polo (sitting naked in ice trunks).

Kommentiert [145]: Notice the future tense verb, the Condor Legion is formed during the year 1962.

Kommentiert [146]: But very much true.

The specifics of such a relationship are not lost on either side of the deal, such contractors will leave the businesses and march to war if the truce were to end... That is, if New Granada had a proper army. The current status quo leaves the fate of their employment in their own hands, something the SEC would prefer to maintain. After all, who would not prefer driving trucks across Cali over doing the same job on the battlefield?

In addition to the above-mentioned groups, the National Catholic Union, an organisation acting across New Granada, also boasts its own paramilitary, made up of deeply christian men that protect their day-to-day operations, hospice, education or poverty-aid. The Union generally maintains the "cleanest" ranks since its purpose is strictly defensive. It also benefits from a wide recruitment pool due to the fact it is much appreciated by New Granada's rural population, which is willing to do its part to keep activities uninterrupted.

The Two Heads of National Security

New Granada's Security Forces are divided between two groups vying for influence, the National Police and the Blackshirt organisation Los Pájaros.

Hernando Forero Gómez

A renowned commander of National Police in the Republic, his ties to the far-right and ideological commitment to the far-right drew him to New Granada. He is an ambitious and ruthless leader known for his brutality against liberals and all who oppose the state.

Forero became the leader of a caucus of equally vehement officers of the Police during the Civil War, leading them to join New Granada after the Republic began rejecting them.

As head of the National Police, Forero finds himself butting heads with the intervention of Blackshirts in his operations and instances where the police's job is instead given to him. This, alongside the man's ambition has led to a lot of animosity between the organisations which may have deadly consequences.



León María Lozano

Leader of the Los Pájaros, Lozano is defined by his brutality and his dedication to the will of the Conservative Party, more recently, to the ANP. He is a man known for ordering brutal executions in order to send a message and one wouldn't be mistaken to associate him more with a brute or a gangster rather than his actual role as Minister of National Security for New Granada.

The truth of the matter is simple, Lozano is wholly in the pockets of the aristocratic establishment, which makes him the perfect person for executing their will across the state. These trained killers and enforcers



Kommentiert [147]: And its aristocratic backers.

have become the Blackshirts of New Granada, adopting a more ideological bent ever since the truce had started, though many are in it for violence.

The Businessmen's Army



An interesting element within New Granada, the growth of the SEC caused them to create their own paramilitary which is responsible for security operations for any endeavours the SEC pursues. The paramilitary paints itself as a clean organisation, at least compared to other paramilitaries, it also attempts to prove its professionalism.

Though the organisation is mainly tasked with guarding convoys and factories, it does not lack fighting experience nor experienced leadership. Due to La Violencia ending in a ceasefire, its ranks contain many men with military training that are now seeking civilian jobs.

In fact, one could say the SEC's armed forces are not just the security troops, but if needed, all of its employees.

Of note is that the SEC also features deep ties with the elements of the Third Division that operate within New Granada. In fact, there seems to be a long history of cooperation between the two that continues to this day and many members of the SEC's Security Forces that have a background in the military were part of the Third Division.

The man responsible for leading the Security Forces is:

Carlos Arturo Lombana Cuervo

Born in 1922. Carlos was a Commander of the Third Division of the Republic during the Civil War, in many ways one could view his new role as demotion, and in many ways they would be correct.

In fact, one would be correct in wondering why and how a respected individual like Arturo would find himself in New Granada. The answer lies in his position, Cuervo has deep ties with the New Barons of Cauca, the Industrialists, more specifically, he has a personal friendship with Don Diego.

So then, this General is not an individual who is trapped here, he is not blackmailed, nor is he a demented soul seeking to torment the Earth and those who live on it. General Arturo is another soul lured by the call of ambition and opportunity.

And one should pity those who have the opportunity to face him in battle.



Kommentiert [148]: It obviously has its flaws but under the General, it does attempt to operate like a true army.

Kommentiert [149]: ...Or so they claim.

Kommentiert [150]: OTL, Cuervo had lots of ties to the Private Sector and even went to work for the CVC, the SEC's OTL Inspiration.

The position he had in the organisation was that of head of a security force.

He also had two tenures as Governor of the Department.

The Church's Paramilitary



The National Catholic Union, more commonly referred to as simply the Church, is one of the many groups that boast their own paramilitary in New Granada.

Founded following the truce in order to protect the Union's operations against banditry, but with roots in Catholic Right that took part in the Civil War. The ranks of this organisation are mostly made up of local volunteers with limited training while proper soldiers are a rare sight.

The forces of the Union are rather modest in size do make up this and their lack of skill with dedication, many being devout Catholics, and many more having joined due to the influence the Union has had on their lives.

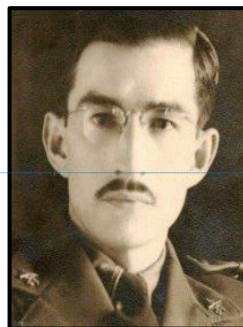
As for the operations these Security Forces take part in, they are mostly protection duty, guarding makeshift hospices, protecting rural schools, humanitarian convoys, churches and cathedrals but also villages from bandits or protection rackets.

Their leader is:

Jaime Polanía Puyo

Born on January 3rd of 1912, in Huila, a neighbouring department, Jaime had been a rising star in the Republic's forces during the years before La Violencia. His career, like all others, would be changed by it, but initially his allegiance remained to the Republic, leading their forces against New Granada all the way until the last days before the Truce.

It is then, during the offensive to retake the Cauca region from New Granada, that he would be wounded and thought dead, alongside many of his men, during a failed assault. He survived however, and was rescued by the Union who took care of him until his recovery.



Seeing the Union's potential and the necessity of their humanitarian work, Puyo would opt to remain in New Granada and help the Church's Armed Forces, rising across its ranks until he became the commander of the organisation's military wing.

His years at its helm have made him a more cautious and skilled commander. They have also polished his traditional conservative, deeply catholic beliefs and anti-communist beliefs.

Due to his military expertise, Puyo has been able to create training programs that prepare the Catholic Union so that it may be more than just a neighbourhood watch.

The Paramilitary has faced little action after its formation, mostly dealing with bandits and security. However those encounters did show the training programs were successful.

Kommentiert [151]: Though many of the more extremist elements would end up in the Party's Militias.

Kommentiert [152]: Not as the Leading Commander, but as one of the commanders under the Exterminator.

The General Staff of New Granada

Having its roots in the many brigades that opted to side with the Conservative paramilitaries during the Bogotazo and would later heed the call of Alzate after the Cali proclamation, the General Staff of New Granada is composed of several rather fresh faces in the Colombian Army that are brought together by a shared allegiance to anti-communism and an equally strong nationalist sentiment.



During the initial Civil War, New Granada's General Staff was under the leadership of Humberto Cardona Orozco, a Far-Right General which OTL founded the Anti-Communist American Alliance, in TNOTL, he would do the same but 20 years earlier, promising to uproot the communist insurgency that began after the Caudillos death. This promise will bring him to disobey the republican orders to moderate his actions, which in part contributed to the degradation of La Violencia into a Civil War.

His alliance would also serve to bring together several other Far-Right commanders, including Miguel Vega Uribe and fresh faces like Farouk Yanine and Harold Bedoya.

Others, like Hernando Forero, would make themselves known for brutality independently of the Alliance and move of their volition to New Granada.

Meanwhile, the Paramilitary Los Pájaros was already in the territory of New Granada during the uprising, being a natural ally of the Duce.

It is worth noting however that many of the more proven commanders of the Republic would have remained with the Government due to their allegiances, with commanders like General Regulo Gaitan pledging allegiance to the Laurenist Status Quo, Ivan Berrio, whose allegiance would remain with the Ospinista faction of the Republic. If their respective faction were to be upset from the Republic, chances are they would follow them to wherever the wind takes them, which to be frank, is likely to be New Granada.

The Chain of Command

- ❖ **Commander-In-Chief of the Military Forces** - Gilberto Alzate Avendaño
 - **Minister of War** - Gen. César Augusto Cuellar Velandia
 - **Commander of the National Army** - Gen. Hernando Currea Cubides
 - **Commander of the National Navy** - Oscar Herrera Rebolledo
 - **Commander of the Colombian Air Force** - N/A
 - **Commander of the National Police** - Gen. Hernando Forero Gómez
 - **Los Pájaros** - León María Lozano

Kommentiert [153]: There's something to be said about the party putting an outsider (Tolima Junta) in charge of its Army but Cuellar and Currea are the two best commanders present in New Granada.

Kommentiert [154]: Admiral of the Navy, OTL Governor of Valle during the 70s

Kommentiert [155]: How did he end up in New Granada?

He was there during the takeover and didn't move. His relationship with the Fascists is one of mere tolerance, the admiral and his second-in-command, Augusto Porto Herrera, the Chief Officer of the Port of Buenaventura, are mostly in charge of making sure shipments are kept safe and get delivered.

He's not exactly please to be in New Granada over the Republic but the creation of a neogranadine navy that could rival the Republic is an intriguing, if terrifying prospect.

Kommentiert [156]: Pending a fitting person, New Granada has a major air school in its territory.

Dagoberto Azzari is the main advisor of the Air Wings.

Kommentiert [157]: Outside the Competence of Ministries, subordinated directly to the Party

Notable Commanders

César Augusto Cuellar Velandia

Born in Santander, General Cuellar is a man hailed as a Hero of the Republic by the conservatives, twice so by the adepts of New Granada, for he twice made a stand against the revolutionaries, first by defending the Palace of Nariño and the Headquarters of the Police during the Bogotazo alongside the cadets.

The second stand against the revolutionaries would be during La Violencia, in the year 1954, where, following the failures of the government's efforts to negotiate peace with the leftist rebels, Cuellar couped the Governor and established a military government with him at its helm to defend the department.



The most controversial decision of his post, beyond seizing it in the first place of course, was refusing General Pinilla's calls to aid in the crushing of the nationalist march that would turn into New Granada. This would eventually lead to him joining the new state as Government.

The general proved able to force the rebels to flee out of Tolima and even held his ground against government forces, though the offensive in the final months of the Civil War would break his lucky streak and much of the department would be lost.

After the war, he would step down as Governor to lead the Armed Forces.

Hernando Currea Cubides

Born 1919 in the Capital, Hernando Currea is the representative of the Modern Major General in New Granada, though given the time that has passed, a more fitting term to describe him is Old Guard.

Currea Cubides' old-fashionedness can easily be seen in contrast to New Granada's younger officers, he is the only one who wears the ceremonial uniform to field tasks.

A harsh, mysterious and reserved commander with vested interest in the studies of hispanism and the period of the Viceroyalty of New Granada, he is a natural fit for the Nationalist Revolution, which he joined, alongside the 6th Brigade he leads.



Not much is known about the man himself, except for the respect he inspires on his subordinates and the efficiency of his methods in the battlefield. Though there are rumours of an Iberian Connection, rumours spurned by the General's admiration of Francisco Franco.

He has made himself renowned as a general during the Civil War for successfully facing the forces of the central government and inspiring many other respected officers to join the state.

Kommentiert [158]: Nicknamed "César of Tolima"

Kommentiert [159]: Personal Info: No Sources on Personality, assume Zhukov from Death of Stalin

Kommentiert [160]: Date Unknown, likely sometime around 1905-1920

Kommentiert [161]: At that time a Colonel

Kommentiert [162]: It is worth noting that the General himself seems to have been a moderate if not even apolitical.

He was well-liked in his department during his tenure OTL.

Also he clearly had ties to the Local Elites.

In TNOTL, different circumstances for taking power are bound to affect it but still, worth keeping in mind.

Kommentiert [163]: Aka sometime in 1957 or 1958

Kommentiert [164]: His successor would be Roberto Torres Quintero, a fellow commander.

Kommentiert [165]: Extra Info:

Married Stella Currea Pombo

Kommentiert [166]: 42/43yo at Game Start

Kommentiert [167]: Although the man is relatively young for an Old Guard

Kommentiert [168]: Assigned to Tolima. Part of the 5th Division.

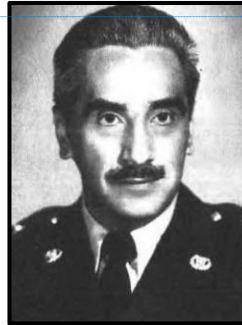
José Gonzalo Forero Delgadillo

Born some time before 1925, likely in Tolima, Gonzalo is the Young Guard of the Tolima Junta, a Captain at the time of La Violencia, he saw first-hand the chaos brought forth by the insurrectionists.

The years that followed formed a strong bond between and his fellow soldiers, one could say Forero is a true soldier, loyal to the forces and, without a doubt, to the Tolima Junta, of which he is part of. The admiration is mutual and many soldiers look up to him, viewing him as a qualified commander.

The people too grew to know him as Gonzalo was Mayor of Ibagué during the first years of the Junta, building a reputation as a moderate commander, doing his best to stabilise the department.

Of course, much of the information on him would come straight from his allies in the Junta, so who's to say if something darker hides written on white, or if Gonzalo is simply another instrument the Junta uses to maintain its prerogatives.



Kommentiert [169]: Little is known about Gonzalo due to a lack of sources so, the following is mostly based on assumptions.

Kommentiert [170]: Educated Guess

Alberto Gómez Arenas

Born in 1904, Arenas is a military man of great renown, the model of a soldier, apolitical, willing to follow orders. He is a beloved figure in his home department of Valle, of which he was appointed Military Governor during La Violencia, with full backing from the local political elite unlike the Junta in Tolima.

In fact, if one were to look at the records of his tenure as Governor, they would witness a spotless record. Of course, that raises more questions. How can such a paragon of virtue be found in New Granada?

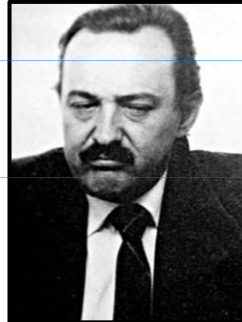


The answer, like many stories in Colombia, can be found in what is written in white. The Political elites paved the way for him to take power. The order he followed came not just from the Army, but also from Cali's richest men, like his close friend Diego Garcés Giraldo. During his tenure, Don Diego and his brothers acquired Conciviles and many other spoils of war.

Arenas commands the Third Division in New Granada, which raises one final question. What need does the SEC have of Security Forces when it has an entire military division in its pockets?

Miguel Francisco Vega Uribe

Born on the 25th of April, 1931 in the capital, Miguel is a renowned figure among the cadres of New Granada's armed forces. He is particularly well-known for his violent tendencies against the leftist insurgents against whom he declared open war. He is also known for his dedicated far-right lean and firm leadership, which put him in the good graces of the party.



A Colonel at the time of La Violencia, he was one of the founding members of Triple A and took part in reclamation of Cali from leftist insurgents and the subsequent march on the Capital following the first Cali Proclamation.

During the Civil War that followed, his forces led effective massacres against the opposition, though performance weakened when fighting the equally demoralised republican forces. He led some of the few offensives against the Republican forces during the three years before the truce though none were particularly effective.

Following the death of Humberto, a co-founder of Triple-A, Miguel inherited much of the young organisation's connection, providing a network with ties to commanders still in the Republic.

There are rumours that the General uses these connections to partake in nefarious dealings and many point to him as a cause for corruption in the Armed Forces of New Granada.

Kommentiert [171]: 30yo at game start

Kommentiert [172]: Hardline

Kommentiert [173]: New Granada's Armed Forces standing up to the Government's Army is an achievement in it of itself.

The offensives did however earn him his OTL nickname of "General Kill".

Harold Bedoya Pizarro

Born in Cali on the 30th of December 1938, Bedoya stands out as one of the youngest members of New Granada's General Staff, yet one shouldn't mistake his youth for a lack of skill.



Bedoya was among the many soldiers who fought in Valle during La Violencia, as well as one of the many to participate in the March on the Capital.

Furthermore, Bedoya counts himself amongst the first men sent by New Granada post-truce to the Junker's School in Paraguay, where Bedoya was trained by cadres from Germania which ensured the officer would be able to bring a new perspective on the Colombian battlefield.

His training would instil a strong sense of discipline and more importantly, a Germanophilia rare within New Granada's Armed Forces. This belief extends to politics as well where the Colonel, known for his christian and conservative background has become one of the party's most favoured commanders, the admiration is mutual and he stands as one of the few proud ANP commanders. He is also known for being a member of the clique known as Triple-A.

The only thing Colonel Bedoya needs is a chance to show what his training has taught him.

Kommentiert [174]: Yes, that means he is 23 at Game Start. In peace-time, this would be rather absurd but keep in mind Colombia is in a Frozen Civil War and New Granada needs commanders.

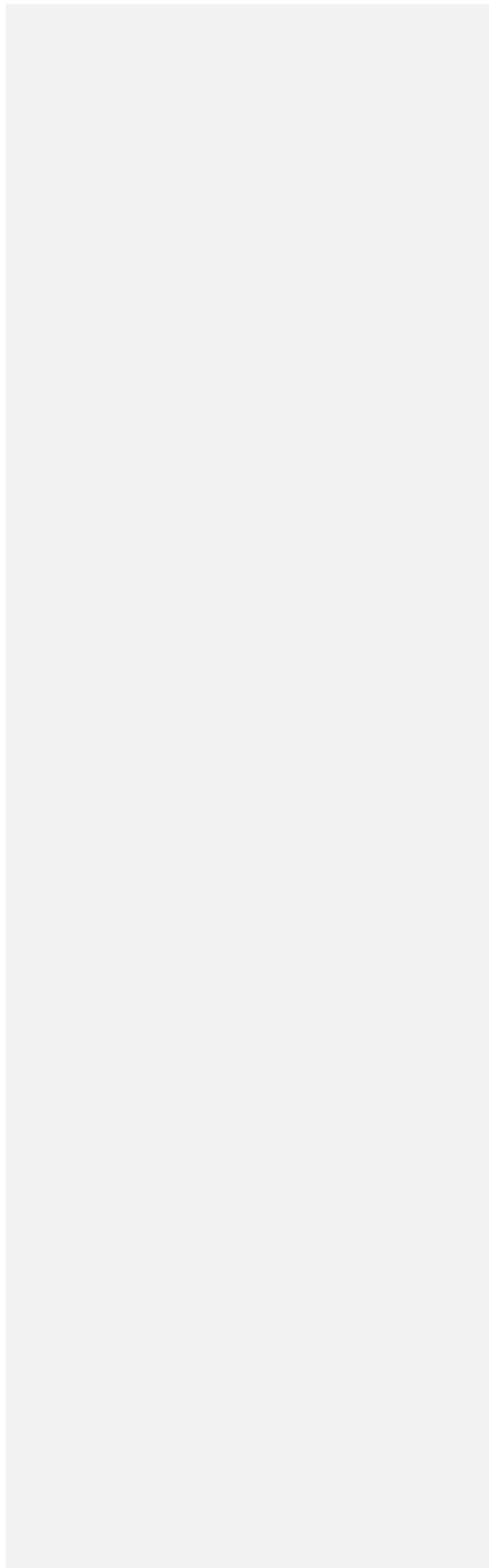
It was quite common for military leaders to be young at that time. He's still sort-of on probation and he proves himself during the Bandit Hunt storyline. Graduating to In-Game Commander then.

Kommentiert [175]: Military Academy inspired by the School of the Americas.

It makes sense to have him sent there since:

- 1) New Granada lacks Officers Schools with experience
- 2) The Junkers School was acquiring a reputation at the time and would attract the attention of other far-right countries.
- 3) The Junker's School serves as an in-universe replacement for the School of the Americas.

Kommentiert [176]: Considering a large amount of the General Staff is part of cliques foreign to the party or otherwise boasts other allegiances, one shouldn't be surprised at this turn of events.



Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva

Born on the 3rd of September 1921, it would be easier to name a commander which has not heard of Luis Carlos Camacho.

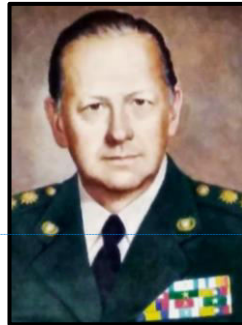
Hailing from a long line of proud military-men and with a strong catholic background, he studied the art of during the Second World and later also graduated with a degree in Law and Political Sciences, finishing with a master's from the [University of Rome](#).

Camacho was named to several military positions before La Violencia but would come to be defined by his decisive leadership during the conflict, taking part in attempts to clear Cundinamarca from insurrectionists and later fighting on the Tunja front.

During these years, his personal animosity for General Rojas Pinilla would continue to grow, in particular due to perceived efforts to sabotage the frontline to entrench his own influence in the military apparatus, something that would fall on deaf ears due to Pinilla's influence.

Now, Luis has been exiled by his enemy, sent on a Military Mission to Rome to show the Empire that the Republic would be a better ally than New Granada. A Fool's errand that leaves him unable to confront Pinilla at home and thus unable to combat his influence.

Should Camacho's fears prove to be true and Pinilla attempt a coup, it is likely Camacho would end his assignment prematurely and return to [fight for his homeland](#).



Kommentiert [177]: Very likely post-war

Régulo Gaitán Patiño - Work in Progress

Born in [1901](#) in the Capital



Kommentiert [179]: 8th of August

Thus 60yo at game start.

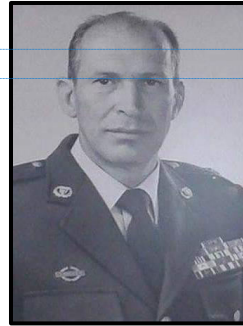
Farouk Yanine Diaz

Born in 1937 in Norte de Santander to a Colombian-Palestinian family, Farouk has been a rising star, both before and after La Violencia. He joined the Army at age 18 and upon graduation continued his studies at an Officers school. The latter would be cut short by the start of La Violencia, during which he would make himself known while serving in the military.

The government's offensives against leftists would lead him to come in contact with other far-right generals in the north. The young officer would make himself known for rising through the ranks with many naming him a natural commander.

He would also come in contact with the far-right paramilitaries established in the region during the conflict, though that would have been rather inevitable given the government's reliance on their help.

These ties, combined with the anti-communist stance of this up-and-coming commander raise many questions in regards to what path his career will take should New Granada's fortunes change.



Kommentiert [180]: 25* (Or 24 depending on the entirely unmentioned birth month) at game start.

Yes, that makes him rather young, but he's a war hero and the rise through the ranks has in large part been boosted due to this and the lack of truly outstanding officers.

Kommentiert [181]: His father fought with Lawrence of Arabia.
His mother was Colombian.

In-Game General List

Farouk Yanine Diaz is a General (3,3,2,2)

Traits: Harsh Leader, Reckless, Career Officer

Hernando Forero Gómez is a General (2,2,1,2)

Traits: Harsh Leader, Commando, Urban Assault Specialist

José Gonzalo Forero Delgadillo is a General (2,3,2,2)

Traits: Infantry Commander, Career Officer, Mountaineer

Harold Bedoya Pizarro (2,2,1,2)

Traits: Harsh Leader, Politically Connected, Infantry Officer

Efrain Gonzalez is a General (1,1,1,2)

Traits: Cavalry Officer, Trickster, Guerilla Fighter

Jair Giraldo is a General (2,1,1,2)

Traits: Cavalry Officer, Trickster, Guerilla Fighter

Carlos Lombana Cuervo - General (3,3,3,2)

Traits: Politically connected, Career officer, Organizer

Jaime Polanía Puyo - General (2,2,3,3)

Traits: Politically Connected, Cautious, Trickster

Alberto Gómez Arenas (2,2,2,2)

Traits: Politically Connected, Infantry Officer

Gen. Miguel Vega Uribe (2,2,1,2)

Traits: Politically Connected, Cavalry Leader, Harsh Leader

In-Game Field Marshal List

Maj. Gen Hernando Currea Cubides (3,3,2,2)

Traits: Harsh Leader, Old Guard, Politically Connected

Gen. César Augusto Cuellar Velandia (2,4,3,3)

Traits: Old Guard, War Hero, Infantry Leader, Mountaineer

Régulo Gaitán Patiño (3,3,2,2)

Traits: Politically Connected, Infantry Officer

Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva (4,3,3,3)

Traits: Aggressive Assaulter, Harsh Leader, Infantry Leader

In-Game Admiral List

Oscar Herrera Rebolledo (3,3,3,2)

Traits: Gentlemanly, Fleet Protector, Destroyer Leader

Kommentiert [182]: Half-Palestinian, "Dedicated" Torturer, General and one of the founding members of the American Anticommunist Alliance.

Why is he in New Granada?

He has ties to the Ex-Commander of the Army, Humberto Cardona Orozco, who died before the Truce. Humberto founded the Anticommunist Alliance but has no pics of him on the internet.

Kommentiert [183]: Stats are shown in parentheses and go in the order they are shown in-game: Attack-Defence-Logistics-Planning

Kommentiert [184]: Cali born commander, 24 at game start, very very long list of war crimes OTL.

Kommentiert [185]: Born 1933

Kommentiert [186]: Not Active at Start, can be put to Army Command during the War

Kommentiert [187]: Not Active at Start, can be put to Army Command during the War

Kommentiert [188]: Regulo is aligned with the deceased Laureano and flees to New Granada alongside the Laureanist Clique.

Kommentiert [189]: At the start of the game, he is part of a Military Mission in Rome.

Once Pinilla Coups, he returns to the country to fight, siding with New Granada

In-Game Division List

All templates are to be locked at game start, further units can be created after the Army Reform is started or given by focus. This is done to ensure balance in the Civil War.

2x **Brigada del Ejército Nacional - Bolivariana**

Composition: 6 Elite Infantry Battalion; Artillery, Engineer and AFV Recon Support Companies

3x **Brigada del Ejército Nacional**

Composition: 6 Infantry Battalion; Artillery, Engineer Companies

8x **Unidad de Autodefensa**

Composition: 4 Light Infantry Battalions; Cavalry Recon Support Company

2x **Brigada Motorizada del Ejército Nacional**

Composition: 4 Motorised, 2 AFV Battalions; AFV Recon & Engineer, Signal Companies

3x **Brigada de Carabineros**

Composition: 4 Cavalry Battalions; Cavalry Recon Support Company

1x **Camisas Negras**

Composition: 4 Light Infantry Battalions

0x **Brigada de Policía Nacional**

Composition: 4 Light Infantry Battalions; Military Police Support Company

Total Starting Divisions: 19 Divisions

Kommentiert [190]: SEC and UNC are not part of active divisions, instead their paramilitaries will offer buffs to divisions and be used as part of Support Companies

For full content, Carabineros and Camisas Negras will only be mobilized during the war

Division Templates and Units are In-Game Already, Consider this the Registry.

Kommentiert [191]: Honour Guard, formed from soldiers of Third Division and Fifth Division.

Kommentiert [192]: Subsequent Army Units, different template from Primera

Kommentiert [193]: Various Militias

Kommentiert [194]: Motorized Brigade
Part of Italian-backed Reform Attempts in the 50s

Kommentiert [195]: Mounted Military Police

Kommentiert [196]: Blackshirts

Kommentiert [197]: Garrison Template, National Police

Romanticism and the Realisation of Culture

An important element to showcase would be the founding of a new (altered) Colombian Culture in New Granada.



- The contrasts between the new generation of Colombians raised under New Granada's regime and their fathers and grandfathers raised in different epochs of the Republic's history.
- The view of a romanticised past and culture, countered by the disappointing present.
- The call for change and for improvement via protests, as well as how those happen, their frequency, when and where.
- The call for revolution (a continued fascist one) and for the elimination of dissenting elements.
- The resurgence of romanticism in literary trends as well the appearance of underground publications.

Treatment of Ethnicities and Minorities in New Granada



Colombia is a diverse nation with many different ethnicities in it. The majority of Colombians descend from European immigrants from the mid 16th to the 20th century. There is also a sizable Native American population, of which the Pastos, living in Nariño, are of notable relevance to New Granada.

Colombia was viewed as a "Promised Land" by several different nations which caused many to come to it and establish a new life in the Americas. New Granada would prove an interesting place to explore the evolution of such groups.

The regime's policy is in large part determined by the situation it finds itself in, with skilled personnel being a necessity for the regime to be able to expand and conquer the rest of the country, thus ideological compromises are made in order to help smooth the process of governance.

The second and more important reason is that the Regime's General Policy is one of Colonisation, using the principles of Divide and Conquer to establish a complacent class of collaborators that assist with the elimination of their brethren in exchange for rewards.

Important notes should be made about the fate of the Jewish and Protestant minorities in Colombia for which the party has a clear policy of active genocide.

The policy of replacement extends to religious minorities as mentioned above, with Non-Catholics being persecuted against and some actively chased out. Thus, it is worth viewing the way different minorities were handled in detail to shine a better light on the regime's policy.

Kommentiert [198]: Replacement with acceptable populations.

Kommentiert [199]: Absolutely hated by Alzate

Kommentiert [200]: Absolutely hated by the Catholic Church

Racism in Colombia - Work in Progress

Racism has been for a long time a valuable instrument of the Colombian oligarchy with which it exercised political dominance over the population and preserved its status as the dominant sector of society. The exaltation of white physical features as a reference of power and supremacy had spread since colonial times to consolidate the agrarian systems of the *encomienda* and the *hacienda*.

However the demographic growth of Colombia over time no longer allowed the full identification of the oligarchy with white Western features, though this did not prevent the resurgence of racism in the political sphere following its reentry in the mainstream of political currents in the 20th century.

The Oligarchy adopted, in large part, the European stance of "white supremacy" though its worth noting that it often proved incompatible with its mestizo characteristics.

Particularly the mixing of the races was viewed as practice which led to the degeneration of Latin American nations and a cause for much concern. Laureano Gómez believed Colombia was condemned to live indefinitely in backwardness due to this issue and made a point of arguing in favour of the implementation of segregation of the races.

The policy would be picked up by much of the far-right and would come to be an established normality within Colombia due the country's Pro-Axis turn during the Second World War.

Kommentiert [201]: Paused to read on Alzate and his "Astral Race"

Kommentiert [202]: "We must relentlessly close the doors, with infinite rigor, to all colored immigration so as not to hinder the work of the white race in its task of digesting and absorbing elements of inferior blood.

(...). It is necessary to prohibit the entry of the black, the Indian, the Hindu, the Malay, the Chinese, the Japanese and the Mongolian, in a word, the colored man.

And we must also resist immigration of any race that could create unique problems for us in the future that we have not faced until now. For example, the Jewess that has been invading us"

Anti-Semitism in Colombia



The ultra-Catholic, intolerant and parochial society of traditional Colombia proved an environment which Jewish people saw in a bad light ever since the days of independence, or even before, during the viceroyalty of the New Granada.

Initially, this tendency has been focused on the exercise of moral economy against Jews, excluding them from business life or limiting educational grants, particularly such efforts came from the ranks of the oligarchs which sought to strike against a new threat to its economic power.

The Colombian oligarchy felt powerless in healthy economic competition. For this reason, he chose to stop the growth of that "evil" with passionate criticism. Since the work and tenacity of the Jewish merchants could not be combated with a similar attitude, the oligarchy proposed opposition via rhetoric.

It is worth noting for the early periods, Colombia featured only 150 Jewish families. By World War II, there were around 5000 Jews living in Colombia, with Jews persecuted by Hitler being prevented from taking refuge in Colombia due to Lopez's antisemitism.

The rise of nazism in Germany and the mutation of conservatism in Colombia (from traditional conservatism to what has been called Civilismo) ignited the flames of violence from the 30s onwards. Laureano Gómez raised the danger of a conspiracy led by Jews, Freemasons and Communists. This was without a doubt his greatest contribution to the anti-Semitic wave in Colombia. He blamed the Jews for "their selfishness and exclusivity, their implacable and cruel greed, and the casualness of their procedures and methods of organisation and work".

Kommentiert [203]: Laureano Gomez's ideology

Gómez used the same argument as Hitler but as can be seen, his prominence on a national level boosted such beliefs within the ranks of conservatives and anchored them to the right.

This would lead to the instillation of a Kristallnacht during La Violencia, with Colombian Jews experiencing near total expropriations and the destruction of whatever progress they had made in settling in Colombia.

Many Jews would flee, the majority would leave the country though a smaller amount would come to settle in the Eastern Plains.

German-Colombians

Due to the failed uprising of the SPA and the war, the German-Colombians in New Granada, already at a small number before the Civil War, are practically non-existent, with the regime actively attempting to manifest the reality, mostly through displacements to the Republic and the complete nationalisation of enterprises owned by German-Colombians.

Kommentiert [204]: So as to pass the blame to the Republic and avoid angering the Germans.

Nikkei in Colombia



OTL, the Japanese minority in Colombia came about as a mistake, quite literally. The sources note that the migration wave only occurred because the authorities responsible did not pay attention to the document proposing it. By a stroke of luck however, it did occur and this led to an initial wave of 159 people moving to establish a settlement of land purchased in the Cauca Valley. Other communities were established, notably in Buenaventura and Barranquilla, with subsequent waves of immigration occurring well into the 30s.

The experiment wouldn't last though, Colombia's solid alignment with the US following Hiroshima would lead to the Japanese minority being persecuted and eventually disappearing, either in internment camps or on ships to Iberia which welcome them.

TNOTL however, this does not occur. Due to Colombia astonishingly opting for neutrality following Hiroshima, the Japanese minority would continue to grow well into the 60s, eventually being accepted not as an equal but as a tolerated entity.

The outbreak of the Civil War would cause issues however, with the Community in Barranquilla collapsing due to the chaos caused by the Bund. Other communities across the country would suffer a similar fate, retreating to the Home Islands and living a likely better life on one of Japan's conquests.

Ironically, communities in the Cauca Valley would be spared from this chaos as New Granada's establishment would lead to a Japanese economic intervention in the region, subsidising the colonists and helping them bounce back from the chaos.

As part of the negotiations between Italy and Japan over the aid they would provide to New Granada, a clause was established guaranteeing the safety of the Japanese minority and providing them with a privileged space in the new state.

As for the minority itself, my calculations are albeit rough estimations but combining the different communities Japan established and adjusting for population growth, I believe the leading colony, El Jagual, would end up with a hypothetical population of 1123 individuals, it's a low-ball estimate to be frank. Combined with other colonies, I think a 3-4k population is a fair estimate, mostly concentrated in the Cauca Valley and the port of Buenaventura.

The minority was described as very productive and profitable in its business due to the growth of a particular strain of beans that was foreign to Colombia. Notably, it also kept to itself, with El Jagual having its own school. It's honestly a fascinating opportunity to think over the creation of these communities and how their growth would affect Colombia.

Kommentiert [205]: Nikkei is a Japanese term for Emigres that move out of Japan.

Kommentiert [206]: Primarily from Fukuoka



Kommentiert [207]: Located in: Municipality of Corinto in the Department of Cauca

See pic above for map

A short version of the estimated result is a slightly higher GDP due to economic competition and a diversification of the goods the Aristocracy would sell in an attempt to compensate. It is also likely that over the course of the extra years since El Jagual was founded in the 30s, the Aristocrats would become able to produce the beans on their own.

For much of its existence, the colony has been under the oversight of its founder:

Yuzo Takeshima

Born on the 22nd of October 1899, Yuzo is the man responsible for the Japanese immigration to Colombia. He proposed the migration plan, secured the immigration to the region and bought the land for the colony, all with the basis of the Cauca Valley being described as idyllic.

In TNOTL he retired from leading the Colonial Endeavour in the 50s, living his life peacefully in El Jagual but still cooperating with the new man in charge of the colonies.

He is much beloved by the Nikkei Community and very respected.



Kommentiert [208]: 63* Years Old at Game Start

Kommentiert [209]: 1957, the year of the truce, to be exact

Ōhira Masayoshi

Born on the 12th of March 1910, Masayoshi is a man that entered New Granada with a trial by fire, being sent to New Granada to represent Japan and help New Granada develop and win the Civil War.

To this end, the ideas the man is famous OTL for, the Pacific Basin Cooperation Treaty, have been rather useful and it could be said that in this timeline, they developed in part due to his tenure in New Granada.

In his time here, he has helped establish the SEC alongside Don Diego, helped secure the lifeline of the Japanese to the Home Isles and oversaw the continued Sphere integration of the state. That is to say, even though New Granada is not a Sphere Observer, several Japanese companies provide services in the region, there are numerous Japanese advisor cadres and in fact, one could say New Granada is in all ways but political, aligned with the Sphere. None of which could have been done without the achievements of Masayoshi.

The man's plans do not end at the borders of New Granada however and given the opportunity, he will seek to expand the Pacific Basin Cooperation to other states, the first opportunity to do so being with Mexico in 1962.



Kommentiert [210]: 52* Years Old at Game Start

Italians in Colombia

The Italian Minority in Colombia shared a similar fate to the Japanese one OTL, being forced into Internment Camps as part of the US's Good Neighbour fear mongering policy.



In TNOTL, the Italian population hardly escaped its OTL fate, due to New Granada's uprising, a state with clear backing from the Italian Empire, the Italian Minority was ostracised and discriminated against, being seen as secret agents of the Duce. Violence, theft and property seizures were commonplace, even after the truce was put in effect in 1957.

The Minority thus had three choices, to flee the country, which many chose to do, to stay in the lands held by the Republic and the URC and be sent into internment camps, or to flee to the one place that would accept them, ironically enough, New Granada.

Those who chose the last option only made it worse for the others, with many estimating the elimination of the Italian Minority in the lands of the Republic. They did however, end up receiving a good life as New Granada was dedicated in its love for the Italian Empires, leading many to make their peace with their new life and settle across the Cauca region, or more recently, across Nariño as part of the effort to colonise the region.

There was however another place for the Italians to flee to that was much closer, Cordoba, a department which welcomed them due to the Governor sharing the Duce's appreciation of European Cultures. Even though Cordoba was much closer to the traditional population centres of the Italian Minority, Barranquilla, Magdalena and Bolivar, many preferred fleeing to New Granada over Cordoba as they would still face relative discrimination in the latter.

The discrimination against Italian-Colombians also served to further justify Italy's funding of New Granada and thus, it led to an increase in Italian involvement in the region, both militarily and economically. Relations with the Republic have mostly collapsed as a result, though the government hopes to turn things around with a Military Mission to Italy that is present at the start of the game.

Due to their white European heritage, Italians find themselves treated as an upper class in New Granada, with easy access to many jobs, sometimes due to the state's involvement. The Empire also enjoys good treatment for its cadres, with banquets funded by the Aristocracy being a frequent affair, something that tends to coincide with increased subsidies provided to New Granada.

According to my estimates, the minority should have a size of around 3k at the start of the game, of which I expect around half or $\frac{2}{3}$ to be within the territory of New Granada, while the rest would have remained in their traditional population centres in the North.

A prominent Italian-Colombian family in New Granada is the Samper Gnecco family, from which hails New Granada Agriculture Minister and a prominent architect of Conciviles, as well as the SEC's lead in Public Relations.

Kommentiert [211]: A secondary reason perhaps, compared to proving to the Empire that the Republic is a capable force by itself and would make for a better ally than New Granada. Trinary even to the political motivation of Pinilla to send one of his rivals far away from the nation.

Kommentiert [212]: Figure does not include Colombian-Italians aka individuals with shared heritage as ahem, that would be much harder to calculate. Assume a figure of even 3x more for them.

Kommentiert [213]: SEC's Main Construction Company

Germán Samper Gnecco

Born on the 18th of April, 1924 in the Capital, Germán is a member of the Samper family and one of Colombia's most renowned Architects, even more so in TNOTL due to his work alongside the SEC.

A student of the National University of Colombia and an apprentice of the famous Swiss architect Le Corbusier, with whom he completed he participated in the Chandigarh project in India and the rejected Master Plan for Bogotá.

Germán is thus an adept of Rationalist Architecture and Functional Urbanism, notions he implements in his works.

His arrival in New Granada, like that of his cousins Andrés and Armando, was a tragic one. It was however, also an opportunity as Germán was highly treasured by the state for his expertise and he soon found himself recruited into Conciviles, the SEC's Construction Company, to participate in the Palmaseca Project, of which he participated in design of the office buildings and the general framework, alongside Bruno Violi.

Germán is said to have been a respectful and innovative person, friendly and willing to welcome new ideas, a treasured skill in his line of work, he treated other architects as equal members of the team working on shared projects. Additionally, he was known to prefer designing at the place of the work and preferring not to use photographs of the region.



Kommentiert [214]: Though he had not taken part as a lead of any project by that point, he was a well-trained architect which made him stand out in New Granada, especially due to his past work with Le Corbusier.

Kommentiert [215]: A fellow Italian-Colombian Architect.

Kommentiert [216]: He also had an interest in playing the piano which he apparently was rather good at, singing too.

Andrés Samper Gnecco

Born in 1918 in the Capital, Andrés is the last of the Samper family to be featured in New Granada and also the least prominent in comparison to his cousin Germán and brother Armando.

He is known to have been a journalist, a collaborator for the newspaper El Mercurio, a writer and perhaps most importantly, an important figure in the domain of Public Relations in Colombia.

It is this latter feat that has gained him prominence in New Granada, becoming responsible for creating and maintaining the SEC's public image as a pristine beacon of the community and one of the best things to happen to the Valley.

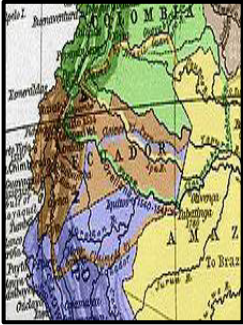
To this end, he is also an editor in the SEC's Newspaper and takes part in the proposal and exposure of humanitarian and populist measures including the construction of housing and granting scholarships.

He is happily married to Elena Pizano Pardo, with whom he has had his son Ernesto.



Kommentiert [217]: I have no way to prove it is him but it's the one pic that says it is him.

The Process Of Colombianization



In contrast to the Spanish rule which preceded it, the Republic has, since its founding in 1819, had little to no restraint in the discrimination and colonisation of indigenous land in the name of claiming its promised land.

A manifest destiny of sorts, furthered by the economic gains of developing such regions. The so-called affair of colonisation has been named “Colombianization”.

It is an institutionalised form of linguistic and cultural erasure, has been in place from the late 19th century, with most of the population remaining unaware of the misdoings the State commits against indigenous communities.

The Andaki, Uitoto and ocaína, and more prominently the Pastos, have been subjected to military oppression which has only worsened since the creation of New Granada. In New Granada, customs such as quasi-slavery and economic exploitation of the natives have continued unimpeded and have in fact been expanded to the larger Afro-Colombian Population. There exists a similar process in the territories such as Putamayo.

Though more recently the regime has found an alternative solution to the populations it despises, one that can be considered a pragmatic evolution.

The Nariño Affair

Started a short while after the Second Cali Proclamation, the Nariño Affair represents an evolution of the plans to increase output across the New State's territory and cover the manpower deficits through forced labour.

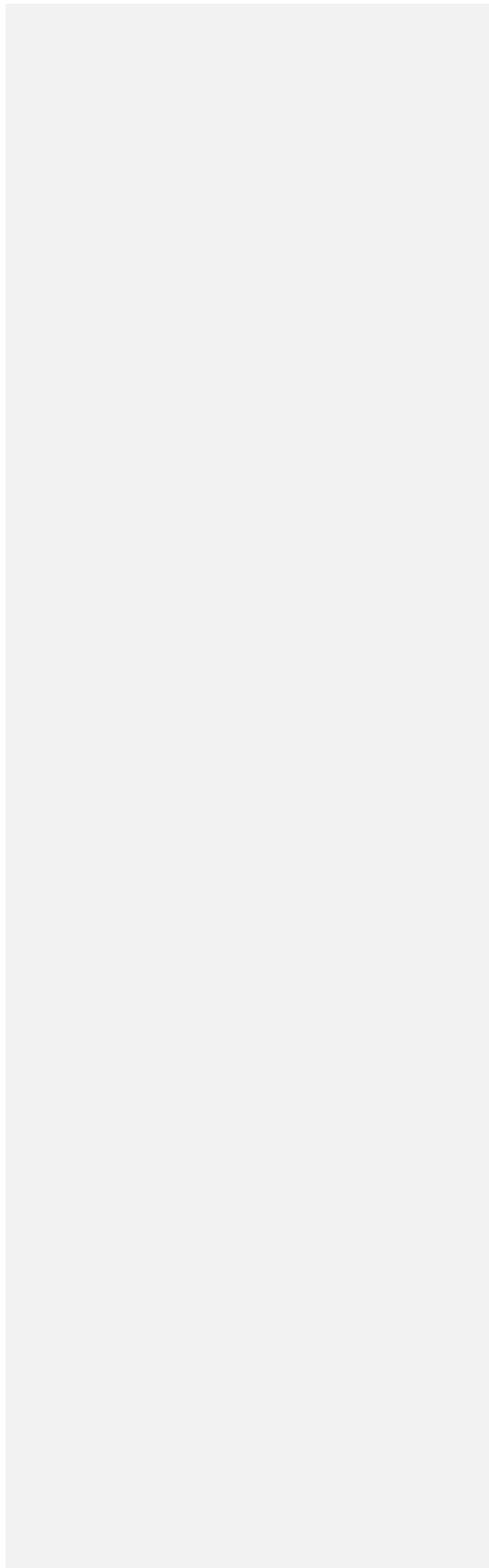
Named such due to Nariño being the primary department of origin of this workforce, characterised by an origin from poverty-stricken areas which made them more vulnerable to “seizure and poor working conditions across the many fields they staff, such as Agriculture and Construction.

The pay of such a workforce generally ranges from minimal to full-on indentured labour with many families being forced into debt work, especially after the hike in the cost of essential products.

Contrary to the expected nationalist and paternalist attitude it is known for, the Patriarch of the department and his administration have response with total ambivalence to the process in most cases, and in the others full participation to pay for their technocratic scheming.

While rumours exist to the contrary, the many depopulated and abandoned villages and settlements are not being “colonised” by White Colombians, perhaps due to a lack of free hands, or due to the regime's pragmatic ignorance in this regard.





“Turks” in Colombia

Turks within New Granada have found themselves targeted by discrimination efforts coming from the oligarchy, which hoped to limit the economic competition they can provide to their dominance. The minority is rather small since many of the “Turks” opted for the Atlantic Coast regions as the site of their new homes and had no reason to flee.

The most famous member of this minority is Farouk Yanine Diaz.

Kommentiert [218]: Turks is the name given to immigrants from the regions that composed the Ottoman Empire.

Other Minorities

There are however other smaller population groups and fascinating individuals which have found themselves within the territory of the new state, while many such groups have been relegated to obscurity, either by history or by the party’s policies, there will always exist individuals which make themselves known from among them.

Kommentiert [219]: This section will likely be expanded as I do further research on the topic.

Alexander Gorayeb Gorayeb

Born on the 2nd of March 1924 to a Russian father and Lebanese mother in Manila, Don Alex is nothing short of a fascinating figure in Colombian History.



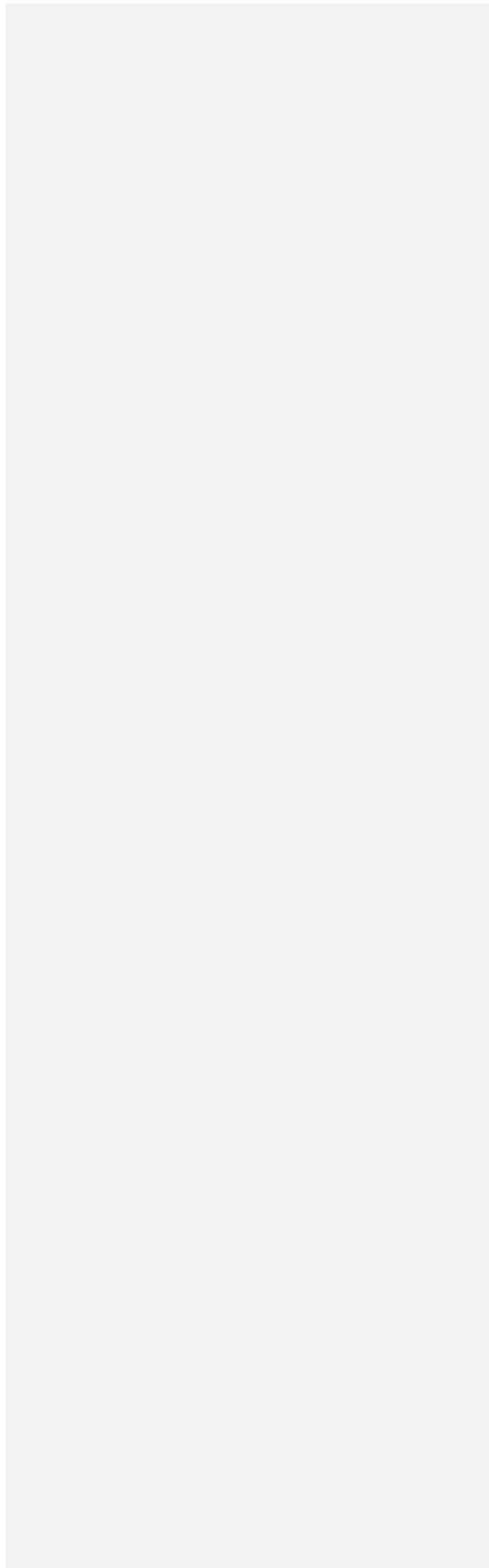
A correspondent for a French newspaper in Beirut during his youth, he later would spend time in Egypt, the United States and France, arriving in Colombia in 1951. It is there that he’d have his first view of Colombian football at a match in the El Campín stadium in the capital.

He would later move to Cali, where he worked for the Central Motors dealership under Luis Zaccour. Cali would be his home during La Violencia, a troubled time in which his luck would be tested. The violence of the period would endanger his life but he’d find shelter with the cabal of industrialists that forms the SEC.

In 1957 this partnership would land him the position of President of a resurgent Deportivo Cali, with no expenses spared in terms of protestation from the party. The SEC would double down on its decision however and gambit on the skills. The SEC would double down on its decision however and gambit on the skills, demanding immunity if the club won the first championship since the Civil War and promising to surrender him to the Blackshirts if they lost.

As luck would have it however, Deportivo Cali would win, defeating the América team backed by the party in what will certainly be remembered as a legendary match. Following this success, he would remain president of the club, continuing to lead it even in 1962.

Kommentiert [220]: Though the party would still send death-threats his way, particularly from the Aristocracy which would lose much money from betting against him.



Propaganda in New Granada



Internal Propaganda

Propaganda has played a key role in New Granada since its inception. The way the regime creates its narratives has heavily influenced the development of the state and making sure it is represented correctly during the span of the game is equally important.

Some key points about the Conservative Propaganda include that those who held positions in official institutions were inclined to differentiate themselves, to stand out, to be catalogued as examples, as born leaders and sole possessors of the answers to progress and civilization, modernity and culture. It was not at all

strange to create images of public figures as paragons of virtue.

One could also view a moralising campaign during this time period, with efforts to appeal to ancestral chivalry and to keep those with disputable reputations out of political life. This would also involve the muting of negative aspects of the public life of Conservative figures and in fact, the leaders did not necessarily believe in the principles with which they exalted each.

As for more specific parts of the regime's propaganda, a virulent anti-communism can be found, with communists being blamed for the death of the Caudillo, alongside the fundamental concepts of Religion and Homeland.

While the above may be examples of elements used in describing the politicians, administrators and other key figures, the existence of propaganda is not limited to elements of speeches. Posters and political cartoons would be commonplace, of course limited to only those which benefit the party.

The most effective form of propaganda the regime indulges in would be actions however. The status of members of the party shown in clear view, the accessibility to goods such as cars and cheap air travel, the priority in healthcare, the scholarships offered to prominent youth. These would speak volumes of the truth and help filter the aspiring towards taking part in these spoils as well.

For the general population in urban areas, the above would be more limited than to party members, but still noticeably improved compared to the previous years, leading to at the very least a content status with the regime. Especially due to the stark difference between the present relative calm and the worst of La Violencia, images of which represent a scar that has not healed and likely will not heal for the close future.

Still, the changes can be relegated more to the inevitable march of progress rather than the regime itself. In our timeline, the late 50s saw a boom in development in the Cauca region and particularly in the city of Cali, disrupted in 1957 by a massive explosion that ravaged the city, an explosion which would not take place in TNOTL due to the different circumstances offered by the Civil War.

Kommentiert [221]: This topic is worth featuring among the first because almost all OTL descriptions of conservative figures make use of the key-points mentioned here.

Kommentiert [222]: Through recognition of surnames, social prestige, economic success, cultural level and moral correctness

Kommentiert [223]: Example:

Don Pablo Rivera had reached his eightieth year. Well, he was a businessman involved in more than one civic activity in the city: "His name alone" evoked "an existence of merits and examples to imitate, because already in his home life, in citizen actions, as in all changing times of his days, righteousness has been his norm and lighthouse".

He had married an "enlightened lady," with whom he had created a family of "attractive and virtuous women" and "models of correction" men

The years he had attained were thus "a paradigm of goodness and merit". He was not far from such a good man Guillermo Valencia, "[the] most excellent of human values in the last half century of Colombian history"; a man in whom, in "harmonious balance", "the highest gifts of the country and the race were synthesized, which elevated him to the level of the archetype, the writer, the man and the politician in an environment that, like the ours, is plagued by characters eager to achieve positions denied to their desperate intellectual mediocrity"

Kommentiert [224]: Gambling was banned in Cali.

Kommentiert [225]: Aka Leftists such as Union Leaders.

Kommentiert [226]: "The fear of an international communist conspiracy was a reiterative point in the political discourse of the conservative party.

[...]

For many years the conservative press used the commemoration of Gaitán's death to establish the communist inspiration of the popular movement."

Kommentiert [227]: Strong Attacks of Secularism

External Propaganda

Externally, primarily referring to the rest of Colombia, New Granada would be attempting to create a state of disillusionment in the hearts of citizens of the Republic and using it to convince them to move to New Granada.

This would be done through Radio-Canal Nueva Granada, from which **daily broadcasts** would be established touching on key issues of the average citizen's life. The Broadcasts would appeal to political disillusionment, the failures of Laureano's governance and that of Turbay, economic issues stemming from the state of siege and the Civil War in general, social issues and the growing uncertainty of the new age.

A key thing to note is that these broadcasts would also have the goal of normalising New Granada in the public view and removing the image of "the villain". Doing this would once more involve appealing to the status of the Republic.

In general, a calm and friendly voice would be used to persuade listeners to question the status quo while subtly suggesting New Granada was better. Appeals to morality and religiousness, including **prayers within the broadcasts** would also be commonplace.

For a great example of how the broadcasts should be portrayed, check out Mafia III's radio show "**Native Son**". It is exactly the kind of subtle propaganda the Radio-canal should do.

Of course, not even the finest speech is worth anything without the proper orator to usher it.

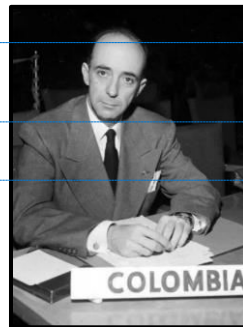
Fernando Londoño y Londoño - Pico de oro

Born in 1910 in Manizales. Fernando is a graduate of the University of Cauca. A Lawyer, **Politician**, **Diplomat** and Doctor, at the age of 19, he was already a deputy to the Assembly of Caldas, later becoming the **governor** of the **department** until the death of the Caudillo, it is easy to see he has had quite the career before La Violencia.

In the last years before La Violencia, he became the leader of a faction of the conservatives contrary to the authoritarianism of Laureno Gómez. The Londoño branch was inspired by the beliefs of the Leopardos, and took part in **Gilberto Alzate Avendaño's** March on the Capital, later becoming part of the ANP.

He is also known for his qualities as a **devoted catholic** and gentlemanly nature, his distancing from **political ambitions** and **ties to the Aristocracy**, and more importantly, for his abilities as an orator which earned him his nickname. It is this latter aspect that gained further prominence during his tenure in New Granada, lending him the position of Master of Propaganda for the regime and one of the main figures on Radio-canal Nueva Granada.

His voice and captivating discourse is one that the people of the New State and his contemporaries, both within the ANP and outside of it, greatly respect.



Kommentiert [228]: Worth noting is that the Channel doesn't do ONLY Political Broadcasts and also has music, think of it like Lord Haw-Haw but y'know, with a great and actually popular public speaker in charge.

Kommentiert [229]: Prayers for those who lost their lives in the Civil War would be common place, especially on key occasions.

Kommentiert [230]: With a note that the main takeaway should be the way the show is done. Racism is not the key theme they would be pushing, instead it would be nationalism.

Kommentiert [231]: Private Life Details:
Can't put this anywhere else

He is happily married.
"And at his side, always at his side, Doña Melba, like a sweet shadow, like a light cloud that stops without wanting its own radiance."

"Londoño has been seen for a long, unfortunate period abandoning everything, interests, honors, expectations, spiritual tasks, to transfuse life and breath , at the foot ...

Kommentiert [232]: Golden Beak

Kommentiert [233]: Voted Best Orator in Colombia in 1941 with 27% of the votes.

Kommentiert [234]: Minister of War (Ospina Government) 1948-1950
Mayor of Caldas 1950-1952

Kommentiert [235]: Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1945
First Ambassador to France 1947-1948

Kommentiert [236]: First one to win the elections actually.

Kommentiert [237]: Worth noting is here really loved the department and seeing its fate in the Civil War would likely further anchor him towards New Granada ...

Kommentiert [238]: Very close friend of him actually.
[For example, in his apodictic essay on Gilberto Alzate ...

Kommentiert [239]: From this quote we can also extrapolate that he may not have been an Alzatista. ...

Kommentiert [240]: "I believe in the power of prayer, in the communion of saints, the forgiveness of sins and in eternal life. That's how I am remarkably old-fashion ...

Kommentiert [241]: Did not seek them, but accepted them if they were for the good of the party

Kommentiert [242]: Supposedly*
The Guy was Mayor and Governor of his home department. He reads like a career politician to me. ...

Kommentiert [243]: "His position in front of the coffee was always belligerent, placing the coffee growing in its national and international context, and in any case ...

Kommentiert [244]: Londoño never abandons dialectics, even in the more amplified, Ciceronian periods when filler content ...

Crime in New Granada

Contrary to the perceived image of the Fascist Revolution that the party attempts to spread, that of a clean revolution by loyal patriots of the country, the state of New Granada has had a rather troubled history with criminal activities which are at best ineffectively cracked down on, due to a lack of interest, or actively ignored due to the benefits they provide to the state.

Crime is widespread as an institutional element, with violence against dissidents and opposing voices, ranging from beatings to killings and massacres being one of the main tasks of the Blackshirts of the regime, not to ignore the National Police's role in the matter.

Still, given the level of toleration shown towards such behaviour and in some cases, active encouragement of this mafia-esque behaviour, one could hardly call it a proper crime.

There are many acts that the regime does classify as illicit, which are particularly worth exploring to see the rather contradictory stance of the regime on such issues and the attempts made to tackle them.

Kommentiert [245]: Noting this here. Yes, the other kinds of crimes are there. No, I won't make a page about them but know they are there.

Don't ever think they are not.

Corruption in New Granada



Related to several of the themes and perhaps the most prominent crime is the level and general details regarding Corruption in New Granada. Being part of the key mechanic, the Pillars of the Revolution, Corruption is a mainstay of Neogranadine life, but the specifics of it are worth talking about.

In all of its forms, it exists mostly unchecked at the start of the game, with efforts against it being limited by the regime's dependence on appeasing its cliques.

Of noteworthy value is the institutionalised clientelist actions, granting sectors of the economy to people they want to influence, giving out regional governorships to allies, etc. These are a normality in New Granada and something that will be left untackled during the entire game due to the fact any and all leading parties benefit from it.

The more common aspect of corruption, bribery and stealing from government funds, exists also on a rather unchecked level at the start, though this particular form of corruption is one several paths will attempt to crack down on. Some efforts in this regard can be made during the time period that falls under the scope of this document as well. This second aspect is widespread among members of the Patrician clique, but also in the Blackshirts and the Party.

Banditry in New Granada



Banditry in New Granada was a rather prominent issue in the past, though in a fortunate turn of events, is also one that has been supposedly brought under reins by the start of the game.

Due to poverty and the general disruption La Violencia caused, combined with the involvement young men would have in the armed forces or militias that participated in the conflict, banditry was a guarantee, particularly in rural regions like Nariño where the National Police and Blackshirts had a tougher time enforcing the party's will.

In the years following the truce, measures were taken to reduce such activities, both initiatives from the SEC and the Party took place. To those that were not incentivized by job opportunities provided by the SEC's many enterprises, an armed response was given.

The creation and expansion of paramilitaries protecting the operations and daily lives of the bandits' "clientele", raids become increasingly risky affairs. Those that continued to attempt them only resulted in further escalation and militarization of such paramilitaries which created a loop process that would eventually kick them out of the Valle department and, of course, what is not an issue in the Cauca Valley, is not an issue at all for the party.

Out of sight, out of mind. Though the saying is hardly true and if one were to take a closer look, a noticeable increase in violence and thefts committed by the Blackshirts coincide with the decline of banditry in the Valle department. Which shows that the real decline was of activities that damaged the state's benefactors.

There are, however, also bandits motivated by ideological reasons, though leftist insurgencies have had little success in the years following the truce. Perhaps the Takeover of Cali before New Granada was created broke their momentum in the region. Regardless, any such ventures receive more attention than the financially-motivated ones and often don't last.

As for the other departments, Nariño still features active banditry, which is often used by the regime as an excuse to crack down on the region and continue the Nariño Affair. Banditry is also heavily favoured in this region due to the jungle environment. It is however, an issue the National Catholic Union attempts to combat since the department is its defining stronghold.



As with many other issues, the department of Cauca itself is a mix of the above two stances, with banditry remaining an issue in the rural regions.

Since the late 50s, motivated by the lack of occupational activities since the truce ended, the military has often been deployed to crackdown on any bandits that reach prominence.

There are rumours however, the roving bands operating across the south are not mere bandits...though spreading such dangerous rumours would lead to being robbed of more than one's wallet.

Kommentiert [246]: Unknown to the party, the bandits operating in the south are in fact Leftists Guerillas that remained in the region and continued to operate under the radar.

Narcotics Production

Drug Production, not the pharmaceutical kind, is surprisingly not that hard for those, especially not in a fertile agricultural zone such as the Cauca Valley and especially to those who are dedicated to it.

So then, the matter of drug production is dependent on two factors, the available market to sell such goods and individuals with a lack of morals who wish to turn a profit, the two go hand in hand and chances the first guarantees the eventual presence of the second.

New Granada, in a twist of luck however, is not a hub of drug production, not for now anyhow.

After all, why would a market such as this take off in New Granada over the much more agrarian and available, in the sense of access to foreign markets, URC, or the traditional production areas of the Atlantic Coast?

Well, the answer is that it is because smuggling is still a possibility. In fact, the main market for neogranadine drug production would be smuggling into the Republic since New Granada lacks regulations on the topic and its decentralised agriculture system provides an opportunity for such endeavours.

Though there's still a notable amount of internal consumption, both in urban areas, where the Blackshirts actively participate in the Drug Trade as well as members of the National Police, but particularly in rural areas with restricted access to most good and a decreased quality of life that would likely incentivize the usage of substances to "cope".

The issue of narcotics consumption within the Armed Forces is particularly an issue worth noting as the [commander of the Armed Forces](#), General Farouk, actively attempts to violently rid the troops under his command of such practices. Though the lack of backing from other institutions makes it a forlorn battle.

The SEC has also taken a hardline stance on the matter, with Don Diego ordering an active separation of the organisation from the narcotics market with backing from many of his chief advisors. That does not, however, exclude [individual employees](#) from [taking part](#).

The National Police take a much more pragmatic stance on the better, in the sense of choosing to participate or crackdown as it benefits them in their rivalry against the Blackshirts. Though there are rumpus of dissatisfaction on this stance.

With the matter of market coverage settled, the second element required would be the producers, which in New Granada's case is the Aristocracy, which sought to provide itself a new and profitable source of income. With production coming from the upper classes which hold political power in New Granada, it is no wonder that little has been done to restrict production in a total manner. Though the regime does crackdown on outside producers, in large part due to the Aristocracy revealing them to protect its profit margin.

Unless the party decides to crackdown on internal consumption and production, it is only a matter of time until the situation gets out of hand, but that is the state of many things in New Granada. Perhaps the fates will be kinder on Colombia this timeline.

Kommentiert [247]: Which, due to the decentralized way the Armed Forces work, means strictly the few Army "Divisions" that exist.

Kommentiert [248]: Particularly does in the logistics department

Kommentiert [249]: Though the SEC cracks down on the one it catches.



Football in New Granada



Football holds a special place in the hearts of many Colombians and though the Civil War caused a notable disruption in the country's favourite pastime, the dust has long since settled and the sport has begun to recover.

In New Granada, the main teams of the region saw themselves completely cut off from outside intervention and backing, with the Civil War being a period of "rotting" for them, seeing downsizing for the first few years before an active wave of subsidies would be received, drawing clear battle-lines and permitting the first championship of the region to be held in 1957, following the truce.

The SEC would secure its team, a prominent one in fact, Deportivo Cali. While the party would secure the other colossus of football in the Cauca Valley, América.

The other, smaller teams, would continue to struggle and be actively kept out of the spotlight due to a lack of funding and active discrimination meant to weaken them. Practically, it is impossible for a team outside of the main two to win the championship, though even if they were, the consequences would far outweigh the benefits, so rarely does such a team bother to be more than push-over.

The first championship, as well as the subsequent ones, would be held in Cali and feature the return of the Clásico Vallecaucano, a battle between the department's rival teams, the SEC-backed Deportivo Cali and the Party-backed Americas team. The two teams have a longtime rivalry dating back to the 30s and their matches fill stadiums even to this day.

When talking about this rivalry it is also worth noting the existence of "ultras" as they are called, extremely dedicated fans which on several occasions resort to violence following disappointing finales and perceived injustices to their team. Due to the much more politically charged environment in this timeline, such groups began their existence decades earlier.

The Americas team features backing from many Blackshirts and other thugs, funded by Aristocrats and Party members, while Deportivo finds protection from the SEC's employees and security forces, thus from the growing middle-class.

Whether matches end in violence or not depends much on another factor of neogranadine football, corruption. If the Referee is seen actively favouring a team, chances are the other will remind him to be fair, though few who receive such reminders have a chance to ever be referees again, or walk for that matter.

Corruption is a rather omnipresent factor in the sport, neither the SEC nor the Party wish to lose, both from a reputation perspective but also due to the massive betting pastime that accompanies football in the post-war era. In fact, one could easily attribute most championship wins to the team which secures the loyalty of the referee first. Bribes are not the only ways to do this however, blackmail is also used, particularly by the blackshirts.



Kommentiert [250]: At Pascual Guerrero "Sanfermandino" Stadium

The Big Shots of Neogranadine Football



Deportivo Cali

Founded in 1912, Deportivo Cali is one of the most successful football teams in Colombia and namesake of New Granada's Capital City. Though La Violencia fell hard on it, it found a renewed fighting spirit with massive backing from the SEC and the club's now-legendary president, Don Alex.

This allowed them to win the first championship in New Granada, and every single one since, much to the dismay of the party. The one uncertainty about this team is how much longer their lucky streak will last them.

Kommentiert [251]: The Last Match before the Death of Gaitan was between them and the team Millionaires.

Kommentiert [252]: It features some of the best and most well-paid players in the country.

Kommentiert [253]: 1959 - Victory 2-1 (Good Playing)
1960 - Victory 1-0 (Goal Cancelled for Americas)
1961 - Victory 2-1 (Controversial)
1962 - Victory 3-2 (Very Close Match)



América de Cali

Founded in 1927, this team is known for having a fierce rivalry with Deportivo Cali, dating to a very controversial match in 1930 which saw the two goals scored be cancelled, thus allowing their rivals to win.

It seems that the team was not able to escape its bad luck, lagging behind, both financially but also in playing, against other teams. La Violencia proved a turning point, as they obtained backing from ANP, becoming the darlings of the Fascist Regime.

Kommentiert [254]: But with origins in a Club formed in 1918

Kommentiert [255]: And its Aristocratic backers, though the latter are growing increasingly annoyed by the team's lack of success in the field.



Deportes Tolima

A rising star of Colombia's Football World, this team was founded during La Violencia, with direct backing from Tolima's Military Junta. The split of the department at the end of the Civil War would cause the team to be split, though many would remain.

Those who stayed in New Granada would make quite a name for themselves though they are not on the level of the big shots, they are certainly on the way. With backing from the Armed Forces, who's to say they can't punch above their weight?

Kommentiert [256]: That means there is another Deportes Tolima playing in the Republic.



Boca Juniors de Cali

Founded in 1937, Boca was one of the three legendary teams of Cali football, with a strong rivalry against the other two. Unlike its fellow giants however, the team saw a total collapse during La Violencia and now exists only in the history books.



Deportivo Pasto

Last on the list, Deportivo Pasto, founded in 1949, is not quite comparable to the giants of neogranadine football, but out of all the secondary teams, it stands the closest to being an active competitor to the crown.

The team gets its funding from the department's administration which is eager to make a show of their rapid progress and development of the region they reign over.

Perhaps like much of the Southwest, in these times it will prosper.

Gameplay Integration

Football in New Granada will be represented via a continuous flavour event chain that lasts the entire game. During 1962, there should be events introducing each of the teams.

Championships

In the later part of the year, the key aspect of this flavour event chain will be showcased, the yearly championship in which the main teams will battle for the cup.

The Championships will feature events in which each of the main teams will battle one another. Each championship should be shown from the perspective of a POV character, which generally should be an average football fan.

To help immerse the player and allow them to participate and enjoy this event chain, the event for each match following the introductory years should have two options. One to simply receive a randomised result of the match and one to "play" the match. The choice should be masked as the POV character seeing other viewers shout what the team should do and deciding if they want to shout as well or watch in silence.

Choosing to play the match will start a short choose-your-own-adventure event chain allowing the player to choose different moves that the team will do.

Kommentiert [257]: Deportivo Cali should be shown winning a match against a minor team.

América should be shown training with a representative of the party overseeing their efforts.

Deportivo Pasto should be shown arriving in a new training stadium, with the team being hopeful and the stadium looking surprisingly well. The team players should be shown as close.

Finally, Boca will introduced with an event showing a retired player from the 30s looking at an album with pictures from the teams' matches and reminiscing about the past.

Kommentiert [258]: Will be known as:
Rondo Neogranadino de Fútbol Profesional

Kommentiert [259]: Based on a calculated likelihood to win. The likelihood is calculated based on the previous matches won and other variables like bribed referees.

The Cali Fair



Started in 1957 as an attempt by the Party to provide a relief to the scars and panic caused by the Civil War, but also as a way to cement its partial victory, The Cali Fair has become one of the city's most defining events, being held every year since.

It takes place between the 25th and 30th of December.

The fair has grown to be a rather extravagant affair, endorsed by New Granada's kingmakers. The Party obtains an opportunity to spread goodwill and win the love of its citizens while also being able to influence the city by coordinating the planning of the event. The SEC obtains a perfect opportunity for marketing, with the Fair becoming the preferred time to reveal new products to the public, it also benefits from the increased sales brought by the fair.

The event, although featuring an attendance list in the hundreds of thousands, is under, as strict as possible, surveillance, with many blackshirts and National Police officers being deployed to the city in its anticipation to attempt to maintain a semblance of order in the festivities. While the effects of this initiative are disputable, the surge in "tips" offered to them during this time period is something no member would complain about.

The initial event saw a show of unity between the party and the SEC in its organisation, with both groups participating in the planning of the festivities, though the subsequent years would particularly see an increase in the SEC's activities, including a special event dedicated to the sugarcane farmers of the region.

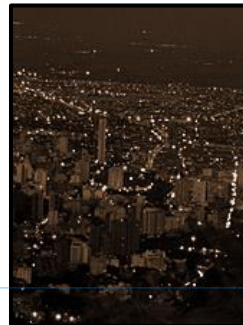
Since the initial fair, the festivities are started by a parade of Mounted Cavalrymen from New Granada's Armed Forces, with another key event being a speech from a star guest which differs every year. The Star Guest of the first fair was the Duce himself.

Other activities in the fair include the Carnival of Cali Viejo, to pay tribute to the city's notable characters, Chiquiferia, dedicated for Children's activities, a superconcert, a showcase of cars, both new and old, and activities held by the party to promote Fascism, both in ideology and iconography in the city.

The inauguration of the Cañavalejo Bullfighting Arena in 1957 has contributed to a rather famous bullfighting event that takes place as part of the fair every year.

The organisation responsible for the fair is named Corfecali.

The Cali Fair will be represented in-game via an event chain with a few events each year that serve to develop the core characters of New Granada and immerse the player in the city's life.



Kommentiert [260]: In-Game Star Guest List:
1962 Fernando Londono y Londono(Party)
1963 Don Caicedo (SEC)
1964 Don Caicedo (The Party-Aligned One)
1965 Don Diego (SEC)
1966 Enrique Gomez (Party)
1967 Not Held due to War
1967 (Conditional) The Duce
1968 Don Diego
1969 Chosen Path Leader, Acts as Outro for chain
[Afterwards Relegated to minor event]

The Palmaseca IPZ

The Palmaseca Industrial Production Zone is nothing short of a marvel of modern engineering, the masterpiece of all who worked on it, an indisputable once in a lifetime achievement. The SEC has many more phrases to describe its jewel and crown but none answer the question...How was all of this possible?

To answer this question, one must first define Palmaseca. A Massive Factory Complex, closer to a factory town in fact, spanning 100km² and situated in the town of Palmaseca, between the Capital of Cali and the city of Palmira. The IPZ is the headquarters of almost all enterprises operating in New Granada and the SEC's seat of power. The project began in 1957.



Kommentiert [261]: Industrial Production Zone

Kommentiert [262]: This includes the entire "lot" of land provided. Palmaseca features roads, parking spaces, offices and factories so don't think it's just a 100km² factory singular.



The Mastermind behind this realisation include the Italian-Colombian Architect Germán Samper Gnecco, a student of the National University of Colombia and a friend of Swiss Architect Le Corbusier, with whom he worked in Europe until shortly before La Violencia, alongside many other cadres like Bruno Violi.

His architectural style, which defines Palmaseca, features a noticeable lack of windows, uniform colours and what can only be described as a "fortress aesthetic", that has found a fitting place in a place so close yet so far from the regime it was built under.

Of course, a project on this scale requires much more than a mere design to be manifested, thousands of vehicles, tools and more importantly, hundreds of workers must toil for countless hours to achieve it.

Luckily, the SEC had already established an, albeit modestly sized at the time, Construction Company that picked up the project and helped cover most of the construction effort.

The Manpower pool was luckily not a hard find either as the year Palmaseca began construction was the same year as the truce, when many men were looking for a "truce-time" job. Many of these men were motivated by the Fascist Revolution and truly believed in a new dawn, thus, the idea of constructing the first marvel of Fascism in Colombia was not one they would reject.

There were of course, other, less enthusiastic workers, but none of them would live to tell their story and only the bricks they laid across the complex and the echoes of their voices could do it. They remain silent to this day sadly, perhaps it is a story for another day.

As for the matter of equipment, The Nariño Affair would be a rather profitable endeavour, one the SEC would be willing to reap the rewards of. After all, is the exchange of goods not the basis for capitalism?

The above may make the project sound rather simple, but it would hardly be fitting to say so. The Palmaseca Complex was only finished in 1960, but if one were to ask your average citizen, they could hardly imagine life without it. The SEC succeeded where Faust could not.

The Monopolies of New Granada

The SEC however, would be nothing without the monopolies it is composed of, which can rather easily be divided in two groups based on the family which backs them, Garcés Giraldo or Caicedo. Each of them help the organisation with a particular aspect of its chief goal, industrialising and mechanising New Granada.

The organisation was formed with heavy influence from the Central Government's **DCE** and in direct competition to it. To assist this process, advisors were brought in from The Empire of Japan, under the guidance of **Ohira Masayoshi**, though they would stay after its founding and expand the scope of their mission to many other aspects of the neogranadine administration, from education to healthcare, from agriculture to heavy industry, the increase in scope would match the domains the SEC itself would begin to involve itself in on top of its traditional duties.

It can be said with certainty that the SEC has been a success, with its showpiece being its first project, the Palmaseca IPZ, a true manifestation of the promise it holds. This project was the means through which they were able to exert influence among the other smaller enterprises, particularly the emigree ones that fled from the Central Government.

In fact, it would be hard not to find an enterprise that is NOT part of the SEC as either a member or a partner. For the sake of clarity however, the lead enterprises will be named:



Sociedad Garcés Giraldo Hermanos

While this enterprise no longer exists, one could not talk about the monopolies of the Cauca Valley without mentioning it.

Created by the sons of Jorge Garcés Giraldo in 1942, this enterprise was involved primarily in agriculture but dabbled in others.

In TNOTL, its existence would lead to the Duce reaching out to its founders and inviting them to expand it so that it may rival the DCE of the Republic. Shortly after, it was renamed to the SEC and the Caicedo family was brought in as equal partners.

Kommentiert [263]: Directorio Central Económico in Spanish.
Central Economic Directorate in English.

Kommentiert [264]: Japanese Bureaucrat, OTL responsible for the Pacific Basin Cooperation Concept. TNOTL he came to New Granada and helped create the SEC, staying afterwards as one of New Granada's primary advisors and links to the Sphere.

Kommentiert [265]: Agricultural exports in all its aspects and forms; purchase and sale of urban or rural real estate; purchase and sale of livestock; purchase and sale of machinery, tools and all kinds of elements for agriculture; purchase and sale of all types of bonds, bonds and commercial, industrial and governmental shares; operation of agricultural establishments; purchase and sale of all kinds of agricultural products and ultimately all kinds of businesses related to agriculture and livestock



JGB

Farmacéuticos Jorge Garcés Borrero, is the sole producer of pharmaceutical goods in New Granada, from vaccines to regular medicine, they are the only means to obtain it. Following the creation of New Granada, it has expanded to contain a Health Insurance Firm.

It is led by the founder of the SEC and thus is a major contributor to it, with the Health Insurance side of the enterprise being among the primary ways the SEC manifests its influence.

JGB bought **Lafranco**'s Cali shares after it during the La Violencia.

Kommentiert [266]: Bandages, Antibiotics, Pills, etc

Also produces Toothpaste due to securing Colgate's operations in Cali during La Violencia. Colgate has sad story actually, their factory began production mere days before La Violencia, well, it is tragic for them. JGB did not shed a tear.

Kommentiert [267]: Another producer of pharmaceutical goods, created in Barranquilla



Conciviles

This enterprise is the means through which the SEC achieved its success. A Construction Firm bought by the Garcés family in the 50s, it has become the SEC's choice for work on its projects.

Over the years, it has acquired a prestigious reputation in New Granada and has participated as the chosen contractor for almost every SEC project, including Palmaseca. This enterprise is one of the SEC's core members.

An important figure in the enterprise is Germán Samper Gnecco.

Kommentiert [268]: Fell on hard times during La Violencia and was acquired then.



Cooperativa Agrícola Neogranadina

The SEC's official domination of Agriculture occurred via this enterprise, following the completion of the Palmaseca IPZ.

It was formed as a consolidation of existing holdings in the domain after La Violencia, under the guidance of the SEC. Many believe this was done to further monopolise its hold on the industries. The enterprise has had a good track record and is well-known for being a known advocate for the mechanisation of agriculture.

It is headquartered in Palmaseca, but has close ties to the IANG.

Kommentiert [269]: Industrial Production Zone.

Kommentiert [270]: Think of it more like a Corporate Group than a singular enterprise, many of the enterprises it is composed of still operate autonomously but there are general "regulations" to be followed.

Kommentiert [271]: Ingenio Manuelita - Board of Directors
Ingenio Sancarlos - Carlos Sarmiente Lora
Agrícola Riopaila Castilla - SEC's Caicedo Family
Providencia - Cabal Family
The Garcés-Giraldo holdings
Pichichi - Gustavo Lloreda Caicedo
Industria del Maiz - Foreign Enterprise, "Annexed"

Kommentiert [272]: Agricultural Institute of New Granada, inherited from the Republic.

Kommentiert [273]: Known as Ciamsa



Sociedad Comercializadora Internacional

As part of the many tasks that fall under the jurisdiction of the SEC, perhaps few are as important as shipping.

To this end, this enterprise was created, growing to obtain a dominance over the shipping market, especially shipping from Buenaventura which has become its headquarters.

The organisation has heavy ties to the Sphere, more so than other SEC enterprises and there are rumours of shady shipping runs.

It is also heavily tied to New Granada's Navy, its protector.

Kommentiert [274]: But also to the Sugar Cane industry whose goods form the main export of the enterprise.



Corporate Union of Coffee Plantations

A subdivision of the monolithic National Federation of Coffee Growers, the creation of New Granada would force it to adapt to the new state and bear a new name. It has remained the dominant entity in regards to Coffee Production, of which New Granada is abundant in. It maintains ties to the Federation but these days. The Union maintains partner status with the SEC.



Radio Canal Nacional

Owner of the main Radio Stations operating in New Granada, which are among the oldest in the country. This enterprise closed its offices in the Capital, and later Caldas during the Civil War. Now it operates only in Cali and is owned by the Ministry of National Communications.

It serves as the regime's voice and is used to spread propaganda in the lands of the Republic.

It is composed of two radio stations, Nueva Granada and Pacific, and is known as the voice of the regime ever since it broadcasted the Cali Proclamation.

Kommentiert [275]: For External Broadcasts

Kommentiert [276]: For Internal Broadcasts

Kommentiert [277]: It was the first Radio Station to do so. This would later lead to them losing their stations in the Republic and being relegated to just New Granada.



Vias Aéreas Colombianas

Founded in 1945, Vias Aéreas Colombianas, shortened to Viarco, is a passenger and cargo charter enterprise local to Cali.

VIARCO would undergo a glorious transformation in the 1950s, becoming the sole local aviation company operating in Cali due to the creation of New Granada.

It provides relatively affordable flight and even has limited flight access to other Andean countries. Viarco is part of the SEC, being under the control of the Caicedo family which bought it.

Kommentiert [278]: Also known as...WARCO according to: León Vargas (2006, p. 228) Doesn't make sense and I'm counting it as mistake on their part though. WARCO doesn't make sense as an acronym.

Kommentiert [279]: Aka it flies civilians, not military

Kommentiert [280]: Only such enterprise to be from Cali actually.

Kommentiert [281]: In the 40s, it struggled against the National Monopoly AVIANCA.

Due to La Violencia however, VIARCO had the opportunity to "acquire" dozens* of planes from AVIANCA that still found themselves in the cities after the Civil War began and uses them

The Air fleet contains several older models, predominantly DC-3s still in use, but also features a "deluxe" (aka new, don't think they're something special) series of newer Japanese and Italian planes which tend to be reserved by the Party and SEC.

Kommentiert [282]: The Caicedo's who own Colombina, not the other ones. OTL, the founder of Colombina was head of the director's board but the company's records go blank around the 50s, assuming AVIANCA bought them. TNOTL, this doesn't happen and instead the Caicedo's purchase it during the Civil War.

Kommentiert [283]: Founders are Jose Panebianco and his wife.

Kommentiert [284]: Currently, it is run by their son-in-law, Giuseppe "Pepino" Sangiovanni.



Café Águila Roja

Founded in 1930 by Italian Immigrants, this enterprise is one of the few whose rise occurred after La Violencia, benefitting from the creation of its own large plant in Palmaseca dedicated to the production of roasted and/or ground coffee.

It has widely spread in popularity ever since, partially due to sponsorship by the Italian Empire as an effort to promote its influence. Águila Roja is also one of the SEC's darling brands, being a full member with headquarters in Palmaseca.



Corporación Financiera del Valle

Also known as Corfivalle, this enterprise acts as an investment fund directed by the SEC. Thus it is used to extend the SEC's influence on other enterprises and incentivize them to become partners of it. Not that much persuasion is required.

Kommentiert [285]: Its Director is Bernardo Garcés Córdoba



Emcali

Founded in 1944, Emcali is responsible for Cali's energy production, sewage network, aqueducts and its telephone lines, being a merger of the enterprises responsible for singular elements of the above.

The enterprise that has remained the provider of the above in the Capital but suffers from tight supervision from the party, something not even its status as a SEC subsidiary can save it from.



Industrias de Licores del Valle

This enterprise, founded in 1921 with the advice of foreign experts, ILV has obtained a monopoly on alcohol production in New Granada, in large part due to the rapid exit of large competitors from the market, which allowed the enterprise to grow by acquiring their production.

The Enterprise is famous for its Blanco del Valle drink made from sugarcane. ILV is a member of the SEC and is dedicated to maintaining its monopoly.

Kommentiert [286]: Shortened to ILV

Kommentiert [287]: Including a German-Colombian Brewery

Kommentiert [288]: Which works most of the time. The Blackshirts crackdown on other producers that don't sponsor them first.



Cartón de Nueva Granada

With production started in 1946, this enterprise was once one of the largest producers of Carton and Paper in Colombia, with its first factory in Valle to enjoy the benefits of Buenaventura.

The Civil War caused a rupture which split the production in Cauca from the rest of the country and caused a massive crisis among the remainder due to the loss of the market.

Kommentiert [289]: Not the actual logo since I can't find it.



Sucromiles

Founded after the completion of Palmaseca, this enterprise is an attempt by members of the Cooperativa Agricola to find new and innovative uses for the sugar they produce. It supplies vinegars, calcium citrates, sodium and other raw materials for the different businesses of the SEC, including JGB.

Colombina

Last but definitely not least, founded in 1927, Colombina is the largest producer of foodstuff in New Granada. Colombina has been on a steady growth level since its creation and maintained its popularity even after La Violencia.

Like all major enterprises in New Granada, Colombina is part of the SEC, in fact, it is one of the core members of the organisation.

Since the 50s, it has expanded its production to include more types of foods, primarily canned foods which are quite searched for in New Granada, even helping "sponsor" some shops that sell

foodstuffs.

Kommentiert [290]: Another enterprise with no logo, enjoy the cardboard box imperium

Kommentiert [291]: Candy, Cookies, Biscuits

Kommentiert [292]: In fact, one would be liable to believe such an enterprise would benefit from the Civil War since it is an opportunity to expand its markets.

Overall Tone

The Neogranadine Condor is a scavenger, it feeds on the dead and decayed and seeks them out. The living are ignored but inevitably they will fill its unquenching hunger.

The above is the guiding principle that New Granada's tone should be based around. There should of course be slight deviations but keep in mind New Granada is still very much in its infancy and while many people in the urban regions have "settled" into the Fascist Regime.

In every neighbourhood there is one man that took part in that failed "March on Rome" and the regime has a working facade, in urban areas anyhow. Rural life has remained hard and the people living in the countryside suffer in an odd complacency, being the victims of the condor's greed. But the rural masses are detached, unable to act on the voids they see.

Kommentiert [293]: Translation: Things are Bad for some, yes, and the Regime exploits those who are suffering.

But that is done out of the view of the living, those are "fine", those who perhaps do not consider they too will find themselves suffering in the future, it's only a matter of time.



Those living in the cities too are unable, perhaps unwilling, to see beyond the facade. The liveable wages, steady employment, increase in housing and accessibility of goods paint a very pretty picture to the average man. The Cauca region is being developed and growing on a level unparalleled in its history, why question it?

There are cracks in the image however, JGB is unable to provide healthcare for the entire population, higher education is an expensive affair and people long for the liberties the Republic granted them, for the previous facade of peace, but many more begin to see that the landscape of peace was a facade, that the Republic had many issues. How long then, until they make the

same realisation about the current regime?

The Nationalist Revolution in Colombia has a peculiar representation in the public eye, one that is still very much in the making and whose making will depend much on the next few years. The task of carving that image will be up to the player who must decide the regime's actions and deal with the consequences.

Kommentiert [294]: Turns out not having a devastating explosion that destroys a large part of Cali and scars the city for years to come is good for the economy.

Focus & General GFX Pointers

The Art used for New Granada's content should feature a diarchy of a romanticised view of history contrasted by a much darker present, with the latter being represented by Colombia's national bird and key symbol of New Granada, the Andean Condor (A picture of it can be seen on the right). The Condor should be a common sight in focus icons.

Another important element would be the fasces and general fascist iconography, with special attention being offered to iconography and elements seen in Mussolini's Fascist Regime, which New Granada is heavily inspired by.



Focuses should use Arches, Columns and Roman Iconography (March of Legions, use of latin, etc) alongside the use of the Condor as a bird of prey in various circumstances.

The historical elements mentioned, such as arches and columns, should be shown both in a vestigial, ruined and damaged way but also, more commonly, in an idealistic "perfectly preserved" manner. The alternation of these two being dependent on the topic the art element belongs to.

The naming conventions for focuses should also make use of these, with core "namesets" relating to mythology, classical history and avian thematics relating to the Condor (Swooping, Soaring, etc). A key element would be that of the "hunt" and hunting in general, with the prey being the various enemies the Duce attempts to attack or destroy.

The colour palette for New Granada's art should also benefit from the above mentioned diarchy, with colourful columns and uses of silver and bronze, while focuses relating to more

industrial/modern topics should use darker shades of grey and brown, with black being used to contour/highlight key parts in the art in some cases.

Uses of natural elements like trees, forests and such should also be common enough, though such elements should always be twisted, degraded and generally corrupted to show New Granada's influence.

Starting Situation

Basic Government Info

- **Country Leader:** Gilberto Alzate Avendaño
- **Ruling Party:** Acción Nacionalista Popular (ANP)
- **Ideology:** Fascism
- **Head of Government:** *Silvio Villegas* (ANP - Fascism)
- **Foreign Minister:** *Carlos Echeverri Cortés* (ANP - Aristocratic Conservatism)
- **Economy Minister:** *Diego Garcés Giraldo* (SCE - Corporate Paternalism)
- **Security Minister:** *León María Lozano* (Los Pájaros - Warlordism)
- **Economy Type:** Corporatism
- **Economic Sphere:** Italian Sphere

Starting Piechart

Fascism ANP - **35%** (Ruling Party)
Fascism_2 ANP-Patrician - **10%** (Led by Echeverri)
Despotism ANP- Nacionalista - **40%** (Led by Alzate)
Despotism_2 SCE(CV) - **15%** (Led by Diego)

Starting Government

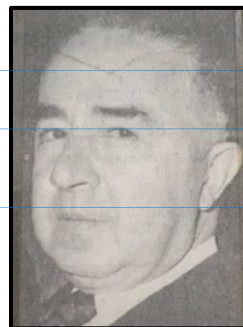
Silvio Villegas - **Executive Secretary** of the Party

A famous writer and founding member of the Los Leopardos, known as the **ideologue** of the group. Silvio Villegas studied law like his friends in the organisation but his **vast theoretical knowledge** provides him a unique position.

He is said to have been a good orator and a man of strong words and an **equally strong character**, his works were said to bring together the thoughts and beliefs of the Leopardos and he was known to be a close compatriot of Alzate.

As Executive Secretary, Villegas ensures the Fascist Revolution, of which he was a **strong proponent** of, remains true to its values and is successful in its quest to eliminate the **marxist threat**.

He has also been part of the Committee which created the Statute and also supported the creation of the Committee on Corporations due to his **fascination with Corporatism**.



Kommentiert [295]: This section contains bios on all ministers, including those not shown in the in-game cabinet on the Nation Tab.

If you wish to jump to the next gameplay-specific section check the Starting National Spirits Section.

Kommentiert [296]: Head of Government

Kommentiert [297]: Based on my research on the topic, his opinions were the basis for the Manifestos the Leopardos put out.

Worth noting that Eliseo admitted the group had their own ideas but they knew how to work together.

Assumption: Not ALL Leopardos were Fascist, Villegas undeniably was though.

Kommentiert [298]: Homer, Aeschylus, Sophocles, Plato, Cicero, Virgil, Horace, Ovid and the Spanish classics were, among others, his favorite readings.

In the political formation of the Leopard, Nietzsche had a decisive influence.

Kommentiert [299]: Also a staunch supporter of Mussolini's Fascism and even Hitler's National Socialism.

Kommentiert [300]: Friend of Alzate, participated in his party OTL, only one of their senators.

Kommentiert [301]: Fan of violence and supports the elimination of the left. Pro-Blackshirts based on his comments.

Kommentiert [302]: "Thesis: capitalism, antithesis: socialism, synthesis: corporativism."

Carlos Echeverri Cortés - Minister of Foreign Affairs

Born in Bogotá in 1900, Don Echeverri is an interesting pick for the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

With a respectable background beginning with membership in the senate from 1941 to 1945 and continuing with a diplomat position with the Italian Empire during the last days of World War II, a period in which he became the darling of the new Empire and began to push for further ties, which permitted Italian investment to reach the Duce. Of note is also his subsequent tenure as Ambassador to Peru, overseeing the asylum of Haya de la Torre.



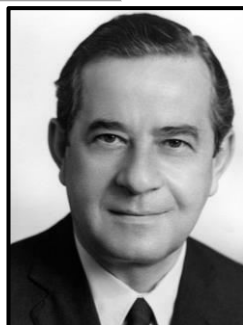
Don Echeverri now represents the state on the world stage, though perhaps he is more important due to his connections on the internal stage, being the representative of the aristocracy in New Granada. A position he fits perfectly as Don Echeverri is the quintessential image of an Aristocrat, descended from a famous family, fabulously wealthy, strongly conservative and vehemently anti-communist.

It is only fitting that someone so similar to the state's ruling class represents its interests.

Diego Garcés Giraldo - Minister of Finance & Industry

Don Diego made great use of this position to benefit the SEC, through economic policy, diverting funds and practically every trick possible, a fact which has allowed its enterprises to expand greatly and made New Granada's development possible.

This did garner the attention of the Duce, which eventually led to the formation of the Committee on Corporations that oversees the Ministry's actions and "ensures funding is distributed correctly".



León María Lozano - Minister of National Security

Born in 1899 in Valle, the life of this cheese-seller took a turn during La Violencia where the man rose to prominence as The Condor, the enforcer of the Conservative party's will.

He is described as brave and cunning, in this timeline gained much prominence and experience, eventually achieving the position of Security Minister.

It is said the man didn't kill himself, but gave the orders to do so. His deep ties to the Conservative establishment continued to



Kommentiert [303]: On a relatively unrelated note to his career, the man had two daughters, apparently out of wedlock with a woman who was not his wife.

At least one of which seems to have a good opinion of him based on an interview she gave. She was open to talking about Lozano's "career" and showed a book with pictures from it.

manifest themselves and the man is responsible for maintaining their order, alongside Forero, who leads the National Police.

Álvaro Lloreda Caicedo - Minister of National Communications

Born and raised in Cali, Lloreda is a famous industrialist and newspaper publisher from the Valle department with political ties to the conservative establishment for whom he was Mayor of Cali.

He is known for founding the newspaper El País (The Country), the creation of New Granada provided him an opportunity to expand his operations. He was named Minister of National Communications due to his prominence in the domain, soon becoming the owner of Radio Canal Nacional - Nueva Granada, the state's primary (and sole) radio outlet.

His ministry is tasked with ensuring all media outlets "properly" convey the regime's realisations to the rest of the nation.



Kommentiert [304]: Bear with me here, it's not the Caicedo family that is part of the SEC.

No, it just happens that there are two Álvaro Caicedo guys, both born in Cali, both looking the same, both being Conservatives with a relative named Rodrigo and both founded a newspaper.

It's some Hitler-Himmler shit, yes but they are not the same person.

Kommentiert [305]: 15 October 1903

Kommentiert [306]: Tenure: August 1946 – January 1948

Bernardo Garcés Córdoba - Minister of Public Works

Born in 1921 in the Cauca Valley, Bernardo is a renowned economist, having studied at McGill University in Montreal, Canada.

His renown comes mostly from his role in the creation and organisation of the SEC, a fact whose importance is heightened considering he does not come from either of Valle's most powerful families. In fact, many were hoping he would be chosen as the SEC's leader due to his status as a competent and neutral figure. Perhaps it would be so in another life, for in this one he has remained a valued advisor.



Bernardo is a competent figure, with a particular interest in his home region which allowed him to obtain his current position in the Cabinet and in the SEC's Board of Directors. He also appears to have an appreciation for arts, something that can be noted in his involvement in the Cali Fair and other artistic projects across New Granada.

Due to the SEC prioritising work on Palmaseca during its first years, his ministry only started to gain prominence since the 60s started. His efforts as Minister of Public Works can however be seen in the improvements brought to New Granada's road network, the creation of the railway linking Pasto to Popayán, and the expansion of roads connecting the main cities of the Valley and the construction of a hydroelectric dam among other things.

Eliseo Arango Ramos - Minister of Justice & Law

Born in Bagadó, Chocó in 1900, Eliseo is a renowned conservative figure and founding member of the Los Leopardos, the fascist organisation which formed the old guard and ideologues of New Granada.

A sharp figure, Eliseo was given the post of Justice Minister in New Granada, a position in which his largest contribution was participation in the drafting of the Statute and many of its amendments, for many of the other responsibilities of the justice system have been stripped away, similarly to his position.



Trials in New Granada are often rigged in favour of the party, cases are just as often permanently delayed and justice is handed out more often via the baton than the gravel. Truly, times are different now and old rambler, as he's come to be known, stands lacking the following of his contemporary brothers in the Leopardos.

Eliseo is still a respected figure however and continues to have some pull in the party.

Armando Samper Gnecco - Minister of Agriculture

Of the many cadres one would be surprised here, the name of Armando Samper Gnecco would surely be within the first page.

Born on the 9th of April, 1920, and having studied in the US in the 40s, and later practised within the OAS' Institute of Agricultural Sciences in 1949, Armando is an expert in his field of Agriculture. During his tenure studying in the US he met his wife.

By no means a fascist nor a reactionary, Armando's position in New Granada was caused by unfortunate circumstances beyond his control. Ironically enough, the uprising of New Granda, which due to its clear Italian-backing led to a surge in violence and discrimination against Colombia's Italian minority, this would lead to many being forced to flee to the one place that wouldn't discriminate against them, New Granada.

Following his arrival, Armando and his cousin Germán would find themselves establishing ties with the SEC, which would grant them both protection and key positions within the administration. In fact, one could say Armando owes everything he has to the SEC, more specifically, to the Caicedo family, of whom he's become a valued advisor.

Armando has tried to use the position to his advantage and help the state advance its agriculture, a process through which he has gained the favour of the Aristocracy. His support of the centralization of agriculture has been rather well-received and is increasingly popular among the Aristocrats. Though that shouldn't be surprising, an Agricultural Reform like the one proposed would mean more subsidies and increased production for them.



Kommentiert [307]: 41yo at game start

Kommentiert [308]: Graduated in 1943 as Bachelor of Science in agronomical engineering, with a specialization in agricultural economics from the University of Cornell

Kommentiert [309]: Jean Kutschbach
Born in 1926 in New York. White

César Augusto Cuellar Velandia - Minister of War

As Minister of War, General César Augusto Cuellar Velandia he has argued for a maintaining of the traditional army doctrines of the Armed Forces, characterised by the supremacy of infantry. He has however, remained receptive to Italian-led reform plans, though none have been particularly successful.

Some members of the party have blamed the general for these failures, arguing that his receptiveness is a mask to appease them while rejecting full commitment to the proposed plans.

This argument is however countered by the General's clear desire to move away from the status quo of reliance on paramilitary.



Kommentiert [310]: Nicknamed "César of Tolima"

Kommentiert [311]: Personal Info: No Sources on Personality, assume Zhukov from Death of Stalin

Joaquín Estrada Monsalve - Minister of Education

Born in Santo Domingo, Antioquia, in 1910, Joaquín Estrada is a well-known historian, writer, critical journalist with a long career behind him, being a Representative to the House and Senator, **Minister of Education** and later **Minister of War** during Ospina's term. He was also one of the directors of the newspapers La Patria and **El Siglo** and ambassador to Chile in 1950.

A staunch nationalist and one of Alzate's close confidants who took part in the founding of his party, Joaquín desires a strictly national education system, which stays away from intellectual tendencies to appeal to universalist tendencies.

As minister of education, he attempts to create a national unitary culture among young people, supportive of the Nationalist Revolution, and to respect the importance of education, by ensuring accessibility to it and the quality of the services it provides.



Kommentiert [312]: (1947-1948)

Kommentiert [313]: 1948 - End of Term

Kommentiert [314]: 1950 and 1953

Starting National Spirits

Oedipus Tyrannus



This is the Party national spirit, it will evolve as the story goes on and change names based on key events

Effects: -0.15 Daily Political Power Gain, -10% stability, reduced political parties policy effectiveness, -0.1 fervour gain*

The icon should show a statue of Oedipus without eyes, bleeding like in the picture to the left, ANP (Acción Nacionalista Popular) should be shown behind him made of stone at an angle, beneath Oedipus should be shown the territory New Granada holds, also angled to cover the lower parts of Oedipus' body

The description should show how the party is in many ways the antithesis of what it preaches itself to be and that the Fascist Revolution it promises to rid Colombia of evil has been a bloody Crusade that only worsened the country. Even that however has lost its meaning as the party refuses to accept that it has, since its inception, been a tool of the Aristocracy, its backer.

Kommentiert [315]: Association with Oedipus is in the sense of being the cause of the problem they are "trying to solve".

Kommentiert [316]: It's a known fact for many and the Aristocrats are key to the regime but the party certainly doesn't push or accept the idea in its propaganda

The Promise of Palmaseca



This is the SEC's national spirit, it will evolve with the SEC's affairs and change names accordingly, eventually merging into an industry national spirit with the agriculture national spirit

Effects: +1.15% GDP growth, +12.5% Factory Output, +1 Free PUs, +10% Construction Speed

The icon should be an image of the Palmaseca Industrial Production Zone, the entire massive complex viewed as a gargantuan, with large factories, office complexes and towers, the latter of which following the principles of functional architecture

The description should show the history of Palmaseca, being built the first successful megaproject of the SEC, through which it has built its reputation. Palmaseca is not just an achievement, it's a promise of the SEC's potential, one they full intended to show.

A Land of Blood and Coffee



This spirit should show the very decentralised nation of New Granada, with many vying right-wing cliques holding pieces of its territory and governing it as they see fit. Leading to different groups having engaged in policies and local reforms with different degrees of success, both retail prices and local supplies have become unmanageably asymmetrical.

Effects: +0.45% Annual GDP Growth, 100 Million Income, -10% Taxable population

TBD on the Icon

The description should mostly match the text on the first point of this national idea, with the added note that this could boil into a Crisis sooner than later and something must be done.

Birds of Prey - Carrion Only



This spirit should show the state of New Granada's Armed forces and change over time to account for their evolution.

Effects: -15% army upkeep, +15% Cavalry attack and defense, +12.5% light infantry attack and defense, -10% attack and defense, unable to train new divisions

Icon should feature a set of evil and violent-looking condors, like those in old cartoons

Description: Despite our material abundance and our capacity to supply the front with financial ease, the actual combat level has not increased much from the time of the Civil War, with any attempted reforms failing due to the political habitat of New Granada. The poor morale and training conditions endured by our soldiers have sparked the fears that in an eventual confrontation with the National Army, will not be as lucky.

Kommentiert [317]: Can't find a picture of a comically wounded Condor, please enjoy the alternative.

Birds of A Feather



This spirit should show the various Advisors that are currently aiding Colombia, the effects they give and their country of origin.

Dynamic Modifier

Icon should feature several different hats belonging to officers of Japan, Italy and France, with the countries' respective iconography being displayed in the background. Preferably, different versions of this icon should account for the Presence/Lack of other support.

The description should note the state's reliance on numerous cadres of advisors that help the state in all domains and are responsible for the regime's growth in their respective domains.

Kommentiert [318]: Ohira Masayoshi (Here since the 1953) Japanese Advisor, helped found the SEC, helps with basically all domains to encourage cooperation with Japan.

Dagoberto Azzari (Since 50s) Italian Advisor, helps with modernizing and coordinating paramilitary forces.

Aramis Ammannato (Since 50s) Italian Advisor, helps with creating an Air Force.

Roger Trinquier (Comes After Pinilla's Coup) French Military Advisor, helps modernize the Army also a Military Commander.

Starting Policies

Political Policies:

Political Parties: One Party State

Religious Rights: State Religion

Trade Unions: State Controlled

Immigration: Skilled Labor Only

Slavery: Corvee Slavery

Public Meetings: Banned Public Meetings

Press Rights: State Press

Voting Franchise: No Voting

Kommentiert [319]: The ANF is the sole political party allowed to exist

Kommentiert [320]: (Catholicism)

Kommentiert [321]: Notable influx, albeit still small, of Sphere cadres and to an even lesser degree, Italian ones.

Migration from other Colombian states has dried up massively over the years and will likely remain so unless a catastrophe were to occur in the land of the Central Government.
Cough, cough, foreshadowing.

Kommentiert [322]: Permanent Curfews and a ban on dissent is a staple of the new state.

Military Policies:

Conscription: Service by Requirement
Supervision: No Restrictions
Training: Minimal Training
Draft Exemptions: None

Kommentiert [323]: No real standardization has been put in place, partially due to a desire to use any means necessary to win and partially due to the complicated nature of implementing them caused by the myriad of militias and mercenaries the state's armed forces contain.

Economic Policies:

Trade Laws: Heavy Protectionism
Income Taxation: Corporatist Structure
Minimum Wage: No Minimum Wage
Max Workhours: Unlimited Workday
Pensions: Trinket Pensions
Unemployment: No Subsidies

Kommentiert [324]: The existence of poorly trained militias, mercenaries and actual divisions that fled to New Granada has ensured a very notable difference in the skill of military units in service to the state.

Kommentiert [325]: None Codified

Social Policies:

Industrial Regulations: No Regulations
Health Care: Negotiated Coverage
Education: Public
Penal System: Overt Oppression
Gender Rights: Traditional Roles
Security: Oppressive Police

Kommentiert [326]: Overall lack of codified social programs, these instead being left in a highly decentralized manner.

Kommentiert [327]: The overall decent standard of living caused by continued economic growth has successfully countered the lack of such policies, or at least, muted the need enough for the time being.

Kommentiert [328]: No Official Regulations but most enterprises still have their own regulations, at least in certain aspects.

Kommentiert [329]: Negotiated with the employer if they have a "partner" status with JGB's Health Insurance Fund.

Societal Development:

Academic Base: Basic Literacy (Slowly Increasing)
Research Facilities: Outdated Research Facilities
Agricultural Methods: Centralised Agriculture (Rapidly Declining)
Administrative Efficiency: Illegitimate Administration
Industrial Expertise: Nascent Industrial Base (Improving)
Industrial Equipment: Factory Complexes
Army Professionalism: Widespread Cronyism
Nuclear Stockpile: Non-Nuclear Stockpile

Kommentiert [330]: Catholic Public Education done in large part for Free by the Church

Kommentiert [331]: The State is unable to exact full Totalitarian Policies for the time being due to lack of resources in this regard.

Kommentiert [332]: While the Free Catholic Education done by the Church is very important and useful, there are not enough facilities nor enough materials to probably educated the country.

Kommentiert [333]: The Agriculture system is, in fact, decentralized, with land holders having autonomy. If something is not done about this matter, the situation is likely to degrade.

Not using the other policy since it is "substance farming" and not exactly appropriate for New Granada's flourishing and profitable yet very much decentralized agricultural industry.

Kommentiert [334]: Caused by the state's failures to involve itself as a proper central authority.

Kommentiert [335]: Good advisor cadres alongside the SEC ensure a growing level of industrial expertise.

Kommentiert [336]: Palmaseca's existence ensures this level.

Assorted Laws

The Second Cali Proclamation

The Second Cali Proclamation, more commonly known as simply “The Statute”, a name inspired by Mussolini’s regime, is the basis for the Regime’s goals, it outlines the basics of the regime, describing it as a fascist state meant to free Colombia, among other aspects, it notes vehement opposition to those against its goals and the centralization of all power in the hands of the Duce.

It is above all a framework, one that has been expanded over the years to patch the issues that have appeared since the regime’s founding.

La Primera Enmienda

The first addition to the Statute, it notes the creation of a Grand Council of Fascism to act as an Advisory Council to the Duce. The Council is to be formed of 50 of the best and brightest of the state, from various domains, presided over by a Speaker, which is picked by the Duce. The Council is to be convened at least once per month and may have laws presented to it for voting, though it may not create nor push laws without the Duce’s approval. Each member, as well as the Speaker in case of a tie, has one equal vote.

The Committee On Corporations

Created in the months after Palmaseca’s completion, this law notes the creation of an administrative body meant to regulate Corporations and instil the will of the state for the betterment of those working in them. The Committee is responsible for collecting taxes, reviewing financial records and performing inspections on enterprises. It is led by a President, which is hand-picked by the Duce. The President may designate smaller Committees responsible for particular tasks.

Content Outline

Main Story Arcs - Work in Progress

The many story arcs of New Granada that occur over the course of the game will be detailed here, with additional occurrences being described in the relevant phase.

The Duce and the Vortex

A continuous Arc, showing the inner conflict the Duce has over the concept of legacy, his own mortality and the fear which dominates him, a fear rejected, one which burrowed its way into the back of his mind and won't go away, even if he tries to ignore its whispers.

Its relentlessness is a constant threat, the Duce knows he will die, but continues to foolishly imagine he will escape the vortex and continue living one more day, every day. Additionally, he fears what his legacy may be, though he does not repent, he wonders if can't help but wonder what would happen to New Granada if he were to die the next day, or what would happen to it if he died period, this particular strain of thoughts tend to occur after strokes.

The fears are acknowledged in a way, through his quest to prepare his son to be his heir, believing he'll live long enough to train him in the ways of statesmanship. His actions and desire to perfect the state he created can also be viewed as ways he attempts to cement his legacy and deal with the nagging idea that New Granada will die with him.

There is no evolution or character development in this arc, the Duce doesn't change his ways. He can attempt to run from the vortex but he will never escape it.

Pinilla's Plot

Through their connections in the Republic, New Granada learns of the plan to coup Laureano Gomez and install someone in his place. A mysterious letter arrives at the Duce's desk, promising that in exchange for aid with the coup, he would be provided with a way to reunite the country.

The Duce accepts though he is suspicious of the plan.

Following the commitment of heavy resources over the span of 50 days, the plot is executed and is successful, only for the realisation to set in that New Granada in fact aided General Pinilla, its worst enemy, in taking power.

Pinilla promises that if the Duce surrenders, the country will be reunited. The Duce refuses and so New Granada prepares for war.

The Colossus Untouchable

A key arc showing the SEC's evolution across the span of the game and the many difficulties it has to deal with. The starting point should be the SEC being shown through its achievements, the Palmaseca Complex and many others projects constructed by them, though there should be a note of growing complacency and question of whether Palmaseca was a one-off miracle or represents the true strength and potential of the SEC.

The emboldening of development plans, the Yasuda Crisis and subsequent growth in strength of the Patrician Clique will be challenges the SEC has to and will deal with.

This growing dissent between the SEC, as response to increasing state involvement in the economy forms a rift between them and the Duce which leads to further emboldening of the Committee of Corporations, straining the weakened SEC.

The characters of this arc would be Don Diego and his brothers, as well as the Caicedo family. A growing rift between the two should be shown developing over the course of the game, with the Caicedo family being more aligned with the Party and growingly envious of Don Diego's status.

The characters should be shown scheming against the party and the aristocracy for their benefit but also aiding them and providing them with what they need, being self-serving collaborators.

Kommentiert [337]: SEC Shipping Company goes bankrupt.

Character Story Arcs

The Arrogant Gentleman

A continuous Arc which takes place over the course of the entire game and follows Augusto Moreno, the Speaker of the Grand Council. The Arc should show him speaking for which bill in the Grand Council and preaching, through his discourse, that the nationalist revolution is maintained and its principles not betrayed.

Keep in mind his character portrayal as an arrogant gentleman and good oratory skills.

Through his discourse, he will inevitably come into conflict with characters from the Patrician Clique and their mutual disdain for one another should be shown in some of the events of the arc. Moreno is, however, respected within the party and many appreciate the old man, for he is in his 60s, and his efforts. Moreno's discourse reflects the state of things and not refraining from arguing for stronger or better measures when needed.

The Arc should also take time to show Moreno's private life, the relationship between him and his wife and that with his children. His wife should be supportive of his political success and the two are close and there for each other. He's more distant to his children however, being dedicated to work.

Across the arc, a growing animosity with the state of the party forms and desire to act.

An Ideologue's Quest - Work in Progress

Cali's Most Fortunate Son

The personal arc of Don Diego, it will show his character across the game. It should make clear his relationship with key characters, his close relationship with his brothers and his wife.

Don Diego should be shown as an ambitious and sly gentleman, a friendly face behind which hides great ambitions. Keep in mind he is by far the richest man in all of New Granada. He is tolerant of the party and behind closed-doors openly prefers them to the godless communists, he does however dislike growing state intervention in the economy and actively campaigns against it as Minister of Finance & Industry.

His actions lead to further tensions between him and the party and inevitably, the party backing down from a pure version of their plans.

Diego acts in his own benefit, within **moral limits**, but makes an effort to paint himself as the superior person, something which is aided by the SEC's dedicated PR department.

Another key aspect should be his constant correspondence with **Santo Domingo**, through which the two joke about their respective regimes and exchange stories, a developing friendship forming over the span of the game.

During the arc tensions in relationships with the Party continue to grow.

Kommentiert [338]: Gotta read more on Silvio Villegas first

Kommentiert [339]: No (visible) embezzling, no participation in the drug war.

Yes to bribes and prioritizing funds for the SEC.

Kommentiert [340]: Richest Man in All of Colombia, Businessmen, The Invisible Hand of the Economy

The Chain Tightens

A key arc showing the Patrician clique's activities and growth during the span of the game as a representation of the entrenching influence of the Aristocracy.

The Future of the Past

The Sons of the Basilisk

Secondary Story Arcs - Work in Progress

This section will provide info on secondary arcs which offer flavour across a New Granada playthrough, these range from character specific flavour chains to general worldbuilding.

The Cali Fair

The Rondo

This Arc will follow the rule-set established in the Football section of the Compendium, providing a glimpse into Colombia's most beloved sport and its inner working in New Granada. During the first Championship, each team should have an intro event.

Deportivo Cali should be shown winning a match against a minor team.

América should be shown training with a representative of the party overseeing their efforts.

Deportes Tolima should be shown training in a stadium guarded by the Army, with General Cuellar watching them alongside the other key figures of the Tolima Junta. The event should show them acting like an army unit and end a quote alluding to that.

Deportivo Pasto should be shown acquiring a simple place to train in, with the team being hopeful although the circumstances are tough. The team players should be shown as close.

Finally, Boca will be introduced with an event showing a retired player from the 30s looking at an album with pictures from the teams' matches and reminiscing about the past.

1962 Rondo

To help act as an introduction, the 1962 Championship will have the POV Character be Don Diego, coming to watch the final championship match alongside other SEC Bigshots like Don Caicedo. The match will be rigged for the SEC to win, with the referee being bribed by them.

This is to simplify the affair. The choice for the player to intervene or not should still be available though losing is not a possibility as the referee will actively rig the match.

1963 Rondo

The 1963 Championship should also be similarly "rigged" but in the favour of Deportivo Pasto, who will score a surprising victory no matter the previous choices made. This Championship will feature the three teams and thus a total of 2 matches.

The Victory leads to a brutal crackdown in the department which will lead to the team not participating the next year.

1964 Rondo

The 1964 Championship should also be similarly "rigged" but in the favour of Deportes Tolima, who will score glorious victory for the Armed Forces no matter the previous choices

Kommentiert [341]: Something among the lines of:

"Victory will be achieved on this battlefield as well."

Kommentiert [342]: Instead the bonus for choosing to intervene will be permitting further goals which increase the likelihood to win in subsequent matches.

Kommentiert [343]: The POV Character should also be a fan of theirs to help the player root for the underdogs.

made. With Pasto out for the year, this Championship will feature only three notable teams and thus a total of 2 matches shown via events. Those being Tolima against the Big Shots.

Kommentiert [344]: The POV Character should also be a fan of theirs to help the player root for the underdogs.

1965 Rondo

The 1965 Championship should see the return of Boca Juniors, now backed by the Aristocrats. This Championship should feature 2 matches as well and not be rigged and should also allow the player to pick their preferred team to view the tournament as.

Kommentiert [345]: Having grown tired of the failures of Americas, they decide to establish their own team.

Santiago de Cali calling...

This arc will relate the various propaganda broadcasts put on by Radio-Canal Nueva Granada, providing glimpses in the messages the regime sends to the citizens of the republic and their reactions.

Due to the fact broadcasts happen daily, only key ones, like the anniversary of the Caudillo's Death will be shown via events, though the fact they occur so often should be made clear within them. Additionally, while the station provides more than propaganda, only the former should take priority, with only passing mentions of music tracks being played between broadcasts.

The first event from this chain should occur on the anniversary of the Caudillo's death.

Kommentiert [346]: 9th of April

The broadcasts should attempt to paint New Granada in a positive light but focus more on making the Republic appear to be worse, seeding doubts in the minds of the listeners and being subtle about hinting towards joining New Granada.

The main character of this arc should be Don Fernando, the master of propaganda, though all side characters should interact with this subplot by listening to at least one broadcast, particularly, the young nationalist who will be influenced by them and flee to New Granada. For a great example of how the broadcasts should be shown, view Mafia III's "Native Son".

The Death of “Honour”

This will be the personal story arc of the Tolima Junta, it will follow the process which leads to the end of military rule in the department after more than 10 years of military dominance. The Process will be a prolonged one, with the people of Tolima being able to taste freedom many times only to have the goal post be moved further away.

The Plans drafted during the Civil War determined that in the year 1964, the Junta would step down, however the events of the Bandit Hunt arc would reveal a horrible secret for the department which would justify the military to prolong its rule by two more years.

In 1966, the increasing tensions and the knowledge that the Civil War starting once more was inevitable would lead to another extension welcomed by protests from the liberal communities.

Finally, Post-War, plans would be set in motion to finally step down and permit elections, which will be won by Alberto Lozano Simonelli, a moderate candidate making overtures to Tolima’s traditional liberal political bent.

All will not be well however, the state is in turmoil and whichever regime walks out of the fires will react to Tolima’s election in what could very well be the end of democracy once more.

While the event chain will feature main characters, that is, the cast of the Tolima Junta and Alberto Lozano Simonelli, who will be serving as the civilian POV character, it should also take time to show the daily life of the people of Tolima all over this process and their reactions to both the status quo and the deterred promises of hope.

The Start of the Drug War

The Church’s Business

A smaller arc meant to introduce the National Catholic Union and showing its humanitarian work, education, handing out food and other supplies, as well as other charity-work. Events should also show its paramilitary in action, protecting such operations.

The events should all share a secondary character which is part of the paramilitary. A Christian in his 40s-50s, veteran of the war with Peru and the Civil War, that wants to leave a better Colombia. He does not talk about his past but he should be shown clearly regretting parts of it.

During the Arc, he should come in contact with other side characters and provide his perspective on them, particularly the relationship between him and the young nationalist should be shown to contrast the two characters.

The Church however is not a perfect institution and events should also show the darker side in terms of collaborating with the Fascist and bribery/corruption. All of which are witnessed by the above character and to which he reacts, via monologue and internal thoughts.

The Arc ends with the Character dying in the Civil War

Yearly Megaprojects - Expanding Buenaventura

Following the officialization of the development plan, the SEC excitedly brings forth plans for its first megaproject of the year, an achievable one at that, expanding the port of Buenaventura to encourage trade and economic growth.

The Arc will feature events to determine certain aspects of the project, chief among them, which Company will be used for its construction. The SEC will recommend the one it owns, the Patricians will recommend one that serves their interest but there are also options to contract foreign firms for the matter.

The project may run into delays due to resources being diverted to Pinilla's plot or general incompetence, poor choices made during the event chain.

Additional Documents & Sources

Never take a single source as whole fact if possible, these are just ones that I used

[9th of April, as told by the History of the National Police Website](#)

[LA PATRIA 90 AÑOS by LA PATRIA - Issuu](#)

[De los Chulavitas a los GAO - Colombia Plural](#)

[BANDOLEROS Y LOS PAJAROS EN COLOMBIA](#)

[LA SOLUCIÓN BORRERO OLANO](#)

[Mancuso y los jefes sanguinarios no son paz - La Silla Vacía](#)

[Medio siglo de la muerte del 'Siete colores'](#)

[56 Años de Bandolerismo de las FARC](#)

[Newspaper Article with the One Pic of Jair Gonzalez](#)

[The Truth about Triple-A: U.S. Document Implicates Current, Former Colombian Army Commanders in Terror Operation](#)

[Japoneses en Colombia: Historia de inmigración, sus descendientes en Japón](#)

[50 años de la muerte de un Leopardo: Silvio Villegas](#)

[Yuzo Takeshima | My Site 1](#)

[La tragedia de un héroe - ACORE](#)

[1997 Human Rights Report: Colombia](#)

[COLOMBIA Human Rights Developments](#)

[Vías Aéreas Colombianas - Viarco | volavi](#)

[Avianca Colombia HK-508](#)

[La partida del visionario y fundador del Diario Occidente - Cali - Colombia - ELTIEMPO.COM](#)

[Hernando Caicedo Caicedo : Family tree by Raul Hernan ORTIZ HERNANDEZ \(raulhernano\) - Geneanet](#)

[Historia – Riopaila Castilla](#)

[Historia del Valle a través de 100 empresas by Diario La República - Issuu](#)

[Bernardo Garcés Córdoba, Ministro de Obras Públicas \(b. - 1997\) - Genealogy](#)

[Proartes – El Colombiano Ejemplar](#)

[20 años sin don Alex Gorayeb - VAVEL Colombia](#)

[La Practica De La Tortura](#)

[Colombia - Drug Trafficking, Guerrilla Warfare, Conflict | Britannica](#)

[Vladimir se confiesa | VerdadAbierta.com](#)

Kommentiert [347]: Info on Nicolas Borrero Olano, man behind the Pajaros.

Kommentiert [348]: Rather interesting article

Kommentiert [349]: Not quite as useful as you'd think but it does offer info on the group

Kommentiert [350]: Outstanding source on Japanese Colombians, best one I found

Kommentiert [351]: Dead Link, Contact me for PDF or use the wayback machine:
<https://web.archive.org/web/20131111170505/http://sciennti.colciencias.gov.co:8084/publindex/docs/articulos/0123-885X/2/8.pdf>

Kommentiert [352]: Very Biased Work, be careful reading it. It does offer info on historical aspects however.

Kommentiert [353]: Source on the lead man responsible for Japanese immigration to Colombia

Kommentiert [354]: Info on Farouk Yanine Diaz

Kommentiert [355]: Farouk and War Crimes, little info on that subject

Kommentiert [356]: Source on Viarco

Kommentiert [357]: Info on how long older planes were used by aviation companies. Answer in the case of the that plane: 1942-1970s

Kommentiert [358]: Info on Alvaro Hernandez Calcedo

Kommentiert [359]: Honestly, all entries of any characters from the doc on this site are sources.

Kommentiert [360]: Absolute Goldmine on Valle enterprises

Kommentiert [361]: I have translated screenshots, message if you'd like them.

Kommentiert [362]: Source on Don Alex

Kommentiert [363]: Mostly interested in the people it names

[El día de su muerte, el coronel Dávila envió honorarios en efectivo a su abogado](#)
[Notorious SOA-WHINSEC Graduates & Instructors from Colombia](#)
[Notorious Colombian School of the Americas Graduates](#)
[Los secretos del "Rey de los Pájaros" de La Violencia](#)
[Café Sello Rojo, Águila Roja y Colcafé las marcas que mandan en Colombia](#)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e86mz89uVtE>

[Le Corbusier: lo que aprendió Germán Samper Gnecco de él](#)
[En perspectiva: Germán Samper | ArchDaily México](#)
[Edificio Coltejer: 50 años de la obra de Germán Samper](#)
[Kindred spirits: in memory of my grandfather, German Samper \(1924-2019\)](#)
[Germán Samper Gnecco 18 abril 1924 – 22 mayo 2019](#)
https://www.germansamper.com/galerias?lightbox=image_1mrw

[El Mercurio - Año 1955 No. 24 - El sueño de la bicicleta - Mario Laserna - Repositorio digital de Patrimonio Documental y Bibliográfico](#)
[La senda del terror del bandolero Efraín González](#)
[Cali \(Archdiocese\) | Catholic-Hierarchy](#)
[Popayán Religión Arte y Cultura by arte diseño - Issuu](#)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Pa2n3rz-N-A>
<https://www.facebook.com/aranzazu.aldia.com/noticias/posts/1231297390378719/>

[Raul Zambrano Camader by Dumar Espinosa on Prezi Next](#)
[Monseñor Raúl Zambrano Camader, hombre asequible a la gente del pueblo](#)

[cien años de soledad garcía márquez los antecedentes literarios Colombis](#)
[Daniel Valois Biography on a Facebook Post](#)

[The role of fascism in Colombia | Part 1: the coffee corporatists](#)

[FALLECIÓ EL EX MINISTRO FERNANDO LONDOÑO - Archivo Digital de Noticias de Colombia y el Mundo desde 1.990 - eltiempo.com](#)
[Fernando Londoño y Londoño](#)

[Joaquín Estrada Monsalve \(Youtube Bio\)](#)
[Joaquín Estrada Monsalve - Chocó7días.com](#)

[Momentos de historia de la Policía Nacional de Colombia : agosto 2018](#)
[Viva a Colombia!!! Mi Tierra Querida!!! Love being a Latina!!](#)

<https://web.archive.org/web/20101002123811/http://colombia.indymedia.org/news/2004/06/13725.php>

[Volume 6 | Latin American and Caribbean Studies | Allegheny College](#)

[Memoria de Humberto González, uno de los fundadores del Deportes Tolima | El Nuevo Día](#)

Kommentiert [364]: Tuulua was mostly liberal, and April 9 had scared the conservative leadership a lot. The Valley's main families, Commander Rojas Pinilla, came. Everyone anointed Leon Maria as the crusader to defend the Party. He said yes, he had balls. I was in that meeting and that so far I've come to tell because everyone who was there already died - it brings these episodes to mind with their hoarse voice.

It interrupts the story to conclude that that cheese seller was not a simple rustic and ignorant peasant as it was inscribed in history, but a street leader who was asserting his word with shots. He was the laoreanist who worked hand in hand with the police, the Army, who took the birds from prison who were arrested, who threatened the criminal investigating judges of Tuluá, Buga and Cali if they wanted to investigate him.

That commanded the {} massacre on October 21, 1949: 150 people were killed by machetes, their houses on fire and the bodies thrown into the ravines. That he was responsible for the death of eight prominent liberal politicians who wrote a letter published by El Tiempo on July 8, 1955 in which they denounced the persecution of the peasants. He never killed but he did give the orders, Santiago finishes

Kommentiert [365]: Very useful source on Colombian Coffee Firms

Kommentiert [366]: Cool little TL;DR on Giuseppe "Pepino" Sangiovanni's work.

Kommentiert [367]: Articles on German Samper

Kommentiert [368]: Video about German's Life

Kommentiert [369]: Archive with Pics of German Samper

Kommentiert [370]: Only aspect for relevance for me was that Andres Samper was a collaborator with the Newspaper

Kommentiert [371]: Source for Monsenor Diego

Kommentiert [372]: Source for Currea. I love random sources.

Kommentiert [373]: Article about Deportes Tolima, shows Cuellar helped them rise to fame.

For all topics assume Wikipedia articles were read as well, not linking them since they are simple to find.

Please note that while not all sources are linked here, dozens are on my device as translated pictures from documents and PDFs which would be hard to post here. Please ping me if you want to read them.

Noteworthy examples are basically all the sources about Diego, several about Farouk and many about the minorities.

Big thanks to my fellow Colombia team members, nicolas_b, poobix, thewildwestpyro, theyugohoi4patcher, and to every other awesome person who helped me with design, special mentions to manuun and holiday_in_cambodia1.